THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1882. 38.

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 reductions 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 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 VORTEX OF WAR

Into Which the Nations of Europe Are Being Rapidly Drawn.

Russia Jealously Watching England's Actions by the Nile.

While the Latter Decides to Christianize the Natives Alone.

"The Protection of the Canal" Plea Used to Cover Plans of Conquest.

Italy, France and Austria Hostile to the British Programme.

Plunder and Pillage Still Progresses in Alexandria.

The Rebel Chief Vigorously Fortifying His Several Strongholds.

Various Items of Foreign Intelligence.

And Increasing His Stores of Murderous Machines and Men.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

HOSTILE TO ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Russian press with the exception of a few minor journals continue hostile to England, and are firmly persuaded that England will have to account with Turkey as well as with Arabi Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.—According to intelligence received from a diplomatic source, the action of Russia is due to the personal initiative of the Czar Alexander, who is dissatisfied with Gladstone's repeated declaration that England would under certain circumstances undertake alone the task of restoring order in Egypt.

RUSSIA'S CIRCULAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.—Russia has sent a circular to the powers embodying the substance of Onov's declaration to the conference. The sultan sent word to-day for Sandison, secretary of the British legation, declaring that Lord Dufferin's demand for a proclamation for Arabi Pasha as a rebel concerns the conference, and advising him to confer with the Ottoman delegates on the subject.

TURKISH TROOPS TO GO.

The porte is negotiating a loan of 100,000 Turkish pounds and contracting an equipment of 6,000 troops about [illegible] contingent of troops will start for Alexandria to be employed as a guard to the khedive.

PROTECTING HER SUBJECTS.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—The Italian government has refused to surrender to the British court martial the Italians employed in the Egyptian police charged with leading the band of Greeks and natives engaged in sacking the town.

SHAKING UP THE PORTE.

MANCHESTER, August 1.—The London correspondent of The Guardian says that he understands that if the Turkish expedition starts without the sultan previously complying with the conditions demanded by England, Admiral Seymour will be ordered to convey it back again.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—No hope of good results from negotiations between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha.

THE RABBLE MARCHING.

A large number of the worst class of Bedouins are marching from Maricut towards Alexandria.

Zetki Pasha, a more popular and less fanatical man, has been appointed governor vice Rifaat Pasha.

SURVEYING THE GROUND.

A deputation of notables from Cairo who came here to ascertain the true state of affairs return to-morrow via Kafr El Davar. The French gunboats sailed to-day, the consul-general of France having been ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

BERLIN, August 1.—The refusal of Italy to co-operate with England in putting down Arabi Pasha may be taken as representing the attitude of Germany and Austria. High authorities at Berlin assert that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude in favor of one directly hostile to British pretension in Egypt.

PLUNDER AND LOOT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—The state of the town is causing serious disquiet. 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 the native police.

Fears in regard to the failure of the water supply have subsided.

The number of Christians murdered at Damanhour Tantah and Mihalla is now estimated at 550.

BUCKING THE REBELS.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—The governor of Assioot, with 2,000 men, is holding the town for the khedive. Assioot is a capital and the largest city in upper Egypt. It is the most important military station south of Cairo and controls communication with Darfour and Zenaar.

A LONELY PRISONER.

A rebel official telegram says Midshipman DeClair was taken before Arabi Pasha, who ordered him sent to Cairo and be well treated. He is now comfortably lodged there and has been allowed to write to relatives. Arabi Pasha offered £300 for the head of Morice Bey.

FEEDING REFUGEES.

LONDON, August 2.—Telegram from rebel sources at Cairo states that the rebel government is maintaining refugees from Alexandria. Native journals comment favorably upon Mr. Bright's resignation of the British cabinet.

THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

In the commons last night the government consented, after a long discussion, to modify Hartington's motion approving the dispatch to Egypt of 5,000 men with a reserve of 1,500 men, so as to leave the question of cost of the expedition open to future discussion.

It is stated the government is negotiating for laying a cable from Alexandria to Port Said.

A MEASURE OF PRUDENCE.

The Daily News considers that England must in common prudence prevent Turkish troops landing in Egypt.

OFF FOR EGYPT.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Second batallion of the Coldstream guards embarked for Egypt to-day.

MALTA, August 1.—The Seventy-fifty regiment embarked for Egypt to-day.

PROCLAIMING ARABI.

LONDON, August 1.—Dilke stated to-day that the Russian delegate had been ordered to rejoin the conference of the powers. All the great powers had agreed in asking the Porte that Arabi Pasha be proclaimed a rebel.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

ALEANDRIA, August 1.—The khedive has dispatched a native emissary to the camp of Arabi Pasha for the purpose of procuring the release of Midshipman DeClair.

A CONSUL THREATENED.

PORT SAID, July 31.—The water along this coast is very shallow and large ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta or within three miles of Danietta. The feeling among the French inhabitants against De Lesseps is very strong.

The English vice consul has a letter declaring that as he aided the governor of Port Said in escaping Arabi Pasha's vengeance, he has been condemned to death.

D'LESSEP'S DICTATORSHIP.

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

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

IRISH ARREARS OF RENT.

LONDON, August 1.—In the house of lords this afternoon, on the report of the arrears bill from the committee of the whole, various amendments of minor importance were proposed, some of which were adopted.

The bill then passed to a third reading, and will be returned to the commons. One amendment, that introduced by the Duke of Abercorn, makes it compulsory for the land commission, under the circumstances set forth in the first clause of the bill, to order payment of half the antecedent arrears.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The Times, in its forecast of the English harvest, says: "Wheat will not nearly amount to a fair average crop; that is, it will be no better than for the last fifteen years. Barley promises rather less than an average yield. Oats will be good.

GOING FOR THE LORDS.

The Daily News says there is a possibility of a dissolution of parliament either by Gladstone or the queen.

After attacking the house of lords as being an unrepresentative chamber, and declaring that the country will do well to ask itself how far the existence of the house of lords, in its present shape, is consistent with the interests of the realm, The News says it hopes the lords will give way in their opposition to the arrears of rent bill and shrink from the responsibility of obstinacy.

CETEWAYO.

The steamer Arab, with Cetewayo on board, has arrived in the Thames.

COMING OVER.

The president of the Amateur Oarsmen's association of America has sailed for the United States.

AN EDITOR CONVICTED.

LONDON, August 1.—W. M. Mertons, printer of The Freiheit, charged with publishing a seditious libel concerning the murders of Cavendish and Burke, was found guilty and sentence postponed.

POLLACK CASTLE,

Renfrewshire, the most ancient family seat in West Scotland, burned last evening. Loss estimated at £30,000.

SEEKING A CABINET.

PARIS, August 1.—President Grevy conferred to-day with the presidents of both chambers and with Say and Ferry, but so far nobody has been entrusted with the formation of a cabinet.

Parnell's Whip.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LONDON, August 1.—Parnell has issued an urgent whip to the Irish members of commons to oppose the amendments made in the house of lords to the arrears rent bill.

A Fire at St. Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.—Fifty houses and a wooden bridge have been burned on Krestovosky Island in the Neva, one of the islands on which this city is built.

GUARDING THE TREASURY

The President Buckles to the Steal-Clad Horde in Congress,

And Successfully Prevents Their Raid on the Nation's Millions.

The River and Harbor Bill Returned Unsigned to the House.

"Thus, as the Bill Becomes More Objectionable it Secures More Support."

The Senate Disposes of the Greater Portion of the Sundry Bill.

An Effort to Fix the Date of Adjournment Defeated by the House.

Proceedings in the Star Route Cases The Debt Statement.

THE VETO.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

THE HARBOR BILL RETURNED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following is a full text of the president's message vetoing the river and harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives.

Having watched with much interest the progress of the house bill, No. 6242, entitled, "An act making appropriation 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 beneficial 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 the reclamation of 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 [illegible]

My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for a purpose, 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 particular localities in which it is proposed to make improvements. I regard such appropriations as beyond the power given by the constitution to congress and the president. I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the 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 they, in common with the whole country, are taxed, to be expended for local improvements in another state, demand similar benefits for improvements, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such out 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 invariable and necessarily follows the neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power. Appropriations for river and harbor improvements, under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year, out of all proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900; in '70, $6,6648 517; in '80, $8,976,500, and in 81, $11,451,300, while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purpose of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that as a part of the law making power of the government the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill containing appropriations which, in my opinion, greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the president is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be done economically and advantageously. Extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people, who are taxed for it. They sustain greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of the 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 appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the secretary of war, under the direction of the president shall determine; provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duties 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 desire that 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.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 1, 1882.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease during July of $1,318,600.27. Bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $324 117; interest paid by the United states, $55,344,682; interest repaid by companies by transportation service, $15,221,035; by cash payments, five per cent of net earnings, $655,198; balance of interest paid by the United States, $37,468,448.

TWO PER CENT BONDS.

The adverse action taken by the senate finance committee to-day upon the house bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue $200,000,000 two per cent bonds, to be exchanged for other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, was, upon motion of Senator Albrich, adopted unanimously. In the discussion the opinion was expressed that no sufficient assurance could be given that these bonds could be placed in the manner and for the purpose asserted by those who had advocated the bill, and to issue them would in effect be simply to entertain a proposition to inflate the currency to that amount. The bonds, under the provisions of the bill, being of convenient denominations, would readily circulate as currency, and the committee fail to recognize any necessity for increasing the volume of paper money by issuing interest bearing notes.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

In the star route trial to-day Senator Maxey, of Texas, testified. Gen. Key was also on the stand.

In answer to inquiries from Ingersoll, the court said the real question on trial was whether Brady had received money from the contractors for ordering expedition and the question of policy did not enter into it. The records of expedition orders were brought into court, comprising six large bundles, but they were not put in evidence.

Merrick said he should have to request Judge Key to remain in this city for a few days so he might examine him when these records were put in. No cross-examination was asked and witness was dismissed.

Wm. T. Sherman, general of the army, was the next witness. He recognized his endorsement on a petition for increase and expedition upon route 38,113. He was asked if he had not urged increase generally upon the department, saying it would do more than anything else to settle the everlasting Indian question, but objection was made by the prosecution and sustained by the court.

Gen. Sherman was then asked to detail the facts which influenced him in making the recommendations for increase. He said personally he knew little of the circumstances but in his official capacity he heard much of them. The Indian agent at White river agency had been murdered, his family carried off, and a fight had taken place between Major Thornburg and the Indians. The entire country between Rawlins and White river agency was overrun by hostiles and it was regarded as a measure of national importance to keep open every possible communication with the rear. Consequently the establishment of a daily mail service in that section had been recommended. He was asked what was the effect of frequent mails upon the maintenance of peaceful relations with the Indians. He said nothing better enables an officer to keep peace than frequent communication with the different sections of the Indian country. At least one-fourth of the appropriations made for the support of the army was expended for courier service and to guard lines of communication. The postoffice department was also pressed to establish and increase their service. Quick communication of intelligence was thus secured, and commanding officers were enabled to anticipate the movements of hostile Indians. He had recommended tri-weekly service on the Bismarck and Fort Keogh route in the winter of 1878. Bismarck was then the terminus of the Northern Pacific railway, and the route was intended to, and did, anticipate the construction of the railway. A stage line, with post houses, constituted an effectual picket line, which was of great service to the military forces. They would have been forced to establish a picket line at great cost if the ground had not been covered by stage lines. Speaking of Arizona routes, General Sherman said that in that state there were 4,500 Apache Indians of a peculiar character. They entertain an everlasting hatred toward the Spanish race and were kept corralled by the military to prevent them making depredations upon the settlers in that country. Sometimes they broke away from their corral after the fashion of animals. In a recent case 190 Apaches had broken out and killed forty settlers, and had escaped into Old Mexico, where they had been wiped out by Mexican troops. Frequent mails gave warning of such outbreaks and gave the settlers an opportunity to make a defence.

On cross-examination, Gen. Sherman said he would prefer slow daily mails to less frequent though faster service. This concluded the examination of Gen. Sherman.

After recess, J. L. French, ex chief clerk of the second assistant postmaster general, was recalled. After detailing the business routine of the contract office, witness was asked who was acting second assistant postmaster general December 28, 1880, the date of the Brady-Walsh interview.

Objection was made to the question but the court allowed it, and French said upon that day he was acting assistant postmaster general. During most of the latter part of December he had acted as second assistant, occupying the desk of that officer. General Brady did not act as postmaster general in December, that year. General Brady had a white boy named George Adams as his page and witness believed he was not in the office in December, 1880. It was common practice for contractors to have agents attend to their business before the department, and their communications were recognized as under authority of the principals.

Witness was asked to identify a number of orders for expeditions in routes named in the indictment as having been made for himself. Objection was made, however. Ingersoll said witness having made orders honestly and without regard to pay, it would go to show, so far as the routes upon which these orders were based were concerned, there had been no conspiracy in their expedition. The court sustained the objection. Adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Senator Morrill, from the finance committee, reported adversely the house joint resolution authorizing the issue of 2 per cent bonds or certificates in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. Placed on the calendar.

The sundry civil bill was then taken up. The committee amendment to the appropriation for current expenses at the soldiers' home at Tagus, Me., by adding a clause prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor on the territory ceded to the United States for the home, was not agreed to, and the clause was stricken out.

California senators objected to the committee amendment in regard to the material to be used in the construction of the dry dock at the Mare Island navy yard, and pursuant to their suggestion the clause was amended so as give supervision to the secretary of the navy over the work, and directing the use of granite for the entire work. The increase reported by the committee of $50,000, making the appropriation for the work $300,000, was adopted without objection.

The appropriation reported by the committee for a new building for the pension bureau was adopted, with a proviso that the secretaries of war and interior and General Meigs select the sight upon any public reservation.

The appropriation for improving the capitol grounds, which the committee reduced from $75,000 to $25,000, was fixed at $55,000, and provisions for approaches and for pay of a landscape architect, which the committee had stricken out, were restored. The bill was then temporarily laid aside.

Two house amendments to the senate naval appropriation bill, concerning the completion of unfinished ironclads, were concurred in. Other senate amendments were insisted upon and Senators Hale, Logan and Davis (W. Va.) appointed conferees on the bill.

The bill authorizing the secretary of war to deliver to the 108th Ohio Volunteer Infantry association the blue regimental flag which belonged to the regiment and now in the custody of the secretary of war was, on motion of Senator Pendleton, passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. The senate, after disposing of seventy-six pages of the bill, made an agreement to finish it to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Robeson, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the naval appropriation bill, recommending non-concurrence in all senate amendments, except to amendment 64, relative to monitors, delaying their completion until a report has been made to congress by the advisory board. The committee recommends concurrence in this amendment with an amendment providing the report shall be transmitted to congress by the secretary of the navy. Amendment 63 was a verbal amendment. Consideration of the senate amendments was then proceeded with in the house before being sent to a conference committee.

The following amendments were concurred in: Reducing from $20,000 to $15,000 the item for contingent expenses in the bureau of equipment and recruiting; reducing from $40,000 to $35,000 the item for transportation of enlisted men; providing for appointment of a commission to report upon the advisability of selling any navy yards; reducing from $20,000 to $15,000 the appropriation for contingent expenses of the bureau of medicine and surgery; providing that nothing in this bill contained shall deprive the secretary of navy of authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters; providing two steam cruisers, authorized to be constructed, shall not cost more than the amount estimated by the late advisory board. Reducing from $2,200,000 to $1,600,000; the appropriation for the board of steam engineering; reducing from $1,000,000 to $400,000, the amount to be applied to to the completion of the Mianto Monarch and launching other monitors. The amendments relative to monitors were also concurred in, as recommended by the committee on appropriations. Other amendments were non-concurred in.

Mr. Williams (Wis.), chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, submitted a report on the Chili-Peru investigation. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Williams (Wis.), from the conference committee on the Japanese indemnity bill, reported the committee was unable to agree. Further conference was ordered.

Mr. Anderson (Kan.) offered a resolution for final adjournment of congress at noon, August 4, 1882. The motion to refer to the committee on ways and means was lost. The democrats unanimously voted with Anderson, and a few republicans against reference, desiring to come to a direct vote on the proposition.

Mr. Randall thought congress had been here so long and done so little it needed some such spur as the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Hiscock replied that congress had been here so long and done so much he was perfectly content. He moved to refer the resolution to the committee on appropriations.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but before the call began a noisy discussion arose as to the propriety of agreeing to the adjournment resolution. The resolution was then referred—yeas 90, nays 77.

The committee on printing reported back the senate bill appropriating $6,786 24 for printing and binding the tenth census.

Mr. Anderson (Kansas) offered an amendment striking out the clause which changes the manner of distributing the reports. Rejected. The bill then passed.

The senate bill for printing 5,000 copies of the official report of Atlanta cotton exposition was defeated.

At this point a message was received from the president announcing his disapproval of the river and harbor appropriation bill, and the house immediately became attentive as the clerk read the document, which was ordered printed. The reading was only once interrupted, and that was when a hearty laugh greeted the sentence, "Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support." Beyond this, there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval of the president's action and as soon as the reading was concluded the house adjourned.

THE MINING EXHIBITION.

A Grand Holiday in Denver—The Big Show Opened With a Loud Flourish.

The Denver Exposition.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

DENVER, August 1.—The National Mining exposition opened to-day at 12 o'clock. Nearly every western state was represented. Military from Leadville, Rio Grande and other towns in the state participated in the opening exercises. The city is crowded with strangers. Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is now making the opening address.

THE DETAILS.

The National Mining exposition was thrown open to the public to-day, and the ceremonies were of a character befitting such an event. All day yesterday and during the early hours this morning, regular and special railway trains brought large crowds of visitors, until the city was filled to overflowing. Denver presented a holiday appearance, business being for the most part suspended, and vate, were gaily and beautifully decorated with national colors. The procession moved at one o'clock, marching through the principal streets. The sidewalks, windows and roofs along the route were thronged with thousands of spectators. The exercises at the exposition building opened with playing "America" by the band, followed by prayer, and then "Hail Columbia," which was received with cheers. Many distinguished persons occupied the platform. Hon. W. D. Kelley was introduced to the vast audience, and delivered the oration of the day. At the conclusion of Judge Kelley's address Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, president of the Exposition association, made a brief speech and formally declared the exhibition open, and started the machinery with his own hands.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The charges of Kelly, the bookmaker, against Walton, "the Plunger," are being examined by committee of a racing associations. Kelly's affidavits are in substantiation of his charges that Walton had fixed the trainers and owners of horses. There is a specific charge that Walton endeavored even to bribe the trainer or rider of Marathon in the race with Hospador. Walton and Kelly appeared before the committee. The latter reaffirmed all the charges. The former emphatically denied their truthfulness.

Crook is Coming.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

TUCSON, July 31.—The Star's special advices from Guaymas, Senora, says: From a courier who has just arrived from the district of Sahuanapa it is learned that it is reported that at Cunoral the Apaches have killed twenty citizens and are depredating and massacreing the inhabitants. General Ross has left Hermosillio with a large force of regulars for Elvas, where it is said a band of 150 Apaches are preparing to make a raid in Hermosillio to liberate the squaws recently captured by Colonel Garcia. The people of Senora are rejoiced to know that General Crook is to assume command of the military forces in Arizona, and feel that it means the subjugation of the Apaches.

Rains in the South.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Specials report very heavy rains last night in Kentucky. Great damage to crops and bridges is apprehended.

A False Report.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

VAIL, Iowa, August 1.—The reported failure of T. Wagner is not true. His assets are ample for all liabilities. He is closing the drug business because he does not understand it, his son, who had charge, having left him.