

It was not made public until the 20th, at which time the death rate became too large for longer concealment. Second, the mortality is confined almost wholly to natives, who disregard in their mode of living all sanitary requirements. Third, the disease is limited to a small territory. Fourth, its previous course, on the supposition that it is Asiatic cholera, cannot be traced. Fifth, the disease does not spread with the rapidity of Asiatic cholera. In 1865 the cholera was only two days in traveling from Damiatta to Alexandria. I may add, that some of the best physicians of Smyrna do not regard the present scourge in Egypt as cholera. With stringent measures taken to confine it within the present limits, it is fair to assume that its ravages will not be much further extended, although the death rate shows little diminution as yet."

Acting Postmaster-General Hutton today approved the design of the new four-cent postage stamp. The stamp will contain a bust engraving of Andrew Johnson.

General Crook's report of his campaign against the Apaches in Mexico has been received at the War Department. It recites the facts which led to the pursuit of the Indians, and the support so willingly offered by the Mexican officials. In conclusion Crook says: "The chiefs fairly begged to be taken back to San Carlos. I replied that they were asking a great deal; that I had no power to put them on the reservation, and that I could not close my eyes to the atrocities they had been guilty of. Many of the Americans wanted their band rooted out, and if I took them to San Carlos no doubt a cry would be raised for their blood. They had not only to face the Americans, but the Mexicans also, whose people, they had murdered in so cruel a manner. They could not expect me to fight their battles and palliate their villainous conduct. The chiefs then said, 'We give ourselves up; do with us as you please.' They begged of me to remain where I was for a few days longer, and explained what scarcely needed explanation, that the country was so fearfully rough they could not gather up all their people at once, as they were so much scattered. To this I could not assent, the supply of rations for the command making such a delay impossible. We had by this time 374 Chiricahua Indians, and six Mexican captives to feed, and it was about as much as we could do to get back to our base without danger of starvation. The chiefs then said if we would go along slowly toward the boundary they could send their runners out to warn all those who had not come in, and they would do so, and overtake us; and if not successful in that would move along the mountains until they reached San Carlos. I assented to their sending after the remainder of their people still hiding in the mountains, but refused to give them any written passes, telling them if they could not catch up with our troops they must take their chances of being killed by the Mexicans or Americans they might encounter.

Let the Apaches see he has something to gain by proper behavior, and something to lose by not falling in with the new order of things. Vengeance is just as much to be deprecated as silly sentimentalism. To attempt to punish one or a dozen tribes for deeds for which all were equally guilty would be a gross act of tyranny, while to attempt to punish all after they had surrendered in good faith, would be not only unjust, but would involve us in war with a small but desperate handful of men who would then fight with the recklessness of buccaneers under the black flag. The chief is no more guilty than every member of his band, since he has often less influence than an individual member, being merely their mouthpiece or spokesman. To punish individuals, no particular crime would be done were it possible to get evidence; but from the nature of things this is impossible. The Chiricahuas will present no difficulty whatever in the work of subduing them to peaceable restraint and good discipline. They were not deprived of their arms for the best of reasons; it is not advisable to let an Indian think you are afraid of him, even when fully armed. Show him that at his best he is powerless in your hands, and he will become your best friend and cheerfully obey all he may be instructed to do. It is unfair, too, to deprive him of the means protecting his home and property against white scoundrels who, armed to the teeth, infest the border and would consider nothing

so worthy of their prowess as to plunder homes or other property of unarmed Indians just beginning to plant or raise stock. So long as white horse and cattle thieves roam the country, so long should the Indians at San Carlos be allowed to carry arms for their own protection. Further, it is not practicable to disarm the Indians. Their arms can never be taken from them unless they are taken prisoners with their arms in their hands while engaged in fighting by sudden surprise or disabling wounds. When Indians first surrender or come upon the reservation they anticipate being disarmed and make their arrangements in advance, concealing most of their best weapons, delivering up only the surplus and unserviceable. The disarming of Indians has in almost every instance on record been a farcical failure. I may add, that the fact that the Indians left behind have not come in is a matter of no significance. The Indians have no value of time. Members of the band who came into San Carlos in May last were 67 days in making the journey, though they had forty or fifty miles less distance to travel than those whom I left in the Sierra Madre."

(Signed.) GEO. CROOK,

Brig. Genl. Commanding.

SAN CARLOS, Arizona, 3.—A son of Dan Jose Morit of San Juan, New Mexico, stolen two years ago by Apaches, was delivered up today by Chief Nana. The boy was afraid of his father in the presence of the Indians, but the moment after rushed into his arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Fire this morning on Post Street, destroyed almost the entire block of thirty buildings; among them was the Winter Garden Theatre and Druid's Hall; losses estimated at \$300,000. Insurance believed less than half.

CHICAGO, 4.—Journal's Omaha (Neb.) special: The train conveying President Arthur and party to the Yellowstone passed at 4 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Kearney at 11.20. It is scheduled to reach North Platte at 2.30 p.m.

Cheyenne, 4.—The President's train arrived at Omaha at 4 o'clock this morning, stopping only long enough to drop the locomotive and equipment of the Northwestern Railroad and take on that of the Union Pacific. General Superintendent Nichols was in charge of the train up to this point, and we are making a short delay here in order that the President may see the people. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock we reached the Iowa line, and the President appeared on the rear platform at all the principal cities and towns through which we passed, in answer to loud calls that were made by the people, who had assembled in large crowds at different points, and frequent comments were made by all the party on the wonderful agricultural wealth of Iowa, and its prosperous condition. Owing to the early hour in the morning at which the train passed through Omaha, the President was obliged to decline a reception there, as it could not be arranged for him to stop a longer time in the day without a disarrangement of the programme that has been made for his journey. The trip from Omaha to this point (Cheyenne) gave an opportunity to see the rich valley of the Platte at the most auspicious season of the year, and expressions of delight and surprise were heard from all when informed that to transport the crops of this section this year would test the fullest capacity of the railroads. The gradual ascent from the Missouri River into a more rarified atmosphere and delightfully moderate temperature are already having a beneficial effect upon the entire party, and all are in the best of health.

Omaha, 4.—The special train conveying President Arthur and party en route to Yellowstone National Park passed through Omaha at 4 o'clock this morning. It was pulled out of Omaha by engine 73, the same which pulled Gen. Grant's train into Omaha on his return from the trip around the world. The running time of the train is 50 miles an hour. They will reach Green River on Sunday night, and on Monday morning will leave that point in wagons for Fort Washakie, 150 miles distant.

Green River, Wyo., 5.—On the arrival of the President's train at Cheyenne, at nine o'clock last night, a large number of people were at the station, and during the short time we stopped there the President, Secretary Lincoln and Senator Vest made a few remarks and were intro-

duced to the officials of the Territory.

At 9.30 the train moved out from the station under charge of General Supt. Dickinson, of the U. P. road. Eighteen miles west of Cheyenne we passed over the summit of the Black Hills of Wyoming, the highest point on the U. P. road, and where has recently been finished a monument to Oakes Ames, one of the original projectors of the road. The train arrived at Green River, Wyo., at 10.30 to-day (Sunday) and in consequence of the prearranged plan to spend Sunday at this point, we have remained quietly on the train all day. To-morrow morning at 7 o'clock we take the spring wagons for Washakie and will encamp to-morrow night on the Sweetwater 100 miles north of this point. The next day we will drive into Fort Washakie 55 miles. There are three of these spring wagons. The President, Secretary Lincoln and General Sheridan will ride in number one; Senator Vest, Judge Rollins, and Gen. Stager in number two; Gov. Crosby, Mr. Geo. Vest, Surgeon Forward and your representative in number three. We expect to make about 10 miles an hour over a fine natural road and to reach Washakie about 3 p.m. August 7th. As there is no telegraph station this side of Washakie you will not hear again from me until after reaching that point.

WHEELING, W. Va., 5.—There is great excitement at St. Clairsville, Tyler County, on the Ohio River railroad. Negroes and Italians were working together blasting; the negroes put in a blast and being notified of the danger ran to a safe distance. The Italians ran only a short distance and two Italians were killed. The Italians pursued the negroes with revolvers, picks and dirks. The negroes drew razors. Further trouble is feared.

CHICAGO, 5.—It is now definitely known, on the admission of its officials, that the operators employed by the Chicago & Alton road, presented a bill of grievances to the Company, Saturday, noon, demanding ten per cent. increase, extra pay for Sunday work and release from sending commercial messages during the pending strike. Officials of the Company say they are prepared for a strike and will make no response whatever to the demand. In that event the men will be called out Monday noon. The Wabash officials neither admit nor deny presentation of a similar bill of grievances to the management of that Company, but the general belief is that a strike will be ordered on that road also at the same time.

VICTORIA, B. C., 5.—The steamer *Eureka*, arrived this morning from the north, brings news of a horrible tragedy at the Dakan mines, near Harrisburg, Alaska. Two whiskey sellers, Rennie and Martin, got drunk and unconsciously exchanged cabins. During the night the Indians broke into Martin's cabin, where Rennie was sleeping, and stole a bottle of whiskey. As soon as the fact was discovered both men started after the Indians, and in the fight which ensued with them Rennie was killed. The citizens, in force, arrested three Indians, confining them in the guard house. During a temporary absence of the guard the Indians procured a pistol and shooting the guard on his return fled. The firing awoke Major Givens, formerly of the United States Army and he rushed to the rescue and was shot down. The wounded Indian took an axe and hacked his head to pieces. The three Indians then attempted to make good their escape but a number of miners who had reached the scene shot one of them down and arrested the second. The third escaped. The infuriated citizens constituted themselves a jury and hung the captured Indian. The next day Colonel Barry ordered the chiefs to produce the third one who had escaped. He was quickly delivered up and promptly hanged.

RENO, Nev., 6.—A temporary bridge replacing the burned one, between Verdi and Truckee, on the Central Pacific, was completed this morning. Trains are now crossing.

CHICAGO, 6.—Up to 1 o'clock p.m. no telegraph operators on the railroads out of this city had quit their keys. At the general offices of the Chicago & Alton, the statement was made that none of their employees had left up to that hour, and the same was true of all other roads having their headquarters in this city. The officials of all the lines have apparently guarded against the emergency and have arranged to run all trains by printed time tables in case the number of men going

out should make this necessary. So that there will be no delay on running trains.

# FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—Three bills are found against the prisoners at Liverpool concerned in the dynamite plot.

The *Daily News* Capetown special says O'Donnell, murderer of Carey, is an American citizen and a native of Ohio.

King Humbert visited the hospital in Naples yesterday and spoke separately to all the sufferers. A man with four children, a man aged 80 years, and two youths were exhumed alive at Ischia yesterday. It is ascertained that several refugees from Alexandria lost their lives at Casamicciola.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports two German artists killed in the disaster. Some papers estimate that 8,000 persons perished on the island.

Cholera at Bombay is declared epidemic, there were ten deaths from cholera at that place during the week ending last Friday.

Deaths from cholera at Cairo in 12 hours ended at 8 p.m. Thursday numbered 80.

Dublin, 2.—Letters that have been received in Dublin from Philadelphia state that Matley, an important witness in the trials of the Phoenix Park murders, was murdered a fortnight ago. The report caused great excitement here, but the truth of it is generally doubted.

[Note.—Nothing is known in Philadelphia of any one bearing the name referred to in the above dispatch.]

Paris, 2.—The Chamber of Deputies approved the convention with the railway companies and the session of the Chambers closed.

Brussels, 1.—The trial of Canon Bernard for embezzling church funds is begun.

Naples, 2.—Several persons have been arrested in Ischia for plundering corpses.

St. Petersburg, 2.—The *Vedornesti* newspaper says serious designs to incite a revolt in Poland have been discovered. It hopes the appointment of Gen. Gourko as governor-general of Warsaw will frustrate the plans.

Cairo, 2.—There were 387 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Wednesday, including 273 here; three among the British troops. Twelve English doctors arrived at Alexandria to-day on their way to Cairo.

BERLIN, 3.—The loss by fire on Kopnick Strasse on Tuesday night is estimated at 1,575,000 marks.

LONDON, 3.—The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of consternation in Parliament. The informers' death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression on the part of government. The policy of terrorism has received a check owing to the inability of the authorities to protect their agents. No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of government to secure the informer's safety and it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors all over Ireland. The news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicing, which adds to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster.

LONDON, 3.—The *Daily News* asserts that the total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt so far, has been 16,000. It says the disease is now less virulent. Of ten men attacked among the British troops, an average of six survived.

Naples, 3.—Seven Englishmen were killed by the earthquake at Ischia. It has been ascertained that the Miss Van Allen, who is mentioned as among the injured by the disaster, is a resident of San Francisco.

LONDON, 3.—The trial of 10 Jews at Nyirgyhaza, Hungary, charged with murdering Esther Sallymosick, a Christian girl, in the synagogue of Tysa Esslar, in order to procure her blood to mix in the Passover bread, has been concluded. A verdict of not guilty has been returned. Ex-Empress Eugenie has gone to Paris.

Orders are issued to thoroughly disinfect cargoes of rags arriving at British ports from Egypt. Sir Charles Dilke, president of the Local Government Board, in presenting in the House of Commons yesterday the Government bill providing for the centralization of hospital management in the event of an outbreak of cholera in London, said the general health of the country is very satisfactory, although there was a large mortality in London from diarrhoea. Unusual

precaution he said would be necessary to guard against cholera until the expiration of six weeks, when it is believed the danger will have passed.

A dispatch from Paris says it is rumored that plots to restore the monarchy have been discovered. Newspapers in France that profess to give details of the plot say 25,000 muskets for a popular rising are ordered and an attempt was made to tamper with the army. They also state three of the conspirators are arrested.

A box of dynamite, to which a lighted fuse was attached, was discovered in a large linen factory at Cupar, Fife, Scotland. The fuse was extinguished before it reached the explosive. The attempt made to blow up the factory is attributed to Fenianism. Great excitement was caused by the affair, and police are searching for the person who placed the box where it was found.

The *Standard* says it has reason to believe De Lesseps has expressed a readiness to reopen negotiations with England in regard to the Suez Canal Scheme, and that he is disposed to agree to more liberal terms than he was formerly.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong Kong says negotiations between France and China in regard to Tonquin are at a standstill. The general opinion is that the aggressive policy assumed by Challemei Lacour and the appointment of Bart as French Minister to China were unfortunate circumstances, and that a peaceful solution of the difficulty is impossible. The Chinese consider that the French are determined upon the annexation of Anam, and they desire to quarrel with China. The French will be unable to operate until November. The unhealthy season is affecting the young men among the French troops, and the hospitals are inadequate to accommodate the sick. A council of war was held on the 27th ult., and a river attack on Sontoy planned. Admiral Mayer, with three vessels, will shortly proceed to Canton, where he will make a demonstration. Severe military censorship is maintained at Hanoi.

In the Commons, this afternoon, Dodson stated that although there had been no foot or mouth disease in America for the last four months, pleuro-pneumonia existed in the Eastern States. The government, he said, is unable under the act of 1873 to discriminate in favor of the Western States.

The steamer *Parthian* has arrived at Melbourne from Adelaide. Kavanaugh, Joseph Hanlon, and Joseph Smith, informers in the trials of the Phoenix Park murders, who were on board, were identified, and prohibited from landing. There were seven other passengers on the *Parthian*, suspected of having been witnesses for the Government in these trials but were not identified.

Deaths from cholera in Egypt, Thursday, 7,021, including 186 at Cairo.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, instructed the British Minister to Morocco to make an earnest appeal to the Sultan of Morocco to consider whether it is not time to place his empire on a level with other civilized powers by abolishing slavery.

Four persons were rescued alive from the ruins of Ischia on Friday. Another shock was felt that afternoon. The alarm had previously been raised, and the people had fled to the open country. Returning, they found their dwellings plundered. Twelve robbers were arrested.

A dinner was given to-night in honor of Dr. Norvin Green, by the chairman and directors of the Eastern Telegraph and the Eastern Extension Telephone Companies at the Star and Garter, Richmond, by Mr. John Pender. The usual toasts were proposed.

Dublin, 3.—It is stated that the informers (Kavanaugh, Jos. Hanlon and Jos. Smith) were prevented from landing at Melbourne, because a plot to murder them had been discovered. Certain telegrams about them were recently sent to Irish residents of Melbourne.

MADRID, 6.—An outbreak among the Spanish troops is reported near Portugal. It occurred in the City of Badajoz, capital of the province of the same name. The garrison of the town, numbering seven hundred, pronounced for a republic, the constitution of 1869 and Ruizvillla for president, the people fraternizing. Several regiments of soldiers have been dispatched to Badajoz to suppress the uprising.

LONDON, 6.—To-day is the regular bank holiday and all the exchanges are closed.