

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Public printer Rounds has locked horns with Senator Mahone regarding the assessment of employees of the Government printing office of Virginia. Several cases were brought to the notice of Rounds in which employees who had cheerfully paid the National Congressional committee the amount assessed, were besieged by collectors representing the Mahone faction. In consequence those employees were informed by the public printer that any assessment made on them by Senator Mahone's committee should be paid voluntarily, and no one should lose his position in the government printing office for refusing to contribute. This decision incensed Senator Mahone and his strikers, and a vigorous assault will be made to effect a reconsideration, but from the general reputation of Rounds it is understood he has put his foot down in earnest in this matter, and will not be bulldozed by the Virginian. The example set in this department will, it is said, be followed by the secretaries of others who are opposed to the wholesale system of levying assessments, not only by National, but by local committees, hence the dismay of the Mahonites, who are in a desperate situation, and demand rather than ask funds from employees in the various departments.

J. F. Mollere recently resigned his clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office, on the order of the National Republican Congressional Committee in collecting 2 per cent. political assessments from employees of the Executive Department. Mollere was to be allowed a percentage on collections made by him as his compensation. He applied to Secretary Folger for permission to canvass the Treasury department but was informed that the Secretary did not sanction such a proceeding. He made a similar application to the chief of the Division of the Treasury and was again refused the desired permission. He was not disheartened, however, and went through the building on his mission without the countenance of the Secretary.

The summary of the progress of yellow fever for the week ending Saturday, at Brownsville, as furnished by the Surgeon General of the marine hospital service gives the following figures: For the week 482 cases, 26 deaths; previously reported, 631 cases, and 40 deaths.

Surgeon Murray, of the marine hospital service, arrived at Brownsville August 25th, with assistants, nurse, and supplies. He immediately organized a hospital for sixty patients, and one of the assistants was detailed to Point Isabel, where some cases were reported. The outer cordon extending from Laredo to Corpus Christi, has been strengthened during the week, and a protective cordon established thirty miles from Brownsville, extending from Santa Maria on the Rio Grande, to the north of Aroyo, Colorado, or Gulf. No known cases of fever exist north of Aroyo, Colorado, at this date, nor have any refugees escaped the quarantine at the outer cordon. Two cases of yellow fever left Brownsville for the north before the cordon was formed, but they were stopped, by a guard. They subsequently died south of the cordon. There is great destitution in Brownsville, and the mayor is about to issue another appeal for aid. Many of the poor decline to go to the hospital. Henry Bullock, a prominent merchant, has died. The weather is cold and damp, with some rains at intervals, and the outlook is not favorable.

Matamoros, 4.—The epidemic is slowly on the decrease to-day. The weather is cool and cloudy, which helps to decrease the fever. There are a small number of new cases. During the day ending at 9 a. m., there were only eight deaths in the city.

Brownsville, Texas, 4.—The fever is reported very bad at San Fernando. The official report at Brownsville shows 103 new cases and five deaths. It is reported there are thirty cases of fever at Point Isabel and five or six deaths. So far, most of the cases are light. There were two or three deaths yesterday. The Americans generally are improving. Dr. Milton is out again, convalescent.

Havana, 4.—There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever the past week.

Pensacola, 4.—There are no new

cases, and but one death, J. M. Graham. The total to date are 19 cases and six deaths. These figures are official.

New Orleans, 4.—Dr. Jos. Jones, president of the board of health, publishes the following:

New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1892.

The city is free from yellow fever, and no case has been reported since Aug. 11. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent and the death rate remarkably low.

Washington, 4.—Acting Postmaster General Hatton has received the following dispatch:

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 2.

I do not believe we have or have had this season any yellow fever.

Signed, Wm. F. Lee,

Postmaster.

NEW YORK, 4.—A reporter yesterday called on John W. Rhodes, agent of the New York News Company, to ascertain whether the Egyptian war had produced any increase in the demand for newspapers and what other causes might effect their circulation.

The increase, said Mr. Rhodes, since the Egyptian war became a matter of public interest, has hardly been appreciable. It does not exceed one or two per cent. The demand for newspapers remains very steady under all circumstances. During periods of general business depression there is very little falling off. With the American public newspapers have become a necessity. Since the daily papers here have so much extensive use of the Atlantic cable to obtain European news, the demand for English papers has declined fully 50 per cent. and the number is now very small. The Egyptian war has caused a slight increase in the demand for the weekly edition of the London Times.

DENVER, 4.—The Tribune's Las Animas, Colorado special says: There are 400 Cheyenne Indians in camp eight miles south of this place. These Indians made application several days ago to be allowed to go north. Being refused they now make the trip on their own responsibility. They will cross the Arkansas River at Grenada, Colorado. They seem to be very peaceful, doing no mischief whatever.

NEW YORK, 4.—The tide of homeward travel to the United States has set in, and is now so enormous that every city in western Europe is full, and in Paris it is almost impossible to obtain a bedroom. It is the universal testimony that never before have so many Americans been in Paris as are there now. More English is now being spoken than French in the chief resorts of the French capital, and comical pictures in Parisian papers, which aver that the Americanizing of the city is driving the native population out into the remote suburbs, do not seem so very much exaggerated. The Atlantic steamers are so full that passage to New York cannot be got all through this month.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 4.—A duel is imminent between Gen. Chalmers and Van H. Manning, candidates for Congress. Both spoke at Holly Springs in joint debate, Manning spoke last, and made a scathing review of Chalmers' record. Both remained at Holly Springs over Sunday with messages passing back and forth, Chalmers demanding a full retrial. Thomas Harris represented Chalmers and Edward Watson was Manning's friend. The rumor of the duel gains credit from the fact that they both failed to appear at the place appointed for today's debate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., At a meeting of the District Lodge to-day, 58 lodges out of 63 were represented. Only two lodges voted in favor of returning to work at the old scale, and afterwards, by a unanimous vote, it was decided to accept no compromise.

NEW YORK, 4.—Among the passengers on the Alaska, which arrived in New York yesterday, are the British Rifle Team to compete at Creedmore, September 14 and 15, and Charles Rowell, the pedestrian.

Colonel Bodine yesterday selected the following to constitute the team to compete against the British: Messrs. Dolan, Smith, Hinman, Ogden, Hinde, Paulding, Howard, Shakespeare, McRiven and Alder. The other two will be chosen this week.

CHICAGO, 5.—Lars Ecklund and Oscar Anderson, are brothers-in-law, employed in an iron foundry in this city. Saturday night they left the city for South Evanston; twelve miles north to spend the night with a third brother-in-law named Rand. A quarrel over some unknown cause arose and they got off the train at

Rogers Park. At eleven o'clock at night Anderson appeared at Rand's alone and retired. At 6 o'clock this morning Rand, hearing a shot in the basement, went down and found Anderson with a bullet wound in his breast. Anderson confessed he murdered Ecklund the night before. Rand and Anderson went to the police station and the former went in to tell the story and when he came out Anderson was gone. Late this afternoon his body was found hanging to a tree near the lakeshore and his cloths were wet, showing a previous attempt at drowning. Strips of cloth were strewn about showing that Anderson had made one or two attempts to hang himself before he got the strips torn from a pair of overalls strong enough to hold his weight. In the meantime the body of Ecklund was found at Rogers Park with three bullet wounds in it.

Mexico, Mo., 4.—George Green, a farmer near here, was divorced from his wife some time ago, the decree of the court allowed him to visit his children, aged four and two years, twice a month. Yesterday was one of his visiting days, and after playing with the children a couple of hours, and when about to separate from them, he drew a revolver and shot the two little ones dead. He was pursued by the neighbors, and blew his own brains out.

Lombardville, O., 4.—On Sunday night masked men beat Chas. Leverrier into insensibility, bound him and robbed his store of \$800. He remained insensible until discovered this morning. He may not recover.

Post Mills, Vt., 4.—Dr. Dickey, of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. Marshall, of Lynn, N. H., were drowned in Wallace Lake, yesterday afternoon.

Newburgh, N. Y., 4.—Two West Shore Railroad laborers were killed this afternoon by a premature blast at Storm King Mountain, near Cornwall.

Baltimore, 4.—A fire in the Western Union Telegraph building this morning, at a point where wires to the number of 150 entered the building, burned off every wire. In a very few hours, however, communication was re-established with all parts of the country.

Elizabeth, N. J., 4.—The Singor Rifle and Literary Association gave an excursion yesterday, and on returning, a row took place between the deck hands of the barges, and the roughs on deck. The deck hands fired 15 or 20 shots, instantly killing Thos. McKean, a bystander, and Richard Burke, an excursionist.

Denver, Col., 4.—The Tribune's Salida, Colorado, special says: The bank of Salida closed its doors this morning. The deposits amount to about \$50,000. The deposits are a total loss. Hartzell Brothers, proprietors of the bank, left the city Saturday.

St. Johns, N. B., 4.—The superintendent of postal cars for Nova Scotia reports that mail bags containing letters from St. Johns by the night train for Halifax, Treiro, Pictou and other points, was received by the Moncton and Halifax postal clerks with the strap cut and all registered letters gone.

Denver, 4.—The Tribune's Silver Cliff special says a prize fight between Billy Lynn, of this city, and Joe Silvers, of Albany, took place in Robert's Hall to-day, resulting in a victory for Lynn, Silvers being knocked senseless in the fourth round. Both men were badly punished.

NEW YORK, 5.—The great labor demonstration to-day was successful. Fully 150 organizations were represented and 2,000 men were in line. The procession was composed of three divisions, and the line of march was up Broadway to Union Square, where it was reviewed by John Swinton, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Dr. A. Doran, Louis F. Post and others.

The Aldermen of the city passed resolutions of sympathy with the tradespeople engaged in to-day's labor parade.

CHICAGO, 5.—The democratic county convention to-day selected delegates to the Springfield State convention next Thursday, and unanimously adopted a resolution opposing sumptuary and prohibitory legislation, and instructing their delegate to abide by this resolution.

OLNEY, Ills., 5.—Judge E. B. Greer, who declined the congressional nomination, in the Sixteenth District, under a misapprehension as to the unanimity of the nomination, now consents to run.

CINCINNATI, 5.—The Grocers' interests were presented to the tariff commissioners this morning and it

was urged to continue, at least the present tariff on sugar, molasses and rice.

SABATOGA, 5.—The Social Science Association this morning considered the educational question. Professor Wayland read a paper on progressive spelling.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Col. Ingersoll began the Star Route argument for Dorsey this morning, saying, he opposed official corruption as much as any man, and that one untrue to his official oath ought to be punished, and there was no excuse for dishonesty in a public man.

The signal officer reports that appearances denote a cyclone whose course can't yet be defined.

GALVESTON, 5.—The Governor has issued the following appeal:

Austin, 5.

To the county judges, mayors of the cities and towns of Texas: I have received a telegram from Thos. Carson, mayor of Brownsville, stating that there are 500 cases of yellow fever in that city, with an increase of from 70 to 100 per day, and the necessity for means to send aid to the sick and destitute was increasing. Any funds that have been or may be contributed to the suffering people of Brownsville, can be sent to Ball, Hutchins & Co., Galveston, and can immediately be drawn on, by wire, by Thos. Carson, mayor, to be properly expended.

(Signed) C. M. ROBERTS,  
Governor.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 4.—De Lesseps, who has just arrived here, said: The first fact that should be drawn regarding the Egyptian matter is that the matter is a national one. Arabi has a whole nation at his back. His force at present is between 25,000 and 30,000 Arabs. He has arms for 200,000, and when he needs men he can get them. He was satisfied at the manner in which Arabi has behaved towards the canal.

The English had no need of the canal for their operations. Arabi has not placed a price on his head. After the English landed at Suez, he had received a letter from Arabi, saying he knew it was not his fault, and giving him notice that the sweet water canal would be cut. The English sailors have behaved very badly, firing right and left in the streets, and killing many Arab women and children, and one of De Lesseps' own employees. The English army was very well organized. He thinks the war will be a long one, and its final result cannot now be forecast. No serious operations could be undertaken until the hot weather and the overflow of the Nile were at an end in October. It was not true that Arabi had mutilated the English dead and wounded. England has been long intending to get her finger into Egypt on one pretext or another.

The whole trouble has been caused by the intrigues of Malet, and for the purpose of giving England this opportunity. There had been many more killed and wounded among the English than reported. There were many cases of sunstrokes and some cholera also. If Arabi was killed or captured the war would not come to an end. The English might buy some of the chiefs, but that would not help them much. The Khedive was a man who would never be able to govern the country, even if the English succeeded in establishing his authority. It would end, if the English were successful, in his being deposed by them, or in his being merely a nominal ruler.

At present he is a prisoner and nothing he did had any weight with the Egyptian people.

De Lesseps said: the Americans have never interfered in matters that did not concern them, while it has been invariably the practice of England to be always meddling in other peoples affairs. No, I have no apprehension that Panama will ever hear a cannon fired.

De Lesseps then said that work on the Panama canal was progressing favorably and was being pushed forward with the greatest activity. He leaves Paris absolutely, refusing the banquet from several sensational newspapers.

Alexandria, 4.—Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of the arrest of a native spy carrying a letter addressed to Antonio Paulo, Greek Consular agent at Siant, who is staying here. Paulo has been arrested. It is rumored that the police have discovered ramifications of a conspiracy, in which several Greeks are implicated, the object being to massacre the Europeans in Alexan-

ria in the event of the British troops being seriously engaged at Ramleh.

The man-of-war *Minataer* is shelling the rebel lines, because of threatening demonstrations made by the enemy from Mandara.

Kassassin, 4.—The enemy keep a close watch all about the camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, rendering it unsafe to venture far out.

Last night a vidette of the Life Guards was killed. His body was recovered, and found to be mutilated.

Arabi has an excellent position. He is in direct communication by rail with Zagazig and Salihieh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in making his movements and keeping them secret.

Alexandria, 4.—The uneasiness among the Europeans continues unabated. Sensational rumors of every kind are circulated. To-night there was a report that the French Consul-General had asked for transportation to remove the French subjects, but it proved to be groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts, connected by telephones, and they feel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforeseen outbreak.

At five o'clock in the evening the English heavy guns near the Cairo railway began shelling Arabi Pasha's camp. The enemy replied, their shells falling within ten yards of the depot in the Ramleh lines. Two more British guns joined in the fire whereupon a lively cannonade ensued. The enemy continued to make excellent practice, all their shells falling close to the British camp.

The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day and it is one and one-half metres high.

PORT SAID, 4.—Abdullah Bey Fanzil aide-de-camp to the Khedive, has proceeded on a mission to the ports on the Red Sea, to stir up among the natives a loyal feeling to the Khedive, and encourage operations against Arabi Pasha from that quarter.

Kassassin, 4.—The Indian cavalry and a detachment of Irish dragoon guards scoured the country between the camp at this point and Maxam and returned without seeing any marauding Bedouins.

Kassassin, 4.—A reconnaissance was made to-day on the left bank of the Sweetwater Canal. It shows the enemy to be hard at work strengthening their position.

Major Hart narrowly escaped being captured. It will be necessary to prepare for a scientific advance and attack them in force.

Recent observations show seven distinct lines of defense between Arabi Pasha's front and Damanhour.

The Arab cavalry are reconnoitering the British outposts.

Gen. Wood and staff inspected the enemy's camp on Sunday evening, from the top of Count Zizini's house.

Panama, 4.—All heavy work on the inter-oceanic canal is stopped. The rainy season so far was a very light one, yet it is found that even a slight rain impedes all work, and in the low ground entirely prevents it. The men who attempted to work fell sick, and the men in charge of gangs of laborers say none of them can work more than three days in a week, the balance being passed in bed with the fever.

Panama, 4.—The indiscriminate slaughter of a small garrison, and other atrocities committed, have induced the Chilean government to determine to adopt the strictest measures. Rumor claims that among these will be the following: martial law declared in all the territory held by the Chilean forces; instant execution of all who attempt the death of Chileans in garrison; all mutinous persons to be shot when captured; all members of the Cherrilli Congress and executive will be captured and sent to the penal settlement at Puenta Arenas.

The Chilean people, congress and government proclaim as definitely incorporated with Chili, all territory south of the river Ilo and back to Tacora mountain, which is the dividing line between the Zuno department in Peru and La Paz in Bolivia. Prisoners of war in the future will be sent to Juan Fernandez.

A letter from Lilla states that orders were given from headquarters to burn every town or village where Peruvian troops may have received food or assistance.

At last accounts, the sloop of war *Angamos* was lying off Tambo de Mora, where an encounter took place on the night of July 28th,