

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A telegram from Mount MacGregor, of July 21, says: "Colonel Fred Grant has accepted the offer of the City of New York, and the remains of the general will be interred in Central Park. The funeral train will leave Mount MacGregor Tuesday, Aug. 4, stop at Saratoga two hours, and reach Albany in the evening, where the remains will lie in state in the Capitol until noon Wednesday, and then be taken to New York, where they will be placed in the City Hall until Saturday, Aug. 5, when interment will follow in Central Park."

Memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in many cities and towns last Sunday. At Galena, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the General formerly worshipped, and the pew which he used for many years were elaborately draped. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago, at a cost of \$40,000, of which amount Potter Palmer offers to contribute \$5,000. The first profits of Gen. Grant's book will, it is thought, exceed those of any other book ever issued. The publishers estimate that from \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be paid to Mrs. Grant for the first edition, and that she may receive nearly \$500,000 altogether. Rochester (N. Y.) dispatch: "The casket for Gen. Grant's remains was shipped from this city to Saratoga last Sunday. It is an elaborate coffin, and was built from entirely original designs at an expense of over \$1,000. At the solicitation of the public the manufacturers permitted it to be seen at their warehouses by such as desired. It is estimated that 20,000 people visited the spot where it was exhibited, and there were many who shed tears at the sight of the receptacle for the dead hero's remains."—Dr. Douglas has in his possession the following remarkable document, which was written by Gen. Grant in the Doctor's presence on Thursday, July 2.

I ask you not to show this to any one, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. I know to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain; now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of weather toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth the living. I am very thankful for the kind and thoughtful letters, and for the kind and thoughtful substituted, to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I took so much interest. I can not stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances I am the happiest—the most p in I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprang up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions toward me in person from all parts of our country from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of all religions, of Confederates and of national troops alike, of soldier organizations; of mechanical, scientific, religious, and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things. U. S. GRANT. Mount MacGregor, N. Y., July 2, 1885.

WESTERN.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, died at Atlantic City, N. J., after an illness of several months. The Judge was surrounded by his family. Death was caused by a complication of kidney and heart trouble.

The net earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1885, were \$4,557,047, as against \$3,700,727 for the preceding fiscal year.

At Osceola, Neb., five thousand people witnessed the execution of Milton W. Smith, a wife-murderer, who died protesting his innocence.

A preliminary meeting of stockmen who hold Arapahoe and Cheyenne leases was held at St. Louis, to discuss the President's proclamation. They claim that it will be impossible to remove 300,000 to 400,000 head of cattle in forty days, as no lands are open upon which they can be placed.

A band of returning Apache Indians were intercepted near Bilsbee, A. T., and seven of their number killed.

Notwithstanding the fact that July 21, the Mormon fete-day, passed without any disturbance in Utah, it is said the military authorities have received advice which cause a close watch to be kept over the Salt Lake Valley.

At Mound City, Ill., a mob of masked men visited the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and his deputies, and took a prisoner named Joseph Maupin from his cell and hanged him. Maupin shot and killed John Daniels, who had married his daughter a few hours previously, against his wishes.

A band of fifteen men attempted to regain possession of a lot of liquor that had been confiscated under warrants taken out by the Temperance League at What Cheer,

Iowa. The liquor was stored in the basement of the postoffice. Postmaster Beahm and fired at the party, killing John Day.

SOUTHERN.

Kruger Brothers' Oakland Tannery, at Louisville, Ky., was burned, causing a loss of \$40,000.

Indications at present are that the coming cotton crop in Texas will be the most abundant on record.

Peter Stamps, colored, was lynched at Douglasville, Ga., for criminal intimacy with a girl 15 years old.

Dispatches from San Antonio state that there are no hostile Indians in Texas.

A malady known as "charbon" has carried off hundreds of horses, mules, and cattle in Louisiana. The disease is said to have attacked several persons, in one instance with fatal results.

WASHINGTON.

Maj. Heuer, of the corps of engineers, has submitted his report of the progress of work on the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river for the past fiscal year to Gen. Newton, chief of engineers. He says: "One of the interesting facts connected with the improvement is that the full depths and widths of the channels required by law have been maintained throughout the year by Mr. Eads, and that no dredging of any kind has been required on any of this work since February, 1883. No work has been done in the pass or at the head of the passes during the year."

The President has issued a proclamation ordering the cattlemen on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in Indian Territory to remove their herds within forty days.

It is rumored at Washington that Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Bench, will soon retire, and that ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, will be appointed his successor.

Secretary Manning has answered an inquiry from the Federation of Labor Unions regarding the letting of contracts to employers of public labor, stating that the Government is governed solely by the bids, having in view the greatest economy, and beyond this there was no thought of defining the policy of the Government in relation to contracts for public work.

POLITICAL.

The President has appointed the following Presidential Postmasters:

Charles H. Cavanagh, at Waterville, N. Y.; Charles J. Walden, at Fayette, Mo.; William H. Gillespie, at Traer, Iowa; S. McCloud, at Marysville, Ohio; W. H. Norton, at Elkhardt, Ind.; Albert N. Flinn, at Nashua, N. H.; S. H. Hornebeck, at Detroit City, Minn.; V. C. Dix, suspended; David W. Gwynn, at Tallahassee, Fla.; vice William G. Stewart, suspended; John P. Norvell, at Danville, Ill.; vice William R. Jewell, suspended; James W. Lauer, at Evansville, Ind.; vice H. S. Bennett, suspended; Saml. L. Berry, at Winchester, Ill.; vice M. Brennan, suspended; John F. Smith, at Freeport, Ill.; vice S. D. Atkins, suspended; W. V. Van Antwerp, at Jackson, Mich.; vice W. L. Seaton, suspended; Homer Luce, at Hinginsville, Mo.; vice J. W. Endley, suspended; Henry L. Felts, at Bloomington, Ind.; vice J. G. McPheters, suspended; John Talarferro, at Winchester, Ky.; vice A. H. Simpson, suspended; Benj. Long, at Greenville, Ala.; vice J. H. Perdue, suspended; Richard J. Wickham, at Lebanon, Missouri; vice C. M. Wilson, suspended; E. P. Lezel, at Pierce City, Missouri; vice Thomas Carlin, suspended; Andrew J. Hendrick, at La Salle, Ill.; vice D. O. Scohey, suspended; Wm. G. Morris, at Frankfort, Ind.; vice Wm. Hart, suspended; Hermann Freytag, at Angola, Ind.; vice F. McCarter, suspended; Robert M. Roberson, at Tipton, Ind.; vice S. Lowley, suspended; John Neff, at Winchester, Ind.; vice C. E. Ferris, suspended; George R. Reynolds, at Plymouth, Ind.; vice J. G. McPheters, suspended; Elphabet B. Crawford, at Sioux City, Iowa; vice E. R. Kirk, suspended; Sumner B. Chase, at Osage, Iowa; vice F. E. Allerton, suspended; William A. Burke, at Staunton, Va.; vice S. Yost, suspended; James M. Keys, at Richmond Center, Wis.; vice D. G. James, suspended; Joseph K. Bogart, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; vice A. S. Orr, suspended; Miles J. Fitten, at Streator, Ill.; vice F. M. Ryan, suspended; Charles E. Galbreath, at Hannan, Ky.; vice B. B. Webber, suspended; John H. Harvey, at Fairfield, Ill.; vice F. W. Scott, suspended; S. Barclay Radebaugh, at Urbana, Ill.; vice F. M. Wright, suspended; Clinton Rosette, at De Kalb, Ill.; vice J. H. Jackson, suspended; George P. Sanford, at Lansing, Mich.; vice S. D. Bingham, suspended.

The following appointments are also announced from Washington:

Charles Spalding, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Money at Topeka, Kan.; Samuel Thandauer, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Money at Garden City, Kan.; Edward J. Dawne, of Oregon, to be United States Judge for the District of Alaska; M. D. Bull, of Alaska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Alaska; Barton Atkins of New York, to be United States Marshal for the District of Alaska; Arthur H. Keller, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the District of Alabama; Wm. J. Black, of Iowa, to be Agent of the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa; S. H. Henry, to be National Bank Examiner for the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona; Alexander Davezac, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Nantes; to be United States Attorneys: John D. Burnett, for the Southern District of Alabama; Charles B. Hanrey, for the Northern District of Mississippi; George E. Bird, for the District of Maine; and Gilbert H. Barger, of Ohio, to be Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio. To be United States Marshals: William M. Desmond, of the Northern District of Iowa; Reuben B. Pleasants, for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Richard B. Reagan, for the Eastern District of Texas; Charles M. Newlin, for the District of Delaware. To be Internal Revenue Collectors: Daniel J. Welch, for the District of Montana; Jno. C. Henderson, for the District of Idaho; Wm. B. Anderson, for the Thirteenth District of Illinois; Thomas Cooper, for the Eighth District of Illinois. To be Special Agents for the General Land Office: James A. Munday, of Kentucky; Clay Taylor, of Missouri; Col. Henry E. Peyton, of Virginia; J. N. Smith, of Arkansas; Thomas J. Hickman, of Louisiana; and Emmet Seibels, of Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sad tidings of the demise of Gen. Grant, though not unexpected, were received throughout the country with universal manifestations of grief and sympathy. In London flags were placed at half-mast on the American Exchange and American Consulate. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright were much affected on receiving the news. President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Grant at Mount MacGregor: "Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your great affliction. The people of the nation mourn with you, and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort, the depths of the sorrow which is yours alone, and which only the pity of God can heal." Immediately upon receiving the news of the death of the General, the President directed that the flag on

the White House should be placed at half-mast. The lowering of the flag was the first indication that the citizens of Washington had of the death of the distinguished man. A few minutes after the White House flag was placed at half-mast the flags on all the public buildings and on many private ones were placed in like position. A Cabinet meeting was called, and the following proclamation was issued by President Cleveland:

The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, at Mount MacGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to procure him relief.

In making this announcement to the people of the United States the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory masterful of his own destiny, and secured and sustained, who in every station, whether as a soldier or as a Chief Magistrate twice called to power by his fellow-countrymen, tried unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by death, since awarded and gratefully accepted. The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with a painful disease and has watched by his couch of suffering with heartfelt sympathy.

The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth. The great heart of the nation, that followed him when living with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his services to his country, and of the loss occasioned by his death. In testimony of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that all public business shall on the day of the funeral be suspended; and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

The death-bed scene at Mount MacGregor is thus described by an eye-witness: With one last weary opening and closing of the eyes and a little rasp, so faint that it was but a gentle sigh, Gen. Grant expired this morning as peacefully and painlessly as a tired child might drop into a quiet sleep. Death could hardly come to any man in form freer from terror than it came to him. All who were dearest to him were at his side. His hand was last clasped in that of his faithful wife; his daughter looked over her mother's shoulder into his face, and his brow was gently pressed by the hand of his oldest son, Frederick, who through all the painful months of the illness has been so devotedly nursed by her. His last words were: "I am now in the hands of my friends, and I leave them to me more like near personal friends than mere professional attendants, stood a little back from the family group. The devoted Harrison leaned dejectedly by the door.

The little grandchildren, who had not been called and were fast asleep in their beds. It was eight minutes past eight by the clock. It was Dr. Shraley who first spoke after the soul had taken its flight. Seeing the utterance, breath had ceased to come, he bent his head and said: "At last." Dr. Douglas—hazard-worn with anxiety—chokingly murmured: "All is over." There was a silence of several moments, broken occasionally by a subdued sob, as the family bent their heads with handkerchiefs to their eyes. There were no excessive demonstrations of grief. The event had been so long hanging over the heads of all as inevitable that its advent was calmly received. The one who seemed the most pained, man's long agony could wish to see it hopelessly prolonged. Of all, none was calmer than Mrs. Grant, though it was feared she would be most prostrated. She wept but little, and soon raised her head and walked quietly, escorted by Dr. Newman, to the sofa. Then the physicians and the family crept one by one from the room, and the end of Grant's brave struggle for life had indeed come at last. The General's death was witnessed by his physicians, by his family, and by his friends. When he died he weighed much less than one hundred pounds—a mere skeleton. The moments he was conscious during this last relapse he had been near his end, but he did not fear it in the least. He had not, in fact, from the first, shown any dread of death, his only apprehension being that the end would be accompanied by extreme pain. His doctor assured him that he should suffer, and thereby took measure that he did not. His dissolution was absolutely painless. From midnight until the moment of his death he never made a motion, except in opening his eyes and in now and then faintly stirring his lips, when moisture was applied to them.

The Associated Press reporter at Mount MacGregor telegraphs an interesting chat he had with Dr. Douglas the day after Gen. Grant's death. "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with Gen. Grant on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16. During the afternoon of that day the General wrote this," and Dr. Douglas drew from his pocket several slips written by the General, and read what the General had written, which was as follows: I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and fall in the condition I am in. I do not think I can, but I may. Except that I do not rather strength, I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore. But I am feeling in the inability to move around in any other way, or rather in the lack of desire to try to move. When he had read that, Dr. Douglas said that he turned to the General and tried to cheer him by telling him of the apparent improved condition of his throat and neck, to which in reply the General again wrote: After all that, however, the disease is still there, and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious of course to my family, and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up, and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me, after being apparently much longer than since. My work has been done, and I have written much, and I did it all over from the crossing of the James River, in 1864, to Appomattox, in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages, I should think. There is nothing more to do, and therefore I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment.

It is now considered probable that the administration will decide to throw open the Oklahoma territory to white settlers.

FOREIGN.

Prince Bismarck is credited with the suggestion that Zulfiar Pass, now a bone of contention between England and Russia, be made neutral.

A terrible storm is reported as having taken place at Torre Casatani, Italy, in which thirteen persons were killed and twenty-two injured by lightning.

So many incendiary fires, all carefully planned, have occurred of late in Russian towns that it is considered the Nihilists have adopted a new scheme for terrorizing the Government.

At London two hundred members of the House of Commons attended the banquet to Earl Spencer, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Speeches were made by the Marquis of Hartington, who presided, Mr. John Bright, Earl Spencer, and others.

Michael Davitt declines to become a candidate for Parliament on the ground that he cannot in return for the punishment the Government inflicted on him by a sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude, swear allegiance to the Queen. He denies that he has written to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain offering to assist him in a Radical stumping tour of Ireland.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The number of deaths in Chicago last week was 386, as compared with 387 for the corresponding week in 1884.

Ex-Secretary William Windom has been elected President of the Erie Ship Canal Company.

From statistics in the possession of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association he concludes that pig-iron manufacturers, especially the Western enormous makers, have been making too much pig-iron during the first half of the present year.

The Belgian Senate has adopted a bill imposing a surtax on sugar.

The Chinese Ambassador to Paris has been received by President Grevy with military honors.

Appalling news comes from Spain. The largest number of cholera cases occur in Saragossa. Many bodies remain unburied, and the majority of the inhabitants have fled, those remaining being unable to attend to the sick.

The Salvation Army had a grand parade in London, the object being to influence Parliament to pass the criminal amendment act increasing the age of consent in girls from 13 to 15 years. The army marched to the House of Commons and presented a petition signed by 500,000 persons praying for the immediate reform of the English criminal laws relating to the corrupting of girls.

News of a fight between four Americans, one Mexican, and a band of hostile Indians, is telegraphed from Tombstone, Arizona. The fight occurred twenty miles south of the Arizona line, near Canania Copper Camp, the mines of which are owned by an Eastern company. Two of the white men and three of the Indians were killed. Fifty Indians, pursued by Mexicans, passed near Casito, Arizona. It is believed that Geronimo and his band are making for the mountains, but are being pushed closely by American troops.

As a mark of respect for the late Gen. Grant, military bands throughout England refrained from playing the usual Sunday selections last Sabbath, but played dead marches instead.

The London Daily Telegraph, in an editorial referring to Gen. Grant's anxiety to finish his book, says: "There is something of Walter Scott's heroic grappling with financial ruin in this last act of the deceased warrior's life, which ought to be remembered in his favor, along with his other great claims to English respect and admiration, when the service in Westminster Abbey is held."

A New York telegram of July 28 says: "Col. Fred Grant, Jesse Grant, Mayor Grace, and Gen. Perry, as the representative of Gen. Hancock, met in conference at the City Hall in New York, and afterward visited Central Park to view the proposed sites for Gen. Grant's sepulchre. The New York Legislature has been invited to meet at Albany Aug. 4, to take action respecting Gen. Grant's death. There is much feeling against the proposed interring of the dead hero in Central Park. From all classes, except perhaps the less thoughtful of the people of New York, who seem willing to have the great General's grave in their leading park as an additional attraction to a public show, come the same expressions of a belief that some other point should be chosen." A Philadelphia dispatch, says: "The uprising all over the country which has been caused by the selection of Central Park as the resting-place for Gen. Grant finds considerable vent in this city, where resides the dead hero's most intimate friend, Mr. George W. Childs, who is in constant receipt of letters and telegrams from public and private citizens voicing their disappointment at the course proposed. Though no appeal can be made to the family, Mr. Childs and the other friends of the ex-President in Philadelphia are decided in their convictions that the remains belong to the nation and should repose in one of the national burying grounds, like Washington or West Point."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
RAVENS	.....	\$3.00 @ 6.50
HOGS	.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.98 @ 1.00
No. 2 Red	.....	.99 @ .99½
CORN—No. 2	.....	.51 @ .53
OATS—White	.....	.39 @ .44
PORK—New Mess.	.....	11.50 @ 13.00
LARD	.....	.06½ @ .07
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.25	@ 5.75
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	.....	4.25 @ 4.75
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	4.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@ .88
OATS—No. 2	.46	@ .47
RYE—No. 1	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2	.28	@ .29
BARLEY—No. 3	.45	@ .48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	@ .18
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08½	@ .09
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .11½
POTATOES—New, per brl.	1.00	@ 1.25
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@ 10.25
LARD	6.50	@ 6.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 3	.59	@ .60
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@ 10.25
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ 1.00
CORN—Mixed	.43	@ .44
OATS—Mixed	.31	@ .33
RYE	.62	@ .63
HAY—Timothy	11.00	@ 11.00
PORK—Mess.	10.25	@ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.90	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.60	@ .62
PORK—Mess.	10.50	@ 11.00
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@ .97
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .38
PORK—New Mess.	11.00	@ 11.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .32
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.50
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00

FIGHTING IN EARNST.

Bloody Engagement Between Government Forces and Revolutionists in Colombia.

Admiral Jonett has sent to the Navy Department at Washington from Savannah a report of the condition of affairs in the United States of Colombia. He makes mention of a recent battle between the Government forces and the revolutionists in which 1,000 men were said to have been killed. The Admiral says: "The Government troops, numbering about 4,000, have advanced from Cartagena to Calumar, on the banks of the Magdalena River, where they are strongly entrenched. Calumar is sixty-six miles above Barranquilla. In addition to this land force, the Government has now an efficient steamer called the Camar, which is armed as a vessel of war and is ready to patrol the coast or to perform any naval service which may be required of her.

"The revolutionary forces number only 2,500 men, but the Revolutionists hold a number of large river steamers and are therefore able to move about freely on the Magdalena River, while the Government forces, having but two small steamers, are obliged to move by land, and are therefore much impeded.

"June 10 Gen. Camargo, a very prominent Colombian politician and leader, arrived at this port in an English steamer, and, upon landing, immediately assumed command of the revolutionary army. The arrival of Gen. Camargo, who is a violent Liberal, effectually defeated the efforts to secure peace by treaty, although there is no doubt but that these efforts would have been successful if he had remained away a while longer. Gen. Camargo attacked a force of about 1,500 men with his whole army, and, although he claims to have won the battle, admits he suffered a severe loss, which includes seven of his best Generals. It is reported each side lost about 500 men.

"The revolutionists clearly intend to confine their operations to the Magdalena River and the interior. This, together with the fact that the Government has now a steamer vessel of war on the coast, insures the Isthmus and vessels on the high seas against any chance of disturbance by the revolutionists.

"All reports from the Isthmus of Panama indicate that political matters remain settled, and that peace and good order prevail there. There is, however, an alarming epidemic of yellow fever prevailing at Aspinwall and all over the Isthmus.

Admiral Jonett says the crews of all the vessels of the squadron that have remained are much debilitated by their long stay in the tropics and the unavoidable confinement on board ship and deprivation of recreation.

HIS OWN EXECUTIONER.

John Gaunt, a Jersey Wife-Murderer, Relieves the Hangman of a Trap-Springing Job.

[New York special.] John Gaunt, who stabbed his wife to death on Saturday morning, committed suicide to-day in the Jersey City Jail. When committed to the jail he seemed to be as unconcerned as any of the ordinary prisoners, and he had the free use of the corridors. On Sunday he ate his meals with apparent relish. He did not seem to appreciate the enormity of his crime, and, as he appeared to be in a good frame of mind, the jail officials gave him no special attention. In the evening, after having read a newspaper, Gaunt closed the door of his cell, and at 8 o'clock, when the night watchman locked him up, he threw himself on his cot. At 2 o'clock, in making his rounds, the watchman looked into Gaunt's cell. The prisoner was stretched on his cot and appeared to be sleeping. When the cell was opened this morning Gaunt's body was found suspended from the ceiling and life was extinct.

The murderer had evidently planned the suicide with much deliberation. The cot on which he slept is suspended from the ceiling by a heavy chain. A short rope runs transversely across the cot for the support of the mattress. After untying this rope Gaunt unrolled enough of it to make a slender rope about five feet long. He then fastened the end of it to the chain near the ceiling, and made a running noose on the other end, which he placed around his neck, with his head under his left ear. He then must have thrown all his weight on the rope, and thus strangled himself. One foot touched the floor.

IMMIGRATION.

Marked Decrease in the Number of Immigrants Arriving in the United States.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington reports that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was 387,821, being 122,013 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year, and 401,171 less than during the year ended June 30, 1882, the year of the great immigration.

During the month of June, 1885, there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco 55,778 passengers, of whom 45,382 were immigrants, 6,952 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,444 aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

The number of immigrants arrived in the above-named customs districts from the principal foreign countries during the months of June 1885 and 1884, were as follows:

Countries.	1885.	1884.
England and Wales	4,327	6,104
Ireland	4,938	9,700
Scotland	1,305	1,144
Australia	1,303	1,408
Germany	13,091	15,086
Italy	1,808	1,949
Norway	2,525	2,061
Sweden	3,403	4,442
Dominion of Canada	2,702	5,536
All other countries	7,973	7,529
Total	45,382	55,028

The arrivals of immigrants in the customs districts above specified comprise about 97 per cent. of the immigration into the entire country.

SPLINTERS.

THE Rothschilds have loaned Egypt \$1,250,000 until September.

THE Masons of Cleveland are erecting a temple at a cost of \$100,000.