THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JULY 14, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, July 13, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Thermometer...	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Character of horizon...	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia	30.18	69	W.		Light	.....	.....	Hazy
Portland	30.17	66	N.	16	Brisk	.....	.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.09	73	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.81	99	N.		Light	.....	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.83	79	S.	9	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.94	56	W.	16	Brisk	.....	.....	Foggy
Visalia	29.83	81	N. W.		Light	.....	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	62	W.	7	Fresh	.....	.....	Fair
San Diego	29.99	65	S. W.		Light	.....	.....	Foggy

Maximum temperature, 94; minimum, 59.
River above low-water mark, 10 feet 9 inches.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 115½ for 4s of 1907; 114 for 4½s; 100½ for 4s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 113⅛.

Silver in London, 51½; consols, 99⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 107½; 4s, 121½; 4½s, 116¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars 92½@93½ cents.

Mining stocks attracted but little attention at San Francisco yesterday morning. Buyers were not plentiful, and prices were weak and lower. The break in the Alta and adjacent stocks was bad. Crown Point fell from 70c to 40c.

The Act enabling National Bank Associations to extend their corporate existence has been approved by the President.

The breach in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania is not yet healed.

At Waverly, O., Wednesday night, two men and a boy were drowned.

Eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins at Texarkana, Ark., leaving seven or eight still beneath the debris.

In an explosion yesterday at Milton, N. Y., fifteen to twenty persons are reported killed.

Mrs. Scoville denies that the bouquet she sent to Guiteau was poisoned.

Since July 4th, six boys have died in Boston and vicinity from lockjaw, induced by toy pistol wounds.

Fire at Ogema, Wis., also at Lima, O., and at Oakland, R. I.

Energetic efforts are making in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri to prevent a recurrence of the small pox epidemic next winter.

The strikers and employes have compromised at South Chicago, and the men will go to work Monday on mutually satisfactory terms.

An attempt to rob the Laporte and Marysville stage yesterday morning was frustrated by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, who shot at the highwayman, causing him to hurriedly retreat.

William Kennedy, a miner, has been found beaten to death at Park City, Utah.

Cattle are being driven from Oregon into Idaho in large numbers.

Charles Hendricks, late of Chico, is mysteriously missing in Oregon, and the A. O. U. W. Lodge of Colusa offers a reward of $200 for the recovery of his body, if dead.

The dairy of E. W. Connor, in Squaw valley, Siskiyou county, has been destroyed by fire.

A fire at San Bernardino destroyed three buildings and considerably damaged the *Index* office.

A single masked highwayman attempted to rob the stage yesterday afternoon between Forbestown and Boston Ranch, but was put to flight by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger.

The War Department proposes to give an alarm of approaching storms by firing cannon at towns reached by telegraph.

In the Placerville Railroad case at San Francisco, Judge Hunt yesterday ordered judgment for plaintiff as prayed in the complaint.

A little girl, twenty months old, was drowned in a tub of water yesterday at Nevada City.

The summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park Association opens at Chicago to-day, to continue one week.

General Howard is to be superseded at West Point September 1st by Colonel Wellsley Merritt, and takes command of the Department of the Platte, relieving General George Crook, who is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona.

The assessed valuation of San Diego county this year is $7,221,747—an increase over last year of $1,413,739.

The sundry civil service bill was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday by 138 to 49.

The freight-handlers' strike in the East continues.

The intensely hot weather in Washington Territory—95° in the shade—is having a bad effect on all spring-sown grain.

The treasury of Walla Walla, W. T., has $11,600 in its vaults.

The hotel at Hay Creek, Or., has been destroyed by fire.

The air was full of flying grasshoppers at The Dalles, Or., yesterday.

Horace B. Strait has been renominated for Congress in the Third Minnesota District by the Republicans.

The Census Marshal returns the population of Yavapai county, Arizona, as 27,775, which the Tombstone people pronounce a political swindle, as it is well known that the population of the county is less than 3,000.

Forest fires prevail in the vicinity of Olympia, W. T.

In British Columbia there is a Chinaman to every white man.

J. A. Rousseau, M. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction, died suddenly at San Bernardino yesterday of paralysis.

Arabi Pasha evacuated Alexandria yesterday morning, leaving the city to be sacked and burned by the mob, who at last accounts were pursuing their devilish work unchecked. Hundreds of Europeans and other Christians were massacred—about 100 in the Ottoman Bank alone—and the European quarter of the town was completely destroyed by fire. Full details are given this morning, having been received direct from Egypt by telegraph.

THE YREKA *Journal* also indorses the RECORD-UNION's demand for Sunday for all, and says:

The Sunday law ought to be made to protect the working classes in giving them that day for rest, by making six days a legal week's work, and the working month a lunar month. All Sunday work should be deemed extra work, and allowed extra wages, at higher rates than week days, excepting a few occupations where the same space of time for rest might be partially observed on Sunday and the day previous or following. All need a holiday at least once a week, and such a day is observed all the world over, except in China, whose teachings the Democracy appear to be following, instead of desiring the greatest good to the greatest number.

WHOSOEVER the anonymous writer in an evening paper may refer to in the matter of "bell ringing," it is to be noted that the true citizen is he who timely sounds the note of warning. Bell ringing conveyed to the world in '76 the gladdest news that ever greeted the ears of liberty-lovers, and made schemers, traitors and enemies of the people cringe. Oh, yes; "bell ringing" is a good thing if only the tones are clear and the tongue of warning gives no uncertain sound.

DOUBT has been expressed concerning our statement that General Charles P. Stone, Chief of Staff to the Khedive of Egypt, was a Union officer in the American rebellion. He was. He was graduated from West Point in 1845; fought throughout the rebellion as a Union General; was in charge of a wing of the army at the battle of Ball's Bluffs, where Colonel Baker fell. He was not a Confederate, as some suppose.

THE Redding *Independent* publishes, in a supplement, views of the elevation and floor plans of the new Court-house proposed to be erected at Redding by the citizens, on the removal of the county seat from Shasta to that place, if it can be accomplished; also the specifications. The building is to be two stories high, with basement, and built of brick, the basement to be fitted up for jail purposes.

THE San Diego *Union* says that a resident of Poway, of that county, has discovered that eucalyptus trees will grow on the most dry, rugged hills. He plants them without plowing the land, and waters two or three times the first year, and then leaves them to "shift for themselves," which they do very successfully.

THE Riverside *Press* says that there is now on hand enough iron to complete the California Southern Railroad to Colton, with three ship-loads to come, and it is generally believed by those best informed that the line will be extended through the Cajon Pass during the coming winter.

Two old miners claim to have discovered gold in the Clackamas county (Oregon) Cascade range, seven miles east of Highland. They are hard at work sinking on the ledge. It is the belief of many that the Cascade range up there is rich in precious metals, but that they are at unusual depths.

AT NEW Agricultural Park is being arranged at Petaluma for the District fair. The track is one mile. Half a mile of stalls have been built up, and a fine new grand stand. The Sonoma and Marin people are determined to make it one of the best parks in the country.

PERHAPS society will find it worth while after all to regulate the sale of the toy pistol. Here come the telegrams from Boston and tell us of six boys in that city who have died since July 4th of lockjaw, resulting from wounds inflicted with toy pistols.

LET all readers of foreign correspondence now brace up and prepare for the next few weeks to meet the iteration of the old "storm of shot and shell," "lurid glare," "thunder tones of monster guns," "the iron hail," etc.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

England has silenced the forts of Alexandria, but in doing so she has not brought the Egyptian question much nearer to a settlement. It is to be regretted that she did not send a body of troops with the fleet, for in that case Alexandria could have been saved from pillage and destruction. In fact it ought to have been foreseen that as soon as Arabi Pasha evacuated the place the mob would rise and begin to sack it. The mob of Alexandria has for many centuries been noted for its turbulence and ferocity; and though its component elements have changed frequently, it remains difficult to control to this day. The destruction of so venerable and fine a city is deplorable, but it is evident that Arabi Pasha cares no more for Egyptian cities than the Commune cared for Paris, and that since he cannot carry out the policy he had adopted, he will do all the mischief within his power before he is suppressed. The war now being made upon this desperate adventurer is one in which England must have the sympathy and approval of all who understand its cause. Arabi Pasha is emphatically a sham reformer. His pretense that he represents the Egyptian people is a transparent imposture. The Egyptian people—the fellaheen, that is to say—unfortunately have no representation. For centuries they have been hewers of wood and drawers of water. Arabi Pasha really represents the old plundering Pashas who want to drive out the English and French for no other reason than because they hope to regain the control of the revenues, and to be able to restore the oppression which they practiced upon the fellaheen previous to the establishment of the European control. The interest of the Egyptian people, which is, of course, good government, is represented by England in this war. Arabi is the enemy of his own people. He is a daring adventurer, who seeks to establish himself as a tyrant ruler of Egypt. He has been encouraged to persevere in his course by the expectation that England and France, and perhaps other powers, would quarrel over the intervention question, and prevent one another from doing anything.

He finds now that this is a delusion, and that England at least has determined that he shall be put down. Nothing remains for him now but desultory guerrilla warfare, supposing, what is doubtful, that he can keep any force together. At the latest accounts he was marching upon Cairo. He cannot expect to hold that city against an English army, but he may deliver it up to plunder, and cause the few Europeans remaining there to be murdered. At the approach of an English force he must retreat into the desert, where he may elude pursuit for some time, and, with the aid of the Bedouins, make raids upon the British. But his present course is calculated to precipitate the occupation of Egypt by the foreigners he has been trying to banish. It is possible that at this juncture France may decide to join England in the land operations. Whether she does or not, however, England must proceed to inaugurate land operations. She will probably send 20,000 men to Egypt, and half of them may be Indian troops. Arabi Pasha, when confronted with these latter, will lose whatever advantage he possesses as against European soldiers. The native Indian troops will find themselves thoroughly at home in the desert. The climate will not exhaust them. They will be able to pursue the Arabs into their fastnesses, and their employment will shorten the campaign.

The longer it takes to disperse Arabi Pasha's forces, however, the more probable will an armed permanent occupation of Egypt by England become, and this occupation may very easily drift into annexation. France is in no position to protest against such a measure, moreover, for her own recent policy in Tunis must close her mouth. No other power has sufficient interest in the matter to interfere seriously. Germany is likely to side with England on the question. Russia will hardly go to war to maintain the Porte. And the Porte can do nothing but protest. Protest, however, will avail her little, and she too has put herself in a bad position by refusing to send troops into Egypt when expressly requested to do so by England. If, therefore, France should still hang back, and decline to become the active ally of England in conducting the necessary land operations in Egypt, the strong probability is that when the war is over, and the results are to be formulated, England will occupy a commanding position, and will make her own terms for the disposition of Egypt. A great deal has been said of late years as to the possibility of a religious war for the restoration of Islam, but there have been many opportunities for a rising of the kind, and they have not been taken advantage of. At brief intervals false prophets arise in the Soudan, and some of them have carried the crescent far and wide among the thick native populations of Africa. But their career is usually short. They fall under the assassin's knife, or in some skirmish, and we hear no more of them. They do not communicate their enthusiasm to the Arabian people, who are the most bigoted followers of Mohammed.

It is therefore not probable that Arabi Pasha can restore himself by any such means. He has reached the culmination of his career. He has a few thousand followers, called by courtesy an army, but it is very doubtful whether he can get them to face European troops, and even if they do they are certain to be defeated at the first encounter. Nor can the desert subsist an army. It is impracticable for him to retire there for any length of time. In such a case his army would melt away in a few days, and he would find himself left alone with the Bedouins, who of course could not afford him any substantial aid. His stubbornness and persistence can only more effectually frustrate his own projects, in fact. Law and order in Egypt must and will be restored, and no guerrilla chief can be allowed to ruin that fertile country. We do not know as yet whether Arabi has made any attack upon the Suez Canal. Perhaps he may refrain from attempts in that direction, lest he should bring all Europe upon him. If, however, he concludes that his defeat is certain, he may destroy the canal out of mere malignity. Now that the English fleet has done its work, the army ought to be brought into play without any loss of time. Indeed it seems an error of judgment not to have had a land expedition at hand ready for use so soon as the forts were silenced. Had that been done not only Alexandria but Cairo would have been saved from pillage and fire, and many hundred lives of Europeans would have been preserved. The work on shore, however, has to be done, and no doubt will be done, whether slowly or quickly, and it may be regarded as certain that thenceforth the possession of the Suez Canal, at least, will be taken altogether out of the hands of the Egyptian authorities, while it is possible that when the war is ended the land of the Pharaohs may have become a British colony.

QUARANTINE IN SAN FRANCISCO

The question which has been raised as to the quarantine of the steamer Belgic is really a very important one. It is alleged, on what seems to be good authority, that the Quarantine Officer put this vessel under taboo because he found on board of her one Chinese boy who had a skin disease which Dr. Lawlor mistook for varioloid. It is further alleged that the same officer, having made this discovery, proceeded to pick some twenty other Chinamen out of the passengers, as being infected, and these, with the boy, were sent to the pest-house. It is stated that after these alleged small-pox patients had been several days at the pest-house, it was found that they had nothing the matter with them, and that they and the boy were thereupon discharged, though the Belgic was compelled to remain in quarantine. Now if these statements are capable of demonstration they show that the Board of Health has committed an outrage of the first class. For in that case this Board has interfered most injuriously with the course of commerce, inflicted a heavy blow upon a young and struggling trade of great importance to San Francisco; kept several hundred healthy passengers in quarantine for weeks without the least justification; and all because its medical officers were so ignorant of their profession as to be incapable of diagnosing small-pox. Certainly here is the material for an investigation, and whether or not the Board of Health holds one, the probability is that the Courts will be called upon to do so. For whatever rights the law has conferred upon the Board of Health and the Quarantine Officer, it cannot have authorized them to quarantine a passenger ship having a clean bill of health, and if they have done such a thing the presumption is that they have made San Francisco liable for heavy damages. If this strange case impels the authorities of that city to look more carefully into the professional qualifications of the men who are employed to examine incoming passengers for small-pox, perhaps the game may prove worth the candle. At present suspicion is warranted that the Quarantine Officer is anything but an ornament to his profession, and this suspicion is not likely to be allayed by the recollection of his shameless rapacity in regard to the vaccination question. In fact his conduct on several occasions has been more suggestive of the position of Tweed's coparceners than of the position of a civilized and conscientious medical man; and we should not be at all surprised to learn that such a person was really too ignorant of pathology to be able to distinguish between ringworm and varioloid.

CAMERON'S FORLORN HOPE.

Don Cameron has been compelled to eat the humblest of humble pie, despite his brag about how he would fight the Independents. Instead of fighting them, the Regulars have been able to devise nothing better than a proposition to pull down the whole of their ticket, if the Independents will do the same, and then both factions make fresh nominations in harmony. The Independents have, however, not been able to see their advantage in this arrangement, and we should have but a very poor opinion of their political judgment if they had. They have decided that nothing is left for them but to proceed as they have begun. They could not agree to Cameron's scheme without endangering their hold upon public confidence, and without making it possible that the Camerons might trick them into nominating some of the "regular" ticket. The Independent movement was inaugurated to fight "Bossism," and it would have no further reason for existence if it coalesced with the Bosses. Its only chance consists in a square, open and thoroughgoing contest against the Cameron clan. In such a contest it will have the earnest support of the Independent Republicans, and it will certainly destroy the Boss rule, whether or not it can carry the State. Cameron's last resort has failed, however, and he knows now that the "regular" ticket is doomed to defeat, and that he cannot escape the responsibility for this disaster.

THE SKOBELEFF RUMOR.

A rumor has got abroad in Russia to the effect that General Skobeleff was poisoned by the Germans, and this story finds a great many believers. The reason of this is that the Russians hate the Germans, and that ignorant people always are prone to believe anything evil that is reported against their enemies. Just so it was for centuries firmly believed that the Jews murdered Christian children at their celebration of the Feast of the Passover, and this medieval tradition has been revived both in Russia and Germany during the past two years. Just so the old Pagans reported similar things concerning the early Christians, and Gnostics. Just so the sepoys of Hindostan believed that the British Government put pork fat into their cartridges, with the malign purpose of causing them to lose caste through eating unclean things. And no doubt the Russian peasants will continue to believe this absurd story about Skobeleff's death, despite all explanations; and it will inflame and keep alive the national enmity until war gives opportunity for its utilization.

A SOUND REASON.

The Petaluma *Courier*, in an article on the bombardment of Alexandria, observes: "We have never liked the Egyptians "since they persecuted the Jews in the "days of Moses, and we trust the British "will knock smithereens out of them." This is a sound scriptural reason for an international prejudice, and not a whit less rational than the majority of such sentiments. We are, however, somewhat mortified by finding that our esteemed contemporary is to some extent influenced by less loftily historical motives, for it concludes its reflections upon the Egyptian situation by the suggestion that if the war spreads "until the whole Eastern horizon is "ablaze," "Great Jerusalem! how the "price of wheat would jump!" We are compelled to admit that this is selfish.

SOMETHING NEW IN CONSUMPTION.—The Reno *Journal* tells of the case of A. H. Barnes, of that city, who fights off consumption by wearing a silver tube, which passes between the ribs into the lungs. In 1849 Mr. Barnes, then living in Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, was declared an incurable consumptive. The lung was tapped and he recovered. In 1863 he was again taken down by the disease, when he once more resorted to the tube, and has worn it constantly ever since. There is a daily discharge of matter. Mr. Barnes is a man of very regular and temperate habits, does not use tobacco in any form, nor stimulants of any kind, hardly ever uses any medicine, excepting sometimes a little iron for the blood; is always feeling well when the hole in his side is open, sometimes feeling a heaviness there, but has got used to that. This case is certainly worthy of the special attention of medical men. It seems to give a man a new lease of life, even when apparently as good as dead. When Mr. Barnes conceived the idea of tapping his lung, all the physicians but one scouted it as a thing that would prove fatal. However, he persuaded one to perform the operation. In 1863 Mr. Barnes was in Honey Lake valley, and was on the brink of the grave. Now, again, the resident physicians were opposed to the idea of an incision, and after repeated appeals for an operation, which was refused, Mr. Barnes borrowed a lance and cut open his side himself. He then inserted a catheter, and drawing off nearly a quart of matter immediate relief was found. The cough and expectoration stopped almost instantly, and Mr. Barnes was soon upon his feet again. Thus has he prolonged his life for over thirty years.

SLIPPERS FOR BALLET DANCERS.—Speaking of shoes, I have won a dozen pairs of gloves on a shoe wager. I was at the Metropolitan Alcazar, as our big music-garden is now called. The performance consists in part of a ballet. My escort said to me it was queer how the chief whirler, kicker and pirouetter could get up that way on her toes. He should think her big toes would give way at the ends. I said that the strain came on her ankles, and not on her toes, because her slippers had wooden ends into which her toes fitted. He wouldn't believe it. We made a bet. Next day we went to a theatrical goods store, and I asked for ballet slippers. The clerk handed down, as I knew he would, a pair of white satin ones, with wooden ends, made of blocks gouged out, trimly shaped, and covered by satin. Alleviate your sympathy with this knowledge whenever you see a dancer apparently grinding her toe-nails on the boards.—[New York Letter.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Star Route Cases—Two Men and a Boy Drowned—Pennsylvania Politics—The Bank Charter Extension Act Approved by the President—Disastrous Explosion in New York—The Arkansas Catastrophe—New System of Storm Alarms Proposed—Destruction by Fire—Mrs. Scoville and Her Bouquet—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—In the star route trial to-day contractor A. E. Boone testified that he knew and had dealings with all the defendants. Argument ensued as to the admissibility of a conversation with Senator Dorsey.

At its close the Court rendered a decision as follows: In regard to what has been said relative to ex-Senator Dorsey, he did not think there was anything in that which required the attention of the Courts. If he had done anything which he should not have done as a member of the Senate, there was a statute which covered that act. Here he was indicted as a leader of the conspiracy. In regard to the claim of the defendant that the evidence must not go behind May 23, 1877, it was true the indictment fixed that date and the overt acts followed. The position taken by the defense that no evidence as to facts that transpired prior to that date could be received was erroneous. It was none the less a conspiracy since that date, if it was a conspiracy before. It may have existed for a dozen years, and although the indictment could not charge that it took place more than three years ago, the parties who entered into or carried out the existing conspiracy may properly be brought into indictment. Innocent combinations might gradually change their character and become vicious conspiracies. The Court thought it was proper to prove that these parties were in a combination tending to conspiracy, if the other side said it was not competent to prove the existence of a conspiracy by the evidence of any conspirator previous to the existence of the conspiracy as fixed in the indictment or after its dissolution.

Merrick stated that he expected to prove that S. W. Dorsey had entered into an arrangement with Boone to procure these contracts and divide the profits.

After some further argument witness was directed to proceed with the conversation with Senator Dorsey. That night, he said, he had been requested to take part in the mail contract business. A letter had been produced from Peck, and he believed Minor's name had been mentioned. His business was the preparation of the necessary papers and other preliminaries.

Witness was asked who had been mentioned as sharing in the business, and he answered that John W. Dorsey, Peck and himself were the only persons mentioned in that connection. His first action had been to send out circulars to Postmasters on all of the routes, requesting information relative to them. He had by letter informed Minor of this proceeding. John W. Dorsey was not then in town. He next had printed a number of blanks for bids. This had been done so that other contractors might not know from their applying for 4,000 or 5,000 blanks that they intended to bid for so large a number of contracts. He had done this without suggestion or advice from any other persons, acting only under his general instructions. The next step was to get up blank bids, and this had been done at his own house, at Dorsey's house and in Minor's room.

Several of the bids were handed witness, and he said they had been prepared partly by himself and partly by Minor. When possible, bids were based upon information furnished by replies to the circulars. His interest in the business was to be the interest with John W. Dorsey in routes laid by him. He did not know exactly what interest was held by the other parties in the general business. He had prepared drafts of sub-contracts to be used in case the contracts were secured. A clause providing for expedition had been inserted in these drafts, and this was something new in his experience. Some one of the combination had made the suggestion. He was not certain who it was. It had been talked over with several of the members. He was not positive that he had spoken to Senator Dorsey about this clause.

Witness said he also prepared the bids under the instructions of S. W. Dorsey. They were to be sent out to the Postmasters at Little Rock and Fort Smith, and some sent to Clendennin. The Senator said if the bonds were sent there they would be filled and returned. He had filled up the blanks left for the amount of the bonds and the name of the route before sending them out. Understood that every fourth bid was to be made in his name. He had left the combination in August, 1878.

He was asked why he left it, and replied that some of the routes, notably the Bismarck and Tongue river route, absorbed a vast amount of money, so that they were not able to properly carry on the service upon the others. John W. Dorsey was in Bismarck at the time; and Minor somewhere in the West. Brady sent for witness, and warned him that if these routes were not let before August 15th, he would be declared a failing contractor. He then saw S. W. Dorsey, who told him that he had furnished John W. Dorsey with as much money as he could spare. He then proposed that he (Boone) retire, and another partner with more capital be taken in, and this was done, Vail coming into the business as this partner.

Merrick declared that witness had not given such testimony as he had reason to believe he would give—[sarcastical laughter on the side of the defense]—and perhaps he would be able to show why. He should insist, however, upon the right to cross-examine the witness.

Boone was then again asked if his retirement was voluntary, and whether he knew of any reason beyond that already given for it.

The prosecution seemed desirous to prove by witness that his retirement had been caused by Brady's hostility.

Objection was made and sustained by the Court, who said the only object of the testimony of this witness was to show the business relations existing among the defendants. The fact that Boone had retired from the combination was sufficient, without giving the reasons therefor.

After recess, Boone was asked if Senator Dorsey had not requested him to get out of the combination because Brady would do nothing for them while he remained.

Objection was made by some of the counsel, but Ingersoll said that so far as his client (S. W. Dorsey) was concerned, he was perfectly willing to have witness answer that question.

It was ruled out, however.

Witness then identified a letter attached to a printed blank as being in Senator Dorsey's handwriting. It was addressed to Postmaster Clendennin, and referred to the obtaining of sureties upon proposals.

Merrick explained that he expected to show that Senator Dorsey had more than a friendly connection with the combination.

In the argument which followed, Ingersoll asserted that so far as these bonds sent to Clendennin were concerned, all of the information touching them had been furnished by Senator Dorsey to the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The letter was ruled out.

A letter from Vail to the Auditor gave rise to another long discussion, and it was finally withdrawn for a time.

James H. Clendennin testified that he was Postmaster at Fort Smith, Ark; knew ex-Senator Dorsey, and had corresponded with him.

Witness was shown and identified a letter from S. W. Dorsey, inclosing a blank proposal for mail service he had referred to in this letter.

Further inquiry as to these letters was cut off by the Court, who said he did not see how Dorsey could be held responsible for Clendennin's acts.

The defense did not cross-examine the witness.

James F. Blouis was next called, Merrick explaining that he wished to prove by this witness that defendants signed the names of one another indiscriminately.

An affidavit sworn to by Peck was said by witness to be in Minor's handwriting.

General Henkel objected, because the Government had proved by its own witness, a Notary from New Mexico, that Peck had made the affidavit before him. Now they propose to contradict their own witness. They could not do that.

The Court—Oh! yes, they can.

General Henkel—Oh! no, they can not.

The Court—But I see it done every day.

To save time, Merrick withdrew the paper.

A number of other papers and letters were declared by this witness to be in the handwriting of Minor or Rerdell, although purporting to have been written by other defendants.

In answer to an inquiry from the defense, the Court said he understood this testimony was only introduced to show the intimate relations existing between the parties.

Without concluding the examination of the witness, the Court adjourned.

The San Diego Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Some time ago Captain George A. Johnston was nominated to be Collector of Customs at San Diego. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and has not yet been reported back to the Senate. Charges of drunkenness and general unfitness for the position are preferred against Mr. Johnston. Senator Miller is opposed to his nomination, but Representative Pachceo, through whose influence Johnston was appointed, says the charges cannot be sustained. Senator Farley, who is a member of the Committee on Commerce, has the Johnston case in charge. It is expected that he will soon request Senator Miller to present a list of the charges he makes against Johnston, and unless they are sustained the nomination will be favorably reported.

Sweeping Military Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—The following army order was issued to-day: By direction of the President, the military department at West Point will be discontinued in August, 1882. Sections 1 and 2, Article I., of the general regulations for the United States Military Academy are hereby amended to read as follows: The General of the Army, under the War Department, shall have supervision and charge of the United States Military Academy. He will watch over its administration, and the discipline and instruction of the corps of cadets, and will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War. The Superintendent, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have immediate government and military command of the Academy, and shall be commandant of the military post of West Point.

Col. Welsley Merritt, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and will relieve Brigadier-General Howard September 1st. General Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, relieving Brigadier-General George Crook, who is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, in place of Brevet Major-General Orlando B. Wilcox. Colonel Wilcox and his regiment, the Twelfth Infantry, will go to the Department of the Platte.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the House bill to establish a Bureau of Animal Industry and to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic animals.

The House joint resolution, appropriating $30,000 for the Fishery Exposition in London, was passed.

A discussion sprang up as to the order of business, Butler endeavoring to call up the bill establishing a government for Alaska, Groome asking consideration of the proposition to prevent the payment of double pensions, while Morrill antagonized both measures with the internal revenue bill.

Quite a heated discussion followed, the Democrats charging the Republicans with bad faith in bringing in a bill to reduce taxation, on the ground that it was for the relief of only a small class, and the Republicans replying that the Democrats would find the weather very warm on account of their opposition to it when they returned to their constituents.

Morrill moved to postpone the consideration of all pending questions until one week from to day, and after a debate the motion was agreed to, and the Senate took up the tax bill.

Voorhees of Indiana made a speech, in the course of which he said he had a letter written by General Hancock, in explanation of his views upon the tariff, in which he declared free trade to be folly. If written three weeks earlier and circulated throughout the country, Hancock would have been elected President, and American history would have been far differently recorded.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil bill.

Henderson offered an amendment appropriating $4,000 for the widow and children of his late colleague Hawk. Agreed to.

The next item was to pay contestants and contestees for seats in the House various sums, aggregating about $70,000. Agreed to.

Hiscock offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. Adopted.

Blackburn of Kentucky offered an amendment appropriating an amount necessary to pay Cannon of Utah the balance of the salary and mileage due him when the contest was decided. Agreed to.

Ryan offered an amendment limiting the expenses of any two or more Indian agencies that have been or may be consolidated into one to $15,000. Agreed to.

Holmes of Indiana offered an amendment appropriating $15,000 to enable the President to carry out the statute to promote civil service reforms and official accountability.

After a long political discussion this was adopted.

The committee then rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

All the amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed—ayes 138, noes 49.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were then concurred in, and the House adjourned.

The Arkansas Catastrophe.

ST. LOUIS, July 13th.—A *Post Dispatch* Texarkana (Ark.) special says: Eight corpses have been recovered from the building—Colonel Mayfield, Ford Smith, Johnnie May and others, names not learned. More are wounded seriously, and will probably die. There are only seven or eight more bodies in the ruins.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 13th.—A Texarkana special says: The number of men buried by the falling walls in Markham's saloon is estimated at from thirty five to seventy-five. Up to 6 P. M. nineteen bodies had been recovered, namely, Colonel Mercer, John Morefield, O. J. Morefield, Robert Henderson, Nat Vice, Milton Strange, W. B. Russel, John Poland, H. B. Spencer, Ferry Cook, Billy Merchman, John Lawrence. Badly wounded—Daniel Staples, of Richmond, Ark; Prof. A. R. Swindler; Tom Hall, a locomotive engineer; Guy and Charles Varnell and Lige Vaughn (colored). Two of the negroes are still alive. All the whites except James Lawrence are dead. The citizens are still at work in the ruins, and many more bodies will be recovered before morning. The stores are all closed in respect to the unburied dead.

Another special says: A. W. Manning, known as "Will," who kept the lunch-stand, was taken out dead. He came here three weeks ago with his aunt, Mrs. Lowry, from Little Rock. The colored porter, Isaac Long, was taken out with an arm broken and seriously injured otherwise. Daniel Stephens, a saloon man from Richmond, was extricated mortally wounded, and is since reported dead.

About 11 o'clock the workers reached the dead body of Mike Mayfield, and removed the debris to below his hips. A fire broke out in the adjoining building, and while it was impossible to endure the heat one hundred feet away, a noble band tried to save the remains. Ropes were finally attached to the body, but it could not be moved. The dead body of W. B. Russell was discovered, but could not be taken out.

"Old Probs" on a New Lay.

CHICAGO, July 13th.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The War Department is preparing to begin the proposed new system of giving an alarm of approaching storms by firing cannon at towns reached by telegraph. The experiment is to be tried here, and if found successful, will be extended over the country. It is expected that it will prove of great benefit to agricultural districts.

Senator Miller and that Horse Story.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Senator Miller says that the story printed in the *Herald* of this city, on the 1st of July, that he was stuck on a $1,200 horse that smashed his buggy and severely injured him, is a lie made out of whole cloth. He says that it was written by a scamp he had befriended. Mr. Miller has not bought a horse, and had no occasion to have a horse trained. The Senator regards himself as thoroughly able to handle any horse that he may see fit to buy.

The American Turf.

SARATOGA, July 13th.—The first race today, half a mile, George Kenny won, Empress second. Time, 53 seconds. The second race, 1½ miles for 3-year-old fillies, was won by Belle of Runnymede, William Bonnell second. Time, 2:08¾. The third race, mile and five hundred yards, Belle of Highland won, Oak Leaf second. Time, 2:25¾. The steeple chase Surfman won, Judge Barnett second. Time, 3:55.

CHICAGO, July 13th.—The summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park Association will begin to-morrow, and last seven days. Fifty-two thousand dollars in purses and premiums are offered. Among the more interesting events are that the pacer Little Brown Jug is to beat Maud S.'s trotting record on Saturday. The sensational event of Monday is a race once to all stallions, with Bonnie Arnim, Voltaire, Monroe Chief and J. V. Thomas as the probable starters. Tuesday has a race open to all pacers, with eight entries. On Wednesday there will be a special handicap race between St Julien and Trinket, St. Julien to draw 150 pounds. The purse is $3,000. Thursday has a race for the 2:19 class, with seven entries. Friday has a race for the 2:17 class, with four entries, and the purse is open for all four year-olds and under. This is intended for Sweetheart and Phil Thompson. The entries for it close to-morrow night.

Mrs. Scoville and the Poisoned Bouquet.

CHICAGO, July 13th.—Mrs. Scoville was interviewed this morning regarding the statement that the bouquet she sent to Guiteau on his last day was poisoned. She said, sarcastically: "Of course, they found poison. It is just like them. Besides, they had to manufacture some story to excuse their brutality in excluding me from Charles' cell." She then denied point blank having put arsenic in the bouquet. She said she did not want Guiteau to escape the gallows by such means, and that he would not have taken the poison if he could. She expressed an intention of continuing the legal agitation over this matter until it is proven that an insane man was hanged.

Dissatisfaction in the West.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 13th.—Last week 6,200 immigrants were inspected in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, of whom 2,000 were not vaccinated. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the work of the steamship surgeons. Their reports are criticised as often false and their work imperfect. The inspectors in this district, comprising the three States named, are using the utmost caution, and expect to prevent a recurrence of the small pox epidemic next winter.

The Chicago Strike.

SOUTH CHICAGO, July 13th.—All is quiet at Irondale this morning, and the men are making preparations to go to work Monday. It is impossible to get the exact terms upon which the strike was settled, though all appear well satisfied with the result.

SOUTH CHICAGO, July 13th.—Regarding the compromise between the strikers and the Calumet Company, one of the officers of the company says it is agreed to keep secret the terms till matters have been adjusted at Pittsburg, and that although the men are not exactly bound to abide by the decision at Pittsburg, the company here depend somewhat upon that decision.

The Freight-Handlers' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—The freight-handlers' strike continues. The strikers receive some accessions, but work is progressing slowly.

Italians and the Wage Question.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—One thousand five hundred Italians, in mass meeting to-night, resolved not to work at less rates than other workingmen who are endeavoring to better their condition.

The Guiteau Autopsy.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Drs. Hartigan and Powers, who assisted at the autopsy of Guiteau, have issued their report. So far as the technical report is concerned, it contains nothing of value beyond what was given in Dr. Lamb's report at present. In connection with it, they take occasion to criticise the methods pursued by Lamb in cutting, and assert that he assumed unwarrantable authority in the matter. They particularly complain that he opened the thoracic cavity first, and drained the blood from the brain, rendering its examination useless.

Disastrous Explosion.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), July 13th.—It is reported that an explosion occurred on the West Shore Railroad at Milton to-day, and that fifteen to twenty persons have been killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MILTON (N. Y.), July 13th.—On the North Shore road, near here, this afternoon, Thomas Eagan, the foreman, was in the act of tamping a hole for a blast, in which there were about two kegs of blasting powder, when suddenly there was an explosion. Wm. Powers, one of the laborers, who was at work above Eagan, says he heard the blast and heard shrieks, and looking down saw Eagan sitting upright with a stone weighing 100 pounds on his foot. He hurried to him and threw it off with an iron bar. He saw two Italians lying dead and two alive. One of the latter was crushed on the breast and the other sitting partly erect, with his legs part