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BROKEN CROCKERY. The Scheme of the Southern Pacific to Gobble Government Lands, Ventilated. The Claim of the Crookers to the Texas Pacific Grant. Extracts From the Report of House Judiciary Committee on the Subject. Two Important Bills Relating to American Commerce Passed by the Senate. The House Sets Down on All Private Bills and Patiently Awaits Adjournment. The Star Routes Slowly Dragging Their Slimy Tales Through Court. Miscellaneous Notes From the National Capital. TEXAS PACIFIC LANDS. Extracts From the Committee's Report. WASHINGTON, August 3.—The report adopted by the house committee on judiciary to-day to accompany the resolution declaring forfeited the lands granted to the Texas & Pacific railroad company, after giving the history of the Texas Pacific and reviewing its relations with the Southern Pacific company, goes on to say: The Texas & Pacific, one party to the grant or contract, have made no effort to carry it out, having renounced it both informally and formally, by acts and by writing, there can be no question of the right of the United States, the other party, to resume possession of the proposed grant, unless the Southern Pacific have acquired some rights by virtue of some deed or release on behalf of the Texas & Pacific. It is urged the words used in the 9th section, "There is hereby granted said Texas & Pacific railroad company, its successors and assigns, every alternate section," etc., authorized the latter company to transfer the lands in question, in bulk, to any other person who would receive it charged with the same trust, that the Southern Pacific having received the lands at the time when they had completed the railroad, which was the same as nearly the same as that described in the act of March, 1871, received the lands discharged from trust by reason of its fulfillment. In the opinion of the committee, the words "its successors and assigns" do not in this case have this meaning. We think these words describe THE NATURE OF THE ESTATE or words of limitation, and do not constitute the grant of an agent to the United States to select another corporation, which has performed similar work, and make it the beneficiary of the grant; nor do they constitute the grantee an agent to bestow a gratuity. It is further claimed by the Southern Pacific that sections, notably section 4, authorizing consolidation, gives the authority needed for the transfer. No facts have been set out to show that any consolidation whereby the Texas & Pacific has absorbed the Southern Pacific. The process would seem to have been reversed. Consolidations contemplated by sections 4, 5 and 6 were those whereby other companies were to become part and parcel of the Texas & Pacific. If the Southern Pacific had become a part and parcel of the Texas & Pacific it would not be a claimant here. It is further urged on behalf of the Southern Pacific, that inasmuch the company have done what the United States offered to give and granted the lands to the Texas & Pacific if it would do it, equity requires the land grant should be transferred to this. As to the request for gratuity, no objection can be made that would rest on the sound judgment of congress. But this request is put upon the ground of a claim, based upon equity and good conscience. The reply seems simple. Congress would never have been justified in offering lands had it not deemed the offer necessary to secure the road. Now that events have demonstrated its non-necessity the reason for offering it has entirely failed, and the Southern Pacific was not induced by it to build. IT BUILT FROM OTHER MOTIVES, not at the request of the United States nor even for the benefit of the United States. It happened for its own purposes to build a road the United States wanted and prevented the company building it which the United States had authorized. It is difficult to see how this state of facts lays the United States under any obligation, either in equity or good conscience. These consolidations may be accepted from the fact that action on the part of the United States is necessary to enable the United States to restore this land to the public domain. Whatever legal rights the parties have can be ascertained better after an act of forfeiture than before, and none of them be lost. The committee recommends the passage of the accompanying resolution: Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, as follows: That all lands granted to the Texas & Pacific railroad company under the act of congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas & Pacific railway company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, be, and the same are hereby, declared forfeited and that the whole

of said lands be restored to the public domain and made subject to sale and settlement under existing laws of the United States. The report is signed by eight members of the committee. Six members of the committee, J. Proctor Knott, L. E. Payson, R. W. Townsend, Van H. Manning, D. B. Culbertson and N. J. Hammond unite in a statement in which they say that, while concurring in the recommendation of the committee, the undersigned are not willing to be committed even by the remotest implication to the doctrine that the United States might be deprived of its right to enforce forfeiture of lands granted to this or any other railroad company for breach of the conditions upon which such grant was made, simply because congress may have reserved the power to adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure the speedy completion of the road in aid of which land was granted, because the company, notwithstanding a breach, may be proceeding with its work." CAPITAL NOTES. Special Dispatches to The Bee. AMERICANS IN EGYPT. WASHINGTON, August 3.—The acting consul general in Egypt telegraphs Secretary Freese from Alexandria that the archives of the consulate which, it was feared, were destroyed, have been found at Cairo, and that he is on the way to Port Said to attend General Stone's family, who have been saved by a faithful friend, and are supposed to be at Ismailia. THE STAR ROUTE CASES. In the star route trial Representative Page testified that he had asked for increased trips on certain routes. He had never been over the routes, and his only knowledge of them was confined to representations of his colleague, Berry, who requested him to secure the increase. The proceedings dragged so slowly that the court remarked that it seemed to him they had been creeping to-day. After recess Hugh T. Eggert asked that the district attorney be called to the stand to identify a letter as being in Colonel Totten's handwriting. Objection was made to its reception by the prosecution, and Wilson explained that he proposed to show that when Walsh placed his claim against Brady in Colonel Totten's hands for collection his account was entirely different from the statement he had sworn to in court. Totten explained that the letter in question had long ago passed out of his hands; it had been addressed to General Brady and was as much his property as a letter from Walsh would have been. Prosecution objected to the letter because the matter had not been touched upon in Walsh's direct examination, and a long discussion ensued. In the discussion Turner, addressing the defense, asked "Why, did you not put Reardell on the stand to rebut McVeach's testimony?" Mr. McVeach immediately sprang to his feet and offered to produce an exception to the language of the government counsel. Merrick—"Well, note your exception, but why do you not put Reardell on the stand?" McVeach—"We note another exception." The court said he had not yet passed upon the first exception. An exception could only be taken to a ruling of the court. An angry discussion followed between counsel, which was only brought to an end by the court insisting upon the maintenance of order and directing the counsel to drop the subject. Argument then proceeded on the admissibility of McVeach's testimony and it was finally rejected. Representative Berry, of California, petitioned his endorsement upon a petition and a letter written by himself, both referring to Redwing route. He said he had called very often at the department with the object of having services upon this route restored to six trips per week and was very earnest in his efforts. After an unsuccessful effort to introduce the letter, the hearing was adjourned. CONGRESS. SENATE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, August 3.—The commerce committee reported without amendment the house bill to provide for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States and to amend section 4153 of the Revised Statutes by allowing deductions for spaces reserved for the crew, these not to exceed five per cent of the gross tonnage in steam vessels. Spaces for machinery to be deducted and tonnage allowance made for paddle wheel and screw steamers, but deductions here must not exceed five per cent of the gross total. Reamensing of foreign vessels in American ports will be discontinued when a like rule is adopted abroad in regard to American vessels. The secretary of the treasury is directed to promulgate a proper scale for measurement of spaces named on the basis of section 4186, Revised Statutes. Senator Frye said he thanked the commerce committee for this bill. The first gun was fired in favor of the revival of American commerce. It was welcome music to his ear. The bill passed. Senator Windom, from the committee on foreign relations, reported with amendments the house bill to amend section 4,400 of article 52, Revised Statutes, concerning regulation of steam vessels. He explained its purpose was to extend to foreign steam vessels the provision of the interstate law now applicable to domestic vessels concerning freight and combustible matter to be carried. It provided for appointment of inspectors for this purpose. Senator Frye said the bill was the second gun from the commerce committee. Senator Sherman said some time since he prepared an amendment re-

lieving American vessels engaged in foreign trade from local taxation. He had no objection to the amendment, but was prepared to demonstrate its propriety whenever he could do so and believed it would in five years secure to the United States one-third or one-half the ocean carrying trade. Senator Miller (Colo.) hoped the proposition would be offered immediately and incorporated in the pending bill. Objection was made. After further discussion the committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. A new conference was ordered on the Japanese indemnity bill. Senator Morrill (at 2 o'clock) moved to postpone pending order (calendar) to take up the knit goods bill. He modified his motion to provide that the bill be taken up and that upon this being agreed to without objection he yielded the floor to Senator Williams who called up the bill to prevent the spread of pleuro pneumonia in cattle. Senator Ingalls argued that the bill was defective in matter and detail and suggested modifications. Senator Williams said he believed if to the Lord's prayer under consideration the senator from Kansas would move an amendment. Senator Ingalls preferred to consider the bill rather than the Lord's prayer, and resumed his criticism. The bill was finally postponed until tomorrow—27 to 22. The vote is regarded as equivalent to postponing the bill until next winter. Senator Allison, from the conference upon the registry appropriation bill, reported agreement. The report was adopted. The tax reduction bill was finally proceeded with and Senator Morrill submitted a proposition to the democratic side that the bill be passed as it came from the house with the senate amendment extending the time at which the reduction shall take effect and the amendments reducing the tax on antiseptic tobacco from 16 to 12 cents a pound and allowing rebate. After a long debate the matter went over without action and the senate passed the joint resolution of the house providing temporarily for the expenditures of the government. The house adjournment resolution was laid on the table for future action. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. The committee on conference on the general deficiency bill reported a disagreement upon the mileage to senators for attendance at the extra session in October. Further conference was ordered. Mr. Haskell (Cal.) submitted a conference report on the senate bill for the sale of portion of the Omaha Indian reservation in Nebraska. Agreed to. Mr. Reed, chairman of the committee on judiciary, was granted leave to file a report of the committee relative to the Texas & Pacific lands grant, and to have accompanying resolution placed on the calendar. Mr. Keefe (Iowa) obtained leave to discuss judicial views on the subject. The senate passed a bill providing that the act "to authorize registration of trademarks" shall not prevent the registry of a lawful trademark rightfully used at the time of the passage of that act. Mr. Davis (Ill.) offered a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment that the president may disapprove any act of a bill appropriating money and embracing distinct items while approving others. Referred. A motion of Mr. Townsend (Ohio) a bill passed providing that all charges for license and inspection fees for any pleasure vessel or yacht shall not exceed \$5 and for advertisement shall not exceed 10 cents per ton. A joint resolution passed providing temporarily, until August 5th, for expenditures of the government. This afternoon there were many indications that the end of the session was approaching. The committee, when called, presented no measure of importance, and there was no disposition to proceed to business on any of the calendars or on the speaker's table. The space in front of the speaker's desk was occupied by members with favorite measures, endeavoring to catch the eye of the speaker. Many secured recognition from the speaker, but the measures, for the most part, failed, objection being raised to almost every proposition. After a couple of hours used in efforts to pass measures by unanimous consent, the house adjourned. Iowa Republicans. DES MOINES, August 3.—The republican state convention met yesterday morning with a full attendance, 674 delegates being present. At 11 o'clock Chairman Christy, of the central committee, called the convention to order. The following officers were named for temporary organization: Hon. Henry W. Rother of Keokuk county, chairman; Geo. W. Bristol of Polk county, secretary. The usual committees were selected. After recess the convention organized with the temporary officers as permanent officers. The following ticket was then nominated, for clerk of the supreme court, Geo. B. Pray, of Hamilton; for supreme court reporter, E. O. Ebberson, of Adams; for state treasurer, E. H. Conner, of the present incumbent. A platform was adopted reaffirming the platform of 1880, and endorsing President Arthur as a worthy successor to the lamented Garfield. The convention did its work smoothly, without disagreement or prolonged contests. A Case of Poker. CHICAGO, August 3.—The habes corpus case of Wm. M. Scott, the poker player, who won \$150,000 from Francis P. Weed in Newburg, N. Y., and was recently arrested here, came up to-day but was, after a brief conference among counsels, put over until tomorrow. Scott is sick in bed at the hotel here, but his presence in court is not deemed necessary.

DE LESSEPS' DANDER. The Fiery Frenchman Fires Off His Mouth at the British Marines. They Ride Over the Canal Rules and Laugh in the Face of Monsieur. "A Flagrant Act of War and Violation of the Obligations of Neutrality." The Clash of Arms Between England and Turkey Considered Certain. The Latter Refuses to Proclaim Arabi Ullat the Ottoman Flag Floats in Egypt. Ugly Rumors of an Impending Massacre of Christians. The First Turkish Transport Leaves for Egypt. The Powers Generally Distrust England's Double Dealing Designs. The Lords and Commons Look Horns on the Irish Arraers of Rents Bill. Special Dispatches to The Bee. ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—The English soldiers are much overworked and a deficiency of officers is especially felt. Telegraph communication between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha is restored. Grave doubts are entertained regarding the trustworthiness of the interpreters which the English are forced to employ for lack of better. When the forces move forward the English will be at the mercy of these men, as through them the rebel authorities can obtain information. AN ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED. ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—An engagement is expected shortly, as all the British troops have been ordered to the front. UGLY RUMORS. There are rumors of an impending massacre of Christians by the natives. Sir Charles Balfour has taken every precaution for safety and prompt suppression of any outbreak. THE LATE SKIRMISH. LONDON, August 3.—An Alexandria dispatch with reference to the surprise of the British troops Wednesday evening says: The enemy came up stealthily toward the British lines under a thick cover of mist which prevented them from being seen, while their horses' footfalls were deadened by the sand. The skirmish has had the effect of checking the Bedouin looters. The enemy's real position is six miles away from the British line. He is still retreating. RAMLEH, 7:20 p. m.—The 46th regiment moved to the front to-day. Arabi's troops are showing signs of activity. The naval contingents and mounted infantry was reinforced. OFF FOR THE FRONT. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.—The first Turkish transport left this evening for Egypt. She will take on board troops at Salonica. ARABI AT ATTACK. ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—It is persistently rumored that Arabi Pasha intends to attack Alexandria with a large force under Toulba Pasha. Admiral Seymour visited Moti's forts to-day. He went on Lake Mariout and observed the Bedouin's entrenched in the distance. TO THE FRONT. LONDON, August 2.—Sir Evelyn Wood has left for Egypt. APPELLING ACCIDENT. The Peter Head fishing fleet has been caught in a gale. Two hundred boats are missing. ARABI AT IT AGAIN. ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—Arabi Pasha has again destroyed the railway at Matalla, recently repaired. THE PORTS REPLY. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.—A proclamation will be issued supporting the authority of the khedive and declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel. The Ottoman plenipotentiaries made the following declaration: "We have taken a lot of communications of Lord Dufferin and each member of the conference regarding the point that England is obliged to maintain troops in Egypt in consequence of the inaction of the ports. The Ottoman representatives are of the opinion that the action on the part of the sultan would be more practical and efficient than the action by England. The assertion of inaction on the part of the ports is unfounded, as after the presentation of the identical note the ports agreed to take part in the conference and dispatch troops to Egypt. Second. The resolution of the ports to dispatch troops to Egypt was based upon the tenor of the identical note and satisfied the powers, but the attitude adopted by England in subordinating her acceptance of arrival and co-operation of the Turkish troops to the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel, is not in accordance with the satisfaction expressed by the powers. Third. The ports never declined the assistance of the powers to maintain the statu quo, which was passed by Turkey accepting the conditions of the identical note relating to future Egypt. Fourth. Regarding the issue of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a

rebel the ports hopes the conference will approve of the proclamation being issued simultaneously with the presence of Ottoman troops in Egypt, in order to obtain efficacious and practical result whenever disorders require the adoption of rigorous measures. As the proclamation is to explain the situation and to impeach the subject of the sultan, who was decorated at a moment when manifesting fidelity, it must derive its force from the immediate co-operation of imperial troops, whose absence at the promulgation would render the provisions of the proclamation barren of the present state of things. The conference will recognize in the ports a sincere desire to restore order and establish a loyal understanding with the powers. A RECONNOISSANCE. ALEXANDRIA, August 3.—The 38th regiment made a reconnoissance at 4 this afternoon to a point five miles beyond the Ramleh outposts. The detachments occupying the gates of the town were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to support the reconnoitering party. It is not generally believed that the decision regarding the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt is final. It is considered certain that they will not be sent if Great Britain really insists upon their under orders of the English commander, which would be inconsistent with the dignity of the sultan. The sultan cannot openly espouse the cause of Arabi Pasha, nor openly break with him. HER RECORD IS KNOWN. VIENNA, August 3.—The Fremdenblatt says: The proposal for establishing European protection over the Suez canal will, to a certain extent, test of the honesty of England's intentions. If England should refuse to concur in the proposal, the existing distrust will not be unwarranted. THE FRENCH PLAN. PARIS, August 3.—Regarding the report that Baron De Douville will be French minister of internal affairs, it is said the policy of the baron will be abstention from acting in Egypt, while reserving all rights and liberty should France cease to take part in the conference. COMING OF ARABI. LONDON, August 3.—The common law secretary said there has been no formal proposal for admission of Spain to the conference, but there has been confidential conversations upon the subject. In reply to a question relative to Wilfred Blunt, accused of acting as Arabi Pasha's means of information concerning movements of the English government, Gladstone stated Blunt had informed him, except receiving one letter from Arabi Pasha, which was published and communicated to Gladstone, there had been no communication between them since the bombardment. Childers, war secretary, informed the commons that the question whether the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph should be excluded from the British lines was under consideration. [It was The Daily Telegraph that in the second edition yesterday told of the stampede of the sixtieth rifles during the night attack by troops of Arabi Pasha.] A FIERY FRENCHMAN. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.—De Lesseps has telegraphed the following to Paris: I am going to Suez. I have sent the following message to the British admiral: "I learn that the third transport for landing troops at Suez has passed by the channel of the Maritime canal. This is an act of war and a flagrant violation of the neutrality obligations, against which I formally protest. (Signed) DE LESSEPS." The following has also been telegraphed to Paris by De Lesseps: "The English are at war with Egypt, and are circulating a report that Egypt has abandoned protection of the canal over which the English exercise police survey, acting under the authority of the khedive, who is their prisoner. It is urgent that this report be contradicted. We are determined to resist." THE CONFERENCE. will sit again Friday. At yesterday's sitting the question of protection of the Suez canal was discussed. Onor, Russian representative, said the laws binding the conference required that Turkey should first endeavor to restore order in Egypt. Should Turkey not succeed in this endeavor then the powers should undertake the task. Baron Von Hirschfeld, German representative, and Baron Von Calice, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, concurred in this opinion. Lord Dufferin, English ambassador, said he desired Turkey to take action on condition that the ports declare Arabi Pasha a rebel. He said the Turkish prime minister maintained it impossible for the ports to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel until the Ottoman flag was raised in Egypt, when the conduct of Arabi Pasha would be determined. Measures will be taken accordingly. Count Corti, Italian ambassador, demanded that the reply of the Ottoman representatives that they accepted the conditions of the identical note be put in writing, to which the Ottoman representatives replied that they must first obtain the sanction of the sultan. The conference is now awaiting fresh instructions

to the Ottoman representatives thereon, which, it is believed, will not be needed, if the conditions of the identical note are accepted by Turkey. AN OUTBREAK LOOKED FOR. BERLIN, August 3.—The outbreak of serious differences between England and the ports regarding the subject of Arabi Pasha a rebel is considered almost unavoidable. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE LORDS AND COMMONS. LONDON, August 3.—The Daily News says: "It is stated in conservative circles that the lords will receive the full support of the conservatives in the commons in maintaining the amendments to the arrears bill. The Standard believes the cabinet yesterday decided to advise the commons to reject both amendments to the arrears bill adopted by the house of commons. In parliament circles the prospect of a settlement of the difference between the two houses is regarded as hopeless. THE FRENCH MINISTRY. PARIS, August 3.—D. Freycinet absolutely declined to join any ministerial combination. The chamber of deputies met to-day, but adjourned until Saturday pending formation of a new ministry. It is said Senator Le Brand is designated premier. SITHLIT DISCLOSURES. ST. PETERSBURG, August 3.—The imprisoned nihilist Kyzilow has disclosed a long list of newly planned schemes against the emperor and certain high officials, and immediately after his revelations the imperial prosecutor accompanied Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, to the imperial palace at Peterhoff, where a long council was held in the presence of the czar. The prisoner has since been better treated. Blocking the Game. DUBLIN, August 3.—The circular to be issued by Parnell, with a view to checking the operations of the land corporation company, is also signed by Dillon, Davitt, Eggar, Gray and McCarthy. It will be sent throughout Ireland to obtain signatures to a requisition asking the lord mayor of Dublin to convene a meeting during the exhibition week for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of the evicted tenants. The circular states that the organization will not be a political one, but that evictions will be increased if the tenants shall be left defenseless in the presence of a wealthy company. Dynamite Destruction. Special Dispatch to The Bee. TRIESTE, August 3.—While the Society of Veterans were marching through the Corso yesterday to salute Archduke Carlos Louis, brother of the emperor, a petard was thrown into the ranks and several men injured. Connecting Two Continents. Special Dispatch to The Bee. NEW YORK, August 2.—The Central and South American Cable company, with wires touching at points on the Mexican and Central American coasts, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and extending along the western coast of South America to Callao, announces that their lines will be completed and thrown open to public use by the close of the present month. Connection will be made at Galveston with the Western Union Telegraph company, and at Callao with the Trans-Central and Eastern telegraph systems of South America, so that the two continents of the western hemisphere will be in complete communication. After the Press. Special Dispatch to The Bee. WASHINGTON, August 3.—Government counsel in the star route case have signified their intention of prosecuting the newspaper men whose articles have already been brought to the attention of Judge Wiley. Indiana Democrats. Special Dispatch to The Bee. INDIANAPOLIS, August 3.—The Indiana state democratic convention met yesterday. The convention was called to order by W. H. English, chairman of the central committee. English in his address stated that he was not a candidate for reelection as chairman of the committee, or for any other office. Hendricks, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a platform, which was unanimously adopted. It reaffirms democratic doctrines and condemns the republican party. The state convention made the following nominations, after which it adjourned: For attorney general, Francis F. Hord; clerk of the supreme court, Simon P. Sherwin; superintendent of public instruction, Jas. W. Holcomb; judge of the supreme court of the first judicial district, Hon. W. E. Miblock, Knox county; second district, Judge G. W. Hawk, Floyd county; Fourth district, Allen Folier, Allen county. Damage in Ohio. Special Dispatch to The Bee. CINCINNATI, August 2.—Farmers along the Licking river in Ohio have literally lost all their crops. A number of live stock were also drowned. The Denver Exposition. Special Dispatch to The Bee. DENVER, August 3.—There was a good attendance at the National Mining Exposition to-day, visitors being for the most part from different points in Colorado. Some eastern people are arriving, but the great crowd from that direction is not expected for a week or two. The disorder, incident to the first week of all exhibitions, is being rapidly removed, and all exhibits will be in place in a few days. Leading business men are making preparations for a monster barbecue on the 24th inst., to which all the business men of the country are invited. This promises to be one of the most interesting and enjoyable features of the exposition.