EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, . . August 10, 1875.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mrs. Maxwell, aged 35 years, was found yesterday, beaten to death at her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—A statement recently published by an eastern paper that assistant surgeon Powell, U. S. A., formerly of Omaha, had deserted his post at Red Cloud, married a squaw and joined the Indians, is denied, and is said to have done Powell great injustice.

—Captain Pollock left Ft. Laramie this morning, to take command of the military post in the Black Hills.

—Another official plunderer has been discovered, this time an ex-U. S. marshal in Colorado, who, it is alleged, robbed Uncle Sam of a large amount of means while in the old gentleman's service.

—The situation at Memphis and vicinity so far as floods are concerned, is considered critical; two thousand acres of cotton are covered with water.

—Mr. G. W. Fishback rescued two persons—a lady and a boy—from drowning at Southampton, L. I., on Saturday last.

—The old struggle between labor and capital is now being waged at Fall River, Mass., between the mill owners and their workmen. The former say they have been controlled too long by the men, and that henceforth they will conduct their own business in their own way. Fifteen thousand working people have showed their disapproval of the domination of capital, by striking against a reduction of ten per cent.

—Civil war is considered imminent in the United States of Columbia.

—The City of New York has brought another suit against ex-"Boss" Tweed.

—Further details of the late horrible ultramontane riot and massacre at San Miguel, Salvador, will be found in this afternoon's dispatches.

—President Jewett, of Erie, broke his leg last night.

ROBBING UNCLE SAM.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago press is responsible for the assertion that Attorney General Pierrepont has found dishonesty in connection with the offices of U. S. marshals elsewhere besides the South. The latest discovery of the kind is in Colorado, in the executive affairs of ex-U. S. Marshal Shaffenburg, formerly tender of a lager beer saloon, but who, it is said, after having been six or seven years in office as U. S. marshal, became one of the most opulent citizens of Denver, rivaling an ex-delegate to Congress in the splendor and magnificence of his entertainments.

It appears that Shaffenburg was allowed by the Department of Justice one dollar and a quarter per day for the maintenance of all prisoners from the time of their arrest by him until their liberation. This presented a tolerably fair chance to make money slowly, but then the tenure of office-holders in this republic is always uncertain, and so Shaffenburg, having an eye to business, determined to make the most of his day of opportunities, and it is alleged that he not only charged and obtained the dollar and a quarter per day for prisoners while they were in his custody, but also before he had arrested them and after he had released them, and also for numbers who never were in his custody at all; and that by these and kindred means he had fleeced "Uncle Sam" of thousands.

Now the matter has come to light—that's what's the matter; Shaffenburg has been found out, and his arrest has been ordered; but the report received by telegraph this afternoon says that he is missing, that he can't be found, and it is not at all likely that Denver will be honored again with his presence, or that her citizens will share his generous and magnificent hospitality.

But after all, Shaffenburg is a bungler at the stealing business and it serves him right to be found out, and it will serve him still better to be caught and punished. If he hadn't been a bungler he might have kept his stealing concealed, and in that case he would have deserved a niche among the "self-made" men of the country, and without doubt would have been regarded as a model office-holder in this great republic.

The course of Shaffenburg while U. S. Marshal will not have a tendency to raise the class of officials to which he belonged in the estimation of the people of Colorado, or anywhere else. In fact U. S. marshals and their deputies seem to be somewhat obnoxious, on account of alleged dishonesty and rascality of various kinds, in many sections of the country. In Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and elsewhere they have a reputation not at all enviable; and even in Utah we have heard them accused of perjury, and one of the class has been arraigned and held to bail on a charge of that kind; others may have shown themselves unworthy the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens in various ways, such for instance as drunkenness, profanity, lowness, and other ungentlemanly and indecorous conduct. But we do not remember hearing much to their prejudice so far as pecuniary matters are concerned. This, however, may have been the case at Denver before the investigation of Attorney-general Pierrepont. Who can tell?

WORMY FRUIT.

THE worms or grubs are in the apples, not in all, but in many, in some orchards in most of the apples, in others perhaps there are no worms or grubs to be found. It has been stated that the wormy fruit is unhealthy, unfit for human food, actually poisonous. We do not know upon what facts these statements have been made, or whether they are mere assertions, based only on the imaginations of those who have originated them. But this we do know, we have eaten every year of this wormy fruit, raw and cooked, every year it has been wormy, and we do not recollect a single instance wherein it injuriously affected us. We have been careful to avoid the worms, and their debris, but the portion of the apple untouched or uncorrupted by them we have eaten, and we do eat such every day, without any manifest injury. Therefore we have reason to say that experience shows that wormy fruit is not poisonous, is not unhealthy, is not injurious as food.

But we are careful not to eat any fruit, except it is ripe, or very nearly ripe, and we also eschew decayed fruit. Wormy fruit ripens earlier than that which is perfectly sound, the worminess hastening the process of ripening.

We therefore are of the opinion, based on personal and family experience, that wormy apples, when ripe, may be safely used for food, either raw, cooked fresh, dried, or made into cider or vinegar. But in each and every way and case, the worms and their holes and debris should be carefully cut out and thrown away, this being imperatively required by common cleanliness, to say nothing of the question of unhealthiness.

When the wormy apples are thus utilized there is not so much loss with the Summer and Fall varieties, as they can be used either fresh or dried, and either way are safe and good. But with the Winter apples there is great loss, as few are left on the trees to mature, and those which fall early are not fit to eat fresh, nor are they so good as the earlier varieties to dry for Winter, as, apart from their state of unripeness, some of them will not cook tender.

THE TEMPERATURE.

THE most potent current local circumstance is the fierce heat. Every day last week the thermometer showed above 90 deg. for several hours, and nearly, if not every day that height of temperature was maintained for as much as eight hours, or from 9 a. m. to 5. p. m. The hottest part of the day usually, in Summer, is from two to three p. m. This season we do not recollect to have seen the mercury in the shade higher than 93 deg. A number of times we have noticed it as high as 95 deg. Much, however, depends upon the situation of the thermometer, what kind of a shade it is in, etc. A cold breeze, sudden and brief, may reduce the temperature several degrees in a short time, though mere cloudiness does not always affect the thermometer so markedly. There may be the shade of a tree, light and heavy shades, the shade of a canvas awning or a tent, the shade of a lath and plaster house, the shade of a one story house, the shade of a great, thick-walled, several-storied building, north shade, south shade, east shade, and west shade. Each of these differs in density and strength, and a thermometer in each is affected accordingly. A thermometer in the shade of a canvas awning on the east side of East Temple Street, well on in the afternoon, might indicate several degrees greater heat than a thermometer in the shade of a similar awning on the west side of the same street at the same time of day.

Our thermometer is hung on the first story above the ground floor, on the lower story of a wide two story lumber porch, on the south side of the NEWS office, and while the thermometer there will not indicate as high a temperature as one would under a less potent shade and in a situation more favorable to solar heat, still it will indicate a higher temperature than a thermometer would in the shade of a like porch on the north side of a similar building.

Thus a thermometer indicates not the sun's heat in the shade absolutely, but relatively, that is, the sun's heat in the particular shade and situation in which the particular thermometer is placed at the particular time. Hence the variations in the statements of the degree of heat in the shade as indicated by various thermometers in various places in the same city or town. Quarrels concerning these variations are something similar, as to their base, to the old quarrel concerning the characteristics of the shield when viewed by different parties from different sides of the same. There is the further cause of different indications of the height of the temperature in different thermometers in the element of accuracy or inaccuracy with which the degrees are marked on each of them. Every thermometer may be supposed to be accurately marked, but the facts may not bear out that supposition.

THE JENNINGS' CLAIM.—The Charleston (S. C.) *News* has the following concerning the history of the famous Jennings' property claim—

"Here is how the Jennings' claim arose: Humphrey Jennings died about the close of the last century, leaving an immense estate and several children, one of whom, William, fell heir to a large amount of personal property and a magnificent real estate and mansion near Acton, England. William was a falser from youth, and grew more so with age. He became estranged from all his relations, and when he died he left a colossal fortune, now known as the "Jennings estate." One of his nephews came to America, and lived and died in Virginia. Several of this emigrant's children and grandchildren came to South Carolina, among them Robert Jennings, of Edgefield. Their descendants reside in the Southern States, even as far as Texas. For some years a Jennings family association, with Dr. J. R. Jennings, of Edgefield, at its head, has existed in this State. At a meeting of this association, comprising members from almost all the Southern States, it was resolved to employ Judge Bacon to sail to England and pursue their claims. The estate ($80,000,000) is still in England and undistributed, and the land is held in abeyance for the rightful heirs. Several attempts have been made by different parties to establish their claim to this estate. Among them were the Irish Jennings, the northern Jennings, and the Virginia Jennings. The two first failed. The last was interrupted by the war. Through the instrumentality of Judge Bacon, the opinion of eminent English counsel has been obtained, "and is very encouraging. Some of the most important of the above facts appear in that opinion."

WILL ROT BEFORE HE PAYS.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says James Wild, is confined in Raymond St. jail for contempt in refusing to pay $150, and he declares he will rot there before any judge can compel him to pay that claim.

Perhaps few people have the courage to declare their intentions, but many people do not before they pay their debts.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Bristow in New York—Wife Murder.

NEW YORK, 10.—Secretary Bristow came to this city from Washington yesterday, and had a conference of about four hours with the collector at the custom house; the object of his visit and consultation was kept secret, and politicians calling were as ignorant as the clerks.

The lifeless body of Catherine Maxwell, age 35, was found yesterday on the floor of her apartment in a tenement house, 299 Nevins St., near Union Street, Brooklyn, where she lived with her husband, James B. Maxwell, age 36, and two children, aged seven years and twenty-one months respectively; the eyes were blackened, the face bruised and swollen, and one of the arms was severely bruised and was bandaged. The husband has been arrested, but denies that he murdered his wife.

Another Suit Against Tweed.

In another suit brought by the city against Wm. M. Tweed, etc., Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court, has ordered that the defendant be furnished a bill of particulars, and have ten days to answer after the receipt thereof.

Rescued From Death—The Fall River Mill Operatives.

Mrs. Lovejoy, while bathing at Southampton, L. I., on Saturday, was carried beyond her depth; a boy went to her assistance, but she seized and held him so tightly that he could do nothing. George W. Fishback, formerly proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who was riding along the beach, plunged in and saved both the lady and the boy.

A letter from Fall River, where fifteen thousand mill operatives voted themselves thirty days vacation rather than submit to ten per cent. reduction in wages, states that the action of the grocery and provision dealers, in refusing to credit, will speedily be felt, for the available funds of most of the employes must be nearly exhausted, and that while it is not the policy of the municipal government to allow actual starvation, charity will be dispersed very sparingly, and that the feeling of the community is so decidedly against the operatives that they will resist all measures for relief not absolutely called for in the light of humanity. In the meanwhile the mill owners say they are determined to maintain their position, and settle for ever the principle that their business is not to be at the mercy of help, that they have been governed by the operatives too long, and that they now propose to manage their own business in their own way.

Broke His Leg.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, while driving to his house on Staten Island, last evening, had his leg broken by the upsetting of his carriage.

Another Official Thief.

CHICAGO, 10.—A Washington special says that in the investigation conducted by Attorney General Pierrepont into the working of the United States Marshal's offices, he has found other places than the south where the stern hand of a reformer is needed, and it will be some time before Pierrepont will have cleared away the monumental corruption accumulated under the reign of Williams. The latest case occurs in Colorado. Ex-marshal Shaffenburg, who was recently removed to make way for Marshal Tompkins, had, it appears, during the six or seven years of his reign, continually manufactured fraudulent accounts. While the expenditures of officials were under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the Colorado marshal was allowed $1.25 per day for keeping prisoners from the time he arrested them until they were disposed of by the courts of the Territory. When the Department of Justice was created, and the expenditures of the court and federal officers were put under the control of the Attorney General, this allowance of a dollar and a quarter per day for keeping prisoners, was still allowed the Colorado marshal. Upon Shaffenburg's appointment as marshal he saw a rich mine for fraud in his charge for keeping prisoners, which, until a few months ago, he had worked successfully. He his charged for keeping prisoners that he has never arrested, charged for keeping prisoners months before he had them in security, and months after they were released, and the result has been that from a leader of a lager beer stand, Shaffenburg's occupation before he was appointed marshal, he has become one of the most opulent citizens of Denver, rivaling ex-Delegate Chaffee in the magnificence of his mansion and the splendor of his entertainments. These fraudulent acts, as passed upon by the accounting officer of the Treasury, were approved by the federal judge of the Territorial court of Colorado. The matter has been turned over to the Attorney general, who has ordered the arrest of Shaffenburg, but the ex-marshal has fled the Territory. Besides the criminal process against him, civil suits will immediately be begun to recover the amount of money fraudulently taken from the treasury, which is variously estimated at from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars.

FT. SANDERS, W. T., 10.—Died at Fort Sanders, Aug. 9, Mrs. Margaret Wheelan, mother of Captain J. N. Wheelan, U. S. A.

The New Military Post—A Misstatement Corrected.

FT. LARAMIE, 10.—Captain Pollock left here this morning, to assume command of the new post, temporarily established in the Black Hills for the purpose of keeping out miners. This post will be garrisoned by his own company of the 9th infantry, Captain Henry's of the 3rd cavalry, and Captain Wells of the 3rd cavalry. Captain Andrews, of the 3rd cavalry, left this morning to join his company in the Black Hills.

The Omaha *Herald* of a recent date contains a letter, written from the Red Cloud Agency, that acting assistant Surgeon Powell, formerly of Omaha, had deserted his post, taken a squaw for a wife, and joined the Indians. This is a gross untruth, and does great injustice to Dr. Powell. He is now under orders to report at this post for duty, and will be here from Red Cloud in a very few days.

An Insult to U. S. Officials.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Commodore Ammen, acting secretary of the Navy, to-day, received, from the acting secretary of State, a dispatch from Tripoli, dated 7th, stating that Mr. Vidal, the American consul, and his wife, had been insulted by Tripolitan sailors, and asking whether any of our vessels of war could conveniently reach that port. Orders were issued, that as the steamer *Hartford*, Captain Harmony, now at that port, said to be *en route* home from the Asiatic station, proceed to inquire into the facts, and demand that the perpetrators of the insult be arrested and punished. Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of the circumstances, and, if necessary, to send another vessel to Tripoli, to act with the *Hartford*.

Attached.

The stocks and other personal property in Alexandria, belonging to Ottman, arrested in connection with the Treasury larceny, has been attached.

The Situation at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, 10.—The *Avalanche*, this a.m., has a lengthy review of the situation along the river in the Memphis District. The summing up of the cotton already in the water is about 2,000 acres, and while the writer regards the situation as more hopeful than a few days since, he urges constant and sleepless vigilance on the part of those whose lands are threatened. He says the danger to the five plantations in Walnut Bend, 60 miles below here, is from the back water in St. Francis, which, last week, extended up to Wilkesburg, a distance of eighty miles.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.

1905 Ophir, 75½; 75; 74½; 76; 75½; 74½
1110 Mex, 27; 27½; 27½; 28½
725 G & C, 26½; 26; 25½
1755 B & B; 69; 68½; 68; 68½; 70, b 30; 69, b 3
285 Savage, 148; 149; 147; 150
150 Chollar, 115; 118
415 H & N, 64; 64½; 65; 65½
935 Point, 38; 38, b 10; 38½; 39; 38½
347; Jacket, 100; 103; 102; 101½; 95
2475 Impl, 13; 13½; 13½; 13½, b 30
450 Empire M, 8½; 8½
60 G H Qtz, 4; 4½
335 Kentuck, 18½; 18½; 19, b 5; 18½
425 Alpha, 27; 27½
405 Belcher, 30; 30½; 30½; 30½
160 Confidence, 29; 28
150 Con Va, 350; 349; 350, b 5
340 S Nev, 20; 19½; 19½; 19½
2055 Cala, 69½; 69½; 69½, b 30; 70; 69½; 69½, b 5
60 Daney 11½
250 Bullion, 60; 60½; 61
10 Exchequer, 225
450 S Bel, 95; 97; 98
440 Overman, 79; 79½; 80; 78; 77; 80½, b 30
60 Justice, 137½; 135
240 Succor, 2½
1570 Union Con, 10½; 10½; 10½; 11, b 5
2575 L Bryan, 2; 2½; 2½; 2¾, b 30; 2½, b 30
140 Julia, 23½; 23½; 24
260 Caledonia, 31; 30½; 30
85 Knicker, 3½; 4
200 Globe, 1½
2400 Balto, 5; 5½
325 Utah, 14
340 S Hill, 10½; 10½

New York, 10.

Gold closed 13½ @ 14; Money, 1½ @ 2; Governments, dull, steady; Stocks dull, unsettled; Pacific Mail, 33½; Panama, 129½; Quicksilver, 15½; Western Union, 81½; Wells, Fargo, 77; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 14½; Union Pacific, 71½; Union Bonds, 108½; Central Pacific Bonds, 102.

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50 real Lace Jackets, " 5 00 up
25 Silk Jackets & Capes " 6 00 up
500 Striped Shawls, " 1 50 up
100 stylish Cloaks, " 3 50 up
500 Ladies' Suits, " 2 25 up
50 ch'ce Cashm'r Capes " 7 00 up
200 Children's Blouses, " 75 up
500 Ladies' Parasols, " 40 up
5000 pr. Ladies' & Gents' Stockings, " 10 up
50 Babies' Cloaks (new and pretty), " 4 50 up
1000 Ladies' Ruches and Collarettes, " 10 up
500 Ladies' Bustles and Supports, " 50 up
300 Ladies' Underskirts, " 75 up
500 Ladies' Corsets, " 50 up
1000 yards of Jaconett, " 15 up
1000 yds. Table Damasks, " 50 up
2500 pr. Ladies' Shoes, " 1 25 up
1000 pr. Misses' & Children's Shoes, " 70 up
1000 Gents' linen, white Duck and Cassimere Suits, " 3 00 up
1500 pr. Pants, " 1 50 up
1000 Vests, " 1 00 up
1500 pairs Gents' Cloth Shoes, of various styles, " 1 50 up
1200 pr. Gents' Boots and Shoes, of various styles, " 3 50 up
2500 Gents' and Boys' Hats, " 40 up
100 Youths', Boys and Children's Suits, " 1 75 up
1000 White Shirts, " 1 00 up

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Stripes,
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