

NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

The Berlin congress came to an end on the 19th inst. with a state dinner. Over the wine the Crown Prince made a congratulatory speech, declaring that German co-operation might be counted on for all that tended to secure peace.

Famine is reported in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico. At Mazatlan there is no flour, and the people are emigrating.

Lord Beaconsfield's return to England from the Berlin congress was made the occasion of a great demonstration of loyalty and gladness. The trip from Dover to London is represented as one grand ovation. When the great metropolis was reached, a scene presented itself to which even London has for a long time been a stranger. The streets were thronged with royal Britons and all their country relations, who vied with each other in imposing the passage of the procession and getting the nearest view of the great diplomat. The route is said to have been almost literally a road of roses, so liberal were the people at the bestowal of floral offerings. Lord Beaconsfield's speeches were very brief, evincing a self-satisfaction which was quite justifiable under the circumstances.

Charles Martin, the conveyance clerk in the Treasury Department of the British Foreign Office who furnished for publication the copy of the Salisbury-Schonvaloff agreement, has been discharged from arrest, the Judge declaring there was no ground for his commitment.

A great strike has occurred among the miners at Amissi, France, and the military have been called out to protect the mines and preserve the peace. It is the most extensive strike ever known in France.

Lord Beaconsfield has formally submitted the treaty of Berlin to the House of Lords, and delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and defense of the treaty and of the part borne by England in the work of the congress. His efforts were directed toward demonstrating that Russia's concessions were of vital consequence and great value to Turkey and Great Britain, while Russia's gains were matters of comparatively minor advantage and importance.

After a long delay and many diplomatic notes between St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and lastly when the congress at Berlin has issued its fat, the fortifications at Shumla and Varna are being evacuated by the Turkish garrisons which held out against the Russian demands so long as there was any prospect of successful resistance.

The Havana (Cuba) *Official Gazette* publishes a royal decree, dividing the Government and administrative of Cuba into six civil provinces, named Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.

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PERSONAL.

James Gordon Bennett and his sister arrived at New York on the French steamer St. Laurent, Mr. Bennett, who is in excellent health, will go to Newport for the summer.

George W. Fish, of Michigan, has been commissioned by the President of the United States as Consul to Tunis.

S. J. Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, accompanied by Capt. Merriman, are visiting the lake coasts for the purpose of selecting sites for ten new life-saving stations, recently ordered to be established by Congress.

The President has appointed Thomas Helm Register of the Land Office at Kirwin, Kan., in place of Frank Campbell, suspended.

Prince Gortchakoff, the Prime Minister of Russia, has returned to St. Petersburg, in order to counteract the measures instigated by Count Schonvaloff for his overthrow.

Gen. Sherman has been made an LL.D. by Princeton College. Gen. George B. McClellan was also given the same "handle" at the same time.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Sherman, while in New York recently, was interviewed regarding the next Presidential campaign. He is reported to have said, unreservedly, that Grant would be the next Republican candidate, and that if the convention were to be held immediately he would be nominated without any opposition.

The Potter Committee occupied itself with Senator Kellogg on the 13th inst., and concluded his examination. The committee subsequently held an executive session, and concluded to adjourn to meet at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 23d of July.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention is called for Sept. 10. The Democratic State Convention will be held Sept. 12.

Before the New Orleans branch of the Fourteenth Amendment, July 17, John S. Davis (counsel), of West Feliciana parish, testified that he was Parish Judge in 1876; was invited to resign, but didn't resign. Made affidavit before the Returning Board, charging intimidation, violence and murder. Made statements on information received from others. Cross-examination brought out the statement from Davis that he had been daily in the company of E. L. Weber, for the past week; that Weber had offered witness \$2500 and the promise of a position in the public schools as a teacher if witness would follow his (Weber's) example, recant the affidavit before the Returning Board, and deny intimidation in the parishes. Weber said he was all right now that he had made arrangements with those who opposed him, and that he would now be safe anywhere. He had acted wisely, and advised witness to do the same, and place himself right before the people of the parish and State. He understood the parish was put up by gentlemen from New York three or four weeks ago. Davis was promised a place in the Custom House. Witness received \$10 from Weber yesterday and \$35 to-day. He was to receive the balance after testifying. S. H. S. Martin, of St. James parish, who was Assistant Deputy Sergeant-at-arms of this sub-committee, on recommendation of E. L. Weber, testified that he was present in Weber's room when the interview mentioned by Davis took place. Never heard Weber offer Davis any money, but Davis remaking he didn't receive it as a bribe but as a loan. E. L. Weber recanted. Heard the testimony of Davis to-day. His statement that I attempted to bribe him is false. Admitted loaning Davis the money stated by S. H. S. Martin.

The Colorado Democratic State Convention nominated W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, and renominated Thomas M. Patterson for Congress—but by acclamation.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The last trade circular of Messrs. Dens, Barron & Co. gives some rather startling statistics. During the last six months, the failures in this country have reached the enormous amount of \$100,000,000, against \$90,000,000 during the same period last year. These figures are of very grave import. They indicate the state of trade. Never before in the history of the country, in an equal period, have business insolvencies been so numerous, or the aggregate sum so great.

Chicago silversmiths contain 100,000 bushels of wheat; 500,000 bushels of corn; 24,000 bushels of oats; 37,000 bushels of rye, and 25,000

bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,203,157 bushels, against 9,025,406 bushels for this period last year.

A convention of narrow-gauge railroad managers was held last week at Cincinnati.

The treasury officials have been unable to fill the orders for 4 per cent. bonds with promptness, owing to the great demand for that class of securities. Notice is given, however, that interest will commence on the date of the payment for the bonds, and they will be delivered as soon as possible.

Important shipments of Canadian cattle will be at once dispatched by sailing vessels to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the last having proved remunerative.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Dispatches from Crow Creek Agency tell of the startling disclosures attending the opening of the safe of Livingston, the Agent at that point, who, when surprised by a visit of inspection from Gen. Hammond in March, locked up the safe and refused to reveal the combination. The arrival of Indian Commissioner Hay, and opening of the safe under his direction, have revealed a system of fraud and plunder fully equaling all that had been reported in connection with the administration of affairs at many of the Sioux agencies.

A curious case of swindling by the Trustees of the Tonton Savings Bank of New York is reported. By the confession of the Secretary of the Salisbury-Schonvaloff agreement, has been discharged from arrest, the Judge declaring there was no ground for his commitment.

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GENERAL.

The weather was decidedly tropical at St. Louis last week, mercury ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade for four days. Friday sixteen deaths from sunstroke were reported, and twenty-two burial permits were issued for that same in three days. Saturday of last week twenty deaths occurred from sunstroke.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, was beaten in a 275-mile walk—giving odds of twenty-five miles—by a walker named Schmalz, at Chicago last week. He has been challenged for the championship medal, probably by Vaughan.

Reports are received of hard fighting between Gen. Miles and the hostile Sioux and their allies on the 13th inst. near Weston, Idaho. The Indians were 500 strong.

It seems to be settled that the Sioux tribes under Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, etc., are to have their own way in the choice of a new reservation. The site selected for them on the Missouri river is not agreeable to their tastes, and, acting upon the promise by the Government that they would not be coerced against their choice, they have fixed upon the White Clay creek region, over 200 miles from the Missouri river, as their future home.

The condition of St. Louis and vicinity in consequence of the awful heat assumed the proportions of a most terrible calamity. July 15 was the hottest day ever known in St. Louis, producing fatal results without parallel from a similar cause in any city in America. To say that business was completely paralyzed is but to state the actual truth. People were afraid to venture in the glare of the cruel sun, and industry and commerce were brought to a standstill. Upward of 150 cases of prostration by sunstroke, all adults, were treated at the public medical offices, and the list of deaths for the day from this cause reaches the appalling total of forty-nine. These figures do not include cases, fatal and otherwise, which, occurring in the outer portions of the city, were not treated at the central sanitarians provided for the emergency, nor have reports been received of deaths other than those registered at the Morgue.

Judge Rogers, of a Chicago court, has made an announcement of special interest to business men. A young man having sued to be excused from jury service in a murder trial through fear that he would lose his position if he served, the court declared that he would be fine and imprison for contempt any person who should discharge an employee for such a reason.

How to CHOOSE AN OX.—The signs of a good working ox are long head, broad and level between the eyes, and eyes full, keen and pleasant, forward legs straight; toes straight forward; hoofs broad, not peaked, and the distance short between the ankle and the knee of these properties enable an ox to travel on hard roads, for if the animal turns his toes out the strain comes on the inside claw, and when traveling on hard ground he will get lame at the joint between the hoofs and the hair; full breast; straight back; round ribs, projecting out as wide as the hip bones. These are signs of strength and good constitution. The best colors are brown, dark red and brindle. At 4 years of age the steer becomes an ox, and having completed his eighth or ninth year he should be fatted for the butcher.—*Exchange*.

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