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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## AMERICAN ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury called for the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans mint, for inefficiency.

Dr. A. P. King and wife, of London, Ohio, were drowned in Chautauque lake by the capsizing of a sailboat in a squall.

John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Tug Wilson, England's champion, had a bout with boxing gloves in the Madison Square Garden, New York, Wilson having made the voyage expressly to try conclusions with the American champion. After four rounds, during which Sullivan knocked him down twice, Wilson was defeated by a knockout.

A number of the striking employees of the Pittsburgh iron mills have accepted situations from a Colorado firm at an advance on the scale demanded by the Amalgamated Association.

Miss Fanny Parson, a sister of the Irish leader, died suddenly at Rostown, N. Y., from paralysis of the heart. She had been managing her grandfather's farm.

West.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Nina Edwards, on Sunday evening, July 16. Mrs. Lincoln, as is well known, has been for a long time in very poor health, but recently she had grown rapidly better, and on Saturday, July 15, she suffered a paralytic stroke, from which she never rallied, but lay in a comatose state until she died. She was 64 years old. Secretary of War Lincoln is her only surviving child.

Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, dropped dead on the street in St. Louis after a debauch during over six weeks. He was engaged to accompany Nilsson on her American tour this fall.

Blaine's coal and iron syndicate, representing \$750,000 of capital, has purchased the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo road.

Reports of yellow fever in the South are being put in circulation by unscrupulous speculators.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Ill. Her remains were in the crypt of the Lincoln monument by the side of her husband. The funeral services were simple and impressive. It was the special privilege of Mrs. Lincoln that she should be buried in the crypt of the Lincoln monument.

A band of White Mountain Apaches attacked a train about forty miles from San Carlos, killed one driver and ran off fifty head of cattle.

South.

Life in Texas: In Orange county John Goodwin killed W. Windham's dog. Windham followed Goodwin and his brother-in-law, Moran, with a shot-gun. He shot and killed both, but was himself wounded and died in an hour. Near Whiteboro two farmers, Johnson and Leach, quarreled. Leach was fatally cut and Johnson killed. The quarrel was on the farm where it occurred.

Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer John Wilson in the Atchafalaya river, in Louisiana.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Swain, the Judge Advocate General, in a report to the Secretary of War on the petition for the release of Sergeant Martin, holds that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular.

The annual report of the breadstuffs for the year shows a serious falling off in exports, the figures for 1881 being \$265,000,000, against \$176,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Mrs. Scoville has filed notice with the Probate Court of Washington that she will avail for the bones of Garfield, the assassin.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

Mrs. Polly McBride has been chosen as one of the delegates to the Illinois Greenback Convention from Peoria county.

The negotiations looking to a compromise between the Cameron and Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have resulted in failure. At a meeting in Philadelphia of the Cameron Executive Committee it was decided to reject the proposition of the Independent.

The withdrawal of both tickets and the pledge of all the candidates not to accept a nomination from the new convention.

The Greenbackers of New York held a convention, lasting two days, at Albany. Ephraim Howe was nominated for Governor and James Allen for Lieutenant Governor. The platform reads the ground taken at the Chicago Convention in 1880; denounces the contract system of prison labor as an outrage on civilization; demands that all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of what is required for their personal use or for the transaction of their business should be taxed so as to render its ownership valueless; proclaims in favor of civil-service reform, and protests against monopoly of money, transportation, land and labor.

The Texas Democratic Convention nominated John Ireland for Governor. Gov. Roberts, who has already served two terms, forbade his name being placed before the convention.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, a special agent of the Treasury Department in the New York Custom House, was convicted recently of receiving money paid to him as assessments by Federal employees to be used for political purposes. His counsel moved before the United States Circuit Court, in which the conviction was had, for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. The court decided last week that the law prohibiting political assessments was constitutional. On the other point, the court was also adverse to the accused, and the motion for a stay and for a new trial was therefore denied.

Alexander H. Stephens was nominated for Governor by the Georgia Democracy, who, in the platform, entered a protest against armed raids by internal-revenue officers.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was presided over by the Hon. George H. Pendleton. The Hon. John W. Oakes was nominated for Supreme Judge, and J. W. Newman, of Portsmouth, for Secretary of State. John C. Thompson was defeated for member of the State Central Committee, but was Chairman chosen of the Executive Committee.

## MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Wallace Ross has accepted Hanlan's challenge to row the latter five miles during as many consecutive days for \$1,000 each.

Twenty persons were killed and ten wounded by rain and falling walls during the services at Buenos Ayres in honor of Garibaldi.

The Northern Pacific railway syndicate has concluded negotiations with two of the largest banks in Germany for the sale of \$3,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

John Bright could not approve of the bombardment of Alexandria, and as a consequence resigned his post as a member of the British Cabinet.

A district Governor in Austria, while recruiting with a company of twenty-five soldiers, was surprised by an insurgent chief, who massacred the entire party.

Heavy and almost incessant rains are threatening to destroy the grain and potato crops of Ireland, which, until recently, gave flattering promise of great plenty. England and Scotland are likewise troubled of late by too much rain.

The corpse of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which was some months ago stolen from the family vault in Abbotsleigh, was found, a few days ago, in the grounds of the estate. A servant has been arrested for connection with the theft.

The city of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, has been devastated by a fire that raged seven hours. Smyrna is the most famous commercial city of the Levant, and has a population of 150,000. It is wretchedly built of wood, and is exceedingly filthy and unsanitary.

The Russian Civil, Philipoff, charged with leniency to nihilist prisoners under his charge, has been degraded and exiled to Siberia.

Crops in the northwestern section of Ireland are in a deplorable condition.

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The advisory trunk-line commission, comprising Messrs. Thurman, Washburne and Coolidge, report that no evidence has been offered that existing differential rates are unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of any of the seaboard cities, and the commission can give no advice.

The commission also report that the operation inequity or force trade in an unnatural direction. The recommendation is made that the roads should keep and submit to each other accurate statistics in regard to their business, and that no seaboard city should be subjected to unfair charges or arbitrary regulations.

Four mills and four factories at Fairfield, Mo., valued at \$100,000, were reduced to ashes.

John F. Walsh was executed in the jail at Brooklyn for the murder of Barbara Greenleaf. The knot slipped around the back of his neck and he died from strangulation.

Official Reynolds, of New York, saved the lives of three women and eight children in a blazing tenement in Washington street, where they were cut off by holding onto a window and watching them as they dropped.

Bradlaugh and three others connected with the publication of the "Illustrated London," committed for trial for publishing blasphemous libels.

Destructive floods are reported in Bohemia. Many people were drowned.

A planing mill and a railway supply store, on Cass avenue, St. Louis, were burned, causing a loss of \$125,000.

The crops in Bohemia have been nearly destroyed by rain, and no less than forty-seven lives have been lost in the storms.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate, on the 15th, on a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action on the payment of a double pension to Gen. A. R. Burritt, but no action was taken.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the declarations of Dulver and Johnston, and that was for the time being.

The Pension Appropriation bill, covering \$100,000,000, was taken up. An amendment for an annual bill was rejected, and the bill was passed. The Senate insisted upon its amendment, and the conference committee was appointed.

In the House Mr. Cannon reported the disagreement of the conference committee on legislative appropriation, and the conference were resuspended and instructed to insist on their amendments.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform consider the inequalities of salaries in Federal employments, and another that the President be requested to furnish information in regard to the salaries of all Federal employes.

The Committee on the whole on the Senate amendments to the bill in restoring order, and were specially favored by Germany, neither receiving instructions from their Governments.

The identical note presented by the powers to the Porte Turkey is urged to dispatch an expedition to Egypt to occupy the country three months, and to be extended upon the demand of the Khedive, and no European Commission to accompany the Turkish troops.

Admiral Seymour issued a manifesto at Alexandria, on July 17, announcing that he had undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order in Egypt.

Some improvements were noted in the aspect of Alexandria. The ruins had been cleared away, and the streets were being repaired.

The fire had been extinguished, and the city was being rebuilt. The British and French troops were being withdrawn, and the city was being restored to its former state.

The situation at Alexandria was practically unchanged on the 14th. Order was being gradually restored, and the city was being rebuilt.

A petition of the Gleaners' guild, asking an allowance of \$5 per year, was presented in the Senate July 18, and referred. By a vote of 39 to 20, an executive session was then held, during which a long debate occurred over the granting of the petition.

At the close of the session, Mr. Sherman called the roll, and the session was adjourned.

for the expenses of the Government by extending the provisions of the joint resolution of June 30. The Committee on Elections made reports on the Virginia and Maine elections, and on the election of Cabell and Reed, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. McKim called up the measure as a temporary expedient, and the House proceeded to vote, all but one Democrat declining to answer the roll, showing fifteen less than a quorum.

The doors were closed, and several roll calls took place, a quorum being obtained at 5 p. m. Mr. West opened the discussion in behalf of Smalls, when an adjournment was taken.

Resolutions adopted by the Fifth Army Corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done Fitz John Porter, were presented to the Senate July 19, by Mr. Russell. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to modify the Chinese law as to permit them to pass through the country without special license.

It was laid aside without action, and the bill was taken up. Mr. Williams denounced the measure as a temporary expedient, and the House proceeded to vote, all but one Democrat declining to answer the roll, showing fifteen less than a quorum.

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be a breach of neutrality. Spain has sent four ironclads to Alexandria. The Governor of Alexandria had returned from a trip to Cairo by way of Port Said. He reports having seen Europeans massacred and their houses pillaged at Damhour and other points.

The second Arab Pasha were seven miles from Alexandria, but he had been ordered by the Porte not to move on the city. His last aim was to divert the waters of the Mahmound canal.

News received from Alexandria from the interior of Egypt confirmed the reported assassinations of Europeans. Numerous massacres occurred in the suburbs of Cairo. Arab Pasha has published a special report of the Alexandria bombardment for the natives, alleging that eight ironclads were sunk, two burned, and four captured by the Egyptian troops. He also issued proclamations denouncing the Khedive, and maintaining that he was a traitor, and dependent on the British and the English.

The notables met in Cairo, declared the Khedive to be a traitor, and dependent on the British and the English. They issued a proclamation declaring war with England, and inviting all good Moslems to take up arms. British troops have sailed from India for Egypt. All the French war-ships have left Alexandria. Italy has ordered forward a fleet of ironclads to the Mediterranean.

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## SECOR ROBESON.

## Public Career of the Republican Leader.

Robeson's management of the Navy Department has made the two administrations of Gen. Grant memorable in our history. In unblushing corruption, abuse of power and general rascality there is nothing to compare with it in this country. It was worse and more infamous than even the robber rule of Tweed in New York. Rings of favorite contractors made enormous fortunes at the expense of the Government; millions of dollars were spent on ships which at the end of his eight years in office proved to be in no better condition than they were before.

Mr. Robeson was a poor man when he drew the first installment of his salary of \$8,000 a year as Secretary. Seven years afterward, when a Democratic committee of Congress put him through the fire of investigation, he overhauled his bank account in five different banks, and it was shown that he had in this short space of time deposited the enormous sum of \$467,546.63, or more than eight millions of dollars.

The record shows that this favored speculator made Mr. Robeson a present of a Long Branch cottage without one cent of consideration. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were squandered in foolish experiments testing so-called guns, coal contracts proved to be more valuable than gold mines to their possessors, and alleged shipbuilders made fortunes in repairing and rebuilding vessels which were wrecked in the navy yard.

The more money Robeson obtained to spend on the navy the less navy we had, and it is very probable that if he had remained in office under Hayes, our fleet would not have been even a Captain's gig left in the service when Garfield was inaugurated.

Robeson's record in the Navy Department may be summed up in a very few words. He destroyed more ships of war than any naval commander in the world, from Lord Nelson down, and in seven years of peace created more havoc among the British fleet than the British in the war of 1812, or the Confederates in the late "unpleasantness."

If Robeson had been at the head of the British Admiralty at the close of the war, he would have saved the British fleet from the fate of the Egyptian fleet, and he would have saved the British fleet from the fate of the Egyptian fleet.

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