

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 31.—Hecker & Co's flour mills were burned to-day. About 500 men were employed and all escaped. It is not known how or where the fire originated. Truman's buildings adjoining were soon a mass of flames rising 100 feet above the roof. The heat drove the tenants in the tenement houses across the street and then the flames devoured the houses with all the goods in a brief period. Fifteen houses are in flames and the fire still spreading. The flour mill walls fell in killing two firemen and it was then learned that four factory hands had perished and also a number of those residing in the tenement houses across the street.

The loss cannot be under \$1,000,000. The spice and flour mills of Sawyer, Beers & Fisher were also burned. There is no confirmation of the report that six lives were lost. One fireman was seriously hurt and two others were overcome by the heat. George V. Decker says the stock and machinery was worth \$400,000, the buildings \$200,000, and all were a total loss. The insurance will cover all losses.

Hillsboro, Texas, 31.—There was an incendiary fire yesterday morning which destroyed \$60,000 worth of property. Insured for about \$40,000.

New Orleans, 31.—The buildings 61, 63, 65 and 67 Tchoupitoulas Street, were destroyed by fire. They were occupied by J. P. Cumours & Co., wholesale grocers, where the fire originated, and S. Heinsheim & Bro., cigar factory, whose stock was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance on stock, \$50,000. The buildings belonged to the Poydras Orphan Asylum, and are probably insured.

NEW YORK, 31.—The *Herald's* London cable says: The British government is informed that intrigues are progressing between the Alexandria entourage of the Khedive's government and the Sultan, who is using, especially Mussulman and religious, influences to decide Arabi to declare that he will submit unconditionally to the Sultan and protect the Suez canal if the British forces are withdrawn, leaving the work of pacification for a Turkish contingent, thereby merely effecting a compliance with the decision of the conference. This thing is patronized by M. De Lesseps. Also the deficiency of provisions and water is urged by the British government against the landing of Turks until after a forward movement of the British, which will be preceded by the occupation of Aboukir, Damietta and Port Said.

Admiral Seymour and Gen. Allison are equally of opinion that the position of Arabi is an easy one to turn, but not to attack in front without heavy losses. There are the strongest hopes of an understanding between England and Turkey to oppose an exclusively Turkish intervention if M. De Freycinet remains in office. Communications on the subject were frequent between Lord Lyons and the French minister of foreign affairs.

Boston, 31.—A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which Leopold II, King of the Belgians is plaintiff, involving some \$340,000. There is a bill in equity brought by the King in his sovereign capacity against Leon Barnard, a Belgian subject. Henry Lee, Chas. Fairchild, Chas. A. Whittier et al., of this city. The three latter are well known bankers and proprietors of the Union Safe Deposit Company. It is alleged that Barnard fled from Belgium with funds belonging to the King to the amount of \$170,000; that he leased a vault from the Deposit Company, in which he deposited a large amount of the stolen funds. An injunction has been obtained to prevent Barnard from removing the contents of the vault.

The funeral of Geo. K. Proctor, a prominent citizen, whose death was reported from paralysis, last Thursday, was stopped by the medical examiner, who found a bullet wound in the back of the head, which the physicians say could not have been self-inflicted. A pistol was found secreted under the stairs in the cellar of his house, with a chamber discharged.

A six days' go-as-you-please pedestrian match began this morning. Seven thousand people witnessed the start of the contestants—Harman, Hughes, Hart, Noremac, Dufresne, "Old Sport" Campana, and

Gallager, of Montreal, who entered as "The Unknown." The men kept together the first mile, all making it in 6.10. Campana had fallen one lap behind at the end of the second mile.

St. Louis, 31.—On Thursday last a negro named Caldwell attempted to ravish Mrs. Peck, a white woman 60 years old, at Canton, Missouri, but was prevented by the timely arrival of several men who appeared on the scene in response to the cries of the aged lady. The negro was arrested yesterday. He had a preliminary examination and in default of bail was remanded to jail. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a party of about 100 men forcibly took Caldwell from jail and hanged him to the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge near by, after which they fired several shots into his body to make the work doubly sure.

CHICAGO, 31.—President Jarrett and about 250 delegates from the various iron and steel works throughout the country are here to attend the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, beginning to-morrow and lasting nearly a week. The session will be secret. There will be an election of officers, and several changes will be made in the constitution. All the delegates seem more than ever determined to stick out for their original demands and feel confident of success. They state that 23 mills have resumed work at their terms, and only one with non-union men.

Bismarck, 31.—The harvest of wheat on the Missouri Slope begins quite generally this morning. The enormous rains have been equally distributed and grain of all kinds is heavy. This cannot be said of the Red River Valley where the ground is perfectly moist, as there has been too much moisture, and thousands of acres of wheat have been drowned out. From Jamestown west to the Missouri River the prairie rolling crops could scarcely look better. The barley is harvested and averages about 40 bushels. Oats average in this section, 60 to 75, and wheat 25 to 35, some pieces much higher.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., 1.—The rain extinguished most of the fires, but those on East Tawas Lake and north of Wilber started again on Sunday afternoon, burning with great violence. They were confined, however, to the back pine timber and cedar, but two farmers have been burned out since the last reports. J. Smith, on East Tawas road, lost his house, barn and crops, and Mr. Wright, on Hemlock road, lost his house, fences and crops.

CLEVELAND, 1.—A Millersburg special says: A water-spout and sudden flood to-day swept away a great many bridges and some buildings drowning numbers of live stock on the bottom land. A small stream called the Snaps rose rapidly and overflowed hundreds of acres, carrying off and destroying hay and other harvested crops. The houses in various places were wholly or partly submerged, families narrowly escaped by hurrying to highlands and it is feared that some people have been lost. The rain is still falling.

CINCINNATI, 1.—The *Time-Star* reports very heavy rains last night in Kentucky, both branches of the Licking River, at Falmouth, are higher than ever known and rising. Great damages to crops and bridges are apprehended.

CHICAGO, 1.—About 250 delegates to the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, convened this morning, representing every section of the country and being in appearance a most intelligent class of men.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—The Scots Guards, 750 strong yesterday embarked on the transport *Orion* for Egypt. A great crowd of people were outside the barracks, and the troops departed amid tremendous enthusiasm. The crowd at the barracks was so dense that the leading files of the Guards were lifted off their feet.

ALEXANDRIA, 1.—The plundering of houses just outside of the British lines at Ramleh continues. The culprits when caught are killed by the patrols.

The expedition which left last night to repair the railways cut by the rebels on the Alexandria side of Mahalla Junction, were completely successful in their undertaking. The expedition consisted of British sappers, sailors and marines, and the Egyptian railway workmen. Both lines of the road were repaired, and a considerable number of railway wagons were brought to Alexandria.

The British portions of the expedition returned early this morning, without encountering the enemy. The rebels are making every effort to fortify Port Said.

The French men-of-war in the Egyptian waters have been ordered to station themselves at Port Said and cease traversing the canal.

Passenger traffic was resumed Saturday to Ramleh. No tickets were sold as the conductors have been exhausted, but the stock has collected the fares from window to window. The passengers were chiefly explorers who wanted to see whether the houses had been looted.

The home government ordered Admiral Seymour to establish a censorship over the cable messages in consequence of the repeated dispatches of the British position.

The Aboukir forts command the only sheltered anchorage near here available for our largest ironclads. There are four as yet unmounted 25-ton guns there, and ten 13-ton guns ready for action. Aboukir Lake is now little more than a dried up marsh, and infantry might even escape across it to Arabi Pasha's lines. This would lead to a most interesting movement at Ramleh, for it is thought the enemy would attack our position in order to cover his countrymen's retreat across the lake. It would be an odd coincidence if the redoubts at Aboukir would reawaken to the roar of English cannon on the exact anniversary of Lord Nelson's victory, 84 years ago.

One hundred Bedouins looted houses at Ramleh, last night. The English dragoon's house was completely emptied.

Osman Pasha Ritka will reorganize a body of Circassian and Albanian troops. He is eager to head the attack against Arabi.

The bombardment of the Aboukir forts will, for various reasons, not take place.

The Dutch Ambassador again sent the Secretary of the Legation to ask the Sultan to issue a proclamation denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The Secretary at the same time gave the Sultan a conciliatory explanation, stating that England did not aim at the protectorate over Egypt. He also asked for particulars concerning the composition of the Turkish expedition to Egypt.

The Sultan gave no satisfactory answer but stated, however, that he is irritated at England's action and has sent a verbal message through the Secretary that he would do nothing for England, but would only yield to the wishes of Europe. The various governments asked their representatives for an explanation in regard to the absence of Oron, Russian delegate, from the Thursday's sitting of the conference, but the representatives profess that they are unable to explain the cause. They state that arrangements would have been reached Thursday between the Porte and the conference but for the absence of Oron.

The adjournment of the meeting at such a moment is regarded as seriously endangering the success of the conference.

Lord Dufferin, Marquis de Moville and Count Corti had received important instructions from their respective governments, which they were unable to communicate to the public.

Turkey's sincerity in deciding on intervention in Egypt is proved by the telegraphic orders to the Governor Monastir Kossoro, Scutari, to prepare available forces for leaving during the week. Contracts were entered into for the supply of uniforms.

The Bank of Egypt, the Ottoman Bank and the Credit Lyonnais have reopened.

De Lesseps has told Arabi Pasha that if he leaves the Suez Canal alone, neither France nor Italy will touch him.

The Austrian Consul arrived here from Port Said. He states that De Lesseps addressed a crowd of Arabi's supporters and spoke in terms hostile to England and France, saying they were strangers on the Egyptian soil. The result was, that the Germans who had landed to protect their Consulate, returned on board their vessel, and the English and French admirals abandoned their intention of landing, lest a disturbance should follow De Lesseps's speech.

Dufferin states the Porte by its inactivity compelled England to assume the responsibility of restoring order in Egypt, but England accepts Turkish co-operation, provided the Porte manifest unambiguous intentions.

The commander of the German gunboat *Meuse* at Port Said, has

been instructed on no account to land troops, but if necessary, to take German subjects aboard his vessels.

Detachments were landed at Ismailia from English and French men-of-war.

The German Consul General will depart on leave of absence to-morrow. There only remain the French, Italian and English diplomatic agents at Alexandria.

The irritation which the Khedive naturally felt at the revelations made him respecting Ragheb Pasha's clandestine proclamation has compelled the Prime Minister and his treacherous colleagues to abandon their course of double-dealing and cast their lot with the Khedive. To-day they took a decisive step by issuing a proclamation which, though long-winded and ambiguous, yet denounces Arabi Pasha as a rebel, in accordance with Admiral Seymour's letters to the Khedive. This is no doubt a step in the right direction, but it would have been far more satisfactory had the Khedive dismissed these creatures of Arabi altogether and surrounded himself with a body of loyal men.

Arabi Pasha is still parleying with the Khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms will be acceptable except unconditional surrender.

The Prince of Wales was desirous of accompanying the expeditionary force to Egypt, but in deference to the wishes of the Queen, abandoned the project.

The *Orient* sailed with sealed orders which may be altered at Gibraltar. The Duke of Connaught remained with the Scots Guards on the *Orient* until the vessel left the docks.

MONTREAL, 31.—The French dry goods clerks threaten a riot, the employers not coming to their views in the early closing movement. One merchant was assaulted last night, and a deputation represented to the mayor that they fear an organized attack on the store windows in the morning. The mayor will issue a proclamation against rioting and has ordered the entire police on duty at an early hour.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1.—*El Tanid*, insipid journal, publishes an article severely blaming Arabi Pasha for being the cause of the complications in Egypt and declares that if he does not submit it will be necessary to proclaim him a rebel.

Oron, the Russian representative, informed the conference that Russia considered the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts, and that he was instructed to participate in deliberations only when the question of the Suez Canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the congress is considered terminated.

The Porte received a petition signed by two thousand Egyptian notables, requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi Pasha by the Khedive.

Russia sent a circular to the powers embodying in substance Oron's declaration to the conference. The Sultan sent word to-day to Sandison, secretary of the British legation, declining Lord Dufferin's demand for the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel so far as concerns the conference, and advising him to confer with the Ottoman delegate on the subject. The Porte is negotiating a loan of 100,000 Turkish pounds and contracting for the equipment of 6,000 troops about to proceed to Egypt.

A small contingent of troops will start for Alexandria shortly to be employed as a guard for the Khedive.

According to intelligence received from a diplomatic source, the action of Russia is due to the personal initiative of the Czar Alexandre, who is dissatisfied with the independent attitude of England and indirectly hostile to the British pretensions in Egypt.

MADRID, 1.—At a meeting of 2,000 persons in the Alhambra there to-day, it was decided to appoint a committee to urge the government to increase and strengthen the naval forces of the country.

ALEXANDRIA, 31.—The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy as much of the Suez Canal as they think necessary for the expulsion of the rebels. Arabi Pasha has instructed the Bedouins on the canal to obey De Lesseps, all persons furnished with a permit from De Lesseps are allowed to proceed to Cairo. The Khedive has telegraphed for 200 Italian, and 40 Swiss policemen to protect the city. The Spanish ironclad *Sarragossa* will proceed to Ismailia.

The state of the town is causing

serious disquiet. The natives who remain are incendiaries and the majority of those who returned are looters looking after their concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class and of the native police.

The fears of a failure of water supply have subsided.

The number of murdered Christians at Damanhour, Tantah and Vihalla is now estimated at 550.

SE PETERSBURG, 1.—Fifty houses and a wooden bridge have been burned on Krestousky Island, in the Neva, one of the islands on which the city is built.

RAMLEH, 1.—A detachment searching for Midshipman Dechar was fired upon by Arabs outside of Ramleh. The Arabs fled on the approach of the cavalry. One of the Aboukir forts is stated to be the strongest of its kind existing.

White flags have been flying on the Aboukir forts all day.

Later.—A reconnaissance is about to be effected to ascertain the meaning of the white flags flying on the forts.

Major General Allison is here.

BERLIN, 1.—The refusal of Italy to co-operate with England in putting down Arabi Pasha may be taken as representing the attitude of Germany and Austria. High authorities at Berlin assert that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude in favor of Gladstone's reported declaration that England, under certain circumstances, would undertake the task of restoring order in Egypt.

LONDON, 1.—The correspondent of the *Guardian* says he understands that if the Turkish contingent starts without the Sultan previously complying with the conditions demanded by England, Admiral Seymour will be ordered to conduct it back again.

The *Times* says: The time has gone by when Turkey could be allowed to take the whole matter in her own hands. If Turkey goes to Egypt she must not go as an ally but as a subordinate to England.

The daily *News* understands that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to demand the surrender of the Aboukir forts, and in the event of refusal to bombard them.

A squadron of the First Life Guards, with their horses, embarked from Liverpool early this morning.

How to Hatch Full Broods.

A little care with setting hens will enable the farmer to get full broods, if he will only take the trouble to select eggs that are fertile. The better method is to endeavor to place the eggs under two or three hens on the same day as there are nearly two or three inclined to set about the same time when the flocks are large. Put not over a dozen eggs under each hen; in cold weather it is best not to give them over eight each. When the eggs have been in the nest about ten days or two weeks, go to all three of the nests and carry the eggs to the house. Then, by holding an egg in the left hand, and shading it with the right, between the eye and a good light (a coal oil lamp will answer) the position of the air chamber at the top of the large end may be observed. If it has become enlarged, and the egg is very dark from the air-chamber to the small end, the egg contains a chick. If the egg is clear and transparent it contains no life. After selecting the dark eggs, shake each one gently, and if the fluids strikes loosely against the shell it is rotten, but if no motion in the egg is experienced by the hand, place them back in the nest and boil the clear ones for feeding young chickens already hatched. By using this plan the good eggs that formerly were under the three hens can be placed under two, one, as the exigency demands, and the third hen may be given another batch along with a fresh trio. With a little judgment and experience one can know almost to a certainty how many chickens a hen will bring off.

The Methodist ministers of Cincinnati have declared for a prohibitory liquor clause in the Constitution of Ohio like that of Iowa. They invite the people, they say, "of all political parties, and of all churches and of no church, to unite with us at the proper time in petitioning the present Legislature to pass a joint resolution submitting the proposed amendment to the decision of the voters of the State." Similar movements have been put under way in New York.