

## HEIMROD & DORMAN,

(Successors to Fred Lang.)

Take pleasure in announcing to the public and their friends that they are prepared to fill orders in

## GROCERIES

## AND PROVISIONS,

at lower prices than ever, consequently we have made reduction in every department of our business, besides we have added some of the latest brands of Fine Fancy Groceries, and in large varieties. We are also making arrangements to supply our customers with the latest brand of

## BRANDIES, WHISKIES, AND WINES.

only for medical purposes. Our stock being now complete in every respect, we invite the public to come and examine our goods. We always keep

## CHOICE BRANDS OF COSTA RICCA,

Old Government Java,

## AND MOCHA COFFEES

a very fine lot of

## Japan and China Teas.

Purest Ground and Whole

## SPICES,

Standard California

## Canned and Dried Fruits,

The very best brands of PURE

## Sugars,

AND

## SYRUPS,

Imported SWISS AND

## LIMBURGER CHEESE.

Fine Oil and Mustard

## SARDINES!

Best brands of

## Yeast Powders,

Cream Tartar, Soda and Saleratus. Remember we make a specialty of the infallible and celebrated

## SCHUYLER

## SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

WARRANTED.

OUR

Tobacco and Cigar Department.

Is complete, and you can find the best brands in the market.

Our Boot and Shoe Department.

Cannot be better stocked, and don't you forget that we keep

## Boots & Shoes

of all the Latest Styles and best makes that can be obtained.

Lately we have added to our business a

## SHIPPING DEPARTMENT,

which will be under the supervision of the senior partner, and will be run for the benefit of those that may desire to ship produce to us; farmers that are not able to come to town and have produce for sale can ship same by express or freight, we will always pay the highest market price in cash or in goods, therefore, when you do ship state what is needed. We also request all that may ship Butter and Eggs to see that they are always fresh, as we cannot sell any other to our customers.

Heimrod & Dorman,

Corner 13th and Jackson.

## THE DICTATOR DOWNED.

England Exasperates the Sultan and He Takes Back,

The Demand of Duffrin that Arabi be Outlawed Peremptorily Refused.

The Ties of Islam Resists the Pressure of the Christian Cohorts.

The Absence of the Russian Ambassador Abruptly Closes the Conference

A Feeling of Grave Uneasiness in High Official Circles.

The French Press Analyze the Defeat of the Credit Vote.

The Egyptians Strengthening Their Positions for a Determined Stand.

The Cavendish-Burke Confessor Proves a First-Class Liar.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Herald's London cable says: The British government is informed that intrigues are progressing between the Alexandria entourage of the Khedive's government and the sultan, who is using especially Mussallim and religious influences to decide Arabi to declare that he will submit unconditionally to the sultan and will protect the Suez canal if the British forces are withdrawn, leaving the work of pacification for the Turkish contingent, thereby

merely effecting compliance with the decision of the conference. This plan is patronized by M. De Lesseps. Also the deficiency of provisions and water is urged by the British government after the forward movement of the British, which will be preceded by the occupation of Aboukir, Damietta and Port Said. Admiral Seymour and General Allenby are equally of the opinion that the position of Arabi is an easy one to turn, but not to attack in front without heavy losses. There are

THE STRONGEST HOPES OF AN UNDERSTANDING

between England and France to oppose an exclusively Turkish intervention if M. De Freycinet remain in office. Communications on the subject are frequent between Lord Lyons and the French minister of foreign affairs.

THE SCOT GUARDS.

LONDON, July 30.—The steamship Orient departed this morning for Egypt with the Scot Guards, 700 men. An immense crowd of people surrounded the barracks and the guards departed amid great enthusiasm. The crowd was so great that the guards with difficulty left the barracks. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Connaught and Cambridge, the latter commander in chief of the army, and Childers, secretary of war, left by special steamer to meet the Orient and escort her out of the harbor.

THE SULTAN DISASTROUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—The secretary of the British Legation representing the ambassador, again visited the sultan and requested him to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel and an outlaw. The secretary at this visit gave the sultan explanations of England's attitude and position, stating that England did not shut at a protectorate over Egypt. No satisfactory reply could be obtained from the sultan. He plainly signified he was dissatisfied at England's course and sent a message by the secretary that he would do nothing for England, but would yield only to the wishes of Europe.

THE ABSENCE OF ONOF.

Russian delegate from Thursday's sitting at the Suez Conference, has a feeling of uneasiness and various European governments have asked their representatives to give explanations of the cause of his absence. At Thursday's sitting a final arrangement would have been reached but for the absence of Onof. Adjournment at such a moment is regarded as a defeat. The English ambassador, Lord Duffrin, had received important instructions from his government, as also had representatives of France and Italy. The absence of Onof prevented their making the communications known to the conference.

ARABI'S DISPATCH TO THE PORTE.

The rebel government in Egypt has sent an official telegram to the Porte, which says: The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha from the ministry for defending Alexandria and having published a proclamation declaring England is a friend of the country, which he is a subversive servant, to pronounce its will in the matter. At a meeting called for yesterday, comprising Ulema, Cadi, Coptic and Patriarch heads of the Armenian Greek and Maronite communities and various high functionaries, nobles and leading merchants, in all, 400 persons, moving speeches were delivered, especially by Ali Bey, who recounted the outrages of the English sailors upon Alexandria women. The meeting, with only three dissentients, decided to maintain Arabi Pasha so that he might defend the country until the conclusion of satisfactory peace, or total extermination of his forces. A decree to the contrary were declared annulled. As

the Khedive was beyond the pale of Mussallim law it was resolved that the decision of the meeting be submitted to the Porte. The Khedive is at present either the prisoner or puppet of the British, and his authority is repudiated. Immense numbers of people paraded the streets last evening, shouting, "Victory to the friends of Egypt, against the aggressors."

THE REBELS JOIN ARABI.

The latest news from the interior is to the effect that the chiefs of Bedouin tribes, who previously have favored the legitimate government, have just submitted to the rebels and perfect understanding exists between them. The Bedouins are said to have undertaken to furnish 60,000 men, the chiefs to remain as hostages in Arabi Pasha's hands.

THE PROPHET'S ROBES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Arabi Pasha has ordered the proclamation of the Khedive dismissing him from the ministry to be publicly read. He has assumed the green urban and robes of descendant of the prophet.

The news that France has abandoned co-operation with England gives much satisfaction here.

The explosions heard Saturday, and which were caused by the British destroying cannon and powder magazines in the forts, came off prematurely, injuring two seamen.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

MADRID, July 30.—Germany has proposed to Spain to co-operate in protection of the Suez canal, and it is believed in influential quarters that the government will accept the invitation.

PARIS, July 30.—Newspapers consider that the vote rejecting the bill granting Egyptian credit more clearly shows a coalition of the enemies of the cabinet than any precise indication of opinion in the chamber on foreign politics. The composite nature of the majority vote is shown by the fact that credit was rejected after speeches by Clemenceau and De Marcere, political opponents. In consequence of the rejection by the chamber of the vote of credit, all movements of troops and fleet are stopped. The admiral commanding the French fleet in Egyptian waters has been ordered to maintain strict neutrality. Gambettist journals advise President Grevy to summon Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies, to form a new cabinet. It is believed the crisis is likely to continue several days.

SEYMOUR AWAITING ORDERS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Admiral Seymour on board the Helicon, has returned from Aboukir. The admiral reports he found operations actively pressing at the forts which are well armed. Nothing so yet settled in regard to bombarding the forts, the admiral awaiting orders from home. At Suez the orders of the Khedive receive no support from the authorities. A British gunboat has arrived off Port.

RUSSIAN'S PLAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—A special steamer yesterday did not bring the instructions Onof, the Russian representative, was expecting. A telegram which Onof had received instructed him not to attend the sitting of the conference and added that further instructions would be sent him on the 24th instant. It is thought the dispatch will direct Onof to attend the conference. It is believed Russia considers the relations of England and Turkey might result in the conclusion of an alliance, which Russia is anxious to prevent. Derwich Pasha is designated as the probable commander of the force for Egypt. It is expected the departure of the force will be delayed. The Porte has received Lord Duffrin to explain what it describes as the extraordinary severity of the British at Alexandria. Doubts are still expressed as to the actual departure of the Turkish expedition to Egypt.

TRAVEL TO RAMLEH.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Passenger traffic was resumed Saturday. The train was exhausted, but conductors collected fares from window to window. Passengers were chiefly explorers who wanted to see whether the houses had been looted. The home government ordered Admiral Seymour to establish a censorship over cable messages in consequence of repeated dispatches detailing accounts of the British position.

DESERTING THE CITY.

All regret the removal of Lord Charles Beresford from the office of chief police justice. He was organized a difficult action. Major (for him, who succeeds with an entirely new set of men, will in turn be removed when the army goes from the city, and unless a permanent chief be selected here or sent from England, disastrous results will follow. Houses that escaped pillage during and after the bombardment are now looted within sight of British bayonets, but not a man can be spared to protect them.

DE LESSEPS CONDUCT.

PORT SAID, July 30.—De Lesseps, having heard that his majesty's troop ship Orea had stopped at Ismailia and intended landing near there, Thursday night for that place, he is said to have declared the English should land only after passing over his dead body and that of his son Victor. His course is condemned by all Europeans here. It is said De Lesseps talks of enlisting in his service a tribe Bedouins which he claims is directed to him for the purpose of opposing by arms any European intervention in this part of Egypt. Admiral Connaught has telegraphed the French government complaining of the behavior of De Lesseps and stating he is encouraging the natives and increasing the general excitement, rendering the position much more critical and the admiral's task much more difficult than it otherwise would be.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The sub-governor of Port Said accompanied Cheri Pasha to Alexandria in order to give the Khedive an account of the state of things here. The French ironclad Thetis is at Ismailia, also the English gun boat,

lying close in shore. The Khedive's proclamation denouncing Arabi Pasha as a traitor has just been placarded here. All correspondence arriving from the interior is opened by order of Arabi Pasha. It is believed he has Europeans advising him.

THE HARBOR HAWL.

A Matter of Millions of Dollars New Agitating Congress and the Cabinet.

The President Unmoved by the Appeals of Interested Congressmen.

The Certainty of a Veto Still Questioned in Remote Quarters.

The Noted Captain Hooper Cornered by Treasury Officials.

Gen. McCammon Marches Westward on a Mission of Importance.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, Talks Loud and Long for the Railroads.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE BEE.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Attorney General McCammon, of the interior department, leaves Monday for San Francisco with the double mission of inspecting the supplies of the Indians of the Pacific coast, and, under instructions from Secretary Teller, to proceed to Flathead agency, Montana, and negotiate a treaty for the right of way through the reservation for the Northern Pacific railroad. The latter mission is regarded as most important.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

It is rumored that Senator Edmunds will resign his seat in the senate after adjournment and devote the remainder of his life to private affairs.

THE COMING VETO.

The president's message concerning the river and harbor bill will be sent to the house on Monday. He declines to say whether the bill will be vetoed, while admitting he will not sign the bill in its present form. Public opinion is divided whether the proposed message will be in the way of suggestions to save the main features of the bill or an absolute veto. It is possible the message will be a virtual veto of the bill. Democrats think the veto would cause a loss of a dozen congressmen to the republicans this fall.

THE CABINET DECISION.

At a special meeting of the cabinet yesterday afternoon it was decided to veto the river and harbor bill. The message explaining the action of the president will be forwarded to congress Monday.

COMMITTEE WORK.

House judiciary committee heard the argument of J. M. Wilson against the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific land grants. The house foreign committee considered the draft of the report by Chairman Williams on the Chili-Peru investigation.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

Postmaster General Hoar and Secretary Fisher have agreed to exchange suggestions that boxes be placed in postoffices, in which bonds for exchange could be placed and marked "10 o'clock." They have ordered that boxes be placed in the leading offices, and persons present at that hour can deposit their bonds.

HOOPER'S FOOTPRINTS.

Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Corwin, who covered himself with so much glory about a year since by his search for missing whalers and the ill-fated DeLong and others, has been located in a rather thorough manner, they were discovered. The treasury department has placed Hooper under waiting orders and he is now here to fix the matter up.

A BONANZA FOR BETTERS.

Speaker Keifer says the president will not veto the river and harbor bill. Others who have talked to the president say he will. Betting men are betting heavily that the veto will be sent to tomorrow. According to the information obtainable here to-night it is safe to assert that the bill will be vetoed unless there is supplemental legislation of some kind which will give the executive unquestionable control of the expenditure made in the bill.

THE WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

In an address just issued by the national Federation of Labor unions they say in reference to congressmen: "It is of the greatest importance that candidates for the next congress of all parties should be called upon to clearly define their position on the great question of capital and labor before election day." The workingmen have also called a convention to meet in Washington November 15th.

GRANT ON THE JAPAN INDEMNITY.

Representative Williams, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs has received a letter from General Grant on the subject now before the conference committee of the house

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and senate, relating to refunding to Japan of the indemnity exacted from that government. He says he verily believes the indemnity to have been improperly exacted and should never have been collected. Having been collected it should now be refunded. He closes the letter by expressing the hope that the matter will be finally creditably settled before congress adjourns.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

WHEN WILL CONGRESS GO HOME?—WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR DIVIDE?—Washington Special to the Chicago Tribune.

The two questions which are now most prominently discussed by congressmen outside the senate are whether the president will veto the river and harbor bill, and the time of adjournment. The action of the house in adjourning was intended in part as a notification to the senate that the house is ready to finally adjourn, and only awaits the action of the senate upon the remaining appropriation bills. Gentlemen in charge of the appropriations in the house say it will be very important that the senate

SHALL ADJOURN BY FRIDAY,

as it probably will be impossible to transact any business in the house after Wednesday, except by unanimous consent, as a quorum is not likely to be here. Indeed, to-day, on the only roll call that was had in the house, but just a quorum voted. Senator Allison, chairman of the senate appropriations committee, said to-day it would not be possible to keep the senators here later than a week from Monday, which would be August 7th, but that the greatest possible effort will be made to secure an adjournment by Friday of next week, if possible, and, at the latest, Saturday.

THE CABINET

held a long session to-day on the River and Harbor bill, but reached no conclusion. The subject will be further considered to-morrow. Meanwhile the members of the House will undoubtedly use their best efforts to induce the President to reconsider his well known purpose of vetoing the bill. Many of them are confident to-night that they will succeed. Page, McMillan, and Townsend called upon the President after the cabinet meeting, and had a long interview. They expressed the opinion that the bill would not be vetoed, whatever might be done with it. But they were not able to state that the President said anything which would warrant them in saying absolutely that the bill would not be vetoed.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

Two propositions were considered: 1. If the bill should be approved, would not the party suffer in view of the very general opposition to the bill throughout the country? In other words, could the bill be signed and the ill-political effects which it seems likely would follow be avoided? 2. Could a message similar to the one sent in by Gen. Grant be prepared, stating that the President would expend the money in his discretion. Against this it was urged that a 50 per cent scaling, like the Morrill amendment would apply also to the insignificant streams, which, the President thinks, it would be unconstitutional to improve—which are not in the constitutional sense navigable. No conclusion was reached.

IT WAS EVILINT.

that the president's first impulse is to veto the bill. But he wishes to save the Mississippi improvement and the Potomac flats and does not wish to offend his political friends. An analysis of the bill shows that, while this is the largest river and harbor bill that was ever passed, the amount is not justly distributed. The north-west gets relatively less than the south and other portions of the country. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries get \$6,680,000. The New England States get but little—\$130,000 for Maine, \$55,000 for New Hampshire, \$18,500 for Vermont, \$351,000 for Massachusetts, \$170,000 for Rhode Island, and \$232,000 for Connecticut. \$955,300 in Michigan. Not have the Middle States a full share. To New York \$657,500 is given; to New Jersey, \$313,975; to Pennsylvania, \$389,000; to Maryland, \$523,000; to Delaware, \$238,000; in all, \$1,121,475. The harbors and streams which serve for

THREE FOURTHS OF THE COMMERCE

of the country, according to this bill, will receive less than one-sixth of the amount appropriated. Including the appropriation for the Mississippi south of Cairo, the southern states have \$8,492,909, or about one half of the bill. The northwestern states have but comparatively small appropriations in view of the number of their navigable streams and of their great commercial importance. To improvement of rivers and harbors in Ohio, \$345,500 is given; in Michigan, \$228,500; in Indiana, \$110,000; in Illinois, \$475,000; in Wisconsin, \$854,000; in Iowa, \$52,500; in Minnesota, \$150,000, including the grant for the Red river of the north; in Idaho, \$5,000; in all, \$2,615,000. Chairman Page, of the house committee, saw to it that the Pacific coast was not neglected. That section receives \$1,110,500.

CONGRESS

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The senate passed the house bill regulating the carriage of passengers by sea, without amendment.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported by Senator Allison to-day. It aggregates \$25,764,000, an increase over the house bill of \$1,788,000. Among the items of appropriation are the following: Payment to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, \$300,000; for an international monetary conference, \$2,700; barracks at Fort Leavenworth, \$41,000; new national observatory Washington, \$75,000; life saving service, \$45,000; to bring the bodies of Lieut. De Long and companions from Siberia to the United States, \$25,000.

Senate took up the naval appropriation

bill. Senator Ingalls made a force attack upon the manner money had been expended upon the Ironclad, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite and Manadnock.

Senator Beck offered an amendment that no work be done upon those vessels beyond launching without explicit authority of congress, and providing for surveys by the naval board to report to congress in December.

The clause in the bill abolishing the rank of commodore was struck out, 27 to 22.

A clause was adopted requiring that the findings of the retiring board be approved by the president. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the sale of condemned stores and supplies and requiring a report of the same to be made to congress. The bill will be debated under the five minute rule until 3 o'clock Monday, and all votes on amendments and on the bill will then be taken. Adjourned at 6:18.

Base Ball.

National Press Association.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—Stars of Syracuse 6, Athletics of St. Thomas, Canada, 10.

BOSTON, July 29.—Beacons 5, Worcester 1.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.—Providences 6, Troya 12.

DETROIT, July 29.—Detroit 1, Chicago 17.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Clevelands 11, Buffalo 3.