

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

(Telegraphic Summary.)

EASTERN.

At Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Knobloch threw her husband into the canal, and then jumped in herself. She was drowned, but Knobloch was rescued.

Arthur H. Blaney was sentenced at Boston to seven years' imprisonment for embezzling, while cashier, \$40,000 belonging to the American Loan and Trust Company.

The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' convention in session at Pittsburgh, refused by an unanimous vote to pass the motion presented for separating the iron and steel workers into two distinct organizations. The plan to make each lodge support its own members when they are on a strike was also defeated.

Capt. Rhodes, who purposed swimming the Niagara whirlpool, after viewing the waters decided not to attempt the feat. E. C. Stedman & Co., New York brokers, have failed. Mr. Stedman is well known as a poet and prose writer.

For the year ending Aug. 1, 160 persons were killed and 401 injured on New York State railroads.

The 106th anniversary of the battle of Bennington was duly celebrated in that city Aug. 16.

On the Rochester track, Jey-eye-see made a mile in 2:14, the best time on record for a 5-year-old, and took the special purse of \$2,000.

While driving at Stowe, Vt., Jesse Town and wife were thrown from their carriage and killed, and Mrs. Stockwell was seriously injured.

John Devoy, of New York city, sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for libeling August Belmont, has been released, having completed his term.

Joseph Schroeder and John Farrell fought according to the prize-ring rules for possession of a young woman at Woodside, L. I. Farrell was "knocked out" in the fifteenth round.

In a drunken fight at New York Michael Gordon killed John Bouger with a blow of his fist.

Judge J. S. Black died at his home in York, Pa., Aug. 19, aged 73 years. He was born in that State, and became Chief Justice of its Supreme Court in 1854. He was Attorney General and Secretary of State under President Buchanan. He participated in nearly all the great cases before the Supreme Court, including the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, beside being engaged in the Vanderbilt will case, the Belmont impeachment, and the McGarran claim.

WESTERN.

The extensive works of the United States Rolling Stock Company, located in the southwestern part of Chicago, were totally destroyed by fire. Eighty cars, with all the buildings and machinery, and over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, furnished food for the flames. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$100,000.

A great Irish picnic was held at Ogden's Grove, near Chicago. Congressman Finerty was the President of the day. Dr. P. H. Cronin read the declaration of principles of the Irish-Americans of Chicago. The Hon. Thomas Brennan was introduced by Mr. Finerty as a gentleman who came to Chicago "through the doors of an English jail," and as therefore entitled to the respect of all Irishmen. This sentiment was echoed by a vast concourse. The speeches of the day breathed intense hostility to English oppression and Papal interference.

The Illinois Central Railroad Directors elected James C. Clarke, President; L. V. F. Randolph, Treasurer, and L. A. Catlin, Secretary. The Vice Presidents are W. K. Ackerman (late President, who declined a re-election) and Stuyvesant Fish.

J. T. Williams, a banker of Erie, Col., was robbed by highwayman of \$10,000.

A vein of petroleum which flows forty barrels per day has been struck near Canon City, Col.

The managers of the Wabash, Alton, and Illinois Central roads have agreed to make the passenger rate \$8.70 between Chicago and St. Louis, and \$8.50 between St. Louis and Kansas City, to take effect at once.

The sportsmen of Illinois and Wisconsin are well represented on the stubble in Iowa and Dakota, where the prairie chickens are of fine size and fully as numerous as last year.

The Iowa Board of Health is to investigate charges made by a scientist of Stockholm that there are several cases of leprosy in Winneshiek county.

K. M. Fitch, cashier of the Second National Bank of Warren, Ohio, is reported to be short in his accounts some \$70,000. The bank has failed.

The Keator Lumber Company's mill and yards at Moline, Ill., were burned causing a total loss to the concern of \$300,000.

Joseph McNerny, an Alderman and saloon-keeper of St. Joseph, Mo., has been convicted, under the Downing law, of keeping his place open Sunday. He was fined \$50 and his license was revoked.

In a Justice's office, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, an injured father took the law into his own hands and killed a colored man who had abducted his daughter and ruined her by force. The Justice had ordered the room cleared of the crowd and was about to render his decision under the forms of law, when the outraged parent stepped behind the Deputy Sheriff and ended the case with a revolver.

SOUTHERN.

A. M. Mooney, Marshal of Helena, Ark., was assassinated at the door of his office, after having spent the night shadowing thieves.

The Government having secured the title to the site of the birthplace of George

Washington, at Wakefield, Va., a monumental building will be erected at a cost of \$33,000.

A negro named Postlethwaite stole a mule in Catahoula Parish, La. He was pursued by the Sheriff and arrested. While under arrest the negro shot the Sheriff of his horse. After falling, the latter drew a revolver and shot the negro dead.

The yellow fever is at last fastened at Pensacola, although very late in the season. The proper precautions are now being taken. The bark Salome, from Vera Cruz, Mex., by way of Galveston, Texas, arrived off Fortress Monroe, Va., with yellow fever on board.

Joe Payne, a negro, having confessed to the murder of Towns Sayle, a young merchant at Oakland, Mo., the people of the town held a court, at which the Mayor presided, and the verdict of the assembly was death by hanging. Payne was immediately executed and the people dispersed.

Three criminals were executed for murder in the South on Friday, Aug. 17—Taylor Banks being hanged at Scottswood, Ala., Ben Perry at Greenville, S. C., and Demo Casat at Little Rock, Ark. The two former were negroes.

A train on the Kentucky Central road, one car of which contained 400 kegs of blasting powder, stood on the crossing at Lexington, when a Chesapeake and Ohio train ran into it. A terrible explosion followed, in which two conductors were killed, five others were fatally injured, and the depot and one engine were blown to atoms.

Reuben Roberson was lynched at Spring Creek, Ga. Two other participants in a horrible woman-murder, his comrades, had previously been lynched.

Martin Bradley (colored), for attempted outrage, was taken from jail at Terrell, Texas, by a mob and hanged in the asylum grounds.

A contract has been signed by the Government for a hospital at Hot Springs, to cost \$85,355.

Twelve stores and six warehouses on Crawford, Miss., representing \$100,000, were burned.

The cotton caterpillar has appeared on the plantations near Columbia, S. C. Efforts are being made to save the crop by burning night lights and using Paris green.

WASHINGTON.

Inspector Haworth reports rapid progress in the construction and equipment of Indian school-houses, which by January will accommodate 10,250 pupils. The red men have learned that in the future they must not expect to feed themselves by hunting.

Maj. Kirby, of the Railway Mail Division of the Postoffice Department, was removed by Gen. Gresham, on suspicion that he had made excessive allowances to the publisher of the Postal Guide.

Of the amount appropriated by the last River and Harbor bill \$5,458,434 remained unexpended the 1st of July. Of the 201 improvements appropriated for 231 were in progress.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Times reports that Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, has made his appearance there on a political mission; that he (McDonald) has ascertained that Mr. Tilden is determined to secure the nomination for the Presidency next year, and that important conferences are daily being held at Grey-stone.

The Virginia Republican Straight-out Convention met at Richmond the other day. The platform adopted favors a strict adherence to the Republican principles and protective tariff, indorses James G. Blaine for the Presidency, condemns the action of the administration in aiding Gen. Mahone in the repudiation of one-third the State debt, declares the power thus given Mahone has been used for the persecution of life-long Republicans, that the power given by the administration to Mahone makes him virtually President of the United States of the State of Virginia, expresses unalterable opposition to one-man power in Virginia, represented by Mahone, and calls the attention of the administration to the results of such a system in other States.

The Michigan Prohibition State Convention met at Eaton Rapids. They voted to raise \$100,000 as a campaign fund, indorse the platform of the National Convention at Chicago, declared in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture of liquor as a beverage, arraigned the Republican party for bad faith in not submitting the question to the people, and declared that the party is incompetent to deal with the liquor question.

A call for the next Congress of the National Liberal League, to be held at Milwaukee, Sept. 21-23, has been issued.

The New York State Republican Convention will be held at Richfield Springs on Sept. 19. The delegates will number 476.

A Louisville dispatch says that official returns from 109 of the 117 counties in Kentucky gives Proctor Knott for Governor a majority of 43,571 over Gen. Morrow. The other eight counties will increase this to about 49,000.

A. Biermann has been nominated by the Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota as candidate for Governor in place of W. W. McNair, declined. Biermann accepts.

John Kelly writes to the Hon. Michael K. McGrath, of Jefferson City, that if the "old ticket" shall be renominated "it will be supported with as much vigor and effort as that made in 1876 by us."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mexican advices report that in the town of Nacori, Lieut. Moreno, commanding a detachment of Mexican troops, had a battle with a band of 150 Apaches who had killed five of his pickets. The troops ran out of ammunition and were compelled to retreat.

Recent deaths: A. M. Herrington, of Geneva, Ill., who was District Attorney at Chicago under President Buchanan; Hon. E. R. Hawin, late Secretary of State of Indiana, and a veteran of the Mexican war; Hon. James Cockburn, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; Hon. George Marston, late Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Bonanza Mackey was elected a Director of the Postal Telegraph Company, taking the place of Joel B. Ehrhardt.

The Americans won the International cricket match at Toronto by an inning and forty-nine runs.

There are 250 delegates in attendance on the Social Science Convention at Minneapolis. In the section of geography Prof. Popeman showed a marked recession in the falls of Niagara during the last thirty-four years.

William Weihe, of Pittsburgh, has been elected President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers John Jarrett, who declined a re-election was presented with a solid silver tea-service and gold-headed cane.

The long strike of the telegraph operators came to an end on the 17th of August. On that day the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers sent an order to members to return to work, and expressing regret at the failure of the strike. The manager of a Boston office told a committee of the Brotherhood that he would select fifty of the best operators from the strikers. One of the latter, with a destitute family, took a desk at a reduction of \$5 per month. A committee called at the War and Postoffice Department at Washington and asked the dismissal of clerks who were spending a vacation by working wires for the Western Union Company in Philadelphia. Master-Workman Shaw, of St. Louis, is said to have predicted that the Brotherhood will be renewed and a second strike occur within six months.

In Chicago a strike named Adam Shell is held in \$400 bonds for a brutal assault upon John B. Odell, employed by the Western Union Company. In New York the brotherhood voted to give the girls the first opportunity to resume work. Twelve of them secured situations, and forty-five men were taken back, all of them signing an agreement to abandon their organization.

There were 174 business failures in the United States, eight more than the preceding week, and an increase of twenty-six over the corresponding period in 1882.

The Sheriff at Chicago closed the strap house of Alexander & Tansig, No. 27 River street, on an execution in favor of the First National Bank of that city. This was followed by an assignment, showing liabilities of \$75,000. Next came the failure of Tansig & Hammerschlag, of New York, caused by indorsements for the Chicago House. They are believed to owe about \$235,000.

William Wert Sykes, United States Consul at Cardiff, and husband of Olive Logan, is dead.

Matches are being imported from Sweden to New York in great quantities, paying a duty of 35 per cent.

It cost 21.22 cents per bushel to send wheat from Chicago to Liverpool in 1873, last year it cost 7.74 cents per bushel, and this year the average cost is 9.03 cents. The freight charges on grain from Chicago to New York by lake, canal and rail have fallen off since 1868 on an average 66 per cent.

FOREIGN.

Reports from Alexandria show that the cholera has taken possession of that city, and that the death rate is increasing daily. Cholera exists not only among the natives, but in the barracks of the English soldiery and in the European hotels and private houses. The plague, whether it be endemic or epidemic, is spreading, and threatens to go farther than Alexandria.

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

Agents of deportation of the Irish have taken up the queer idea of appealing to the Irish in America to come to the aid of the English Government in its efforts to expatriate the poor of Erin.

In the English House of Commons, Parnell threatened that if the shortcomings of the land act were not soon remedied he would lead an agitation deeper and more desperate than any hitherto experienced in Irish politics.

The German Emperor gives 50,000 marks to relieve sufferers by the Ischia earthquake.

In a mine near Redruth, Cornwall, England, while thirteen men were ascending, the rope broke and by the fall twelve of the men were instantly killed.

A Jew representing a London house, who was provided with a British passport and letters to banking firms, has been expelled from Russia. The decree forbidding Jewish manufacturers from employing Christian workmen is ordered by the Minister of the Interior to be strictly enforced.

An Alexandria dispatch says the French mission to study the features of the cholera has arrived there. The total number of deaths thus far from cholera among the British troops in Egypt is 125. The disease is on the increase in Alexandria.

The Khedive visited the hospitals and spoke words of encouragement to the patients suffering from the pestilence. A Suez dispatch says 2,000 Bedouins attacked the sanitarium at Sinit and were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed. The soldiers defending the place lost seven men and the civilians five.

Twenty-two students of the St. Petersburg University have been exiled to Siberia for being connected with a Nihilist journal.

Active operations have begun in Tonquin. A small French success is reported. Great Britain has asked Russia to explain why a British Jew was recently expelled from the Czar's dominions.

Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Thomas Sexton and T. M. Healy will visit the United States after the adjournment of Parliament in the interest of the Irish Land-League movement.

Dwellings in the towns of Casamicciola and Forio, on Ischia island, recently ruined by an earthquake, are being built in large numbers, mostly of wood.

In the British House of Commons Gladstone said the habitual violence of the language used by Healy, a Home-Rule member, deserved the severest reprobation, as tending to stimulate national hatred. Healy replied that there would soon be physical warfare if the Irish had the power to engage in a struggle.

It is expected that one of the Irish

Bishops will visit the United States to raise money to supplement the \$250,000 grant to carry out the Parnell migration scheme of settling peasants of the "congested" districts on reclaimed waste lands.

The Tories of the House of Lords have decided to reject the Irish Registration bill, which has passed the Commons, and which proposes to assimilate the Irish to the English system. It is probable that the Commons will not insist on the passage of the bill. It would greatly increase the power of the Parnellites in several of the Irish constituencies.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The farms in the northern parts of Dakota were badly damaged by a disastrous hail and wind storm.

Silas Merchant, manufacturer of ice machines and water-pipe, at Cleveland, Ohio, made an assignment. Assets, \$150,000; liabilities, \$100,000.

Two Chinese lepers have been discovered at Reno, Nevada, and the Chinese Consul at San Francisco will be consulted as to the best means of dealing with them.

The saloon-keepers of St. Joseph, Mo., are pleading guilty of Sunday sales and asking mercy from the court. They are also taking out high licenses, and have raised the price of whisky at night to 15 cents per drink.

The election in County Sligo, Ireland, resulted in the return to Parliament of Nicholls Lynch, the Home-Rule candidate.

In order to check the influence of French Republicanism in Spanish politics, Madrid journals advise an alliance between Spain, Austria and Germany.

A riot between Orangemen and Catholics occurred at Conbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Some police officers were seriously wounded, and numbers of the rioters were arrested.

Cetewayo bobs up serenely. Having recovered somewhat from his wounds, he has requested that Queen Victoria have an exhaustive inquiry made as to the treatment he received from the insurgents.

As Francis Carey, brother of the late James Carey, the informer, was walking down a Dublin street at night he was attacked by several men. Drawing a revolver he covered his assailants and marching them before him gave them into the custody of the police. The men have been put under heavy bail for threatening him.

Three policemen were shot at Banbridge, Ireland, while engaged in evicting an Orangeman from his tenancy.

Joseph F. Paul & Co., the large Boston lumber dealers, are financially embarrassed.

Capt. William J. Howell, retired Assistant Quartermaster, United States army, was found drowned at Locust Point, Md.

A run of horrible crimes seems again begun. At Cincinnati, Ohio, a man killed a woman and himself; at Detroit, Mich., a bartender killed his wife; near Albuquerque, N. M., to officers tried to evict a ranchman and all three were killed; at Nebraska City, Neb., a woman shot and killed her husband and killed herself; at Elmo, Texas, a man shot his wife fatally and fled before a troop of lynchers; at Muncie, Ind., a man shot and killed his wife and immediately killed himself.

Five hundred negroes and 200 whites assembled at a colored camp-meeting in the suburbs of Nashville, Tenn. The colored people became excited, and their demonstrations while singing provoked the ridicule of the whites. This angered the darkeys and words soon turned into blows. A general row began, in which knives and pistols were used. Fifty shots were fired, and when the smoke of battle cleared away fifteen were found to be wounded, three fatally.

Fire losses: The Eclipse Lubricating oil-works, at Franklin, Pa., loss \$300,000; the Lincoln house and stables, Richmond, Mo., loss \$10,000; the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company's three-story brick factory, Carpentersville, Ill.; loss, \$8,000; the Cheeshire House block, Keene, N. H., together with the contents of the entire row of wooden stores, loss \$25,000; McDowell & Son's large paper-mill, Lambersville, Pa., loss \$30,000; the Kennedy Oil Company's large oil-tank at Gardfield, Pa., containing 700 barrels of oil, loss \$25,000; Williamson, Libbey & Co.'s sash factory, Oshkosh, Wis., loss \$35,000.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	4.90 @ 6.20
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.80
CATTLE.....	3.25 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.15 @ 1.09 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1.18 @ 1.19
CORN—No. 2.....	.62 1/2 @ .63 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.47 1/2 @ .48 1/2
POKE—Mess.....	14.25 @ 14.50
LARD.....	.80 @ .83 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.00 @ 6.30
Common to Fair.....	4.00 @ 5.10
Medium to Fair.....	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.50 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Br'k Ex.....	5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.03 1/2 @ 1.04 1/2
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.03 1/2 @ 1.04 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.10 1/2 @ 1.10 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—No. 1 White.....	4.00 @ 4.75
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .63 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 @ .21
POKE—Mess.....	12.10 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.8 @ .8 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.15 @ 5.85
Fair.....	4.70 @ 5.00
Common.....	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	5.45 @ 5.85
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 5.50

CASAMICCIOLA.

First Satisfactory Account of One of the Principal Disasters of Modern Times.

The Surface of the Earth Boiled Like a Pot of Thick Mush.

Enormous Practical Difficulties Attending the Disposal of 4,000 Corpses.

[Naples Letter to New York Herald.] When the first news arrived that the town in Ischia, a well-known island twenty miles from Naples, had been overwhelmed by an earthquake Saturday evening, it was naturally believed that the accounts would prove exaggerated. Unhappily the fuller details which have come from eye-witnesses and from other sources prove that the earliest tidings wholly underestimated the extent of the calamity. In fifteen or twenty seconds Casamicciola, a town containing a resident population of over 4,000, but at this season crowded with visitors, was converted into a heap of ruins, and though the number of lives lost has still to be ascertained with accuracy, over 4,000 persons are now believed to be buried in the debris. Only five houses are left standing, and at Ischia, America, only a population of 1,600, five people alone escaped. All the adjacent villages are in a like plight. Forio, the most populous place in the island west of Ischia, is completely destroyed.

The first shock of the earthquake was felt at some time between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night. The first indication of the coming of the disaster, according to the evidence of several survivors, was by a low, threatening, rumbling noise, which presently burst forth into one fearful roar, as though heavy artillery was being continuously fired in the distance. The second shock was felt by a noise resembling rocks rolled about like boats on a boisterous sea, and then were shaken into fragments. A few, but only a few, inmates reached the open air before the crash came. The vast majority of the people were hurled into the air, and the earth was tossed about with wild upheavals in all directions, many of the terror-stricken inhabitants flying shrieking to the shore, where they were overwhelmed in their flight and buried by the falling tenements or the tremendous quantities of debris flying about. The violence of the shock once subsided, nothing could be heard but the sobbing of the wounded and terrified people. Every light had been extinguished. A dense cloud of dust, blinding and suffocating to the survivors, hung over the scene. To add to the horrors of the situation, those who were continued to fall upon the miserable people seeking for shelter from the general ruin.

At the theater—in the morning. A survivor who was present at the theater says: "Although we heard the rumbling as though of thunder, it was not until the earliest shake of the building that the audience exhibited any alarm. In the first moment there was no shrieking, although consternation was depicted on every face, but as the opening shock was succeeded by others still more violent a wild cry of despair burst from most of those present. The lights were extinguished, debris and rafters fell upon all around us, and the cries of horror from many places gave place to groans of agony as one after another of the wounded fell. It was a terrible time. When the shocks ceased, I crept with others out from the wrecked building and made my way to the shore. The dust was blinding. Several times I fell over masses of masonry and wreckage, and again I heard cries for help from under the ruins. At the seashore I found others as terrified as myself, and they were all endeavoring to escape, and awaiting with terror any further development of the earthquake. Seeing that matters remained quiet we went back to help extricate and relieve the injured, but it was not until morning when the officials arrived from neighboring towns and the troops came from Naples, that any adequate measures were taken to cope with the difficulties surrounding us. Then the survivors, aided by the troops, began to dig among the people, worked energetically among the ruins, carefully laying out and carrying away the dead, and placing those still living under the doctor's care. It was, however, so necessary to proceed cautiously for fear of further falling places, that the wreckage that only small progress could be made, and at the same time our hearts were almost sickened by the piteous appeals for help. Some were so jammed in that it took hours to rescue them, and when at length the obstacles were removed it was in many cases found they had succumbed to their injuries, while in a few instances reason had given way under the fearful strain. The clouds of dust which were found many who were not killed outright at the first shock.

SCENES AT NAPLES—THE DEAD. The scene here to-day has been of a most distressing character. The bodies of those who have arrived in the city in search of missing relatives and friends, and make the mournful round of the dead-houses in a frenzied state. Numbers disappointed here have gone on to Casamicciola, and all the dead bodies of those recovered are brought to this place for identification. Boats have been arriving hourly throughout the morning packed with the dead and dying. In one instance the cargo consisted of twenty-four little children, some of the infants all laid out in their white shrouds. These were taken to a hospital and placed in rows.

Tuesday afternoon, July 31, two steamers arrived with freight-laden cargoes, and by the terrible nature of their work here. Eight hundred bodies dug out of the ruins have been buried in the old cemetery, and a new one has been consecrated for the occasion by the Monte Calvario. It was found impossible to bury the bodies separately, and towards the last a large pit was dug, forty feet wide, and the bodies cast into it as they were recovered.

THE KING'S PRESENCE. The King arrived yesterday and made an inspection of the ruins, attended by Signors Depretis, Mancini, Genala, and several other officials and Deputies. The crowd which followed them was comparatively quiet and self-contained, and, in general, the only sound heard was the half-suppressed sobbing of women, who, at the time, pressed forward, with outstretched arms, crying: "Mae! Maestra!" as if they expected the mere presence of the King to bring immediate relief.

The exhalations were less offensive than yesterday, thanks to lime and water that have been abundantly poured over the ruins where putrefying corpses are too deeply buried to be dug out. This measure, however, has created great indignation among the bereaved, who still hope to find their loved ones alive. The Duke of San Donato made urgent representations on the subject to the King. Signor Genala assured the Duke that where there seemed any chance of rescuing live victims the excavations would be continued.

As he proceeded up hill, each turn of the road disclosing fresh spectacles of woe, the King broke forth into exclamations of astonishment and grief. Signor Genala urged him to turn back, on account of the difficulty of the ascent, but the King's reply was: "If others go so can I. Disaster makes all men equal."