THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JULY 18, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, July 17, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in last 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.05	72	W.		Light	.....	Fair
Portland	30.07	74	N. W.		Light	.....	Hazy
Roseburg	29.99	81	N.		Light	.....	Hazy
Red Bluff	29.90	84	Calm.		Calm	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.94	72	S.W.	11	Fresh	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.07	56	W.	29	Brisk	.....	Fair
Visalia	29.91	81	W.		Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.05	64	N.W.	10	Fresh	.....	Clear
San Diego	30.04	66	N.W.	7	Fresh	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 93; minimum, 50.
River above low-water mark, 10 feet 2 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 119 for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 113¾.

Silver in London, 51½d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 107½; 4s, 121½; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars 92½@93½ cents.

Mining stocks opened at about Saturday's figures at the first call in San Francisco yesterday morning, but before the close of the second call values fell off.

Since July 4th six deaths have occurred at Cincinnati from toy-pistol wounds causing lockjaw.

The report that Roscoe Conkling intends to return to political life is pronounced absurd by an intimate friend.

Another account of the great fire at Colfax, W. T., is given this morning.

A. H. Drees, who was stricken with apoplectic paralysis at Petaluma, Friday, died Sunday.

John Foster, a prominent wool grower, was found dead in the mountains ninety miles from Petaluma, Friday.

At the Democratic primary in Petaluma, Saturday, 264 votes were polled.

In a fight with negroes, who objected to his living with an unmarried colored woman, Henry Francis killed one and fatally wounded another, near St. Louis, and was then drowned by the mob.

In a livery stable fire at Chicago, Sunday, fifty-nine horses and one cow were burned.

George R. Wheeler and George Wilde, prominent grain operators at Chicago, have failed.

Two hundred and fifty Jewish Russian refugees arrived at Cincinnati Saturday, in a starving condition.

Dr. Nathaniel Foster, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, died Sunday, of paralysis.

France will join with England in protecting the Suez canal.

Fred Smith has been sentenced at Petaluma to two years' imprisonment for arson.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Seminary at Mission San Jose—for the education of priests—was laid Sunday.

Six persons were more or less injured in a runaway accident at Petaluma Sunday.

The Cheyenne "sun-dance" is now in progress in Indian Territory.

During the week ended July 15th the Mints issued 185,000 standard dollars, against 100,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The revolution in Ecuador continues to progress.

All hope of foreign intervention has died out in Peru.

Order still continues at Cairo, Egypt.

Great fears prevail at Port Said of an attack by Bedouins, who are assembling in the desert.

During the week ending June 30th, the number of deaths reported to the Coroner of San Francisco was 406—an increase of 60 over the previous fiscal year.

The annual meeting of the Union Consolidated Mining Company was held at San Francisco yesterday.

The majority for the prohibition amendment in Iowa was 29,751; total number of votes cast, 281,381.

The Siamese Government is sending a representative to this country for the first time.

An old man who had not been in Washington in over sixty years, visited the capital last week, and found Congress wrestling with the same bill it was considering when he was last there.

William A. Menchin, a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific, received injuries at Caliente yesterday from which he died soon after.

Albert G. Young, in a quarrel over a cockfight near Tombstone, A. T., Sunday, shot and instantly killed William Bobier.

John Ringgold, "King of the Cowboys," killed himself at Morse's Canyon, in the Chihuahua mountains, Arizona, Friday.

A fire at Smartsville, Yuba county, yesterday, destroyed Smith's Hotel and adjoining buildings.

Mrs. Isaac Hawk had a leg broken in a runaway accident at Olympia, W. T., yesterday.

Thomas H. Reynolds, Deputy Secretary of State, was robbed of $50 yesterday near Auburn, by a masked highwayman.

Mrs. Lincoln's funeral will take place at Springfield, Ill., to-morrow, and her remains will be placed beside those of her husband, under the Lincoln monument.

A shocking disaster is reported from Buenos Ayres.

A little girl was drowned at Reno, Nev., yesterday.

Robeson and Hewitt had a "spat" in the House of Representatives yesterday.

For the year ending June 30th, the total value of exports from the United States was $176,977,496.

The fifth wife of John Taylor, head of the Mormon Church, died at Salt Lake yesterday.

The steamboat John Wilson struck a snag at Richards Landing, La., yesterday, and sank, but no lives were lost.

The great event at New York last night was a glove fight between Sullivan, the champion of America, and Tug Wilson, champion of England.

The steamer Malabar arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Hongkong, bringing 795 Chinese passengers—making 24,199 coolies landed at that port since the 1st of January.

THE *People's Cause* says: "The question should be reduced to this simple proposition, 'Will the people, the laboring classes especially, have one day in seven as a day of rest and recreation, or will they not?' It is not so much as to how the Sabbath is spent, as it is that there is one day in seven wherein man and beast shall rest from labor and enjoy the day as best they may, provided always that such enjoyment does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others."

THE Stockton *Independent* says very pertinently: "The intimation in the Democratic platform that the Sunday law was 'intended to restrain every citizen of his own religious and political opinions,' is a false construction of the meaning and object of the Sunday law, and the committee that framed this platform, and the delegates who voted for its adoption, cannot be excused on the ground of mistake or ignorance."

THE *Hebrew* of San Francisco says: Sacramento distancing San Francisco in aiding the Russian refugees is a sad spectacle, but this is not quite as black as it is painted by the printer, who makes the item, or as it was copied in an Eastern exchange, read that the City of the Plains gave in proportion to size "five thousand" times as much as the City of the Winds. But the disproportion is great enough to make us blush for shame.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the RECORD-UNION from Phillipsburg, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, says there is a great scarcity of labor there and that the mills and mines have to run short-handed. He thinks a few industrious, sober men would find steady employment there. He says there are there three quartz mills, two running steadily. Quartz mines are plentiful, but capital is needed to develop them.

THE Redding *Independent*, referring to a local Democratic paper's declaration that the Democratic platform does not call for the repeal of the Sunday law, says: "That won't do. The Democracy must meet the issue fairly and squarely. It won't work to have the platform mean one thing in San Francisco and something else for the rest of the State."

This from the *Russian River Flag* is to the point: "A Democratic Legislature passed the Sunday law; a Democratic Governor signed it; another Democratic Legislature refused to repeal it. Democratic Supreme Courts have held it to be constitutional. We are speaking about the same Sunday law which a Democratic Convention proposes to repeal."

THE wagons of the Chicago police patrol are to be furnished with India rubber tires so that the approach of the officers may be made with as little noise as possible. It was proposed to shoe the entire police force in a like manner, but, for obvious reasons, it was found that rubber enough could not be procured.

THE Galt *Gazette* says: "We believe it untrue that Republicans have been casting about for a nonince for the Senate, but, to the contrary, they have settled upon Mr. Johnson as the strongest nominee and the ablest representative the party could select in this county."

THE Marysville *Appeal* says, very pertinently: "The sumptuary dodge is a poor apology. There is no dodging the fact that the Democratic party is firmly committed against giving the laborer one day in seven as a day of rest."

A PHILADELPHIA surgeon has a curious case under treatment. It is that of a woman afflicted with decay of the knee-pan, the result of kneeling on hard floors to scrub. And now, of course, no woman will kneel to scrub hereafter.

THE DEBRIS SITUATION.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Colusa *Sun*, demurs to the assertion of the Marysville *Appeal* that "compromise is treason" in regard to the debris situation. The *Sun* on its part observes: "We are willing to "make no compromise by which the people of the valley take any chances on "the efficiency of dams, but it does strike "us that a spirit of candor on both sides "might lead to good results. The Temple decision is not everything for our side—it only promises a continual and "everlasting litigation, and all experience "shows that farmers are not in a position "to keep continually organized on any-"thing." Of course the *Appeal's* assertion that "compromise is treason," is nonsense. In making such a remark the *Appeal* shows that it does not yet comprehend Judge Temple's decision. That decision is, in itself, nothing else than a compromise, and therefore it is a rank absurdity for those who propose to stand upon it to declare that they will not listen to compromise. We do not understand what the *Sun* means, however, when it says that "we of "the valley cannot be expected to take any "chances on the effectiveness of dams." What is meant here by the expression "taking chances?" Judge Temple has decided that if the miners build dams which will hold back the coarser debris from the mines, they can go on with their work. Having built their dams they must go into Court and make a showing of their effectiveness. The rest is matter of detail. It is to be presumed that in such a case the Court would appoint experts (professional engineers, no doubt,) to examine the dams and ascertain whether they answered the purpose for which they were built. The question of the solidity and permanence of the structures would naturally enter into the investigation, and upon the ensuing report the Court would act. If it was favorable the miners would get a release from injunction. But it ought to be obvious that no matter what the authority upon which the decision of the Court is rendered, it cannot be infallible. The element of chance must in fact enter into it, as it enters into all human acts. Human judgment, however aided by experience and special training, is never beyond the reach of error. To say, therefore, that the people of the Valley cannot take any chances on the effectiveness of the dams is equivalent to saying that they will not be satisfied with any dams that can be built.

It is evident, however, that those who are so dreadfully afraid of taking any chances in regard to the dams, are putting themselves in position to take a great many more chances in another direction. For unless dams are built this summer all the decisions of all the Courts between San Francisco and Washington cannot affect the probability that a wet winter will bring down enough debris to cover up Marysville and to destroy the farms of the leading members of the Anti-Debris Association. It is no doubt possible that the dams proposed may prove less effective than is hoped. But there is no room for doubt as to the fact that if no dams are built the people of the Valley will be exposed to great danger next winter; that they are taking "chances" infinitely great, on that side, compared to those which alarm our contemporary of the *Sun* so much, on the dam question. This is a practical question, and it is also a pressing one. The decision of Judge Temple by itself cannot protect the valley lands during the coming rainy season. That is the first point to be reflected upon. If therefore a blind opposition to the construction of any restraining works this summer is exhibited by the Valley, and if that opposition is successful, it will result in preventing the erection of any dams, and so the Valley will be kept altogether without protection when the rains come. We are sure that the farmers will not assert that that is a safe situation to look forward to. Yet if we were to judge from such papers as the Marysville *Appeal*, we should be forced to the conclusion that the people of that town and the surrounding country were particularly anxious to be deprived of all defenses against a season of high water.

Anti-Debris Conventions, political tomtom beating, passing of resolutions, choosing of candidates, are all utterly powerless to protect the Valley as the case stands. Litigation, injunctions, suits, are equally unavailing. Each and all of these methods of recourse are as idle as beating the air against the debris now in the upper river channels, and only waiting the rains to come down upon the Valley. Now we say that it is the first duty of the Valley to guard against this danger, and that it cannot be guarded against if the Valley people set their faces against compromise. The course which the Marysville *Appeal* represents is one which may easily entail ruin upon its patrons, but which never can settle the question. The Colusa *Sun* speaks the truth when it says that "the Temple "decision is not everything for our side." That decision is, as we have said before, a compromise decision. If, therefore, it is to be accepted by the Valley as the basis of its future action, it must be accepted on the distinct understanding that it looks to compromise. Again, the apprehensions expressed by our contemporaries as to the efficiency of the dams, are unreasonable. They seem to think that the miners may get them to accept some very ineffective kind of restraining works, and that in so doing they will have lost their rights before the law. But this is a perfectly vain fear. Nothing but actual experiment can demonstrate the effectiveness of the dams, and if they fail to perform the work expected of them, all the rights of the Valley will instantly revive, and among others the right to stop the working of the hydraulic mines.

It is really the miners who must take the chances, not the farmers. The miners are to construct dams on the condition that *if* they are effective—and only in that event—they shall be allowed to resume work. They may spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on the works, and then the dams may prove ineffective. In such a case they would have lost their money, and they would not be able to resume work. It is they, therefore, who must take the chances, and not the Valley people. The latter in fact have no reason to fear the dam proposition. It can hold only if it affords them the complete protection Judge Temple has decided to be their right under the law. If it fails the miners must stop working. But for the immediate protection of the Valley it is certain that restraining works are absolutely required, and unless some such works are built this summer, next winter may inflict greater injury than any preceding one upon the farmers. That consideration we assert to be the paramount one at this moment. All others must be subordinated to it. And since the farmers have nothing to lose and very much to gain by agreeing to the immediate prosecution of the dam system, they will be certainly ill-advised and very unfaithful to their own nearest interests if they do not drop the nonsensical talk about compromise being treason, and apply themselves, like practical men of shrewd commonsense, to the plain requirements of the situation.

THE STATE AND NATIONAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

There has arisen an unpleasant clash between the State and Federal Governments in relation to the establishment of Quarantine grounds at San Francisco. The last State Legislature by joint resolution requested the Executive to appoint a Committee of the State Board of Health, to investigate the subject, to select a suitable site, to revise the quarantine laws, to make such other recommendations as might appear desirable, and to report to this Legislature at its next session. In accordance with this request the Governor appointed a Committee from the Board of Health, and this committee had made preparations to begin its work in August of this year, so as to be ready to report to the Legislature next January. But the National Board of Health, a body organized by Act of Congress, and charged with very broad powers, in the meantime stole a march upon the State Board of Health. Without apparently taking any steps to ascertain whether the State government had proposed or had any action in the premises, but moved by the report of inhumanity and recklessness on the part of the San Francisco authorities in the Altonower case, the National Board has undertaken to determine the whole matter at once, and has already dispatched a committee to examine the harbor of San Francisco, select a site for a Quarantine Ground, and make all the necessary preparations. Of course the State Board of Health is very much put out at being thus supplanted, but we do not see that the situation affords much opportunity for resistance. It is undeniable that the case of the Altonower was most scandalous. Small-pox having been discovered, or alleged to have been discovered, on a ship crowded with passengers, all those human beings were thrust into quarantine together and kept there, almost as if with the avowed purpose of exposing them all to the disease and to death. It cannot be considered surprising that this abominable deed should have excited indignation at Washington, or wherever the anti-Chinese mania has not blinded or brutalized men. Of course the State Board of Health was in no way responsible for the action of the San Francisco authorities, but it has suffered from that action, and under the circumstances we cannot perceive that the State has any just cause of complaint. If a State neglects the duty of establishing proper and humane and civilized quarantine regulations, the Federal Government has a right to undertake the work. That is what has been done in this case, and however unpleasant the outcome may be to the State Board of Health, it must hold the San Francisco authorities, and not the National Board of Health, responsible.

ROBESON'S REVOLVER.

It is said that when Robeson delivered his blackguard speech against Whitthorne the other day, he had a revolver in his pocket, and that he had determined to shoot Whitthorne if the latter offered to assault him. If this story is true, it shows that Robeson is a worse man than even his public career had indicated, and that is saying a great deal. For it is notorious that Whitthorne had said nothing concerning Robeson's naval administration which was not strictly and entirely true. The plain fact is that Robeson's naval administration compares with no other modern event than Tweed's municipal administration. It was a season of rampant, shameless, colossal fraud, peculation and corruption. Nobody who knows anything of his public life can believe Robeson to be other than a most corrupt man, and inasmuch as his impudent corruption has literally destroyed the American navy, we can conceive of no criminal who deserves public execration more thoroughly than he. Yet this venal creature had the audacity to plot the assassination of a member of Congress whose only offense is that as Chairman of an Investigating Committee he exposed Robeson's maladministration, and proved the venality and corruptness of him and his parasites. Had he, indeed, murdered his accuser on the floor of the House, it is to be hoped that Congress would for once have risen to the level of the occasion, and hanged him to the front of the Capitol.

PASSENGER LISTS.

NEWHALL, July 17th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Byron Waters, John C. Smith, San Bernardino; R. Gerd, Pomona; Mrs. Isaac E. Smith, Arizona; Mrs. V. W. M. Brown, San Bernardino; T. J. Yayers, C. C. Bemis, V. A. Gregg, B. Blumenthal, San Francisco; T. Simons, J. S. Lyon, Washington, D. C.; Elliott Anthony, Chicago; Z. H. Taylor, Tombstone, A. T.; Mrs. A. Cadwill, Petaluma; E. Newland, wife and three daughters, Oakland; W. E. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Smith, Tombstone, A. T.; J. Gulliford, Mrs. M. C. Wade and children, Los Angeles.

OMAHA, July 17th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento July 21st: S. Watson and son, Australia; Mrs. R. A. Northrop, Miss M. E. Doolittle, Chicago; Miss E. M. Maupay, Norman Brander, S. N. Bachman, San Francisco; Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Hoops, Wilmington, Del.; George F. Waters, San Jose; Mme. Jules Castle, Paris; J. M. Friend, New York; M. A. Livingstone, Oakland; W. Baldwin, New Zealand; Mrs. J. A. Morley, Titusville, Pa.; Miranda Fernando, Martinez, Cal.

Forty-two through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive at Sacramento July 23d, and 23 last night, to arrive July 24th.

CARLIN, July 17th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. W. S. Chapman, J. Lewis, John Robinson, John J. Foster, Eugene Lent, C. Anderson, Katie Triffin, San Francisco; W. Owen, Birmingham, Eng.; Charles Reed, Emerson's Minstrels; Robert N. Stratton, Colonel W. C. Squire, J. W. White, J. B. Stevens, New York; Carrie B. Hopkins, Olympia, W. T.; Dora Theiss, S. H. Melvin, Oakland; Dr. S. G. Armor, Mrs. Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. R. Prentiss, wife, child and two servants, Bangor, Me.; C. M. Patterson, Washington Territory; Max Friedlander, Cloakerville, Ill.; D. J. Vernon, Cincinnati; Robert E. Bredon, wife, child and maid, China; Mrs. Courtlace Bodie; Mrs. Semeler, Nebraska; Mr. J. Hashimoto, Mr. R. Sasson, New York; Karrakanie, Japan; Hugh McAleen, Seattle, W. T.; A. L. Field, Lynn, Mass.; Frank Deitz, Pueblo; Joe Scott, Halleck, Nev.; A. Aitken, Sacramento; Mrs. Jo Taylor, Eiko; 78 emigrant passengers, including 52 males, to arrive in Sacramento July 19th.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

At the meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the League of Deliverance, the question of boycotting certain newspapers by inducing advertisers to cease patronage of such was discussed. Several charges were made against boot and shoe dealers who had violated their pledge by purchasing Chinese goods, and were referred to the executive officers for investigation and action. An entire canvass of the boot and shoe retail dealers will be made during the ensuing week, when it is proposed that only white labor employers and such dealers as will act in good faith will be invited to come together for the purpose of establishing a definite plan of action.

On the evening of the 12th instant, while William Sandall, a saloonkeeper at No. 16 Clay street, was walking on Sacramento street, he was approached by a man who inquired, "Is this Oregon street?" and at the same time threw some sand in his eyes and grabbed and ran off with his watch. From the description given the police by Sandall of his assailant, he was thought to have been none other than that notorious criminal William Cloonen, alias Scarfaced Donovan, and on Friday last officers G. D. Harper and Bryan arrested Cloonen in his room, at No. 8 Commercial street. Yesterday the prisoner was fully identified by Sandall and charged with robbery. Cloonen has an unenviable record, having in 1868 served a term of three months for petit larceny. May 18, 1869, he was sent across the bay for six and one-fourth years for robbery, and returned to the State penal institution July 17, 1875, for five years, having been engaged in the "Elaine" burglary.

SMALL-POX IN COLUSA COUNTY.—The Woodland *Democrat* says: "Henry Lohse, an old resident of Colusa county, living a few miles this side of Germantown, died on Sunday morning last from confluent small-pox, contracted, it is believed, from Chinese. The house and neighborhood was quarantined, but all signs and notices have been torn down, and fears are expressed that the disease may spread. This is a notification to our Board of Health to look to the town's welfare, and we would urge the Town Trustees to order a thorough inspection of Chinatown and require sanitary measures. Thousands of Chinese have recently been disembarked from small-pox infested Chinese steamers, and as these Chinese are being scattered all over the country, these precautions are not untimely. This last case is too near home to be passed without notice, and we hope our words will be heeded."

The shipment of metals in car load lots last week from Salt Lake includes 41 cars of base bullion, amounting to 915,050 pounds; one car of ore, 28,000 pounds; one car of copper matte, 20,957 pounds, sent East, and four cars of lead, amounting to 100,821 pounds, sent West, making a grand total of 47 cars, aggregating 1,064,328 pounds.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Lincoln's Funeral—Bloodshed near St. Louis—Sports of the Turf—Six More Deaths from Toy-Pistol Wounds—Crops in the Northwest—The Labor Agitation—Destitute Jewish Refugees—The Iowa Prohibition Vote—Proceedings in Congress—The Sun as a Steam Generator—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Walsh and the Star Routes.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—The substance of Walsh's public statement is this: "The route between San Antonio, Texas, and Corpus Christi was expedited, and for the expedition the Postoffice Department agreed to pay $20,000 a year for four years. The first sum of $20,000 to pay for the expedition was drawn by Price in five drafts of $3,000 each, and by another draft or note for $5,000. These were deposited with Walsh, who was then a banker in the city of Washington, for collection, with instructions to pay one-half of the proceeds to Senator Kellogg and the other half to Thomas J. Brady. Walsh did collect the drafts and placed the money, one-half to the credit of each of these parties, who each drew for their share, by check or drafts. Correspondence passed between Walsh and the parties in the shape of letters and telegrams. The latter transaction appears in certain papers which Walsh now has in his possession. These papers, which are the original, show conclusively, independent of Walsh's testimony, that the money was drawn from the Treasury of the United States on account of the expedition of service on the route between Corpus Christi and San Antonio, and $10,000 of it was paid to Brady and $10 000 to Senator Kellogg."

Walsh will not be suppressed. It was supposed that the statute of limitations would run against this case, unless the Grand Jury immediately assembled, and that it having adjourned without finding an indictment, it will be too late in October; but the offense was continuous until the last payment made, which will not be barred for some months after the next meeting of the Grand Jury. It is proposed to produce ex Attorney General MacVeagh upon the stand during this week, and he will be about the last witness summoned to prove conspiracy. He can testify only to what he has heard said, and it is probable that his evidence will be thrown out.

Conkling's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Anent Conkling's reported intention of returning to political life, an intimate friend, who has in advance stated accurately what were his intentions on all occasions, said the story was absurd. "Would he refuse the Supreme Judgeship for a place in the House, even Blaine refused? Would he throw up his enormous law practice? He received a fee of $15,000 for two or three days' work for the steamship companies when he came over here and secured a veto of the steamship immigration bill. He received a fee of $10,000 in other day for making an argument for the Erie Railroad. Judge Blatchford has been able to throw a great deal of business in his way, and his fees are simply enormous—coming from all directions, on account of his extraordinary political influence, added to his great attainments. What could he do in the House? My God! could he be Speaker and succeed Keifer? That would be a proud position for Roscoe Conkling."

"Will Mr. Conkling take part in the coming campaign in any direct way?"

"No; I do not think he will in any direct way, but he will pull the wire."

Absent Republican Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker said this afternoon that 146 Republicans, exclusive of the Speaker, would be in Washington to-morrow. A roll call to-day showed that only 115 Republicans were present, and it is doubtful if a quorum can be obtained until Wednesday. Some of the Republicans say they do not think a quorum of their friends can be secured this session. Several of the absentees, who have large private interests to attend to in their districts, are reported to have said before leaving the city that they could not return this session to vote on the election cases, believing that the Republicans had already made a sufficient record for party purposes to satisfy the Southern Republicans. There is talk of an arrangement to consent to a reduction of the tax on tobacco from 16 to 12 cents per pound. If this is done, the revenue bill will go through with a rush.

The Prohibition Vote in Iowa.

DES MOINES, July 17th.—Complete returns from all the counties in the State on the prohibition amendment show that the majority for the amendment is 29,751. The total number of votes cast at this election was 281,381, as against 235,108 at the election for Governor in 1881. The total vote this year exceeds that of 1881 by 43,275. The total vote on President in 1880 was 322,568, or 41,287 greater than the total vote this year. Of the 99 counties in the State, 74 gave a majority for the amendment, 24 against it, and one a tie vote.

Crops in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 17th.—An extended survey of the corn outlook in southern Illinois shows that that section fared much better than the northern and central portions. The prospect is very good, and there will be an average yield.

In southern Indiana and Illinois there are large crops of wheat and oats.

Minnesota prospects of wheat are very favorable and improving. Corn is a little backward there.

ATCHISON (Ks.), July 17th.—The Kansas wheat harvest is closed, and is most satisfactory. The yield over the entire State averages twenty-five bushels to the acre—much heavier than the estimates of the Board of Agriculture.

Mrs. Lincoln's Funeral.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 17th.—The arrangements for Mrs. Lincoln's funeral, subject to the approval of Secretary Lincoln upon his arrival, are that it will take place on Wednesday from the First Presbyterian Church. The remains will be deposited in the vault under the Lincoln monument, with the other members of the family.

The New Water Company.

NEW YORK, July 17th.—The articles of incorporation of the Park Water Company of the city of New York were filed in the County Clerk's office last week. The object of the incorporation is said to be to preserve, store, sell, etc., water for mining, domestic and other purposes, and especially to furnish water to the city of Sacramento and other cities in California. The incorporators are Cole Saunders, Myron W. Bradley, Charles and N. Morgan, who, together with Alexander I. Beach, Gustave S. New, William Newland and John M. Coghlan, are named as the Directors of the company for the first year. The capital stock is fixed at $2,500,000, divided into 2,500 shares.

The Cheyenne Sun Dance.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), July 17th.—An Indian Territory dispatch says: The Cheyenne "sun dance" is progressing with great trials of physical endurance. Young bucks cut slits down their backs and run sticks through them. A rope is tied to the stick and fastened to a pony. The pony is driven off and tears strips from the back. The strips are thrown at the foot of a pole in the center of the camp. The ceremonies to the sun continue three days.

Arrival of Jewish Russian Refugees.

CINCINNATI, July 17th.—The arrival of 250 Jewish Russian refugees Saturday, sent here in a starving condition and without a word of notice to the Jewish Relief Committee of this city, created considerable indignation among the Israelites, who have cabled the relief committees in London and Hamburg not to send no more here. In the meantime the most vigorous measures were taken for the relief of the immediate necessities of the refugees, and to secure permanent homes and employment for them. Two thousand dollars in cash has already been subscribed, and a soliciting committee has been appointed to collect more.

Failures at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 17th.—The markets were much excited and unsettled to-day by the announcement of the failure of George R. Wheeler, an operator of twenty-five years' experience. His liabilities are only guessed at, as he refuses to give an idea of their extent. They are believed, however, to be quite heavy, and involve a large number of members of the Board. Forty thousand dollars is named as the minimum amount. With him went down also George Wilde, an operator associated with him rather as a buyer than as a partner. His liabilities are probably small, and mostly on the call Board and open Board.

Scandalized Negroes Regulating Affairs.

CHICAGO, July 17th.—A special from Muscle's ferry, near St. Louis, reports that the negroes of that section, scandalized because Henry Francis, a German boarder, was living with an unmarried negress, essayed to regulate matters. Francis, seeing a crowd of angry colored men about his house at midnight, shoved his musket through the window and fired. A. P. Rogers was killed and Geo. Morris is believed to be fatally wounded. Francis has not been seen since, and it is reported that the crowd took him out at daylight and drowned him in the Missouri river.

The Burned Office Records at Colfax.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of a dispatch from J. M. Armstrong, at Colfax, Washington Territory, stating that the business part of the town was burned down Friday night, including the building occupied by the Land Office, and that the records of the office were destroyed. An hour and a half after the telegram was received stationery and official blanks were shipped to the office, and the topographical office was set to work making maps from the records to supply those destroyed. These will be completed in two weeks, and the Colfax office will then be as well equipped in completeness of maps, records, etc., as before the fire.

An Old Acquaintance.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Philip Reich, aged 82 years, came here on a visit last week, and found Congress wrestling with the same bill that it was considering when he was here over sixty years ago, being a Spanish war claim of R. K. Meade.

Whisky Cocktails and Wine at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Quite a stir is caused in church circles by the publication of a letter by Rev. Mr. McKenney, of Wesley Chapel, charging that whisky cocktails and wines were too freely used at the White House, and that the President habitually goes late to church.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Allison, from the committee on conference on the legislative appropriation bills, reported a disagreement, and a new conference was appointed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the internal revenue bill, and Morrill said he would antagonize the naval and every other bill until that measure was disposed of.

George advocated the adoption of an amendment which he proposed, repealing the duty on machinery for the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods; on agricultural implements and on cotton ties.

The presiding officer stated that the pending amendment was that offered by Beck, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound.

Beck supported his proposition as being one of substantial relief.

Johnston advocated the proposed amendment reducing the tax on tobacco to 8 cents per pound.

Sherman, in a discussion of the question as to how far it would be safe to reduce the revenue of the country, called attention to the remarkable change in the balance of trade, to the prospect of a favorable wheat crop in Europe, and to the widespread strikes now in progress, as being circumstances which should not be overlooked in considering whether there would be a large surplus in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. Appropriations this year were much larger than last year. According to the best computation the surplus in the treasury would not exceed, if it would reach $40,000,000.

Pending further discussion, the subject went over.

The House amendment was concurred in to the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Hewitt, rising to a parliamentary privilege, called attention to the sentence in the *Record* purporting to have been spoken by Robeson, attacking him (Hewitt), and asserting that his (Hewitt's) presentation of the navy question was false, while claiming to be frank. Hewitt denied that Robeson had said any such words on the floor, and the official stenographer found no such words in his notes. Robeson had no right, then, to put them in the *Record*. The place to attack him was on the floor, face to face. He now requested the Speaker to have that sentence stricken from the records of the House.

Robeson accused Hewitt of printing speeches never delivered, on the same subject. He never admired the animal which shrank from the face of men and prowled around graves. [Referring to Hewitt's attack on Isaish Hanscom, now dead.] He could not say how much of his speech was delivered. He intended to deliver it all, and accepted the responsibility of it.

Hewitt finally declared that Robeson was worthy only of contempt. [Applause by the Democrats; success by the Republicans.] If Robeson assumed the sins of his subordinates, then he (Hewitt) declared the contracts born in sin were corrupt, and he charged the iniquity of them against Robeson.

Robeson said he had heard Hewitt say he objected to being called the son-in-law of Peter Cooper, and the time would come when Cooper's pride would blush that he was the father in-law of Mr. Hewitt. Peter Cooper's name will be known long after that of his sniveling son-in-law is lost and forgotten. The forgery of the Morey letter was a crime of the deepest dye and vilest iniquity, and while he didn't charge Hewitt with writing it, he considered that the man who stood by a telegraph window and telegraphed to California—too late for denial, after the dead President had denied it—that it was absolutely known to be genuine, committed a crime so detestable——

Hewitt—I did not do it.

Robeson—It can be proved.

Hewitt—No, sir; I defy you to prove it.

Robeson—Ask for a committee of investigation on the subject.

Hewitt—I do ask for it.

Robeson—I will aid you with all my might in the investigation.

Brown insisted on the regular order.

The Speaker refused to strike out from the *Record* the objectionable words.

The House refused—103 to 76—to fix the date for the consideration of the bill admitting Dakota on the 13th of December.

The rules were suspended and the Senate bill passed—126 to 20—for the sale of the old New York Postoffice building for not less than $600,000.

Adjourned.

Tired Public Servants.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—A feeling of utter indifference to every question but that of adjournment seems to pervade the Capitol, and Senators and Representatives alike are talking of ending the session by August 1st. Everything depends on the amount of time consumed by the Senate in the discussion of the internal revenue bill. Morrill says if no other business intervenes it can be passed next Saturday. The Democratic members of the House declare that they have no wish to enter upon the protective tariff debate, and they believe the bill will be disposed of there within three days' time. The sundry civil and naval appropriation bills remain to be passed by the Senate, and conference committees will then take them in charge and specially settle the disagreements between the two houses. If the Senate wishes the internal revenue bill by the end of this week, or early in the week to come, and the House will hold night sessions, there is no reason why the public business should not be completed on or before the 1st instant.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 17th.—The first race today, one mile, was won by Ada Glen, Bodjak second, Jemmie third. Time, 1:42. The second race, one mile and five hundred yards, Warfield won, Fellow Play second, Granger third. Time, 2:13¾.

In the third race, five furlongs, Ascender was first, Pearl Thorn second, Blue Grass Belle third. Time, 1:03¾. In the fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Wapakonetta was first, Lute String second, Morgan Spy third. Time, 1:17.

CHICAGO, July 17th.—This was the second day of the Chicago summer trotting meeting. The weather was warm and clear, with no wind stirring. The track was fast and the attendance large. The first race was for the 2:23 class, for a purse of $2,500, with $500 additional to beat 2:19. Buzz Medium was the favorite, but made a poor showing in the race, which was at the mercy of Minnie R. from the start. In the second heat Minnie R. broke at the first turn, and was more than a distance back at a half, but finished a good third nevertheless.

SUMMARY.

Minnie R.	1	1	3
Tariff	2	1	3
Unalala	3	4	2
Buzz Medium	4	2	4

Time—2:19, 2:20¾, 2:19¾, 2:20.

The second was a race open to all stallions for a purse of $5,000, with $1 000 extra to beat 2:15¾. Van Arnum, the favorite, won in three straight heats, though Monroe Chief trotted him to a head in the first, and was only beaten a length in the second.

SUMMARY.

Van Arnum	1	1	1
Monroe Chief	2	2	2
J. B. Thomas	3	3	3
Voltaire	4	4	4

Distance waived in this race.

Time—2:20, 2:20, 2:20.

The third race was unfinished, owing to darkness, the last heat being trotted shortly before 8 o'clock. Walnut won the first two heats in 2:23¾ and 2:24¼, Clara Cleveland the third in 2:27, Hardwood the fourth in 2:27¼. The race to be finished to-morrow.

H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wis., has bought the Messenger filly Bronze, which won the third and fourth heats in Saturday's four-year-old race, for $7,500. It is stated that Robert Bonner negotiated for her by telegraph to-day, offering $15,000. Horsemen pronounce her the best four-year-old of the year.

The races for to-morrow are for the 2:25 class, open to all racers, the 2:30 class and the finish of the 2:35 race.

The Labor Agitation.

CINCINNATI, July 17th.—The boilermakers, who struck for 15 per cent. advance, went to work to-day at 10 per cent. advance.

NEW YORK, July 17th.—Freight is accumulating at the various piers and depots to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 17th.—The striking men, on going to work to-day found that the compromise had not been fully agreed on. The boilermakers thereupon had a conference and refused to work at the old rates, but did not order a continuation of the strike. This allows them to work if they please, and several did go to work.

A Representative from Siam.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—The Siamese Government is about sending a representative to this country for the first time. This action is taken on the recommendation of General Grant, when he visited there, and on receipt of information that this Government had appointed a representative to that country.

The Trouble at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, July 17th.—The mob at Homestead has dispersed, and Fowler is still in jail. The crowd followed him, threatening and throwing stones, but did no actual violence. Culchlow, whom Fowler shot, is not dangerously hurt.

More Deaths from