The Canton Advocate.

CANTON, DAKOTA.

C. W. HARMON, Proprietor.

THE news from the war in Egypt is indefinite and uninteresting. The published dispatches, coming through English sources for the most part, must be received with some allowance.

DEACON J. M. CROFT, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Franklin, Pa., is a defaulter to the amount of about $100,000. He speculated in oils and silver mines.

GRIFFIN, GA., has the largest peach crop in the south, containfng 50,000 trees and covering most of 600 acres On the same farm are 4,000 grafted apple trees and 5,000 pear trees.

THE extensive flour mills of Hecker & Co., on Cherry street, New York city and fifteen other buildings, were consumed by fire this forenoon. Six lives were lost by falling walls.

THE agriculture department will in future make special efforts to collect for publication crop and market reports of European countries, and Commissioner Loring has just appointed Edward J. Moffat, of New York, agent for the department for this purpose. He will be made deputy at the London consulgeneralship.

A new use for glass has recently been developed in its substitution for marble tops of tables and dressing cases. A Pittsburgh firm has turned out slabs of glass that are said to be a perfect imitation of the latter material, while they admit of decorations of various designs, both in form and color.

To grow strawberry plants in pots, sink small flower-pots filled with rich soil under the ends of the runners, and hold them there with a stone or weight of any kind. A wire in the shape of a hair-pin is as good as anything to pin them down. In three weeks the little pots will be filled with roots, and the plants may be set in new beds, by thumping them out of the pots.

IT is reported that there is very bad feeling between the two houses of congress, and particularly on the part of the senators of the house. The latter body attempted to cut down the expenses of the senate, and, at the same time, the representatives were sponging the senate's Apollinaris water, and were crowding into the senate's restaurant, occupying the tables, and excluding the senators from their lunch. These are offences that even statesmen cannot overlook.

IT is thought that the demand for a cheap insulating material has been met by a discovery of a method by which wood, sawdust, cotton waste, paper pulp, and other fibrous substances can be converted into a material perfectly impervious to moisture and acids, easily molded under pressure into any shape, and capable of being worked or cut into any form. This material is an excellent nonconductor of electricity, and can be used for all forms of battery cells, telegraph insulators, supports for electric-light leads, and telephone work. It affords the means of securing perfect insulation at a very much less cost than ebonite or gutta percha.

JERUSALEM artichokes have long been known as a most valuable addition to the ration of hogs, but the fact that they are even more valuable as an addition to the diet of cattle seems to be less generally recognized. They are hardy, yield fair crops on poor and very large ones on rich soil; are more nutritious than the potato, and once planted there will be no need for replanting, as they are not easily got out of a piece of land after they have become established.

IT is well known that screws when used in soft wood are usually driven in with the hammer, and given a turn or two with the screw-driver to bring them flush. Recognizing this fact, a manufacturer has brought out a new screw which is adapted for driving, and which enters the wood without tearing the grain. The gimlet point is dispensed with and a cone point substituted. The thread has a pitch that it drives in barb fashion, offering no resistance in entering, but firmly resisting all attempts to withdraw it except by turning it with a screw-driver.

THE American Iron and Steel Association, which represents the manufacture of pig iron, blooms, rolled iron, cut nails and forgings, and the manufacture of all kinds of steel, has called a national convention of all the iron ore producers, manufacturers of iron and steel, as well as of those interested in the tin-plate industry, at Cresson, Pa., on the 12th of next September. Its purpose is to consider the whole question of the duties of iron ore, iron and steel in their various forms, and tin plate, and to adopt a schedule of duties thereon to be submitted to the tariff commission.

IT is said that fourteen million bushels of sweet potatoes will be in Georgia this season, and how to despose of the crop is a problem. Two attempts at solution are mentioned in *The Atlanta Constitution*. One is that freight rates be made low enough to make western shipments profitable. The total crop weighs nearly half a million tons, and to carry such a freight should be an object to any company which could handle it and take it to market, where fair prices are sure to obtain. The other solution is to use an evaporator and dry the potato, by which operation only about 15 per cent. of the weight is lost.

IT is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be produced from acorns. The acorns are freed from the shell and ground finely: then they are mashed with malt and allowed to ferment. Acorns contains twenty per cent. of starch and 18 per cent. of gluten. They would be a valuable article for human food if it were not for the tannic acid (about 3 per cent.) which they contain. Vast quantities which go to waste every year, where hogs are not fed in the woods, might be gathered by boys and converted into alchol for the use of the arts, thus freeing an equivalent amount of grain for use as food. Or some young student of practical chemistry might make a good thing for himself and for the world by devising an economical process of separating the starch, gluten, and tannic acid, the last for technical uses and others for food.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Important and Interesting Items from the Wires During the Week.

WASHINGTON.

THE appropriations made by congress at this session exceed those of last year nearly $80,000,000.

THE president has sent to the senate the name of Henry K. McCoy to be United States judge for the northern district of Iowa.

BOTH houses of congress, Aug. 3, passed the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. So the bill becomes a law.

QUITE a number of orders have been received from various parts of the country for the new 3 per cent. bonds.

A BILL has passed the house authorizing the transfer of the property of National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home to the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

SECRETARY FOLGER will begin to award the 3 per cents in exchange for surrendered bonds the 20th of August. All applications received will be opened and filed away in regular order.

A COLLISION occurred Aug. 3 between the business manager of the *Republican* and the proprietor of the *Sunday Chronicle*. No blood was shed, but both combatants were deluged with writing-fluid from the inkstands used as weapons.

THE house committee on judiciary have voted to declare the lands granted to the Texas Pacific railroad, which are now claimed by the Southern Pacific, forfeited, and to restore them to the public domain.

THE senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. Hale, of Iowa, to be governor of Wyoming, Andrew W. Smythe to be superintendent of the mint at New Orleans, and Chris Barner to be surveyor of customs at Galena, Ill.

COMPTROLLER KNOX reports that fortynine national banks reorganized by liquidation in advance of the passage of the law to extend their charters. A $5 note of the new design, ornamented with a portrait of President Garfield, is about ready to be issued.

A WARRANT was forwarded to Washington for the arrest of Colonel Popham, of Virginia, who seconded Captain John S. Wise in the recent duell with Crockett. Popham is superintendent of the folding-room of the house of representatives, and was given warning by Wise in time to escape.

THE acting consul general in Egypt telegraphs Secretary Frelinghuysen from Alexandria that the archives of the consulate, which it was feared were destroyed, have been found at Cairo, and that he is on the way to Port Said, to attend Gen. Stone's family, who have been saved by a faithful friend, and supposed to be at Ismailia.

A PORTLAND newspaper of last Wednesday stated that an assessment circular from Washington was received by a federal employe at Portland in a government envelope without the payment of postage. A resolution is to be introduced in the house of representatives for an investigation of the matter by the committee on reform in the civil service.

A. O. BUELL was the principal witness for the defense in the star-route trials Aug. 5. He controverted Walah's evidence in some respects, and was subjected to a searching cross-examination, during which his articles in Washington journals condemnatory of Judge Wylie and the prosecution were read. He admitted that Brady and Dorsey paid him money for writing them and also for his articles condemning Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeigh. The court told him he was a disgraceful libeler.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

THERE were 180 deaths from heat in New York during the twenty-four hours ended at noon August 5.

IN a tenement house in Roosevelt street, New York, two children were burned to death in the absence of their mother.

JOHANNES STROH, a German, died of yellow fever at New Orleans. The health officers are using the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

NINE persons in Mason county, Ky., and a whole family near Manchester, O., were drowned by the floods. The farmers along the Licking river are great losers by the overflow.

The vicinity of Nokomis, Ill., was swept away by a violent storm recently, blowing down trees, wheat stacks, and buildings. The corn crop was also injured severely.

AN epidemic of yellow fever is threatened along the Rio Grande. At Matamoras, where the plague first appeared, there is an alarming increase in the number of victims.

FIRE in the business portion o Oshkosh, Wis., late Sunday night, destroyed property valued at $5,000 and a blaze at Fort Gratiot, Mich., did damage to the amount of $15,000.

MONEY is being raised in Milwaukee for the relief of the suffering natives of Iceland. The inhabitants of that sterile isle are said to be dying of starvation and disease.

GREAT alarm is felt in Texas over the spread of yellow fever, and a strict quarantine is kept up along the Rio Grande. It is proposed to suspend communication with New Orleans.

A MISSOURI Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Beloit, Kan. The engineer and fireman were killed, and three other employes of the road badly injured.

A MAN calling himself Captain Anderson, of the schooner L. B. Wilson, made his appearance in Racine and announced the sinking of his vessel by the steambarge George Campbell, which rescued him and his men.

CRIME.

A BLIND man is locked up at Cincinnati for fatally stabbing an acquaintance who had started a quarrel with some woman.

ARTHUR A. NOYES, the engineer of a building on Chauncy street, Boston, has been arrested, charged with robbing Lewis Coleman & Co., dry goods dealers, of stock valued at $15,000. A full confession was made by the prisoner.

THE visitors to the Denver mining exposition are proving easy prey for the confidence men. Among the losses sustained was one of $620 by Mr. Trost, a merchant of Peru, Ill.

THE dynamite faction of the Irish agitators is said to have held a meeting in Chicago last week, at which measures were taken looking toward active operations against the hated English.

A DEMONSTRATION was made by the strikers at McKeesport, Pa., against the non-union men recently employed by the National tub-works. Bricks were thrown and one or two people injured.

DR. LORD, of Plano, Ill., was called up at midnight to attend a patient at Yorkville. When he had driven a mile he was halted by two men with drawn revolvers, tied to a tree, and robbed of a gold watch and thirty-five cents. When he subsequently freed himself, he found his horse and buggy near his home.

LEWIS SISLEY, whose wife was found dead two days after marriage in Lancaster, Wis., supposed to have committed suicide, after a four weeks' examination, has been bound over to the grand jury. It will be remembered that Mrs. Sisley's father testified that he had received a communication from the spirit world that his daughter had been murdered.

THE late George F. Doughty, who was secretary of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific road, is shown to have fraudulently issued stock to the amount of $404,500, which he turned into stock of of the Cincinnati, Selma and Alabama road. Singularly enough, the administrator of his estate is Theodore Cook, president of the victimized company, who holds the Selma stock to make his company even.

FOREIGN.

THE Cuban sugar crop is estimated at 601,500 tons.

SENATOR LE BLAND, it is said, will be the next French premier.

MAURICE a son of Sarah Benhardt, is to be proprietor of the Ambigu theater in Paris.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE addressed a meeting in Tipperary and advised his countrymen not to immigrate.

AN Irish editor has been arrested for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which the government allegee, encourages the murder of landlords.

MELVILLE, Noros, and Ninderman, of the Jeanette crew, who have arrived at Tobolsk, believe Lieut. Chipp and his companions perished in the snow.

PARNELL'S scheme for checkmating the operations of the Land Corporation company has assumed form. The lord mayor of Dublin will be asked to call a meeting during the exposition, for the inauguration of a fund to aid evicted tenants. Parnell claims evictions will be increased if tenants are left defenseless.

DE LESSEPS, on learning that the British troop-ship Orion intended to land men at Ismailia, started at once for that point, declaring that the English should only debark after passing over his dead body and that of his son. He talks of enlisting a tribe of Bedouins to oppose by arms any European intervention. The French admiral has telegraphed to Paris grave complaints about De Lesseps' behavior.

ARABI'S troops have again destroyed the railway at Mahalla, recently repaired. A further massacre of Christians is feared. Seventeen pashas unfriendly to the rebel leader are imprisoned at Cairo. A reconnoissance was made by the 38th and 60th regiments of British troops in the afternoon, and the enemy's position in front of Alexandria discovered to be almost totally abandoned. Suez was occupied by marines, and at their approach the Egyptian troops fled.

THE London *Times* says the schemes of Turkey, regarding the Egyptian question, are to thwart, if possible, the efforts of England. The khedive has authorized the British to occupy as much of the Suez Canal as they deem necessary for war operations, and Arabi Pasha has instructed the Bedouins to obey De Lesseps. Russia has informed its representative in the conference to take part in no discussion cut those affecting the Suez Canal, and it is theretore surmised the conference will be dissolved. The Sultan has said the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel is a question for the consideration of the conference, and advise Lord Dufferin to consult with the Turkish deligate.

A COMPANY of the Sixtieth Rifles occupying an outpost of the British, outside of Alexandria, were charged upon by infantry and cavalry of Arabi, and fled in great disorder, throwing away their rifles and amunition, which the enemy secured. It has been decided that five members of the recent French ministry will retain their portfolios. The selection of the remainder has not been determined. An official statement is published at St. Petersburg that Russia has never indorsed the Anglo-French naval demonstration, but her purpose is to induce Great Britan to "combine her action with that of the Porte," based on the decisions of the conference.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE Pittsburgh, Pa., chamber of commerce has passed a resolution asking a repeal of the present navigation laws.

FOR the week ending July 30 the number of cattle passing up the trail through Indian Territory was 1,106,700. This is the largest drive on record.

WHAT is said to be the first Catholic camp-meeting ever held in the United States is new in progress at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. The attendance is large and the services interesting.

THE republican state committee of New York has fixed the date of the convention for the 20th of September at Saratoga. It is surmised that this is not as early as Gov. Cornell desired.

WM. LARRABEE, of Fayette, was the permanent chairman of the Iowa republican convention. The nominees are: Secretary of state, J. A. T. Hull; auditor, J. L. Brown; attorney general, Smith McPherson; state treasurer, E. H. Conger, supreme court bench, Judge Suvers.

THE Sprague mills at Augusta, Me., together with other property belonging to the estate, has been sold for $151,000 to a representative of Boston and Augusta capitalists.

THE Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific are endeavoring to beat each other's time in the transportation of overland freight. Two trains loaded with tea came over the former route from San Francisco to Chicago in six days and a fraction.

THE following ticket has been nominated by the Ohio prohibitionists: Secretary of state, Ferdinand Schumacher, Akron; supreme court judge, John N. Rosenborough, Fulton county; member of board of public works, Carmi Alderman, Lawrence county.

COMMODORE SHEPELOT has arrived at San Francisco. He takes the credit of planning and executing the opening of Corea. The government preferred to make its first treaty with the United States, because opium would be excluded, of which the Coreans have a holy horror. As China aided in securing the concessions, that empire is open to trade with Corea.

THE Indiana state democratic convention met at Indianapolis with Hon. John R. Coffroth, of Lafayette, in the chair. Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, from the committee on resolutions, reported a platform, which denounced the republican party and declared allegiance to the principles and teachings of Thomas Jefferson. A stand was taken against sumptuary legislation, but it was recommended that the proposed prohibitory amendment be submitted to the people. The following nominations were made: Secretary of state, W. R. Myers, of Madison county; auditor, Mr. Rice, of Floyd county; attorney general, Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew county; clerk of the supreme court, Simon P. Sherwin, of Cass county; superintendent of public instruction, John W. Holcomb, of Porter county.

An Æsthetic Customer.

Detroit Free Press.

"Have you any second-hand ancestors for sale?" asked a gaudily-dressed woman with a shrill voice, of a well-known art dealer on Woodward avenue.

"Ancestors!" echoed the bewildered man, "I don't think I quite understand you."

"Don't catch on, hey? You must be as stupid as you look then, but it's hard to believe. I've got a new house and it's all fixed up and furnished tip-top, and now I want to buy some ancestors to hang in it."

"I'm sorry ma'm," explained the dealer, civilly, "but all my ancestors are hung; here's a holy family by Murillo I will sell you cheap, if it will suit."

"Thank you; I don't want another family by the Manillo, or any other man—one family in the house is enough. If you've got an aboriginal boy chromo I dunno but I might take it, but there's a heap more style in a gallery of ancestors, and I'll look around."

The last seen of her she was punching the eye out of "A Portrait of a Lady," in oils, and asking the dazed clerk "What the woman was worth?"

Twin Ailments that Vex Us.

Those hateful twins, constipation and biliousness, have a capacity for producing local and nervous distress rivalled by but few ailments that vex us. Vertigo, pain in the region of the liver, flatulence, foul breath, violent headaches and constantly recurring indigestion are among their detestible progeny. Any or all of these may be aggravated by neglect or bad medicine to a degree unsupportable by the veriest Spartan. They receive their quietus with greater celerity and thoroughness from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than from any remedy known to materia medica The medicine, happily, unlike some drugs, is eminently salutory in its after effects upon the general health. It is also a reliable specific for and preventive of fever and ague and other maladies.

At Hagerstown, Md., a young lady named Jennie Boggs attracted unusual attention by the thickness and length of her hair, and about a week ago some unknown marauder entered her apartment and deprived her of the precious tresses. Illness set in, and culminated in her death Thursday night. It is supposed she died of a broken heart at the loss of her hair.

Sept. 14th, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO.

I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters. SIMON ROBBINS.

A few days ago Miss Mary E. Stark, of Elmira, N. Y., married Mr. Aaron Stark, of Elmira, Mich. She goes with him to his home, but changes neither her own name, nor the name of her town.

At a swell colored wedding in Charlotte, N. C., the other day, the bride's costume was white silk. The "first bridesmaid" was dressed in light blue silk, and was adorned with a diamond necklace, diamond bracelets, and so on. The second bridesmaid wore pink silk. It was a star-spangled-banner wedding throughout.

KILLED.

The Infamous River and Harbor Bill Vetoed

Congress Indignant and Pass it Over the Veto.

$19,000,000 of the People's Money Squandered.

The iniquitous River and Harbor bill, that appropriated nineteen millions of the people's money for useless purposes, was vetoed by President Arthur. While the president's private secretary stood waiting to return the bill and a number crowded around him, there was a general restlessness in all parts of the chamber. The speaker quickly glanced over the first few lines as soon as the clerk had opened the huge envelope, and, seeing that it was a veto, immediately laid the message before the house. It was read by clerk McPherson, slowly and with emphasis, while members preserved absolute silence until he read the remark that as the bill became the more objectional the more support it received in congress. This

ASPERSION OF THE MOTIVES

of the supporters of the bill was received with general laughter and indications of displeasure on the part of some. When the message had been read through the republican leaders made haste to adjourn the house, and Chairman Page called a meeting of the commerce committee to consider.

For a time it looked as if the house had resolved itself into

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

Expressions of dissatisfaction were almost universal, and were especially frank and extreme among the republicans. That which gave particular offense was the president's assumption of superior honesty of purpose and greater wisdom than congress as to what works for the impsovement of navigation should be undertaken. His intimation that congress had engaged in a general scramble for a part of the plunder, without regard to the public interests, was vigorously resented by some and excused by a few. Some members who had voted against the bill voluntarily pledged themselves to vote to pass the bill over the veto, and the general sentiment was undoubtedly in favor of that course; but the cooler heads advised consultation before doing anything with the bill, or before any individual should commit himself to any line of action.

Following is the full text of the president's message:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Having watched with much interest the progress of house bill No. 6,242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having, since it was received, carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the house of representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage. Many appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficient in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law it is with great reluctance, and only under a sense of duty, that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the states. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of public money as

BEYOND THE POWERS GIVEN BY THE CONSTITUTION

to congress and the president. I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature, to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to increase in number and amount. As citizens of one state find that money, to raise which, in common with the whole country, they are taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another state, they demand similar benefits to themselves; and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support. This result is inevitable, and necessarily follows neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power.

Appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country great as that has been. In 1870, the aggregate appropriation was $3,075,000; in 1875, $6,684,517.50, in 1880, $8,976,500, and in 1881, $11,451,300, while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,870. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of congress, I can not escape the fact that, as part of the law-making power of the government, the duty devolves upon me to

WITHHOLD MY SIGNATURE

from a bill containing appropriations which, in my opinion, greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. In being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bill, the president is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure can not be made economically and advantageously. Extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value to that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain greater injury in the demoralizing effects produced upon those who are intrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of government. These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be expended during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such object named in the bill as the secretary of war, under direction of the president, shall determine; provided that in no case shall expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion, because of the duty imposed upon the president by the constitution to recommend to the consideration of congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

In the afternoon both houses met in a perfect storm of indignation and passed the bill over the president's veto. —The senate 41 to 15 and the house 123 to 50. It created great excitement in Washington. The excitement also extended rapidly to the larger cities. The New York *Tribune* says of it: The overwhelming vote in both houses illustrates how thoroughly the greatest swindle of the age has corrupted the American congress. There was something actually appalling in the manner in which the veto was trampled under foot. It was as if a lot of highwaymen, angered by the refusal of the victim to disgorge, had shot him down in mad haste and rifled the corpse. Thus was consummated the boldest, most audacious and unscrupulous robbery in modern history. It was absolutely without the shadow of palliation. Every man who voted for the brazen nineteen-million-dollar-swindle deserves the censure of his constituents. It will be nothing short of a political crime to vote to return one of this corrupt crowd to congress.

Treachery of a Naval Officer.

It has been now made public that Herr Meiling, one of the principal navigators in the German navy, had turned traitor to his country, inasmuch as he had accepted a bribe of 150,000 roubles to deliver over to the Russian government copies of the plans and drawings of all the defense works on the German coasts. The official in question was well versed in the Russian language. He was arrested in Kiel, and has already been in prison six weeks. In government circles at Berlin it is denied that the Russians have possession of these plans. Great excitement, however, prevails in Berlin concerning this report, which has only now been published.

The production of Wagner's new opera, "Parsifal," at Bayreuth, Germany, is the great topic in musical circles in both hemispheres. Its first performance is represented to have been a grand success, and the opera itself is described as a wonderful production of musical composition.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

Its Progress and Attending Incidents During the Past Week

ALEXANDRIA, August 2.—The sultan informed the secretary of the British legation that England's action with regard to Egyptian affairs irritated him; that he would do nothing for that country, but would be observant of the wishes of the powers. The absence of the Russian representative from Thursday's meeting of the conference has necessitated the asking of explanations, with unsatisfactory replies. Representatives of royalty and thousands of the populace witnessed the departure of the Scots Guards Sunday morning from London for Egypt. Because of the defeat of the cabinet on the credit question, all movements of the French fleet and troops have been stopped, and Admiral Conrad has been ordered to observe a strict neutrality. Paris newspapers believe the ministry were defeated simply by a coalition of its enemies. The Gambettist journals advise Grevy to summon Brisson, president of the chamber, to form a new government. A dispatch from Arabi's government says a large and influential meeting of Moslem authorities, notables, etc., indorse the stand he has taken against the British, and censured the khedive.

Two expeditions which left Alexandria to repair the railways cut by the rebels, were completely successful. Houses just outside the British lines at Ramleh are still being plundered, and one culprit was killed by the patrols. The Scots guards embarked at London on the transport Orient, in presence of the prince and princess of Wales. The British ambassador at Constinople has again requested the sultan to issue a proclamation denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel, but received no satisfaction. The absence of Onou, the Russian representative, from the session of the international conference alone prevented a satisfactory arrangement of difficulties. At a council of 364 leading Egyptians it was resolved that Arabi Pasha should defend the country until the conclusion of peace. The French men-of-war have been ordered to Port Said, and Admiral Conrad has been ordered to maintain strict neutrality. Admiral Seymour went on the Helicon to Aboukir for reconnoissance, and found work in progress at the forts, which were well armed. The admiral has been ordered to establish a censorship on cable messages.

ADVICE TO THE KHEDIVE.

Admiral Seymour has addressed the following important letter to the khedive:—"In the proclamation of your highness of the 22nd of July, which will be read and understood by the Egyptian people, the action of the British government and the necessity for this action have been distinctly set forth. Nevertheless, having regard to the false statements circulated by Arabi Pasha, the leader of the rebellion, and those acting under his orders, I, as admiral in command of the British ships, think it right at once to repeat to your highness that the British government has no intention of conquering Egypt for itself nor interfering in any way with the religion or liberties of the Egyptians. Their only object is to protect your highness and the people of Egypt against the rebels. The British government is determined to suppress the rebellion against Your Highness and to restore order in the country by relieving it of the oppression exercised by the rebel officers. I beg Your Highness will as an act of kindness warn the Egyptian soldiers not to obey the rebel commanders, but to return to their homes and to acknowledge Your Highness as their sovereign. The British government, being well disposed towards the people of Egypt, advise them to act in regard to the rebel Arabi and his accomplices as traitors to their sovereign and enemies to themselves and their country. I have the honor to be

"BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR."

This letter produced an excellent effect at the palace, where it is hoped it will greatly strengthen the khedive's position in the country. The letter will be published in the *Moniteur Egyptien* to-morrow. Among the British there doubt as to the advisability of the government committing themselves to the independence of Egypt at the beginning of a struggle whose extent and magnitude there is no foreseeing at present. The water of the canal continues to fall. At this rate the city troops in six days will be entirely dependent upon the wells, cisterns and condensers.

FRENCH DUPLICITY.

An importent seizure was made today. It consists of the secret correspondence which passed prior to the bombardment between the military party and the French officials. It was carried on through the agency of M. Ninet, a Swiss gentleman and a strong supporter of Arabi, at whose camp at Kafr-el-Dwar he is now believed to be. The correspondence is said to be very important. When published it will produce a very strong sensation. It is said to prove incontestibly all the suspicions entertained as to the military party being secretly supported by the French.

STILL PARLEYING.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—Arabi Pasha is still parleying with the khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms would be acceptable except unconditional.

ARABI'S FAMILY.

Arabi Pacha's whole family is located in a village a few miles from Ismalia.

A TRAVELER

just arrived from Sioutt reports that Arabi Pasha has issued a manifesto declaring that the Khedive Tewfik has sold Egypt to the British and retired to England. Arabi has therefore ordered the people to obey him until the Prophet enlightened him to find a worthier khedive.

Six Mudirs of Upper Egypt have been ordered to supply 500 horses and 650 camels so the army of Arabi Pasha. Murders are constantly occurring in the railway trains. Mobs search every train for Christians.

TROOPS LANDED.

Detachments have landed at Ismaila from English and French men-of-war.

GERMAN INSTRUCTIONS.

The commander of the German gunboat Moewe, at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but, if necessary, to take the German subjects aboard his vessel.

LORD DUFFERIN'S STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Lord Dufferin says the porte, by its inactivity, has compelled England to assume alone the task of restoring order in Egypt, but England will accept Turkish co-operation provided the porte makes an unambiguous declaration of its intentions.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug 3.—M. Onou, the Russian representative, has informed the conference that Russia considers the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts, and that he was instructed to participate in deliberations only when the question of the Suez canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the conference is considered terminated. Russia has sent a circular to the powers embodying the substance of Onou's declaration to the conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—According to intelligence received from diplomatic sources, the action of Russia is due to the personal initiative of Czar Alexander, who is dissatisfied with the independent attitude of England, and with Gladstone's repeated assurances that England would undertake the task of restoring order in Egypt.

HOSTILITY.

ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—The state of the town is causing serious disquietude. The natives who remained are incendiaries, and the majority of those who returned are looters looking after their concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class and of the native police.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5, 2:30 P. M.—All the British troops have been ordered to the front. An attack is expected.

RAILWAY DESTROYED.

It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha has again destroyed the railway at Mahalla, recently repaired.

ALARMING RUMORS.

Last evening and to-day alarm was caused by rumors of the impending massacre of the Christians. The patrols have been ordered to increase their vigilance, and the police to confiscate stock from the natives.

PASHAS IMPRISONED AT CAIRO.

News from Cairo to the 30th ult., states that seventeen Pashas are imprisoned in the citadel, among the number, Ali Sherif Pasha, arrested because he employed Greeks to guard his house.

SUEZ OCCUPIED BY THE INVADERS.

SUEZ, Aug. 5.—This town has been occupied by the British.

ARABI AND THE TURKS.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—It is reported here that Arabi Pasha is negotiating with the Palace at Constantinople about a kind of parallel action between his own and the Turkish troops to be sent to Egypt. Arabi proposes that the Turks occupy Cairo, while he will remove to some central position in the Delta, provided the Turks promise not to attack his rear.

BRITISH MARINES.

SUEZ, Aug. 5.—Several hundred British marines disembarked and occupied this town without resistance. The marines occupied the town and saved it from being burned. All the Egyptian troops fled.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 6.—An unconfirmed rumor is current that the European quarters at Cairo, have been fired. Complete arrangements have been made for the occupation of Fort Meks.

Sir Aukland Colvin, acting British consulate, visited all the banks to-day, and warned them against negotiatng drafts with the Turkish government.

Three of the official land mortgage company, stationed at Kolerel Dwar, have been safely escorted to Ismalia, by order of Arabi Pasha. The only European remaining with Arabi is the Swiss minister.

An iron clad train with a working party on board proceeded to repair the railway broken again by Europeans. The porte is informed that khedive's government has drawn upon it for expenses of an expedition to Egypt.

Adda, one of the chief clerks in the office of director general of public accounts, arrived from Cairo, from which city he started on the 1st inst. He says the arrival in Cairo, Sunday, of midshipmen driving English captives, caused great excitement. He was conveyed in a close carriage, which was accompanied by thousands of natives, shouting: "The sultan is victorious." They were under the impression that the prisoner was Admiral Seymour. Adda states that several trains with troops left Cairo for Telelkerber, a place half way between Cairo and Ismalia, where batteries are being erected. He was told that 16 trains will be sent to Telelkerber. The treasury of the finance ministry contained 200,000 pounds which was intact when Adda left Cairo.

DE LESSEPS' OPINION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—De Lesseps telegraphed the porte, protesting against Admiral Seymour's action regarding the Suez. He declares it is in no danger from Arabi Pasha, who says he has already given many proofs of humanity. The British occupation of the canal can only compromise it by affording Arabi an example for violation of its neutrality.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

MALTA, Aug. 6.—The steamer Dacca, with mariners and a company of engineers arrived from Bombay. The Seaforth Highlanders have left for the Suez.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Tame and easier; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 2, 1.17; 99⅞ for seller August; 99¾ for seller September; 99¾ for seller October; No. 3, 85. Corn—Scarce nominal and higher; No. 2, at 77¼; rejected 74¾. Oats—Steady and in fair; No. 2, white 65; rejected, 62. Rye—Steadiy; No. 1, 66; No. 2, 63. Barley—Fair; No. 2, September 77¼ bid. Provisions—Easier; Mess Pork—20.60 for seller cash and August; 20.95 for seller September. Live Hogs—Steady; 7.50@8.00. Receipts—Flour, 6,575 bbls.; wheat, 5,925 bus.; barley, 1,560 bus. Shipments—Flour, 12,320 bbls., wheat, 925 bus.; barley, 1,500 bus.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour—Steady, dull, weak and lower. Wheat—Regular, 99⅞ for seller August; 99⅞@99 for seller September; 99¾ for seller October; 98⅝ for seller the year; No. 2 red winter, 1.02¼ for seller cash; 1.02¼ for seller August. No. 3 Chicago spring, 1.20@1.25 for seller cash; 1.01 for for seller August; 99⅞ for seller September; No. 3 Chicago spring, 99⅝. Corn—Fairly active and a shade higher; 76⅛@76⅜ for seller cash; 76⅜ for seller August; 75½ or seller September; 74⅛ for seller October; 65½@66¼ for seller the year, rejected, 74¢. Oats—Active, firm, and higher; 36 for seller old; 49½ for seller new; 49¾ for seller cash; 41⅛@41⅜ for seller August; 36¼@36⅜ for seller September; 36@36⅛ for seller October; 35⅝@35¾ for seller the year. Rye—Steady and unchanged; 67. Barley—Steady and higher; 80. Flax Seed—Steady and in good demand. Butter—Steady and unchanged. Eggs—Steady and in fair demand; 20c. Pork—Unsettled and generally lower; 20.50@20.55 for seller cash; 20.50 for seller August; 20.57½@20.60 for seller September, 20.67½@20.80 for seller October; 19.10@ 99.15 for seller the year. Lard—Unsettled and generally higher, 12.17½@12.20 for seller cash; 12.17½@12.20 for seller September; 12.35 for seller October; 12.17½@12.20 for seller the year. Bulk Meats—Easier; shoulders 9.60; short ribs, 12.65; do clear, 13.10. Whisky —Steady and unchanged, 1.16. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2½c.

A Plot to Kill Guiteau.

A couple of boys, while playing in the grass on the west side of the old Methodist cemetery, which is just across the road from the Congressional cemetery, this morning, picked up a stout pasteboard box, on the top of which was written in large letters, "Handle with care!" Removing the lid after a short hesitation the boys peered in and saw nestling down in a lot of straw a pair of oblong iron pieces shell shaped and about two inches in diameter by three and a half in length.

On each end were capped nipples.

A short while afterward the boys showed them to a gentleman who was passing in his carriage. He at once pronounced them hand grenades and gave the boys a half dollar for them.

The old Methodist cemetery lies on the road leading to the jail, at a point where the main road turns toward the building, the same over which the assassin Guiteau was conveyed to and from jail during his trial. This is also the most lonely and secure spot along the road from which a concealed person could have attempted to kill the assassin, as just back of it are fields cut up with gullies and ravines, across which the mounted officers who guarded the van could not have made a successful persuit, had the act been attempted. The ramifications of the old graveyard, too, would have furnished numerous hiding places. The appearance of the grenades indicates that they were in storm and sunshine for some time, and added to the other circumstances confirm the suspicion that they were taken to that spot by unknown parties with the intention of demolishing the van and killing Guiteau Had both of the grenades been thrown, or even one of them, the effect would have been to entirely demolish the van, the death of the officers of the vehicle, and possibly some of the mounted men, as the power of one of them is sufficient to blow up an entire house. It is evident the grenades were taken to the spot for the purpose mentioned, but the bombardists hearts failed them, and they gave up the job on reflection, leaving their infernal machines behind them. The name of the party who bought the grenades is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Senate—The senate, by a vote of 25 to 17, took up the house bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea.

The bill passed without objection.

The house bill to regulate immigration also passed without objection.

The house bill passed granting to the widow of Henry H. Garnett, late minister to Liberia, an amount equal to her husband's salary for one year.

The senate then resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the clause under discussion being that with reference to double-turreted monitors.

The house was not in session.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

Senate—After