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EGYPTIAN WAR NOTES

FRANCE WITHDRAWS ALL HER FLEET.

De Lesseps in "Cahoots" with Arabi—His Solicitude for the Suez Canal—The Porte and Arabi—Russia's Attitude—More Reconnoissances—White Flags.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—It now transpires that the insidious communications adverted to by the English correspondents as being carried on between Arabi Pasha and M. De Lesseps, referred more particularly to the safe passage through the Egyptian lines of 120 refugee Greeks, some of whom were invalids, and some Sisters of Charity. De Lesseps still believes the neutrality of the Suez Canal will not be violated by Egyptians if respected by Europeans.

The London *News*—a paper that contradicts itself regularly when reports affecting the markets are published—now says the Khedive will accept unconditional surrender only from Arabi. Yesterday Midshipman Decloair, of the iron-clad Alexandra, reconnoitered on his own account, and fell into the hands of the vigilant Egyptian light horse, always invisible when their own safety demands.

A traveler just arrived reports that Arabi has issued a manifesto, declaring that the Khedive has sold Egypt to the British. Arabi, therefore, ordered the people to obey him until the prophet and enlightened him to find a worthier Khedive. Murders are constantly occurring on the railway. The most search every train for Arabi.

The rumor that Abouhir has surrendered is not confirmed. Only the French, Italian, and English consulates now remain in Alexandria. The commander of the German gunboat Moewe, at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but if necessary to take German subjects aboard. Detachments have landed at Ismailia from the English and French men-of-war. The governor of Minieh, 136 miles southwest of Cairo, endeavored to resist the attempt of Arabi Pasha to interrupt railway communication, but was sent to Cairo and imprisoned. Six Mudirs of Upper Egypt have been ordered to supply 500 horses and 600 camels to Arabi Pasha. Fifty Europeans from towns in Upper Egypt still remain at Siout. The French directors of the Assyut and Cairo water-works are retained at their posts under a guard.

De Lesseps says the canal is not menaced except by England, while the Egyptians are protecting its neutrality.

The London Positivist Society has issued a protest against the policy of the government in Egypt. After describing the war as "a crime to encourage the government in shameously flying in the face of principles proclaimed two years ago, continues: "Deeply persuaded that an international policy based on morality is the most immediate need of our time, we declare that fidelity to party becomes criminal when it leads to the support of such a policy as our government is pursuing toward Egypt."

ARABI AND M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, July 31.—A dispatch received here from Alexandria states that the Khedive has authorized the English to occupy as much of the Suez Canal as they think necessary for the expulsion of rebels. Arabi Pasha has fortified the Bedouins in the canal to obey M. de Lesseps. All persons furnished with a permit from M. de Lesseps are allowed to proceed to Cairo.

HOW RUSSIA LOOKS AT IT.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "M. Onou, the Russian representative, informed the conference that Russia considered the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts, and that he was instructed to participate in the deliberations only when the question of the Suez Canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the conference is considered terminated.

THE PORTE AND ARABI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Russia has sent a circular to the powers embodying the substance of M. Onou's declaration to the conference. The Sultan sent word today to Mr. Sanderson, the secretary of the British legation, declaring that Lord Dufferin's demand for the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel concerns the conference, and advising him to confer with the Ottoman delegates on the subject. The Porte is negotiating a loan of 100,000 Turkish pounds, and is contracting for the equipment of 6,000 troops about to proceed to Egypt. A small contingent of troops will start for Alexandria shortly to be employed as a guard to the Khedive.

CAN ALEXANDRIA BE RELIEVED?

LONDON, August 1.—The *Daily News* has the following: "Alexandria, July 31.—There are troops enough here to hold Alexandria against any attack by Arabi Pasha, though scarcely enough to drive the enemy back to Cairo. Arabi has organized a committee of five officers in Cairo to prepare for the national defense. Many peaceful natives have been arrested for lukewarmness in Arabi's cause. There is no hope of good results from the negotiations between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha. A large number of the worst class of Bedouins is marching from Mariout toward Alexandria. Zetki Pasha, a more popular and less fanatical man, has been appointed governor, vice Rifaat Pasha. The deputation of Notables from Cairo, who came here to ascertain the true state of affairs will return to-morrow, via Kafr-el-Dowar. The French gunboats sailed to-day, the consul-general of France having been ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt.

WHITE FLAGS FLYING.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—One of the Abouhir forts is stated to be the strongest of the kind existing. White flags were flying on the Abouhir forts all day to-day. Later—A reconnoissance is about to be effected in order to ascertain the meaning of the white flags flying on the forts. Major General Sir A. Alison is here.

DE FREYCINET'S DEFIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says: "President Grevy held a long interview at the Elysee to-day with M. De Freycinet. President Grevy informed M. De Freycinet that the vote of the Chamber was not directed against him personally. M. De Freycinet said that his return to office would be defiance of the Chamber, and he declined to withdraw his resignation."

THE RUSSIAN FRIGS.

LONDON, August 1.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian press, with the exception of a few minor journals, continues hostile to England, and is firmly persuaded that England will now have to account with Turkey as well as with Arabi Pasha. The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphs: "The ministers publish a long proclamation, announcing that Arabi Pasha is deposed from the office of minister of war, and giving about the same reasons for his deposition as were given in the Khedive's proclamation.

DE LESSEPS' PASSPORTS.

PARIS, July 31.—The Suez Canal Company has sent to the press the following telegram from Ismalia, dated Monday: The Bedouin chiefs of the eastern region, comprised between the Suez Canal and the Nile, have placed themselves at the disposal of M. De Lesseps. Arabi Pasha has counseled them to obey M. De Lesseps. M. De Lesseps has volunteered to the commander of the English iron-clad to go on horseback into the country around Ismalia to prove that the country is safe, and that there are no Egyptian troops in the vicinity. With a passport sealed and signed by M. De Lesseps any one may travel freely in Egypt as far as Cairo. The merchants who had abandoned their business profit by these passports.

Notes of the War.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Turkish fleet is not going to Egypt.

The feeling among the French inhabitants against M. De Lesseps is very strong.

The Arabs are working indefatigably on the fortifications all along the coast, especially at Damietta and Rosetta.

The water along the coast is very shallow, and large ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta or within three miles of Damietta.

The Porte has received a petition, signed by 2,000 Egyptian notables, requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi Pasha by the Khedive.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Alexandria reports that the Khedive has telegraphed for 200 Italian and 40 Swiss policemen to protect the city.

The French residents at Port Said have protested against the withdrawal of the French squadron from those waters, and have announced their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the United States.

The Arrears of Rent Bill.

LONDON, July 31.—To-day the Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment in the House of Lords to the arrears bill, the effect of which would be that the landlord could refuse his consent to tenants applying for relief under the bill in cases where he should level the tenant's inability to pay. The amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury was adopted by a vote of 159 against 86. The Marquis of Salisbury also moved an amendment to the effect that if a tenant who had taken advantage of the arrears bill subsequently sold his farm, the landlord should be able to recover out of the sum the tenant received for tenant right the amount he had been deprived of by the action of the bill. The amendment was carried by a vote of 120 to 45. The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Mining Exposition.

DENVER, July 31.—All the details of the programme of ceremonies attending the opening of the National Mining Exposition here to-morrow have been arranged. There will be a parade of the military and civic societies, an oration by Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; the formal starting of the machinery by Lieutenant Governor H. A. W. Tabor, president of the association, and the throwing open of the gates. Mr. Kelley arrived here this morning and was met at the station by a party of representative citizens and escorted to the hotel. The exhibits are not all in position yet, and there is some little confusion and disorder, but will be straightened out and working smoothly in a few days.

Virginia News.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 31.—A very heavy hailstorm visited Chesterfield County, this state, yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage to corn, oats, and vegetation along the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad as far south as Weldon. A heavy rain fell, accompanied by a gale of wind. It is feared the crops have been badly washed out. The temperature to-night is chilly.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Great Destruction in New York—Hecker's Flour Mill in Ashes.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Hecker's flour mill, on Pike, extending from Water to Cherry streets, New York city, was burned yesterday, together with the spice mill of Sanger, Boers & Fisher, and other buildings. The books and papers of the firms were saved, as were seventy-five horses in Hecker's stables. About forty engines vainly endeavored to subdue the flames, which leapt the street in spite of them, destroying the Croton House, two tenements, and a store-house owned by Mr. Wilson, and damaging other buildings. The fire-tug Havemeyer played three immense streams from the river ineffectually. The employes, about 300 in all, resorted to the fire-escapes in getting out of the Hecker mill. When the towering ten-story walls fell there were seventy-five policemen on hand at the scene. Hecker's loss will be from $200,000 to $500,000; Sanger, Boers & Fisher's, $100,000; mostly insured. The fire was finally subdued after the whole Cherry street side of the block was destroyed. The Seaman's Exchange is damaged about $5,000, and the Seaman's House $15,000. The other buildings burned were frame rookeries of inconsiderable value.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the upper floor of the three-story brick warehouse of Patrick McNulty, No. 625 South Front street, and did damage to the extent of about $2,000 on the stock and $1,000 on the building. Rapid was the progress of the fire that Patrick McNulty, the proprietor, and two workmen named Michael Nealy and James Helps, were badly burned, and were compelled to jump down the hatchway to the first floor, in order to save their lives. The three men were badly burned about the head, face, breast, and back. Nealy's injuries are of a very serious character.

Earlier in the day about the Cherry street fire will aggregate $1,250,000, the insurances being all at $100,000. The losses so far as known are as follows: The tenement houses on the southwest corner of Cherry and Pike streets, owned by Henry Wilson, $20,000. George V. Hecker, flour mills, Cherry, Water, and Pike streets, $700,000; insured for $250,000. Hecker's stables, in Cherry street, $5,000. In the granary of the mills there was stored 30,000 bushels of wheat. Sanger, Boers & Fisher, spices, on Water street, adjoining the flour mills, loss $100,000; insured for about $40,000. The Seaman's Exchange and Seaman's House, loss $5,000. The fire on the west side of Cherry street was stopped by Davis and Bons m's storage warehouse, and the south side of Cherry street and north side of Water street by the Seaman's Exchange building. Many tenants lost their all, the majority being uninsured. During the afternoon the dangerous walls of the burned buildings were pulled down. Two engine companies and the fire-boat Havemeyer will be at work on the fire all night.

The Tariff Commission.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French completed to-day his statement before the Tariff Commission. He discussed the question of establishing a tribunal for the adjudication of disputed customs questions, intimating his own preference for a customs court, the members of which would hold their office for life, and whose decisions would be final and beyond appeal. He also discussed the question of the administration of the tariff, and suggested that the best means of settling the difficulty regarding British standard, polarizing discoloration, &c., would be to tax sugar on the ad valorem principle.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—First race—For maiden three-year-olds, one mile. Won by Buccaneer, Lutestring second, Morgan Spy third. Time, 1:43¾. French pools paid $62.50.

Second race—For all ages, one mile and a quarter. Won by Compensation, Warfield second, Frankie B third. Time, 2:08¾.

The third race was won by Saunterer, Bonnie Lizzie second, Little Phil third. Time, 1:15.

The fourth race was won by Jennie V, Blenheim second, Amazon third. Time, 1:56¼.

Bergner & Engel's Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A meeting of the members of the Commercial Exchange was held this afternoon to take action upon the proposed expulsion of Messrs. Bergner & Engel, the brewing company, on account of an alleged violation of the rules of the exchange. A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by the arrival of an injunction issued by the common pleas court, restraining the exchange from taking any action in the matter.

He Outlived Them All.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., July 31.—James Generals, one of the oldest colored men in this city, was found dead in a livery stable this morning. He recently received a severe blow upon his head by an unknown man, and that, together with excessive drinking, caused his death. He had nearly $200,000 insurance on his life, held by various persons, in the death-rattle insurance organizations, but he outlived all the companies.

Captain Payne, the Invader.

WICHITA, KAS., July 31.—Captain Payne has returned from Washington highly pleased with the result of his trip. He says the subject of the settlement of the ceded lands is not properly understood by the Washington authorities. He will cross the line at once into the Indian Territory with a large number of colonists.

Southern Energy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—New cotton was picked, ginned, and made into yarn this morning at Saluda Factory, Lexington County. The factory has telephonic connections across the Congaree River with Columbia, and as the yarn started for the railroad to go to Philadelphia the news was telephoned. The cotton was grown on the factory grounds.

Avenging His Daughter's Honor.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 31.—Charles Price was fatally shot at his cabin yesterday by his neighbor Frank Stanley. Stanley has just been informed of an attempted outrage by Price upon his (Stanley's) daughter, and the shooting was to avenge this injury. Price's little girl was also dangerously wounded by one of Stanley's bullets.

Southern Crops.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Post's* commercial article says: "Applications were received in New York to-day from North Carolina to sell oats from that State in this market. This is another unprecedented feature in the grain trade. Everything goes to show that the South will have the largest crops of all kinds of grains ever raised there."

Going to Stop the Fight.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The board of police to-day resolved to take every precaution to prevent the glove fight on August 14 between Tug Wilson and John L. Sullivan in Madison Square Garden. The board has been notified by the corporation counsel that it has the power to interfere and prevent such exhibitions.

Fell Eighty Feet and Died.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Joseph Miller, aged 37, while painting Cooper Institute, fell eighty feet from the scaffold to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

Kate McNair, aged 3 years, fell from a four-story window and was killed.

Effects of the Heat.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Five hundred and sixty-two deaths were recorded in Brooklyn last week, six being from the heat. One hundred and thirty-eight deaths from the heat were registered to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Captain Samuel Reynolds, aged 90, was killed at Danielsonville, Conn., by a passing railroad train.

—The steamer Bristol for New York was yesterday towed back to Avonmouth in a disabled condition.

—Two thousand five hundred dollars in silks was stolen from Fowler's dry goods store, Glen's Falls, N. Y., Sunday.

—Henry C. White died at Hartford, Conn., Monday. He was a prominent citizen, and father of Henry C. White, jr., of the Navy.

—The schooner Alexander, on her way to New York from the West Indies, was water-logged, and, with her cargo, abandoned lately.

—A treaty has been concluded between Spain and Chili. A Spanish frigate will proceed to Valparaiso to exchange salutes with the Chilian forts.

—At Stamford, Conn., yesterday Mr. Thomas H. Mook, of New York, was killed by a runaway horse, and Miss May Harrison had her collar-bone broken.

—The corner-stone of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, at Madison avenue and Sixtieth street, New York, was laid Monday morning by Bishop Simpson.

—The coinage at the mint in Philadelphia during July aggregated 1,313,000 pieces, valued at $806,850; made up of 800,000 silver dollars, 42,000 five-cent pieces, and 470,000 cents.

—The Allan Line steamship Parisian reached Moville on Saturday, six days and fourteen hours after leaving Rimouski. This is the shortest time recorded for making an ocean trip.

—The following will be the prices for "Lackawanna" coal for the month of August: Furnace, lump and steamer lump, $4.50 a ton; grate and egg, $4.50 each; stove, $4.45; chestnut, $4.50, and pea, $3.15.

—The rumor of Senator Edmunds' intended resignation is unfounded. Because of recent domestic affliction he will not attend the present session of Congress unless his presence is imperatively demanded.

—It is believed that G. K. Proctor, of Salem, Mass., suicided. He made his will, paid his insurance assessments, settled all the accounts of his business, and put his brother in as manager of the store within a week of his death.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

SKETCHES BY MRS. LUCY H. HOOPER.

Parisian Gossip—The Great National Fete—Inauguration of the Hotel de Ville—Minister and Mrs. Morton—The Fourteenth of July—Scenes and Incidents.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

PARIS, July 16.—Well, the grand national fete of France has come and is past, and Paris has settled down into tranquillity once more. The festival was an unusually prolonged one this season. It began on Thursday with the inauguration of the Hotel de Ville, and the grand banquet and reception there. Eight thousand guests were present at this last entertainment, and everybody walked on everybody else's toes, so great was the throng. It was exclusively a masculine crowd, no ladies having been invited either to the dinner or the reception. Decidedly the republic lacks politeness toward the fair sex. Mr. Morton was present at the banquet, being, I believe, the only American who was there. Minister and Mrs. Morton came up from Dieppe expressly to be present at the national celebration. The ball gave a dinner in

MRS. CHAUNCEY WADSWORTH,

who arrived in Paris some little time ago. As Miss Lena Peters Mrs. Wadsworth was one of the most beautiful of American girls, and she is now one of the loveliest of American women. She is looking wonderfully handsome just now—certainly one of the finest specimens of womanhood in our land that I have visited Paris. Assuredly the Parisian clerk of the weather must be a good Republican, for the 14th of July was a good day in all respects, being neither too hot nor yet being rainy, the two dilemmas that are generally offered for meteorological selection in the Parisian answer. The morning was blightly overcast, so as to make the condition of things at the grand review at Longchamps all the pleasanter, both for

THE TROOPS AND THE SPECTATORS.

But no rain fell to wet the fireworks or to drench the innumerable flags that turned the city into a vast tricolored pavilion, brilliant as a flower-bed planted with red and white roses and with bachelor's buttons. Your publication will not be specially splendid, with the exception of the Hotel de Ville, which was the great point of attraction during the day, the many-hued flags of all nations displayed from its multitudinous windows showing with brilliant effect against the pure white marble of the facade. The Opera-house displayed its usual draperies of crimson velvet fringed with gold, and there were shields with the initial R. F., and clusters of flags on the front of the ministry of marine and others of the official edifices. At night the chief point of resort was the Bois de Vincennes, where there were fireworks and illuminations, and Venetian gondolas hung with colored lamps on the lakes, and all sorts of beautiful devices. The Arc de Triomphe and the Bois de Boulogne were totally neglected by the authorities this year. Not a line and clusters of white-globed gas-jets that usually light up the Avenue des Champs Elysees from end to end were only carried half-way up the avenue, stopping at the flood point. This course of action was said to be brought about by the inhabitants of that

ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER OF THE CITY,

they having always systematically and sternly refused to let any illumination at their festival by so much as a single lantern or a flag. Consequently among the roughs of Paris there had been threats, not long but deep, of attacks to be made against those closed and dark and silent dwellings. Hence the authorities had wisely turned the attention of the populace in the other direction by concentrating all the splendors and diversions of the *fete* in a distant quarter of Paris. Among the most characteristic features of the day were the open-air balls and dinners. The former were organized in every square and open space of Paris, where the smooth asphalt afforded a

FIRM PAVEMENT FOR THE DANCERS' FEET.

The orchestra occupied a high platform, canopied and hung with bright colored draperies. In these places dancing was kept up all day, as well as all night. I went around to look at one of these balls, which had been organized in the central space of the market, on the Rue des Marche St. Honore. The dancers were evidently all working people, and there was but little attempt at dress, the girls and young women wearing their Sunday walking attire, while most of the men had on blouses. One exceedingly handsome young man figured in the quadrille; his features were fine and delicately cut, he had superb dark eyes and short curling jet black hair, and altogether, despite his blue blouse and clumsy shoes, he looked thoroughly fit to dance, with a little change of dress, in any drawing-room on the Boulevard Haussmann. I noticed that his partner, a single girl, wore a white muslin dress, his blouse showed a snowy standing collar encircled by a narrow black satin cravat, and he danced, too, like a gentleman; he did not kick up his heels and tear around as most of his comrades did, but moved seriously and gracefully with his partner through the mazes of the quadrille.

ALTOGETHER HE WAS AN INCONGRUOUS FIGURE

in that scene of hilarious enjoyment. One of these open air balls, on a small street opening out of the Rue St. Denis, was most beautifully decorated. The platform for the orchestra was entirely set with large roses in pale pink paper, and garlands of the same flowers were stretched from one side of the street to the other, meeting and crossing in a network overhead. The materials were inexpensive, but a little trouble and much good taste had produced a most charming result. The illuminated boats on the Seine at night were also wonderfully picturesque. A prize had been offered by the municipal council for the prettiest and best-decorated boat,

WHICH PRIZE WAS CARRIED OFF

by a barge, with a sail formed of colored lights, set very closely, the outlines of the vessel being also denoted with colored lamps. As it moved slowly up the dark surface of the river the effect produced was that of a ship of fire. Another boat represented an island of flame, the lamps being arranged over a high lattice-work frame-work. The river was wonderously beautiful to look upon. The illuminated edifices on its banks and the illuminated boats upon its bosom were reflected in the water with an exquisite effect. Here, too, the good luck of the republic in the matter of weather did not desert her, not a breath of air came to ruffle the gas-jets or to extinguish the lamps. There was only one really disagreeable feature about the whole festival, and that was the introduction of that peculiarly American pest, the fire-cracker. Myriads of these noisy nuisances were let loose, and were popping all day long, scaring the poor patient cab-horses, and filling the air with smoke and the smell of gunpowder. But there were no disturbances and no drunkenness,

AND NO ATTEMPT AT RIOTING.

One foolish individual did attempt to excite a tumult by exhibiting a life-sized bust in plaster of the Prince Imperial, but the crowd treated the matter as a good joke, sticking a cigarette in the mouth, hanging cherries to the ears, and finally writing Sedan upon the brow. Some one at last overturned the pedestal and smashed the bust, whereupon there was a good deal of laugh and gesticulation, but no attempt at a disturbance of any continuance; and beyond tying a tricolored flag to the bronze doors of a splendid and deserted private hotel on the Pare Monceau, there was no demonstration attempted against those Parisians who did not choose to celebrate the day.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

LOREDO, TEXAS, July 31.—Surrounding points have established a strict quarantine against Brownsville and Matamoras. There were several deaths on Sunday, including a daughter of General Santos Benedido, a representative in the Texas legislature. A prominent physician, Dr. Carazos, is prostrated. The general opinion is that the yellow fever is of a mild type, yielding to quinine. The reports published in many papers giving eighteen deaths at Matamoras and three at Brownsville are exaggerated. There were no cases at Brownsville up to Saturday night.

LAREDO, TEXAS, July 31.—The deaths at Matamoras since Saturday have been 12. It is estimated that the existing cases number 40. The cause of the sickness is believed to be the general unhealthy condition of the country on account of last annual overflow of the Rio Grande. The small increase in the number of cases shows the disease is seemingly under control. It yields readily to proper treatment.

Nominated for Congress.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.—The Liberal convention of the first congressional district nominated for Congress Mr. John B. Respass, an old-line Republican.

LANCASTER, PA., July 31.—William B. Given, of Columbia, was to-day nominated by the Democratic county committee as candidate for Congress in the ninth district, vice Samuel H. Reynolds declined.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Carleton Hunt received to-day the unanimous nomination of the district ballot as the Democratic candidate for Congressman from the first district of Louisiana to succeed General Randall L. Gibson, United States Senator elect. Mr. Hunt is the son of the late Hon. Thomas G. Hunt, and nephew of W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy under President Garfield, and of Randall Hunt, ex-United States Senator from Louisiana.

The Crisis in France.

PARIS, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies, at the suggestion of a Radical member, adjourned to-day until Thursday, to await the formation of a new ministry. It is believed that President Grevy will have a conference to-morrow with the presidents of both chambers, with a view to the formation of a new cabinet.

Died 130 Years Old.

GALVESTON, July 31.—The *News* McKinney special says: Yesterday Adam, a harmless negro, died at the age of 130. He was, perhaps, the oldest person in the South.

Asking for What is Just.

All that we ask is, that the laws of our county shall be justly and impartially administered. And that, for the same offense, the same punishment shall be administered, to the rich and the poor alike. We ask for an honest election and a fair count—that each man shall deposit his ballot as he chooses, and that the ballot so voted shall be counted.—*Saint Louis (Mo.) Advocate.*

RANDALL-BLAINE.

Another Strong Reply to the Ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. Robert Randall, brother of ex-Speaker Randall, counsel of the Credit Industriel, in response to the last statement submitted by ex-Secretary Blaine, has sent to Chairman Williams, of the House Foreign Committee, a statement which is made part of the record in the Chili-Peru investigation. Mr. Randall says, among other things: "It was necessary for me in the discharge of my duties as attorney for the Credit Industriel of France to see Mr. Blaine frequently and confer with him as I had seen and conferred with his predecessor in the Department of State. Why Mr. Blaine should have thought it incumbent on him in making his first supplementary statement of June 13 last to deny that I had such frequent and necessary confidential interviews with him I am at a loss to understand; nor does it matter, since in his second supplementary statement of July 21 Mr. Blaine admits that such interviews took place, and confirms the accuracy of my recollection as to the leading incidents of those interviews, alleging only, that his conduct and language on those occasions must be interpreted, not by the light of the circumstances in which the interview occurred, but in conformity with views which he now entertains as to their probable significance.

MR. BLAINE ADMITS

that at an interview with myself and Mr. Elmore he suggested to me a list of the naval force of the United States in the South Pacific, which, he sent for to the Navy Department, and we commented upon it in connection with the strength of the "seven English iron-clads then on the same station." But he now gives it to be understood that his object in sending for the list was to learn at what time the United States man-of-war would probably be in Panama to convey the American minister, General Hurlbut, to Callao. It might be pertinent, were Mr. Blaine under cross-examination, to inquire why the Secretary of State should have discussed with the Peruvian minister and the attorney of the Credit Industriel of France the question of sending an American minister to Peru in a man-of-war if he was not acting in "confidential" relations with them. It may be pertinent also to inquire in this connection why the Secretary of State should have gone out of his way to pour indignation with the seven English iron-clads." If no question of a possible collision of policy and interest between the English and American governments on the issues arising in South America had been raised between himself and his interlocutors. It is absolutely true, as Mr. E. Elmore says in his letter submitted by me to your honorable committee, that "the subject of a protectorate was never once discussed, and the word 'protectorate'

NEVER ONCE MENTIONED

in any interview between Secretary Blaine and myself or in any interview with Mr. Blaine at which I was present with or without you. Always and constantly Secretary Blaine strongly entertain the Credit Industriel programme. He never objected to it for any reason, as far as I know. The proposition discussed was the programme of the Credit Industriel submitted by you to Secretary Evarts, otherwise called the Guillaume programme."

Mr. Blaine does not venture to deny this explicitly, but by citing the letter before referred to of Mr. Sharpe, and Count de Marlerrand to Mr. Evarts, he endeavors to put upon Mr. Elmore an imputation of "self-contradiction" in a manner which, with this explanation of the facts, I leave it to men of honor and veracity to characterize.

ON THE WING.

Where the Recent Graduates at West Point Are Spending the Summer.

The young officers who graduated from West Point in June are well distributed about the country, enjoying their "graduating leave" of three months before joining their corps or regiments for their life work. Lieutenant Edward Burr, corps of engineers of Missouri, who graduated at the head of his class, is spending the summer with his family among the lakes of Minnesota. Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, is visiting relatives in Troy and Saratoga. Lieutenant Lewis R. Crosby, Corps of Engineers, is at his home, at Summit, Pike County, Mississippi. Lieutenant George F. Barney, Second Artillery, has been visiting his classmate, Lieutenant John T. Thompson, Second Artillery, but passed through Chicago last week to Charles City, Iowa, to visit relations. Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, who made the young ladies happy at several of the seaside resorts, has gone to his home at Sharpsburg, Ky. Lieutenant Edward A. Millar, Third Artillery, has been visiting relations in Southern Kentucky, but was in Cincinnati last week. Lieutenant Barrington K. West, Sixth Cavalry, is the possessor of a beautiful country seat near Lexington, Ky., where he has been taking his rest. Lieutenant Francis G. Irwin, jr., Second Cavalry, is spending his leave among the mountains of Tennessee. Lieutenant Adelbert Crookhite, Fourth Artillery, who is the son of Captain Henry M. Crookhite, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is visiting his boyhood home at Syracuse. Lieutenant Charles P. Elliott, Thirteenth Infantry, has been visiting at Charleston, S. C. Lieutenant Charles L. Collins, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is at his home at Fremont, Ohio, where ex-President Hayes resides. Lieutenant James O. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is spending his summer among the beautiful lakes of his native State, Wisconsin. Lieutenant James A. Gordin, Seventh Infantry, is at Elizabethtown, Ky. Lieutenant William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is at Aurora, Ill. Lieutenant Eugene J. Spencer, Fourth Cavalry, who was recently here visiting his uncle, Captain Thomas J. Spencer, late U. S. A., is now at his home in St. Louis. Lieutenants Graham D. Fitch, Harvey C. Curtaugh, and Warren P. Newcomb, all of whom were assigned to the Fifth Artillery, recently acted as judges at a competitive military drill at Indianapolis, are now enjoying life at Lake Maxinckuckee, in Northern Indiana.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The general expectation that the President would on Monday send to the House of Representatives a message announcing his decision and embodying his views upon the river and harbor bill has not been realized. Both the President and his Cabinet continue to withhold all information upon the subject, and it is not even known with certainty whether or not a course of action has been decided upon. The prevailing opinion, however, is that the bill will be approved, and that the President will send a message to the House to-day giving formal notice of his approval, but expressing his intention to exercise the discretionary authority of the executive in directing the expenditure of the money appropriated. It is thought that the only reason why this message did not go to the House on Monday was that its phraseology had not been definitely settled.

Base-Ball.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The game of base-ball here to-day between the Alleghenies and Baltimores resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 5 to 1.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

L. A. STEELE, of New York, is at the St. James.

W. S. JOHNSON, of London, England, is quartered at Willard's.

GOVERNOR NEWELL, of Washington Territory, is at Willard's.

HON. F. B. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is quartered at the Ebbitt.

W. W. KEN, the Philadelphia lawyer, and wife have parlors at Willard's.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CHARLES A. SCHLEY, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House.

C. H. KRUM, the prominent St. Louis criminal lawyer, is registered at the Riggs.

T. R. SPENCE, the secretary of the National Tobacco Association, is at the Riggs.

LIEUTENANT URIAH R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris are at the Ebbitt House.

J. H. SHEARBURN, agent of the Ponca Indian agency, Dakota, is located at the Riggs.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL has returned to the city, and was at his desk yesterday.

J. C. HAMILTON, of Lexington, Va., and J. T. BOINSON, of Boston, are at the Arlington.

WILLIAM NEES, a prominent Pittsburg journalist, and wife have parlors at the Arlington.

W. W. LORD, JR., a prominent railroad man of Harrisburg, Pa., is stopping at the National.

ROBERT E. RANDALL, the brother of the ex-Speaker, and wife are located at Wormley's.

THE President drove out with his four-in-hand last night in the Eastern section of the city.

CHIEF D. W. BUSHYHEAD, governor of the Cherokee Nation, is at the Ebbitt House from the Indian Territory.

JUDGE RICHARDSON, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, sails for Europe this week to join his daughter, Mrs. Magruder, in Paris.

COMMANDER ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N., who is now on light-house inspection duty, put in his appearance here yesterday, taking quarters at the Ebbitt.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN N. SPEER, U. S. N., was in the city yesterday, but left by the evening boat to join his ship, the Kearsarge, at Norfolk.

DR. FREDERICK MAY, of this city, who has been residing in New York and Europe for a number of years, has returned, and will locate with his family at No. 2025 G street. His son, Dr. May, jr., has been here several days arranging their home for the return of the family.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., who was seriously injured recently at Malta by the falling of one of the boats of the flagship Lancaster, reached London yesterday on his way home to the United States, but was so ill that he was placed in bed there for treatment. His breast was badly crushed.

THE NAVAL BILL

AS IT FINALLY PASSED THE SENATE.

Salient Legislative Features—The Appointments—Promotions—Sale of Navy Yards—The Marines—Pay of the Officers—Stores and Supplies—Officers Employed.

The salient legislative features of the naval appropriation bill as it passed the Senate Monday are as follows:

Section 1. Appointments from the Naval Academy are to be made when necessary to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line, engineer corps, and marine corps, but are not to number less than ten in each year. Graduates who do not receive appointment are to be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay.

The active list of the Medical Corps of the Navy is made to consist of 15 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 30 surgeons, and 30 assistant surgeons, and the list of pay officers is to comprise 12 pay directors, 12 pay inspectors, 40 paymasters, 20 passed assistant paymasters, and 10 assistant paymasters. The active list of the engineer corps is to consist of 5 chief engineers with the relative rank of captain, 15 chief engineers with the relative rank of commander, 45 chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, 60 passed assistant engineers, and 30 assistant engineers with the relative rank of ensign or master's mate. After the number of officers in the staff grades shall have been reduced the number in each grade shall not exceed the reduced number fixed by the provisions of the act for the several grades; but no officer now in the navy is to be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by any provision of this act, including the number of officers in the several staff corps.

NO PROMOTIONS ARE TO BE MADE

to fill vacancies which occur in the medical, pay, and engineer corps until the number in the several grades shall have been reduced below the number fixed by the provisions of the act. All laws and parts of laws providing for promotions and appointments in the staff corps of the Navy are repealed. The active list of lieutenants is made to consist of 225, and until the number of such officers shall have been reduced below 230, no promotion is to be made to all vacancies occurring in that grade. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be appointed from the line officers, and one from the staff officers of the Navy, and one from civil life, with instructions to consider and report to the next session of Congress upon the question whether it is advisable to sell any of the Navy yards, and, if so, which of them. For the general purposes of

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

an appropriation is made of $1,750,000, with the proviso that no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed 30 per cent. of a new ship of the same size and like material. Any portion of this sum which is not required for the purposes for which it is appropriated, for the construction of two steam cruising vessels-of-war, and the Secretary of the Navy is directed to organize a naval advisory board to assist him with its knowledge and counsel during the period required for the construction, armament, and trial of these vessels. An appropriation of $500,000 is made to build and fit the turrets and pilot-house of the iron-clad steamer Miantonomah and to launch

TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE THE MONITORS

Monadnock, Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror. No further steps are to be taken for the repair or completion of these vessels until the further order of Congress, and the naval advisory board is directed to report to Congress at the next session upon the cost and expediency of finishing them.

Sec. 2. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to make an inventory and an appraisal of all the stores and supplies belonging to the several bureaus of the Navy Department, and to report the same to Congress at its next session. He is also directed to cause an examination to be made as soon as practicable of all vessels belonging to the navy, and if any of them are unfit for further service, or if any which are lying unfinished in navy yards, cannot be finished without great and disproportionate expense, he shall strike the names of such vessels from the navy register and report the same to Congress.

Section 3 provides that no officer of the Navy whose pay is appropriated for in the bill shall be employed on any shore duty unless the secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment, and shall also state the duration of such service, beyond which time if shall not continue. All officers employed at any shore duty shall be placed on leave of absence or waiting orders, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem required by due economy and the public interests.

LABOR'S STRUGGLES.

The Freight Handlers and Others Sticking for Their Rights.

JERSEY CITY, July 31.—The striking freight handlers had another of their meetings this morning, with President McNamara in the chair. Speeches were made by Jeremiah Murphy, Morris Reilly, and others. Contributions amounting to $129.50 were received and accepted. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting, to be held at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening next. A letter was received from Professor Felix Adler,