

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Ship building in Maine appears to be carried on just now with considerable activity, that State doing pretty much all the sailing vessels building contracted for in American yards. Various yards have evidently their hands full. Steel as a substitute for iron in the construction of hulls is exciting some discussion. It is claimed that steel is lighter and in the long run much less expensive than iron. It is believed that its introduction in ship building will work a revolution in that art and turn the tide of business into our ship yards.

Dispatches from Port au Prince, on August 10th, says: A provisional government has been formed with General La Motte as president. The city is quiet as also the southern provinces. The northern provinces, however, are much disturbed.

The north is under the control of the liberals under Bazalais and the south is under the nationals. The provisional government dispatched a war steamer called the "1804," with troops against the liberals, but the vessel returned, being unable to land troops at Cape Haytian or Gonaves. On the 8th the "1804" blew up in Port au Prince harbor, and became a total wreck. Several persons were killed and wounded. The catastrophe deprived the country of the only war steamer. The explosion is supposed to be the result of party spirit among the officers. It is affirmed that the national party has sent for General Solomon, now living in Jamaica, to become the head of the government.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., 25.—Samuel Lauer, member of the town council, was killed, and John Hoffman, Prise, Willer, Wharton, Bell and a man named Boyer, fatally injured this afternoon by the falling of an arch, which was being removed to make repairs at the blast furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Anna Marie Heanen, wife of Gen. Hood, died at their residence on Third street, near Constance, of yellow fever. The character of the disease developed but a short time before death.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—All the Chinese cigar makers in the city, eight in number, have signed the terms of agreement of the Cigar Makers' Union, and joined the strikers. Twenty-two cigar manufacturers have agreed to the Union price list, and others are expected to follow.

All the stove foundries in the city excepting two, the proprietors of which have agreed to demand an advance in the prices, are idle.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—The coroner's investigation into the cause of the collision on the narrow gauge railroad, on the 14th inst., resulted to-day in holding to bail on a charge of manslaughter, J. L. Vertz, assistant superintendent, Chas. E. Redmon, telegraph operator, at Camden, Elwood Johnson, engineer of the freight train and John A. Ewings, conductor of the freight train.

KANSAS CITY, 25.—Jas. Dobbins and Michael Burns, farmers and neighbors, living six miles west of here in Kansas, had a desperate and fatal encounter on Friday evening, in which both were killed. It seems Dobbins owed Burns money, and on the evening named, while passing Burns' place, was dunned offensively for it by Burns, the latter having a revolver in his hand. Dobbins said, "You have the drop on me now, but if you'll wait till I come back, I'll be ready to meet you." Dobbins then drove home, got two revolvers, went back to Burns' house, found him sitting on the door step and opened fire on him. Burns went into his house, got his revolver, and rushed on Dobbins. Several shots were exchanged at very close quarters. Dobbins received two shots in the chest and one through the head, while Burns was shot in the abdomen, the ball passing clear through the body, and in the right arm. Notwithstanding these terrible wounds, the men clinched in fierce and deadly struggle, Dobbins falling underneath. In this position Burns beat Dobbins over the head with the butt of his pistol till he thought him dead, and had partially risen from the ground, when Dobbins turned him and was about to beat him, when neighbors arrived and separated them. Dobbins died before he could be taken home, and

Burns died early the next morning.

MEMPHIS, 25.—Miss Birdie Goff died of yellow fever last evening.

The Howard Association to-day sent a nurse to White Station, some ten miles east of the city, on the Charleston railroad, where a negro lies sick with fever.

During a storm last night a frame building occupied by Mrs. Holds and two children, in South Memphis, all sick with fever, was blown down. Mrs. Holds will probably die from exposure.

Miss Lizzie Rhodes died of the fever this morning, three miles out on the Raleigh road. The facts show that cases are spreading to the country towns.

Ten new cases are reported this morning. Eight deaths have occurred since last night.

A telegram was received from the Mayor and President of the County Board of Health contradicting the report that yellow fever exists at Starksville, Miss.

The weather is clear. The thermometer at daylight this morning indicated 64 degrees.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The *Chronicle's* leading article this morning on the shooting of Kalloch is as follows:

We do not intend to comment in detail upon the deplorable event of Saturday morning. The time has not yet come for a calm and candid discussion of the merits of the case, but if there is in this great city one human being in the shape of a man and pretending to the dignity of manhood, who could tamely have heard the mother that bore him assailed in language too vile to be repeated without offence to modest ears, let that despicable creature throw the first stone at the avenger of the greatest insult ever offered to a woman, venerable in years and irreproachable in character. When men present themselves before people as candidates for office, they become fair and proper subjects for criticism. If their antecedents and their record are ventilated, they have no right to complain. From the moment in which they offer themselves a candidates they become public property, but their households and homes should be sacred; whatever may be the blots upon their record, these mothers, wives, sisters and daughters should not be brought into the fight. No manly or chivalrous antagonist would resort to so despicable a system of warfare, and no human being with natural instincts which belong to us all as sons, brothers and husbands, can be expected, without special grace from on high, to hear those who are nearest and dearest to him coarsely aspersed and vilified before the public without experiencing an overwhelming impulse to resent the outrage. Let those who are disposed to indulge in harsh judgments in this case make it their own. Let them consider what they themselves would have been impelled to do had their own mothers and sisters been subjected to brutal insult before a public assemblage.

At the police station vigilance has been relaxed during the day, and only a few officers were on duty and a few militia men. Workingmen's specials, sworn in for the purpose of making sure that De Young is not spirited away, still remain on duty. A crowd has lingered around the Metropolitan Temple all day, but otherwise there have been no street assemblages, except around the bulletin boards.

The leaders of the Workingmen's party held a conference with Kalloch's medical attendants to-day, to consider the expediency of putting up some other man for mayor. The physicians informed them that at present they saw nothing in the condition of Kalloch to render such a course necessary, intimating a probability of his early recovery.

Charles De Young was brought before the police Court to-day, and waiving an examination, was held to answer the charge of assault to murder without bail.

Great interest is manifested to obtain a statement from the American district messenger boy, who accompanied De Young in the coupe, at the time of the shooting, but a difficulty was experienced in finding him, as his name at first was kept a secret. A number of contradictory statements were given out as to the course adopted by De Young immediately by a reporter of the *Bulletin* to-day, and the statement published is as follows:

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning a gentleman drove up to the branch office, at No. 961 Mission

street, in a coupe and called for the messenger boy. It was my turn to go out, and I went with him. I did not know the gentleman in the coupe, never having seen him before. We drove on to No. 2134 Nineteenth street. He told me to go to the house and inquire for Mr. Kalloch and tell him that a lady in the coupe wanted to see him. The door was opened by a boy. I delivered the message, and the boy told me that Dr. Kalloch was not in. That gentleman told me to enquire what Mr. Kalloch's office hours were. I was told that he was at his office from 10 to 12. We drove from Mr. Kalloch's house along Mission Street to Fifth. Before reaching Fifth Street, Mr. De Young lowered the window of the coupe, we turned down Jessie Street to the entrance of the Temple, passing a buggy before stopping. When we stopped Mr. De Young peeped through the curtain of the rear window of the coupe, and said: "You see that man with a white ulster on?" Tell him that a lady in the coupe wants to see him." I went to the gentleman in the white ulster. He was in a buggy accompanied by another man, and in the act of picking up the lines when I delivered Mr. De Young's message. He at once stepped down and approached the coupe, cautiously as if he anticipated something wrong, peering sideways at the window of the coupe. When he reached the coupe a shot was fired, which frightened me so that I ran as fast as I could back to the office. The boy had not read the accounts in the papers of the impending difficulty between De Young and Kalloch. He did not suspect at any time during the ride that the person with him in the coupe intended to do any harm. The gentleman was cool and there was nothing about his person to indicate that he contemplated the deed that was committed.

NEW YORK, 26.—A correspondent in the *Sun* seems to hit the nail on the head when he says: Suppose Kalloch had resented the outrage on his dead father after the manner of Charles De Young, what would the *Chronicle* have said? Would it not have denounced it as a cowardly attempt at murder?

Dennis Kearney telegraphs to the *Sun* the situation at the last moment, wherein he vigorously says: Everything is quiet. There is no danger of riot or trouble. The workingmen are gathering strength hour by hour. Our county and State ticket will be elected by large majorities. San Francisco will send White, the workingmen's candidate, into the State with 10,000 majority sure. I have now christened the Honorable Bilk's party the "murder party." Their only arguments are the pistol and dagger. It is the democratic party under a new name, organized for the purpose of defeating the workingmen's party in the interest of the republican party with Grant for President. Its supporters are land grabbers, Chinese Six Companies, Chinese employers, slave drivers, slave traders and slave holders, oppressors of labor, and destroyers of free institutions, fresh water thieves and political bummers. Lunch fiends and unhung murderers, and their organ is the *Chronicle*. Their candidate for governor has grabbed 135,000 acres of land and is the wealthiest Chinese employer in the State, while railroad highwaymen, bank smashers and other thieving monopolies are supporting the republican party. In other words, the thieves are now fighting, and honest men are bound to get their rights. I predicted that the *Chronicle* would jump the track.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The authorities at the war department say that the outcome of the San Francisco difficulties may furnish a disastrous example of the workings of the posse comitatus restriction upon the use of the army. Although there are troops enough in San Francisco, to preserve order, they could not be made available under the law until a requisition has been forwarded by the Governor to Washington, and orders telegraphed to the commander of the troops in that place. Under these circumstances it is probable that the first act of those meditating riot would be to cut the telegraph wires.

The *Sun* editorial says: The De Young who shot Kalloch could blackguard himself but could not stand being blackguarded in return. Everyone despises a cowardly boy who is forward in throwing stones and then whimpers when

the stone that is thrown back at him happens to hit. But has any one thought of the supreme arrogance of this fellow De Young in the message which he sent to Kalloch? That must not be lost sight of. He demands of Kalloch that he should withdraw from the candidacy for mayor, just as if in this free country, any man was to be precluded from the privilege of running for office. This demand of De Young was impudent and preposterous. If any party in California are represented by men with no sense and no more intelligence than this De Young has exhibited, they can hardly expect anything but defeat.

The text of Ammens' statement regarding Grant's acceptance of the presidency of the canal company, is as follows: Since the early part of '86, Grant has taken special interest in bringing about the necessary surveys and satisfying himself as to the results obtained by the sufficiency of our information in relation to all the routes supposed to be practicable. He has a full minute knowledge of the advantages and difficulties attending the construction of the canal. All I have said relative to the Paris congress and the construction of the ship canal has been presented to Grant and also the difficulty now existing, growing out of the Paris congress in considering the question otherwise than as an economic one, and he has been requested to aid and participate in the construction of a ship canal, via Nicaragua, and asked to say whether if united by a board of directors of a responsible interoceanic ship company, and having the proper concession, he would serve as president of the company. I feel warranted in the assertion, that Grant will consent to these requests. On the 7th of the present month, a telegram was received from him to that effect. The Nicaraguan people and their government have been duly informed of this.

The *World* remarks: It is particularly satisfactory to learn that Grant has signified a willingness to accept the presidency of the American Canal Co. It is more than probable that DeLesseps has been recently taking practical steps towards securing, if possible, the renewal in his own favor by the Nicaraguan Government of the concessions made by that Government in former terms to Felix Belly and Michael Chevalier. The *World* thinks Blanchat, the engineer, who arrived here with Nathan Appleton, and left immediately for Central America may have gone in DeLesseps' interest to Nicaragua, and says he will then learn, as we are glad to be assured by Ammen, that negotiations have been opened to secure concessions to Americans of character and ability the right to construct a great ship canal over this route, admitted by DeLesseps himself to be the best, safest and most economic.

The *Albany Argus* says: We want it understood as explicitly as words can say it, that all talk from any quarter, of any kind, that Robinson will withdraw or be withdrawn from the list of those to be proposed and pushed for nomination for Governor by the convention at Syracuse, is utterly without foundation. The same paper serves a notice on Kelly that he has made it necessary for the party to renominate Robinson.

Frank Hiseock states he is a candidate for Governor on the republican State ticket, and says: "I shall not endeavor to build myself up by endeavoring to break other candidates down, by defamation or any other tactics, but if I can beat them in an honorable manner, I shall try to do so."

The *World* says: A certain clique of republicans are gravely considering the possibility of nominating Hiseock. Should this be done it might be desirable to insist on Tilden's nomination as the contest between the two might let in light on Hiseock's course in the Potter committee cipher investigations.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Until a different order of things is established in California, one of the first States in the Union must be regarded as having reached its culmination until a change comes. San Francisco can only be regarded as a way station on the route from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and all hopes of building on our western frontiers a great and wealthy empire must be postponed. Capital and enterprise look upon that city with profound distrust, and it cannot be long ere the pres-

ent state of things develops a crisis.

The *Sun* says of Kalloch: have yet to learn that either any of the churches he has been disfellowshipped neighboring Baptist church Beecher and Plymouth have been disfellowshipped leading Congregational church Brooklyn and New York.

The same paper says: There is no doubt of the fate of when he gets back into the of his fellow presbyters, for ing of heads now shows a that is implacably anti and ready to declare and either to censure him or pend him from the ministr Presbyterian denomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 26.—A tered S. S. Rickley's band o'clock to-day, and entered conversation with the pro who was the only person bank, concerning negotiating some bonds. While the tuns engaged, a pal of the st gained entrance to the ban rear window and carried in currency and \$15,000 in ed bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—midnight Kalloch's condition reported unchanged. Notwith ing the uniformly favorable of the physicians. There still linger about the vicin the Temple persist in the that he will die, and that the able reports are designed to them quiet. Kearney's share in that belief in with the bulk of the Everything is quiet about Precautions about the cation are still maintained companies of the National are remaining on duty the lieve the police who have to their regular duty. The of the *Chronicle* are also ed.

NEW YORK, 26.—A part ment of its debt to the made yesterday by the Pacific Steamship Company. The claim, which arose from ment for taxes in 1874, sustained in every court in the case has been tried. The ion of the Supreme Court United States, to which taken on a writ of error, was ed in May. The company posed the payment of the debt on July 24th, secured a temporary injunction restraining the from attempting to collect application for a permanent injunction was denied by Judge of the State Supreme Court had issued the former time this decision was down by Judge Potter the steamships of the which the original lery were in port. The *Chronicle* at noon on that very day Acapulco was on her way from Aspinwall. On yesterday the vessel was by ex-Marshal Hayes the original warrant for the of the tax. The officers possession of the ship, and was acknowledged by her Later in the day arrangements made between the company cers and Gen. McMahon of taxes, by which the party paid \$5,000, and thirty days further which to complete a McMahon said yesterday concession to the company no way an extension, company was obliged to the payment of interest of one per cent. per month.

The *Post's* Washington says: Intelligence just shows how real is the serious trouble between Japan. Unless the sovereignty, in which Island is involved, can be factorily settled by through some other mediation and arbitration, a conflict is very probable.

The *Post's* special reports stormy scenes in the have stirred up the day one Hodnett called the First Comptroller of the and on President Hayes ing payment of certain claims of the workingmen he alleged were provided act of Congress more than ago. He told Hayes that claims were not paid within "I can lead a force of men against you that will your seat not worth the covers it." At a meeting Labor League last night de