THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....JULY 11, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, July 15, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	29.96	72	N. W.	6	Light		Hazy
Portland	30.03	76	N. W.	6	Fresh		Hazy
Roseburg	30.01	76	N.		Light		Clear
Red Bluff	29.92	87	S.	6	Fresh		Clear
Sacramento	29.98	71	S.	8	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	30.08	59	W.	14	Fresh		Clear
Visalia	29.91	78	W.	8	Light		Clear
Los Angeles	30.06	68	W.	6	Light		Clear
San Diego	30.06	65	N. W.	7	Fresh		Clear

Maximum temperature, 87; minimum, 58.

River above low-water mark, 10 feet 3 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 o 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 Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 118⅞ for 4s of 1907; 114 for 4½s; 101 for 4s; sterling, $4 86@4 87; silver bars, 113⅛.

Silver in London, 51⅛; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 107½; 4s, 121⅛; 4½s, 116⅛.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 92½@93½ cents.

Mining stocks were in better favor at San Francisco Saturday. In most of the north-end Comstock shares there was an advance from Friday of 5c to 75c. The outside stocks were steady.

George Childs has been arrested at Modesto on a charge of arson.

A heavy shock of earthquake was experienced at Centerville, Alameda county, Saturday evening.

Patrick McGuire drowned himself in a tank on a ranch in Sutter county Saturday.

In arresting a disorderly drunken man at Truckee Saturday night, officer Reed fractured his skull with a rock before he would surrender.

A. H. Drees, a well-known citizen, was stricken with paralysis at Petaluma Friday.

Ched Conley, 12 years old, was kicked by a mule at Merced Saturday, and dangerously injured.

The Democratic primary at Fresno Saturday was a very disorderly affair, the Sheriff himself indulging in a fight.

The transfer of General Crook to the Department of Arizona gives great satisfaction to the people of that Territory.

Details of the disastrous conflagration at Colfax, W. T., Friday morning, are given in our Pacific coast dispatches.

A fire on a ranch near Walla Walla, W. T., Saturday, caused a loss of $3,000.

Michael Davitt has left New York for Antwerp.

A vessel was sunk in a collision on the Hudson Saturday, but no lives were lost.

A disastrous storm is reported from Dakota.

The pension appropriation bill (appropriating $100,000,000) was passed by the Senate Saturday.

Alfred H. Pease died on the streets of St. Louis of congestion of the brain.

Important changes in the star route schedule for California have been made by the Postoffice Department.

S. M. Brainard has been nominated for Congress at Erie, Pa., after a struggle of five days.

President Barrios, of the Republic of Guatemala, is in New York.

A fight on a bridge sixty-five feet high near Bismarck, D. T., between William Watson and Peter Stuart, resulted in their being precipitated to the ground and killed.

The Mayor and City Council of Leadville, Col., have been arrested, fined and imprisoned for contempt of Court.

Washington Williams was shot and killed at Daniel's Bluff, Ark., by Charles Savage.

In an explosion at Chagrin Falls, O., Saturday, one man was killed and another fatally injured.

The loss by the Holbrook Manufactory fire in New York Friday night foots up $200,000.

Parnell is going to the Alps for his health.

A woman has been shot at Ballan, Ireland, for taking a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted.

In a row between railroad men and tramps near Wadsworth, Nev., one of the latter was shot through both legs.

At Laredo, Tex., Saturday evening, Leonard Hayes shot and killed W. E. Cummings for seducing his 13-year-old sister.

A duel was fought in Virginia Saturday, in which one of the principals was killed and the other wounded.

Two men were arrested in Philadelphia yesterday while engaged in a prize-fight, and two reporters were taken to jail with them for aiding in the affair.

During the past twenty-four hours 159 deaths were recorded in New York, 86 being children, who died from cholera infantum.

A district Governor was beheaded, and twenty-five soldiers of his escort killed by Montenegrin insurgents.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln died last evening at Springfield, Ill., after a long illness.

Still another damaging storm is reported from Kansas.

Powers, the sculptor, is at work on a bust of Garfield.

Five children died at New York yesterday from heat.

Avery "the great and only living skeleton," died at New York last night.

The sculling match at San Francisco yesterday between Thomas Flynn and Leander Stevenson was won easily by the latter.

Another body has washed ashore from the wreck of the steamship Escambia.

The news from Egypt indicates that quiet has been partly restored at Alexandria, and that the flames are under control. All incendiaries and "looters" are either shot or flogged, and marines from the ships are patrolling the streets, protecting what is left of the ill-fated city. All is quiet at Cairo, and the Suez Canal has not yet been interfered with.

NEVADA has for years depended mainly upon California for much of its vegetable supply. Some time ago we spoke of the effort being made to enlarge vegetable growing in Nevada. Now comes the *Reno Journal* and thus early boasts of some data attained in quality. It says that the vegetables of Nevada growth now to be found in the markets are very fine, that the onions are as round as apples and as white as snow. "They are very different from the young onions they send over from California, the bulbs of which are a mere continuation of the stalk. The peas grown here are also much finer than such as they usually send across the mountains. Our strawberries are far ahead of the California berry and our potatoes beat the world."

THE Census Bureau has issued a pamphlet showing the census report of the manufacturers of several large cities, among them San Francisco. From this we learn that the manufacturing establishments number 2,860; the capital invested is $29,417,246; the average number of males over 16 employed is 21,591; females over 15, 3,390; children and youths, 1,681; amount paid annually in wages, $13,595,010; for materials, $44,537,430, and the products aggregate in value $71,613,385. The largest number of establishments of one line following is 310, and the business is the making of boots and shoes.

THE Stockton *Independent* has this to say: "The Democratic papers are suspiciously silent about the Sunday plank. Not a speaker alluded to it at the great ratification meeting last Saturday night in San Francisco. They are evidently afraid of offending the moral convictions of the people, and well they may, for there is the moan of a storm in the Democratic camp that no noisy tom-tom tactics and lying whang doodleism about being par excellence the anti-monopoly party, will be able to arrest and lull."

GENERAL JO. HAMILTON, of Auburn, has given $500 towards the erection of a High School building there, and also sufficient ground on which to build it, while Judge Hale joins with him in giving a 30-foot right of way through private grounds to reach the site. Those citizens believe in "Sally who lives in our alley."

THE use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians was disgraceful, but it can't compare with the use made of the Sunday law plank in the Democratic platform by the Democracy, under which shelter is sought.

THE tunnel of the Eberhardt mine, at White Pine, is now over 7,000 feet in length, and there are several drifts running in different directions, some of which are 500 or 600 feet in length. It is a fearfully long bore.

THE Stanislaus *Wheat-Grower* denies the story circulated that the crops of that county have failed, and says Stanislaus never had a failure. It adds that the yield will be little less than an average one.

CENSUS bulletin 292, just received, shows that in Washington Territory the native or American population is 59,313 and the foreign born 15,803. Of the latter 3,166 are Chinese.

THE Nevada Central Railway has entered upon the task of collecting samples of ores and minerals of the coast for exhibition at the Denver exposition.

Now is the time when the politician and the candidate make evident the degree of caution marked down in their phrenological charts.

THE *Mountain Echo* (Angels Camp) appears in a new dress, and as a consequence is much improved in appearance.

THE Galt *Gazette* says a flour mill is greatly needed there, and would be certain to do a large and profitable business.

THE Rhode Island fisheries employ 2,310 persons and produce $880,915 annually, the census bulletins tell us.

THE BONDAGE OF SHAMS.

The bondage of Shams is the greatest obstacle to progress, but unfortunately the more keenly its effects are felt, the stronger is the tendency to yield to it. The people are forever struggling to improve their condition, but they are forever being disappointed. The achievement of political reform seems to be the task of Sisyphus, who was doomed to labor incessantly in rolling an immense stone up a steep hill, only to see it roll down again as soon as the summit was reached. The main cause of these perpetually recurring disappointments is the acceptance by the people of a false currency in political ethics. There is but one means of determining men's characters accurately, and that is by observing their walk in life. But in politics it has become the practice to ignore this one trustworthy method of forming conclusions, and to adopt another method which has the fatal disadvantage of putting a premium upon deceit and dishonesty, and of excluding solid merit from competition. In these days candidates are chosen, not for what they are, but for what they say they will be. Now even this method of selection, irrational as it is fundamentally, might not be wholly ineffective if there existed any means of holding candidates to accountability. But no such means exist. The moment a candidate is elected he becomes, so far as his previous undertakings are concerned, irresponsible. The people may rail at him if he breaks his pledges, but there is an old saying that "hard words break no bones," and in fact there is no way of bringing the recreant office-holder to an accounting. Thus all the trust must be on the side of the voter, and he has absolutely nothing to depend upon, as a rule, but the glib assurances of men who may perhaps have spent their lives in making promises and then breaking them.

When the things to which candidates are required to subscribe are such as honest men could not undertake because of their inequity, their extravagance, or their implications, it is not a mere probability, but a certainty, that the actual takers of such pledges are not honest. In all these cases the willing candidates are men who have no real convictions; who regard platforms as "molasses to catch flies;" who do not hesitate to promise all that is required of them, because they have not the remotest intention of performing anything. The uniform failure of all radical movements may be traced directly to this method of selecting candidates. Whenever the people ignore human nature, and pin their faith to mere words, they are predestined to disappointment. No doubt much of the prevalent reliance upon Shams in politics has sprung from a growing disposition to force the solution of all difficult problems. Now when such a disposition appears it manifests itself in a desire to gauge the candidates by a cast-iron set of principles or propositions. The people do not themselves know how the problems which vex them ought to be adjusted, but they are determined to get them adjusted: so they set up their cast-iron standard, and they announce that they will support nobody who will not abide by it. The first consequence of this is to exclude the best men from competition, because they will not promise to do anything the feasibility of which they are not sure of. The second consequence is to attract the most unscrupulous men, because they do not care what they promise, so long as they get office. The ultimate consequence is the failure of the popular movement, because the bad men who are elected upon impracticable platforms are certain to find means of avoiding the fulfillment of their compacts.

It ought to be a very trite observation that the way to secure good government is to put the best men in office; but experience shows that though this may be a truism, it is practically ignored at the present time. It is true that pretenses are undoubtedly made that such and such men are the best; but when we inquire into their credentials we always find that they have been taken altogether on trust; that in fact the people have credulously accepted their own estimates of themselves. The best men cannot be distinguished in that way. When a man who has acquired no other reputation than that of a selfish and unscrupulous schemer, suddenly comes forward as a patriot; when such an one assumes a mission to remove abuses and redress injuries; it is manifestly very foolish to take him at his word. Yet that is what is done nine times out of ten. The man's past life, all of which proclaims him a charlatan and crafty, dishonest adventurer, is ignored; and on the strength of some sounding rhetorical phrases he is hailed as a new Moses, and is for a time the hero of the hour. Of course he is soon found out, and then the public drop him, but what, unfortunately, they do not abandon, is the perverse and fallacious method of choosing their champions and representatives, which gave him the opportunity to deceive them. Next year another blatant fellow proclaims himself the political Messiah, and directly the late unpleasant disillusionment is forgotten, and the new demagogue is chaired and cheered and voted for and put in office.

In this way politics continues to be a succession of Shams, resulting in a succession of disappointments. Yet if the people would consent to change their methods they could do so easily enough, and there can be no doubt that they would find the change advantageous. There is no lack of good men in the community. They are more plentiful than the knaves, as a matter of fact. But they cannot be had by setting up standards expressly designed to attract knaves alone. If honest men are asked to take office, they must be trusted. It is because honest men are best fitted to make laws and to hold responsible offices that it will not do to treat them as though they were dishonest. Men whose reputations rest upon lives of probity and truth and honor, need no verbal guarantees or undertakings. They can be relied upon to act always for the best, and since circumstances must affect the course of the wisest, they cannot be bound beforehand by cast-iron pledges. California has now for many years tried the pledge-method. It has resulted in strewing the shores with the wrecks of ruined characters, and in inflicting many disappointments upon the people. Is it not time that this hopeless and irrational confidence in Shams—this bondage to appearances and forms—should be abandoned and abolished? Is it not time that a return should be made to the sound methods which every thinking man knows to be the only ones which are trustworthy? Platforms are necessary in their way, but they cannot guarantee the course of those who occupy them. Pledges are delusive, for they give no assurance of the character of those who make them. Upright men, whose lives are their credentials, are, on the other hand, sufficient guarantees that the public interests will be faithfully guarded. We should like to see such men alone put in nomination by the Republican party this year, for we should like to have the survival of political Shams made an issue in the coming campaign.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The resignation of John Bright from Gladstone's Cabinet is unfortunate, for Bright undoubtedly commands great influence. We do not, however, think that public opinion in England will go with him at the present moment, for it is certain that the Egyptian war is popular, and that the general expression upon the Alexandria massacre condemned the Ministry for its timid course. Bright's horror of war in fact will find no echo, for the spirit of the age is strongly military, and nearly all men feel that however lamentable war may be in its effects, it is utterly impossible to carry on any human government without it in the present stage of civilization. The assertion that "force is no remedy" has been employed so frequently and loosely that many are prone to regard it as a form of truth. But it is not true, save in a very limited and partial sense. Force is a remedy in a great many circumstances, and also the only remedy. There is no form of government which is not based upon force, and which is not ultimately dependent upon force. John Bright's Quaker policy is impracticable, and though he may find it impossible to continue in office with his peculiar views, we do not believe that he will withdraw any considerable element from the support of the Government.

THAT NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

The San Francisco *Post* entirely misapprehends the new postal regulation regarding insufficiently prepaid letters, and in consequence wastes a great deal of denunciation upon the Postal Department. Heretofore letters which had not been prepaid, or were insufficiently stamped, have been disposed of as follows; If they were entirely unstamped they were sent to the Dead Letter office; if they were partially prepaid they were sent to their destination, with a notification to the effect that so much postage was due upon them. The new regulation (and which only applies west of the Missouri and to free delivery cities) is equally intended to promote public convenience. It merely provides that instead of sending unpaid letters to Washington, to the Dead Letter office, the persons to whom they are addressed (or, if possible, the senders) shall be notified by postal card that such and such a letter is awaiting them, and will be forwarded on receipt of the necessary postage. Letters partially paid, or on which one rate has been paid, are forwarded as heretofore. The only change made by the new regulation is in the public interest, since it enables people who have failed to prepay their letters to rectify the mistake much more quickly than could formerly be done. The *Post's* strictures upon the new regulation, being altogether based upon erroneous information, are of course without any value.

EGYPT.

It does not seem to be known yet whether Arabi Pasha has made any attempt to destroy the Suez Canal. That he would have done this if he believed it practicable, cannot be doubted. It is now asserted that he gave positive orders for the burning of Alexandria, and that his troops began the looting of the city. His exact position is apparently unknown; in fact ignorance prevails as to what is passing outside of Alexandria, save as regards confused reports of rioting in Cairo. The results of an imperfectly planned attack are now conspicuous. The situation is unsatisfactory in all its aspects. Clearly a land force should have accompanied the fleet, and should have been put on shore as soon as the forts were silenced. In that case Arabi could not have escaped. Now he has all Egypt to wander in, and can recruit his forces and prepare for a campaign while the slow process of landing an English army is being carried out. It seems possible that this mistake may protract the campaign several weeks or even months, though the end will no doubt be the same, whenever it is reached. At present the fate of the Suez Canal is the point of greatest interest and anxiety.

THE MEDICAL PAY QUESTION.

The House has refused to pay the physicians who attended President Garfield in his last illness. Much of the debate in the House was of a character merely to expose the ignorance and stupidity of the speakers. The tone of many of them was not above that of a gang of Southern field hands, and they appear no better fitted for the comprehension of the subject. Congress, however, having in this disgraceful and brutal fashion refused to pay the expenses of the late President's last illness, these expenses will fall upon the estate. It is already well understood that Mrs. Garfield will not allow any of the bills to be disputed, if they are presented to her, and thus Congress has shuffled off the petty expense of this charge upon the country, and has thrust it upon Garfield's widow. This, too, is the same Congress that has just voted a hundred million dollars for arrears of pensions, knowing that at least one-third of this immense sum will be literally and positively stolen. Certainly the place of the reformer in these times ought not to be a sinecure.

A MENDOCINO OUTRAGE.

The Ukiah *Dispatch* states that an anti-Chinese riot has occurred at Westport, Mendocino county, under the following circumstances: Forty or fifty white men, armed with repeating rifles and revolvers, assembled and drove all the Chinese out of the mills on Wedge's Creek, threatening them with death if they returned. The owners of the mills then offered the places of the Chinese to the rioters, but the latter refused to a man to undertake the work. They repaired to saloons in the neighborhood, and proceeded to get drunk and to make themselves nuisances generally. At last accounts the law-abiding citizens in the vicinity had taken the matter up, armed themselves, escorted the Chinese back to the mills, and made preparations to receive the rioters warmly should they venture an attack. These men would not take the work themselves, but they would not let the Chinese do it. Apparently they are worthless loafers, and it is to be hoped that the Courts will deal with them.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, July 16th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: A. J. Mc Call, Canada; A. A. Porter, Miss Laura Porter, California; Bishop Kendel and 6 Sisters of St. Ann, Victoria, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barrett and son, Chicago; Colonel Tristan Burges and wife, Mrs. G. H. Sisson and four children, Mrs. Dr. Anne M. Potts, Daniel Searle, J. O. Culver, San Francisco; C. B. Beardsley, Professor Henry, Frank Hoffa, Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, Master Henry Murray, New York City; H. C. Wright, Oakland; George Giacomini, Omaha; John Conner, wife and child, Manitoba; Mrs. L. Rosenweig and two children, Monmouth, Ill.; A. McKevitt and wife, Vacaville, Cal.; Mrs. Runkle, Oakland; Mrs. M. Briggs, Stockton, Cal.; Miss Laura Dewey, Iowa; George W. Fox, Miss Mary Downey, Philadelphia; M. H. Bond, Stockton, Cal.; A. Daemon, Chas. Grunsig, Omaha; A. McLean, Victoria, B. C.; Thomas Delaney, Salt Lake; John Jones, Wisconsin; Mrs. Florence, Y. Smith, England; James Mee, Oakland; Henry Balch, Butte, Mont.; W. H. Havener, H. Dan Jones, Sacramento; Miss Belle Burns, Ottumwa, Ia.; Grant A. Bell, Ohio; Mrs. Ina B. Campbensen, San Francisco; 61 emigrant passengers, including 39 males, to arrive in Sacramento July 18th.

NEWHALL, July 16th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: H. E. Parry, Arizona; John Riley and wife, Mrs. W. Chesley, Benson; B. F. Tuttle, Petaluma; S. Banford, Arizona; George Seyse, Tombstone; A. S. Cook, Chicago; Alleo S. Bird, Texas; B. Salazai, Mexico; Mrs. A. R. Baker, Los Angeles; M. S. E. Landson, F. H. S. Waring, U. S. N.; Louis Kelly, San Francisco; Robert Dodsworth, Miss Florence Parks, W. H. Perry, Los Angeles; Mrs. M. E. Snell, Oakland; Mrs. Wm. McFarlane, San Bernardino; Eugene Perry, Los Angeles; L. J. Rose, San Gabriel; D. P. Hammond, San Francisco; Charles Rose, Arizona; J. G. Willey and wife, Prescott; John Holgate, Wisconsin; P. McKill, San Francisco; H. J. Brown, Portland, Or.; Mrs. L. H. Clark, Miss Fen Kenrich, Tucson; W. H. Raymond, San Francisco.

OMAHA, July 16th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento July 20th: Mrs. Thomas and family, Boston; Dr. S. D. Kennedy, New Orleans; Wakefield Baker, Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. A. K. Webb, New York; General Beale, San Francisco; C. M. Atchinson, East Oakland, Cal.; J. Dutton, New York; Dr. Coele, Thomas Forbes, San Francisco; Captain R. Boyd, U. S. N.; H. Alvord, Painesville, O.; Mrs. G. M. Mack, New York; William Town, Boston.

We think we go in for pretty costly trousseaux, but they are nothing compared with those provided among the Parisian swells in the last century. That of Mlle. de Marignon, who in 1786 married the Baron de Montmorency, cost $125,000. It included 1,200 shifts.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

Death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln—Another Storm in Kansas—Deaths of a Day in New York—Circular from the Illinois State Board of Health—Fatal Duel in Virginia—Prize Fight at Philadelphia—A Seducer Killed by His Victim's Brother—"The Great and Only Living Skeleton" Dead—Etc.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Death of Abraham Lincoln's Widow.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 16th.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, died in this city at 8:15 to-night. She had been ill for a long time, and a few days ago grew worse. Saturday evening she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and from that time lay in a comatose state till she died. Robert Lincoln left Washington to-night, and will be here Tuesday morning. The funeral announcement will be later.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 16th.—The immediate cause of Mrs. Lincoln's death was apoplectic paralysis. The last words she was heard to utter were spoken last evening at 10 o'clock, when she looked to her brother-in-law, Mr. Edwards, and said: "I am dying." From that time until death she was unconscious.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln was born December 13, 1818, in Lexington, Ky. She was the daughter of R. S. and Elizabeth P. Todd. She came to Springfield in 1839, and married Abraham Lincoln November 29, 1842. Her only living child is Hon. Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War. It is generally believed by her friends that her reason was seriously disturbed by the assassination of her husband. She became possessed of some very peculiar whims. Among others was an idea that she would suddenly come to want, and she could not be shaken in this belief, despite the fact that she had $60,000, and had been entirely free from debt. Another queer fancy she had was for accumulating window curtains, and while staying at a hotel in Chicago, without any idea of again living in a house of her own, she had piled up in her room over sixty pairs of window curtains.

Postal Changes for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The following postal changes are announced: Offices established—Casket, Churchill county, Nevada, Merrill W. Hoyt, Postmaster; Healy, Churchill county, Nev., Mary A. Healy, Postmistress; Reveille, Nye county, Nev., John E. Morris, Postmaster; Tempiute, Lincoln county, Nev., David Service, Postmaster; Arthur, King county, W. T., Charles O. Russell, Postmaster; Hardison, Klikitat county, W. T., James W. Hardison, Postmaster; Mount Baker, Whatcom county, W. T., Milton B. Cook, Postmaster; Stephens, Spokan county, W. T., Mary Clark, Postmistress. Offices discontinued—Gwin Mine, Calaveras county, Cal.; Lang, Los Angeles, Cal.; Cottage Glen, Yakima county, W. T.; Hikok, Clallam county, W. T.; Lewiston, Tooele county, Utah. Postmasters appointed—Mrs. Louis, Blanco, Monterey county, Cal.; Sigmond Satz, Putreville, Alameda county, Cal.; W. M. Lence, Pentz, Butte county, Cal.; Jane Gedney, Arthur, Elko county, Nev.; Wm. F. Mattingly, Candelaria, Jackson county, Oregon; Isaac Lauzin, American Flat, Pima county, Arizona.

Senator Kellogg and the Star Route Cases.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A *Times* correspondent has learned how J. B. Price was so summarily dropped, and how the jury came to report to the Court that there was no warrant for an indictment. There had been a good deal said in the newspapers for several days about the possible indictment of Senator Kellogg, and he became very much irritated at it. He finally decided upon a determined course. He took a carriage, went to the White House, and had a confidential talk with the President. He said: "I want this thing stopped right now. If you propose to let that man Bliss go ahead and indict me on the testimony of that d——d scoundrel Walsh, I will resign my seat in the United States Senate quicker than a flash, and that will leave your Senate in the hands of the Democrats." He explained to the President his connection with Walsh, and said it was perfectly legitimate. He had borrowed money of him as a broker, and their relations were such as any public man would be justified in holding with a broker. "Now," said Kellogg, "I did not come up here to threaten, or anything of that sort. I merely show you the position I take. If this thing goes any further, I resign." This gives one of the explanations for the sudden dropping of the case. Walsh is not satified with his position of a discredited witness, and has prepared a statement for general publication, in which he reviews his story of the J. B. Price case, as far as his connection with it is concerned, and as far as his knowledge of the alleged connection of Senator Kellogg with the case reaches.

Health Matters in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—Dr. John H. Raust, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, has issued a circular letter to the immigrant inspectors of the District of Illinois, in which he says that small-pox is under control in Illinois, that there has been but one importation of the disease since the work of inspection at Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis, of all passing immigrants to the West, was begun, June 1st. In this work he points out that not only Illinois, but the entire country beyond, west, northwest and southwest, is protected from this scourge. He calls attention to the fact that Congress refused to appropriate funds for continuing the work of the National Board of Health, necessitating a suspension of its work on Saturday. Thus the Illinois Board, and those of Indianapolis and St. Louis, are deprived of the co-operation of the National Board, leaving the former to battle not only against the importation of small-pox, but also yellow fever and Asiatic cholera. He announces that under the circumstances the Illinois State Board of Health and the Boards of Health of Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis will continue the work for the present.

Duel in Virginia—One of the Principals Killed and the Other Wounded.

PETERSBURG (Va.), July 16th.—A duel between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Richard Garland, of Lunenburg county, was fought yesterday at a distance of six feet. Addison's pistol hung fire four times, he only firing once, the ball striking Garland in the wrist. Garland fired five times, one shot—the last—taking effect, the bullet entering Addison's body near the naval, lodging under the skin of the back. Addison died at 6 o'clock this morning. The duel was the result of Garland's telling a young lady who resides in Lunenberg county, to whom Addison was engaged to be married, that Addison was flirting with her.

Bust of Garfield.

PAINESVILLE (O.), July 16th.—Preston Powers, of Florence, Italy, has just completed a model for a bust of Garfield, from a photograph by Tibbats, being the same one used on the five-cent postage stamp. Mrs. Garfield and the late President's mother pronounce it beyond criticism. Mr. Powers started for the East with the cast to-night, from whence it will be taken to Italy to be cut in marble. It will be life size, and one of the finest ever brought to this country.

Hail and Wind in Kansas.

STERLING, July 16th.—A severe hail-storm passed over the eastern portion of Rice county, through Nickerson, and south across Reno county, yesterday evening. The window glass was badly damaged in Nickerson. The hail is said to have been several inches deep at Nickerson. Wheat stacks were destroyed east of Sterling by whirlwinds. The storm cloud was full of small cyclones, which frequently struck the ground.

Prize Fight Squelched.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16th.—James Fitzhenry and John Doyle were arrested to-day while engaged in a prize fight. William Clements, who drove the men to the battle ground, and two reporters, were arrested for abetting prize fighting. Fitzhenry was severely punished.

A Brother Shoots His Sister's Betrayer.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—The *Times'* Laredo special says: At 6 o'clock last evening W. E. Cummings, District Attorney, was shot dead by Leonard Haynes, son of the Custome Collector at Brownsville, for the seduction of his sister, 13 years old. Haynes ran toward the Rio Grande river, pursued by the police, but his brother stopped them with a drawn revolver, and the murderer escaped into Mexico.

The Labor Agitation.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—The Labor Union Central Committee recommend that a candidate for the Assembly be placed in nomination in each district.

BOSTON, July 16th.—The federation of Trades and Labor Unions completed its organization to-day. The federation includes the mule spinners (women) of Lawrence.

Mortality in New York.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Within the last twenty-four hours 159 deaths have been recorded, 86 being children from cholera infantum.

Gone to Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, July 16th.—Bishop Gilmour, of this diocese, left for Rome to-day. He will be joined at New York by the Bishops of Detroit and Cincinnati.

Death of a Noted Character.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Martin P. Avery, known as "the great and only living skeleton," died to-night of chronic dyspepsia.

Eastern Temperature.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Three children died to-day from heat.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—Highest temperature to-day, 80°; lowest, 66°.

NEW YORK, July 16th—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 87°, lowest 67°.

FOREIGN.

John Bright's Retirement.

LONDON, July 16th.—The *Observer* says: It is generally believed that the retirement of Bright will result in raising Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, to a seat in the Cabinet.

Massacred by Insurgents.

CETTINJE, July 16th.—The insurgent chief surprised a District Governor recruiting with an escort. The Governor and the judicial chief were beheaded, and 25 soldiers accompanying them were killed.

Nearly 500,000 railroad ties have been cut above Hailey, Wood river, and are piled along the river bank, ready to float down for the new railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

Registration will begin on August 9th and close on October 23d.

A counterfeit five-dollar piece is in circulation. It is recognizable by a depression toward the center.

Twenty-five clerks have been discharged from the office of the United States Surveyor, owing to no provision for the office's July expenses having yet been made.

Walter Young, the elderly man arrested last Thursday on complaint of Lucy Bell and Louisa Alden for embezzlement, was tried before Judge Rosenbaum yesterday, but as the evidence did not sustain the charge the complaint was dismissed.

The Nevada Bank has paid to the Tax Collector $2,660 86 personal property taxes, the German Savings and Loan Society $1,247 14, the Union Pacific Salt Company $285 95, and the San Francisco Gaslight Company $6,000. The total collections for the day were $12,000.

John Hoffman, an old man working for the California Wool Company, on Townsend street, Saturday afternoon was caught in some machinery, resulting in his receiving a compound fracture of the left shoulder joint, and internal injuries. The wounded man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

The familiar earthquake announced itself again, with a considerable degree of emphasis, at a quarter before 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The shock lasted apparently seven or eight seconds, and was one of those lively sort, which makes everybody rise from their respective Governments. All the vessels in the harbor, except those of Austria and Greece, landed men.

Arabi Pasha, during the engagement, was at Fort Napoleon, which neither fired nor received a shot.

The bombarding of Tuesday almost exterminated the Egyptian corps of artillerymen, which was the best branch of that army.

The American Consulate is burned.

The English Consulate and the quarter containing the great grain and cotton stores are not burned.

There is no telegraphic communication with the interior.

THE SITUATION AT CAIRO.

LONDON, July 15th.—Advices from Cairo state that a sanguinary revolution prevails there, despite the endeavors of the authorities to maintain order. The German Consul is preparing to leave with his countrymen. The Italian Consul advises Italians to go to Ismalia.

A thousand more marines have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

The Situation on Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16th.—10 A. M.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside the town during the night. All the available marines and sailors were sent to the front last evening, in expectation that Arabi Pasha would attempt to enter the city.

A report that Arabi Pasha was marching upon Alexandria caused Admiral Seymour, who, however, did not credit the report, to take extra precautions. The night passed quietly, yet there was a rumor of fighting occurring at 3 o'clock this morning outside of the gates.

TREATMENT OF LOOTERS AND INCENDIARIES.

Orders are given to send all marauders to headquarters, with a written statement of their cases, to be flogged. Incendiaries continue to be shot.

Five rebel soldiers captured by the marines have been handed over to the Khedive, and will be shot by the loyal Egyptian troops.

The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the Ministry of War.

The fire continues, and the aspect of the town is indescribable. It reminds spectators of Pompeii. Whole families of Christians have disappeared, and it is believed that they were thrown into the flames.

ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

8 P. M.—An engagement is imminent between the English and the troops of Arabi Pasha.

I have visited all the hospitals, and cannot speak too highly of the devotion displayed by the Sisters of Charity.

While some inmates of the hospitals, including both Sisters of Charity and patients, were being escorted by German marines to the beach, they were challenged by the English sentries, and, as they were unable to give the password, the English fired. The Germans returned the fire, but happily no one was hurt.

The English sailors to-day flogged ten Arabs. The Arabs were guilty of arson, rape and pillage. Five men were publicly shot—four for murder, and one as a spy.

Hundreds of persons are houseless and starving.

ARABI'S WHEREABOUTS.

9 P. M.—Arabi Pasha is at Kaffir El Dowar. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1,500 irregular troops, one regiment of cavalry, with 800 horses, 30 Krupp guns and 12 mitrailleuses. Arabi Pasha sent an officer to Alexandria to embargo the rolling stock of the Cairo railway and 3,000 tons of coal. The officer was made a prisoner. The British have cut the Cairo Railway near Lake Marcolis.

FESTIVAL INTERFERED WITH.

The Ramadar Festival commences to-night. Admiral Seymour has forbidden the firing of the usual salute and daily time-guns by the Egyptians. They will be fired from the fleet.

Dervisch Pasha has issued a proclamation to that effect, in order to prevent a panic.

The Khedive has summoned Arabi Pasha to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to obey.

TURKISH INTERVENTION IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16th.—The conditions of Turkish intervention in Egypt are understood to be as follows: The occupation of Egypt to be limited to three months, at the expiration of which the Khedive can demand a prolongation, the cost to be defrayed by Egypt. No European Commissioners are to accompany the Turkish troops. It is believed the Porte will refuse to dispatch an expedition.

The Secretary of the British Legation visited the Porte Saturday for the first time since the bombardment. He was very cordially received.

An indentical note has been presented by the Dragomans of the powers to the Porte, requesting a prompt reply.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ, July 16th.—The commander of the Iris has sent a peremptory message, ordering the Egyptian men-of-war not to leave Suez until he has received instructions. The order is issued because the Egyptian commander intended to take the vessels through the canal. The Captains are no longer cautioned before entering the canal, but all vessels are thoroughly searched before proceeding.

AMERICANS AT WORK.

LONDON, July 16th.—A correspondent sends the following from Alexandria at 4 P. M: I visited the American Consulate today, and found it occupied by sixty American marines and twenty sailors, with small guns. The houses around being on fire, the Americans were preparing to blow them up in order to save the Consulate. How the Americans managed to get the gunpowder into the square is a mystery, as the air is literally full of spies. However, they succeeded, and brought down the houses in the vicinity of the Consulate and the Palace of Justice.

MARCHING ON PORT SAID.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16th.—It is stated that Arabi Pasha is marching on Port Said with 1,500 men, and that a large force of Bedouins is apparently following them.

Corpses of slain Europeans, some those of women, are floating in the harbor.

A detachment of Greek sailors saved the Greek Catholic Church, the European hospital and the Italian Consulate.

INVITED TO A CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16th.—The Porte has requested the Ambassadors to attend a conference to-night, the Sultan presiding.

MEASURES AGAINST SURPRISE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16th.—Last night, in consequence of a report of an intended attack by Arabi Pasha, Captain Fisher had mines sunk in front of the gates, doing the work in an ostentatious way, in order to insure the fact reaching Arabi Pasha's ears. Late at night all the posts on the fortifications were strongly reinforced. Two fugitive Europeans having come in with a report authenticating the native rumor as to Arabi's intention to make an attack, every precaution was therefore taken.

ARABI PASHA'S FORCE.

A Colonel and Lieutenant, deserters from Arabi Pasha's army, have arrived. They say his force consists of eight regiments of infantry, and four batteries of artillery and one of mitrailleuses. His cavalry are making requisitions on the country for horses. The officers say it is Arabi's intention to cut the fresh water canal which supplies the town.

AN INSTANCE OF "CHEEK."

Arabi Pasha telegraphed yesterday to the Khedive offering to come in with his army to subdue the fire caused by the English guns. He said he had already sent a party to do this, but they had been fired upon at the gates.

PROTECTING THE WATER SUPPLY.

Lord Charles Beresford has, in consequence of the rumor as to Arabi's intention to cut the canal, given orders to fill all the tanks and cisterns.

The Khedive's Government having lodged a complaint that Greek sailors were committing outrages and shooting people, those sailors will be s