

dred were present, mostly Eastern Knights and ladies going from curiosity. All the actors were Chinamen; the performance was also in Chinese. The manager issued an order that no Chinamen would be permitted to enter. This was indignantly resented by Chinamen outside, who made several attempts in a body to enter, but were repulsed by the police. Chinamen threw stones through the windows of the theater. Several were arrested. The receipts of the performance are estimated at a thousand dollars.

Little Rock, Ark., 17.—Deno Cass, a white man, was hanged in the jail yard to-day for the murder of Geo. Burns, time keeper of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad shops in Argenta, opposite Little Rock.

New York, 17.—John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for libelling August Belmont, completed his term and was released to-day.

Savannah, Ga., 17.—The statement that yellow fever had appeared at Pensacola is incorrect. The navy yard, at which the fever prevails, is seven miles from that place.

Chicago, 17.—Alexander & Taussig, sugar refiners, who did a business of a million a year, failed this morning. Assets and liabilities have not been disclosed. The failure was occasioned by decline in prices.

New York, 17.—Saussig & Hammerstag, syrup manufacturers, have failed. The failure was caused by endorsing for Alexander & Taussig of Chicago, against whom judgment in favor of the First National Bank has been confirmed. Liabilities of Saussig & Hammerstag, \$138,000; assets not known.

San Francisco, 19.—Particulars of the Yosemite stage robbery are received this evening. One of the passengers, a Knight Templar, was robbed of \$325, a gold watch and his Knightly symbol. He requested the return of the latter; the robber replied: "You are a Mason, and know how to get along without it."

CAMP ISHAM, Gros Ventre River, Wyo., 18, via Fort Washakie, Wyo., 18.—The President and party left Camp Lincoln, at Lincoln Pass, this morning at 6.30 and continued the march down the tributaries of the Gros Ventre and the main stream, a distance of 19 miles, going into camp at a grassy point on the main river, which has been named Camp Isham in honor of the Hon. Edward T. Isham, of Chicago. Camp Lincoln was a beautiful spot, presenting to the eye towards the east and north all the grandeur of the Shoshone range of snowclad mountains, and to the west and north the snowcapped peaks of the Gros Ventre range. Pines and tamaracks cover the base and lower lines of the ranges, opening at intervals into beautiful grassy parks. The descent down the mountains to the valley of the Gros Ventre, is rugged, but was accomplished by the President and party without accident, only dismounting at one steep and difficult place. As we approached Camp Isham a depression in the range enabled us to get a view of the lofty peaks of the Teton range at the base of which we will encamp to-morrow night. Secretary Lincoln and Captain Clark, with two Indians, started early this morning in pursuit of elk. They will render, no doubt, a good account by bringing into camp to-night the results of their days' hunt in a country which abounds in game. The President and balance of the party, by reason of both the exercise and the rest which this trip has given them, are in excellent health and spirits and are not in the least fatigued by their ride on horseback. The weather is cool, the air delicious and invigorating and the scenery grand.

DENVER, Col., 18.—Early this morning the concentrating mill at attached to the Little Ellen Mine at Leadville, was burned. It is estimated that the loss is \$15,000; fully insured. The mill never was a success; most of the machinery has been removed.

NEW YORK.—Wall Street, 19, 11 a.m.—Share speculation to-day rather quiet; as a rule prices are lower.

CHICAGO, 19.—Despite the attitude taken by the local assembly of Telegraphers last night, this morning witnessed what appears to be a decided break in the ranks. Up to noon upwards of 50 had made personal application to Supt. Tabbs for reinstatement, and 39 had been given places.

General Supt. Clowry has reports from Indianapolis and Cincinnati to the effect that all opposition from

workmen is ceasing there and that full forces will be on duty to-night. Advice from New York and Washington, and almost all eastern cities show that operators are returning to work.

Pittsburg, 18.—The manager of the Western Union was busy all morning receiving applications from strikers for reinstatement. Out of 65 who quit work at the beginning of the strike all but 15 were taken back upon promises to renounce the Brotherhood. The Knights of Labor are severely denounced by the strikers for failing to give them the support promised. This morning the Brotherhood issued a circular which states that they will continue to receive contributions for those who have been thrown out of employment.

Washington, 18.—At a quarter past twelve the striking operators called in a body upon Manager Clark of the Western Union and stated that the strike had been declared ended, and they were desirous of resuming work. Manager Clark received them affably and informed them that all first class positions were filled, but second rate places were open and the men would be designated by him from among the strikers to occupy them if so desired.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Private information has been received from Pensacola, to the effect that Surgeon Owens is down with yellow fever, and that there are five cases in the yard, three outside, and that there is danger of its spreading. Assistant Surgeon Madden and civilian physicians are looking after the sick.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Major Nicholson, in command of the United States Marine Corps, to-night received the following dispatch from Lieutenant Taylor, commanding a detachment of marines at Pensacola Navy yard: One private died of yellow fever; three are in the hospital; two are doing well; one is very sick. The command is in a new brick building, upper story, cool and healthy. It is too late now for an encampment; the excitement and work would perhaps develop new cases. We are strictly quarantined. In addition to Surgeon Martin, ordered from New Orleans to Pensacola, the employment of a civilian physician has been authorized by the Navy Department. It is understood the civilian surgeon whose services were sought, refused to accept an engagement for less time than twenty-one days at the rate of \$100 a day. The telegraph operator at the Navy yard declined to remain longer at his post unless compensation at the rate of \$10 a day was made. The operator's terms were acceded to, and if necessary to have assistance for the doctor, Martin demands a civilian surgeon; this also will be acceded to.

Decision was rendered by Judge Mills in the police court in the civil rights case of the Rev. George H. Smith (colored) Norwich, Conn., against James M. Bell, proprietor of a restaurant. The ground of complaint was that Bell denied accommodations in his restaurant to plaintiff on account of the latter's color, and suit was brought to enforce the criminal provisions of March 1st, 1875. The court holds that under the common law, an innkeeper is bound to take in and receive all travellers and wayfarers: and that by the act of March 1st, 1875, it is made a misdemeanor to discriminate against travelers on account of race or color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. The restaurant keeper has a right to establish certain regulations as to hours for meals, and designate certain places for seats for customers; but such hours and seats must be for sale by all, and if any discrimination is made it must be upon some principle, or for some reason that the law recognizes as just and reasonable, and not on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude. All the guests of the inn or restaurant must be given equal privileges, and the place designated for them must be accessible to all respectable persons at a uniform rate of charge. From these principles it follows that the defendant, in discriminating against the complainant Smith on account of his race and color, was guilty of a misdemeanor and incurred the penalty of the second section of the civil rights act of 1875. Judgment is entered accordingly. This case is, in some respects, a novel one, since it is the first attempt to enforce the penalty under the second section of the civil rights act, which makes the violation of the law a misdemeanor; and it is the first effort to enforce the criminal provision of the law in territory where the Congress

of the United States has exclusive and absolute legislative jurisdiction.

On Thursday last, Surgeon General Hamilton received a telegram from the President of the Board of Health, Pensacola, announcing the appearance of yellow fever at the Navy Yard, and requesting aid to establish a cordon around the Navy Yard. The Collector of Customs at Pensacola was immediately directed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to employ ten patrolmen to aid the Board of Health in maintaining quarantine. The Collector last night reported that forty men will be required for service as a patrol line, five miles in length. The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Acting Secretary, to-day telegraphed the Collector as follows: "On filing an affidavit by the Mayor of the city and President of the Board of Health that they are unable to employ sufficient quarantine force, employ as many men as necessary. Tents and disinfectants will be shipped to-day from New Orleans."

Private information has been received from Pensacola to the effect that Surgeon Owens is down with yellow fever; that there are five cases in the yard and three outside, and there is danger of its spreading. Assistant Surgeon Madden and a civilian physician are looking after the sick.

GALVESTON, Texas, 18.—The *Evening Print* publishes the following: The belief obtains credence in this city among some persons who are in communication with friends in New Orleans, that there has been at least one case of yellow fever in that city within a few days, although there has been no official announcement of the fact by the Crescent City authorities.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 18.—An unknown schooner is reported sunk off the beach on Friday evening and the affair is surrounded with considerable mystery. She was of about 300 tons burden and said to have been pursued by a steamer. The report says that both vessels were putting for the shore under full sail and steam, and, when about five miles out, the schooner suddenly sank and all on board were supposed to be lost. The steamer remained at the spot where the schooner sank about half an hour and then steamed away to the eastward, out to sea. The schooner is said to have carried the black flag.

TRENTON, N. J., 20.—A dispatch from Lambertville says: McDowell & Sons' paper mill at that place was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will probably exceed \$50,000; insurance about \$10,000. Forty men were thrown out of employment.

TORONTO, 20.—A terrific rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited the northeast part of Ontario, yesterday. At Listowel the water was two feet deep in the streets. Several buildings and bridges were carried away and destruction to property generally was very great. At Windham the river rose 12 feet, the road, bridge and track were washed away, and the county road covered four feet deep with water. A quantity of standing grain was destroyed.

#### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 16.—At a banquet here at which 1,200 persons were present, speeches were made in favor of Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon as chief of the Bonapartists.

The government has decided to expel from France, Boland, a Belgian journalist who declared he had bribed two members of the Chamber of Deputies, but was unable to verify the charge.

Vienna, 16.—The Electrical Exhibition was opened here to-day by Crown Prince Rudolph with great ceremony. The weather was unfavorable for the opening, but nevertheless thousands of people were in attendance.

Alexandria, 16.—It is officially announced that the number of deaths from cholera here yesterday was 44. The French mission to study the features of cholera has arrived here.

The Khedive to-day visited the hospitals here, and spoke words of encouragement to the patients suffering from cholera. Total number of deaths thus far from cholera among the British troops in Egypt, 125.

Gibraltar, 16.—Portions of the Italian squadron have left Algiers eastward bound, under sealed orders.

Rome, 16.—It is stated the Vatican is determined to ask France for explanations in regard to the divergence between the terms contained in President Grevy's recent letter to the Pope and the instructions given the French Ambassador at the Papal court.

SUEZ, 16.—Two thousand Bedouins attacked the sanitarium at Sankul, and were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed. The soldiers defending the place lost seven men, the civilians five. Sankul is 50 miles from Sunko, a town in Nubia, on the Red Sea. The attack was incited by the false prophet. It is reported that Saiken is also threatened, with attack.

London, 17.—It is reported that an express train between Paris and Amsterdam, met with an accident between Matines and Vilvorde, Belgium, by which several passengers were killed.

Belfast, 19.—Rev. Robert Knox, one of the leaders of the Pan Presbyterian Council, is dead.

London, 17.—The *Daily Telegraph* states that Waddington, French Ambassador, at his own request, has received more conciliatory instructions relative to the Tamatave affair.

Berlin, 17.—The *Cross Gazette* says: Statements have been made by the Chinese legation at that place that it is beyond doubt a fact that China will go to war rather than relinquish her suzerainty over Anam.

London, 17.—A mob of 500 men attacked the Jewish quarters in the City of Prague on Wednesday night. The rioters were dispersed before doing much harm. The frequency of the riots is causing much alarm among the authorities of Austria. The police and military officers are ordered to crush out with the utmost energy every outbreak however small. Forty of the populace and six of the police were wounded in the riot at Agram on Tuesday. The mob subsequently forced the jail and released the rioters.

Madrid, 17.—Notwithstanding advice from the military authorities, Prime Minister Sagasta has determined to restore the constitutional guarantees before the King starts on his visit to Germany, September 5th. From unofficial advice from France it is certain that there are some scattered bands still causing alarm in the north of Spain.

LONDON, 17.—A Chinese embassy destined for England and the United States left Singapore Thursday.

Eight thousand weavers in Ashton-under-Lyne struck work, owing to the refusal of the masters to increase wages; 20,000 persons in all are idle on account of the strike.

In the Commons Dodson, Chancellor, from the Duchy of Lancaster, stated it was an undoubted fact that foot and mouth disease had been carried from England to America. He said the Canadian cattle now suffering with the disease at Bristol had been in contact at Liverpool with infected animals from Ireland. He pointed out, however, that the American quarantine system in relation to cattle diseases gave no security against the conveyance of disease by men attached to the quarantine station, and by articles taken out of the quarantine yards.

Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Davenport, strongly urged the necessity of emigration for Ireland. He said thousands of hard working farmers there longed to go to a country where they could live without being terrorized. Forster also expressed his approval of the scheme for migration from Ireland.

The Commandant at Shesbury, addressing the Canadian artillerymen at the close of the National Artillery Association meeting, said he hoped to see the Canadian team there at every meeting. John A. McDonald expressed his thanks for the reception of the team and the kind treatment received.

Geneva, 17.—The prohibition of import of Egyptian cotton into Switzerland has called forth many protests from various quarters. If the authorities persist in enforcing the prohibition, 80,000 persons employed in manufactures where this cotton is used, must be thrown out.

Alexandria, 17.—There is a crisis in the Egyptian Ministry. It is rumored Raoul Pasha will form a new cabinet.

BERLIN, 18.—It is denied that Minister Sargent intends to resign. Bismarck gives two and three hours a day to business.

Madrid, 18.—Fresh disturbances in the vicinity of Leo de Urgel are reported.

The government proposes expelling Ruiz Zorrilla from France.

King Alfonso started for Valencia to-day, and was enthusiastically cheered on his departure.

Paris, 18.—*Liberte* regards a war with China probable.

Dr. Bayal writes that he has traversed a large and unexplored tract on the left bank of the Niger, and he has placed the whole country as far as Sego under the protectorate of France.

Alexandria, 18.—Fifty deaths from cholera here yesterday.

London, 18.—The premises of the Bonus Tea Association are burned; loss heavy.

LONDON, 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning in a leader upon the subject, state that there are good reasons to believe that Mr. Mackey's new step is taken after full consideration, and with the full determination to break up the present monopoly in the American telegraph system, and assumes to see in it the beginning of a gradual breaking up of those close alliances among American capitalists, which at present constitute what it calls the most absolute and most odious monopolies of the present age. It is pointed out that if the enormously rich men of America, instead of combining as to how to manage monopolies through directors, should use their wealth in individual, competing enterprises, the profits to each must be greater, and the national development must be accelerated, the price of labor must increase; antagonism between labor and capital must be diminished; corruption in politics must disappear, and the general prosperity of the American people be vastly augmented.

The deaths from cholera in Egypt on Saturday were 310 including 50 at Cairo. Another death from cholera has occurred at Beyrout, in Syria.

Paris, 19.—The Count de Chambord remains very weak. His brain is disturbed at intervals.

LONDON, 19.—Mrs. Langtry looks much faded and fatigued. She has engaged passage for America. She will play short engagements in Canada and New York, and will then go to Australia. She hopes for the same success which attended her former foreign venture, and says that the dream of her life is to be able to return to England and found a theatre in London which she would call The Langtry.

Paris, 19.—It is affirmed that the bombardment of Hue by the French began on Saturday. Admiral Heyon, minister of marine and of the colonies, ordered six gunboats to be constructed for Tonquin. It is stated that France informed that power that any ships that attempted to land arms in Anam would be liable to seizure. It is believed that this warning is principally leveled at a large export of arms from American ports.

LONDON, 20.—This morning the *Times*, commenting on language used of late in the Commons by a number of members for Ireland, and particularly that of Healy, in his response on Saturday last to Gladstone's remarks, when the former declared there was a state of war between England and Ireland, says: "Sternest demeanor on the part of the House will, before long, be necessary in view of these revolting excesses."

Dublin, 20.—The *Freeman's Journal* deprecates the violent language to which utterance has been given in the Commons recently by Irish members, it says: "It serves no good end."

Madrid, 20.—Madrid newspapers are discussing the expediency of forming an alliance with Spain, Austria and Germany, in order to check the influence of the French democracy in Spanish politics.

London, 20.—Advice from Anam state that the mother of the late King Tuduc, who always prevented her son from openly rupturing relations between Anam and France, by order of the new ruler of the country, has been forbidden to quit the palace.

Cetewayo has recovered from the wounds received in the recent engagement between his forces and the insurgents, and made a request that Queen Victoria will have a full inquiry made into the treatment he received.

Alexandria, 20.—There were 38 deaths in this city on Sunday from cholera.

Vienna, 20.—Tricon, French Ambassador to China, has left Peking, as he feared he would be expelled from that city as soon as the French troops in Anam began to bombard Hue. Tricon, it is further said has gone to Shanghai, where he awaits orders from his Government as to further action.