THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JULY 29, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s 112¾; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 2d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were again very quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning. The variations were small and generally in the wrong direction to suit sellers. Savage sold down to $1, and over 1,000 shares changed hands.

George A. Armstrong has been arrested in Los Angeles county on a charge of sending obscene literature through the postoffice.

The Los Angeles authorities are wrestling with the Chinese question.

The United States schooner Freda left Mare Island yesterday, under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, for Socorro Island, to rescue the castaways of the wrecked ship Mathilde.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men is in session at Stockton.

The preliminary examination of E. F. Schroder, who killed Dr. Lefevre, began at Oakland yesterday morning. The funeral of the victim of the tragedy took place in the afternoon and was attended by an immense crowd.

The Ventura county Democrats held their County Convention at San Buenaventura yesterday.

Henry Morgan was severely injured by Pima Indians Monday evening on the Gila river, Arizona.

Further particulars of the recent tragedy in Lane county, Or., are given this morning.

Captain James H. Stanley, who was bitten by his own dog five weeks ago, died of hydrophobia at Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday.

J. R. Waddle has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Missouri District.

The Grand Army of the Republic is holding its semi-annual encampment at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Southern political leaders appear to be manipulating the census returns of that region to suit themselves.

Yesterday was Tanner's thirty-first fast day.

The Creeks and Cherokees are having trouble among themselves in Indian Territory.

Thomas Delana, who was stabbed by Minnie Dixon at Chicago, died yesterday.

Fire at Quincy, Ill.

Isaac Carr, awaiting trial for murder, was found dead in his cell at Providence, R. I., yesterday.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists hold their State Convention at Worcester September 8th.

The new Australian Parliament has adopted a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

Details of the death of the Prince Imperial are given this morning.

A serious reverse has been sustained by the British troops in Afghanistan.

The dory Little Western has arrived at Cowes, England.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester September 15th.

John Gibbons accidentally shot and killed himself at Milton, Calaveras county, last night.

A boat containing two dead men washed ashore on the Oregon coast Tuesday.

The Ohio Greenbackers have nominated a full State ticket.

THE MAINE FUSION.

Whatever effects the fusion between the Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine may have upon the politics of that State, it must certainly operate as a warning and example to the rest of the country. It serves to show how utterly false and spurious are the pretenses of the National Democracy on behalf of an honest currency. In Maine, as everywhere, the Democrats are ready to fling their avowed convictions to the wind for the sake of office. There is no faction so obscure or ridiculous, so irrational or outrageous, as to repel these political soldiers of fortune when it seems to them that an alliance may bring them increased chances of victory. Their promises and their pledges are on such occasions repudiated without the least hesitation, and they parade their shame with brazen hardihood. It does not seem credible that even in Maine so barefaced and impudent a step can prove remunerative. It is true that last year the combined Democratic and Greenback votes were 69,258 against a Republican vote of 68,766, which gives the fusionists a small majority. But it must be realized that last year many Republicans were led away by the Greenback theories, there being no vital national issue in controversy, and that then the attempt of the Democrats to steal the State had not been perpetrated. The combined influence of Greenbackism and Democratic perfidy and inconsistency will certainly reduce the Greenback vote several thousands. It is not to be expected that Republicans will leave their party this year to vote that hybrid ticket, and therefore last year's figures do not justify any alarm for the situation, or warrant a belief that the fusion can save either of the factions from defeat. Outside of Maine, moreover, the spectacle of this conspicuous dishonesty on the part of the Democrats will drive from their ranks the sincere and honorable independent voters who for several years past have had hankerings that way. The idea of reform under Democratic auspices must seem very faint in reflective minds under the operation of such fusions as this of Maine. In fact the Democratic party is very likely to lose ten votes in other States for every one that it gains in Maine, and after all it will not carry the latter State.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LIMA.

The proposed bombardment of Lima by the Chileans is a cruel and wanton act of barbarism, and it shows that the war between Chile and Peru has reached a stage at which intervention is demanded most urgently in the name of humanity and civilization. It is in our opinion very discreditable to the United States that this useless and bloody contest should have been witnessed so apathetically, and if the bombardment of Lima is allowed to take place without an energetic protest, the devastation wrought will entail lasting disgrace, not only upon Chile, but upon our Government. It has been apparent for some time that the war between these powers was wholly without compensation, and that it could only result in the probably permanent impoverishment of all of them. Bolivia was long since exhausted, and though Chile and Peru continue to fight it is well known that they are rapidly approaching the end of their resources, while they have accumulated debts which would keep them poor for five centuries even if they were four times as progressive and enlightened as they are. The bombardment of capital cities is an event never to be justified. It is a brutal destruction of the tokens and fruits of civilization, and it justly exposes those who sanction such proceedings to the stigma of barbarism and savagery. The United States has it in its power to prevent the destruction of Lima, and it ought to exert itself for that purpose. The threatened city, moreover, contains many edifices of great architectural pretensions, as well as valuable antiquities, and for these reasons alone it would be an outrage to abandon it to destruction. We sincerely hope that the intelligence of the Chilean purpose will move our Government to exert itself for the protection of Lima, and for the adjustment of the matters in dispute between the belligerents generally.

The steamer Oregon, on her last trip down from Astoria, struck a sleeping whale.

GRANT TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.

"Publish and telegraph it as my opinion "that the best interests of the whole "country, North and South, demand the "success of the ticket headed by Garfield "and Arthur." Such is the message sent by General Grant to Colonel Drake De Kay, Adjutant-General of the Boys in Blue, accompanying his already famous order commanding that organization to rally in support of the Republican ticket, This order furnishes a final answer to the Democratic attempt at making it appear that Grant favored the election of Hancock. It places him in an unmistakable position before the country, and it removes the last lingering doubt as to his loyal adhesion to the Republican party. It has been the aim of the Democrats to persuade the people that Grant and his immediate supporters were sulking because of his defeat at Chicago, and that they were wishing for a Republican defeat, in order to produce the impression that victory sits upon their standards only. It has also been intimated —chiefly by dishonest garbling of General Grant's brief remarks on the subject—that he was more friendly to Hancock than to Garfield, and while this game was being played the Democratic journals exhibited a wonderful brand-new reverence for Grant, which sat very comically upon them after ten years of steady abuse of that commander. Now that he has taken this effectual and business-like method of silencing the Democratic inventors of campaign facts, they will no doubt drop the mask, and attack him again with their old ferocity. Indeed they have already begun to do so, and one journal fiercely declares that his order to the Boys in Blue savors of demagogism. That is a terrible word, but it has been used so loosely and freely that it has ceased to mean much. General Grant's order is in the same line of demagogism as his advances upon the rebel positions used to be, however. He knows that the men who fought under him have faith in his sagacity. He sees that they are in danger of being misled by the uniform of the leader of the Democracy. And so he comes to the front, and with half a dozen words points out the right thing to do and the safe road to follow, and the Boys in Blue will assuredly respond to his order. The Democrats will of course be intensely disgusted at this incident. It effectually destroys all hope of apathy or discord in the Republican ranks, and it will go far to eliminate all the advantages they anticipated from Hancock's army affiliations. The greatest soldier of the age has spoken to his comrades in no uncertain way. He does not say anything about Hancock's personality, but he declares his belief that "the best interests of the whole country" demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. Is this demagogism? The Democrats are welcome to follow the example, and call on the Boys in Gray to rally round Hancock. Whether they do so or not, it is a foregone conclusion that Hancock is to have the Confederate vote, and under the circumstances it is therefore eminently fitting that their old commander should marshal the Boys in Blue and show them the way to victory with honor.

The effect of General Grant's order cannot but be good. Perhaps it will be objected to it by Democratic precisians that it smacks overmuch of martial law. But a party which has already trampled down republican institutions in ten States of the Union, which has taken a soldier for the head of its ticket, which counts fraud and violence among its normal agencies in politics, can hardly insist upon the observance of strictly civil methods at this time. General Grant represents in this case the great active element of patriots who risked their lives for the preservation of the Union, and whose gallant exertions did actually save it from destruction. These men have organized for fraternal purposes throughout the country, and their organization offers a sure and easy way of combining them for political action. They are in fact a minor political party, but with differences. They may be called upon in furtherance of the great work for which they originally enrolled, but they are not office-seekers. They are the defenders of the Union by instinct and habit, and it is meet that at such a juncture they should be called out to take part in the latest struggle for the safe keeping of their country. General Grant has not only fixed his own status by issuing this order, but he has fixed the status of nineteen-twentieths of the Boys in Blue whom he addresses. They know that when a question of simple patriotism is in issue he will never lead them wrong. They know that if he does not put faith in Hancock it is because, as he has previously declared, the record of the party nominating him is a bad one. In fine the Democrats will be compelled to realize that the campaign is rapidly losing its roseate hues, so far as they are concerned, and that it is being transformed into a very grim and ugly-looking battlefield, on which they can expect no concessions and no advantages. Grant's friends, one and all, are enlisted for the war. The old spirit is breathing through their ranks. There are to be no futile dalliances with disguised public enemies, no pretenses of reconciliation with those who are plotting the reversal of the verdict of the war. The Boys in Blue must rally round the old flag once more, and in doing so must realize that there is as urgent need for their votes now in support of good and free and honest and efficient government as there was for their bayonets when the rebels held the field in arms.

THE AFGHAN NEWS.

A dispatch to Simla from Candahar justifies the conclusion that the British forces in that part of Afghanistan have once more been overcome by the treachery of the inhabitants and their own foolish confidence in the permanence of the situation, and that a massacre has destroyed at least one detachment, under General Burroughs. The suddenness and vagueness of the news shows that the catastrophe was unexpected and unprepared for. It is scarcely possible that any force of disciplined Europeans could be annihilated in fair fight by an Asiatic attack, and the presumption is that the disaster resembles in its general features those which attended the war of 1840. The British commanders and diplomatists have been warned often enough of the insecurity of all arrangements with the Afghans, and they have had practical experience of the uncertainty of those arrangements of a character to convince the most obtuse, but it looks as though they had after all been surprised once more, and that they would be compelled to undertake another Afghan campaign, probably to as little purpose as the previous ones.

The steamer Gaelic, which arrived Tuesday from Hongkong, brought 486 Chinese passengers, of whom 460 had previously been to this coast.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Encouraging Prospects as Shown by Clearing-House Exchanges.

GRANT AND THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

Tanner Enters Upon His Thirty-first Day in Good Condition.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Suspicions in Regard to the Census of the Southern States.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREICN NEWS.

Disastrous Reverse Sustained by the British in Afghanistan.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Population of the Southern States—Suspicious Circumstances.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Surprising census returns from the Southern States, showing large gains, are giving rise to strong suspicions of fraud. In nearly every Southern city an average increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. is reported in ten years, while it is generally known that with the exception of some towns in Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, there has been no increase in the South by immigration, neither from the North nor from foreign countries, and it is also known that the natural increase of the population has been discounted by deaths and removals. How comes it, then, that the census returns from the South show a rate of increase almost equal to that of the North, which has been receiving large accessions by immigration from Europe and from the South itself? These questions will probably be asked at the next session of Congress, and there will be a fine chance for a searching investigation into the subject by a congressional committee. It is more than suspected that a preconcerted scheme, concocted by the Southern political leaders, has been carried out by the Southern census-takers to fraudulently magnify the population of their section, in order to maintain and increase their proportionate representation in Congress. Certain it is that almost every official census return thus far received astonishes the people of the Census Bureau by the incredible largeness of the figures.

Grant and the Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—The following dispatch was sent by General Grant to the headquarters of the Boys in Blue in this city:

MANITOU (Col.), July 21, 1880.

Colonel Drake De Kay, Adjutant-General Boys in Blue, New York City—Publish it as my opinion that the best interests of the country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. U. S. GRANT.

The following order has also been promulgated:

ORDER FOR ORGANIZATION.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS, FORT UNION, NEW YORK, July 22, 1880.

[General orders.]

I.—The members for each State of the National Committee of Union Veterans will at once proceed to organize the "Boys in Blue" in their respective States, to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur.

II.—The organizations of the Boys in Blue will report to the Deputy Commanders in their respective States.

By order of U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Boys in Blue.

DRAKE DEKAY, Adjutant-General.

In accordance with General Grant's order, the Boys in Blue are being rapidly organized all over the country, and addresses are being issued, to the end that it may be carried into effect, especially in New York.

Business of the Country—Bright Prospects for the Future.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—According to tomorrow's *Public* the Clearing-house exchanges for the past week will show the following gains and losses, expressed in percentage, as compared with the corresponding week of last year: Losses—Chicago, 8.2; Milwaukee, 23.2. Gains—New York, 26.5; Boston, 39.9; Philadelphia, 22.5; St. Louis, 57.9; Baltimore, 15.6; Cincinnati, 23.1; San Francisco, 2; Pittsburg, 54.5; Louisville, 10.3; New Orleans, 16.9; Providence, 39.3; Kansas City, 49.9; Cleveland, 43.7; Indianapolis, 16.1; New Haven, 59.2; Syracuse, 31.1; Lowell, 16.1. The exchanges need more interpretation than usual. One year ago a gigantic transaction in wheat culminated in extraordinary transactions at Chicago and Milwaukee. The exchanges at Milwaukee were at that time about 31 per cent. larger than usual, and those at Chicago fully $3,000,000 in excess of the average for the previous or subsequent weeks; hence it happens that the exchanges at Chicago and Milwaukee compare very unfavorably with those of the corresponding week of last year. Yet the increase at all other cities is decidedly encouraging, and there is no other city except those named at which an increase does not appear. Even San Francisco, so long the laggard member of the family, begins to claim an improvement in business, though the gain is small. Leaving Chicago and Milwaukee out of consideration, we find that the increase of exchange at other cities outside of New York has been $370,030,000, or 23 per cent. The increase at New York is not materially affected by the activity of speculation in stocks, so that the increase in the aggregate movement, excepting the two cities named, is more than 24 per cent. There has been no such increase in prices during the past year. The exchanges show that there has been an increase of 11 to 13 per cent. in the quantities of exchange outside the cities mentioned; but putting aside the reports of the exchanges, there is a decided improvement in the condition of the iron, the dry goods, the woolen goods and the grain business, and the prospects for the future are remarkably bright.

The Narragansett Disaster.

NEW LONDON (Conn.), July 28th.—The testimony in the Narragansett disaster was continued to-day. Some witnesses testified to bad discipline, poor equipment of the lifeboats and preservers, and general carelessness of the management. One witness said he never witnessed such disgraceful conduct as that of the crew. They went on the principle of every one for himself. The officers could not be seen on the boat a short time after the fire broke out.

The Silver Dollar Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The attention of United States Treasurer Gilfillan was recently called to a published item stating that there has been a want of accord between the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer in regard to the manner of paying out silver dollars. The Treasurer stated emphatically to-day that such was not the case, and never had been, that the Secretary early in the coinage gave orders that standard silver dollars should be paid out freely at all offices. Under this order $35,550,000 were put in circulation, and of that amount $17,000,000 have been returned to the Treasurer in payment of public dues and in exchange for silver certificates. Under the Secretary's order more than 54 per cent. of the total standard dollar coinage has been paid out, while there has been returned to the Treasury, under the operation of the law, 48 per cent. of the amount paid out, leaving in circulation $18,500,000, which amount does not vary much from the reduction since 1877 in $1 and $2 notes outstanding. Into the vacuum created by the retirement of small notes silver dollars have been forced, while the excess has returned to the treasury vaults. It should be understood, the Treasurer said, that the reduction in the small note circulation was not produced by the Department. The small bank notes were retired in compliance with the resumption Act, and small greenbacks were voluntarily surrendered and larger notes taken in their place. The Treasurer also stated that the reported disagreement in the Department with regard to the number of standard dollars to be coined monthly does not exist. There is no room for difference of opinion upon that point, since the language of the law is unmistakable.

The Spanish Outrage—Fresh Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th.—The owners of the American schooner Ethel A. Merritt recently fired upon at sea by the war vessel supposed to be Spanish, received a letter today from the State Department at Washington requesting further information with regard to the distance from shore at which the firing took place. In reply the affidavits of Captain Rand and first mate Thos. Barr have been sent to Washington. The Captain says: "I have been following the sea for about twenty-five years; for about thirteen years I have been Captain of a schooner, and for about nine years I have been making voyages to the West Indies, and am familiar with the southern coast of Cuba. I first observed the gunboat on the 30th of May. She was between us and the Cuban shore, toward which I was heading to take advantage of the land breeze expected in the evening, a little to the windward of the course I was sailing. The vessels continued to approach each other for about three quarters of an hour before the gunboat reached us. I am positive that at the time we were fired upon we were more than six miles from the Cuban coast. When the gunboat left us her course was towards the Eunice P. Newcomb, which vessel was at least twelve miles from shore when reached by the gunboat."

Thomas Barr, who has been following the sea for about 17 years, and sailing to the West Indies about 10 years, says: "I have had read to me the affidavit of Captain A. C. Rand, and the facts therein set forth are true. I believe Captain Rand has understated, rather than overstated, the distance of the Ethel A. Merritt and Eunice P. Newcomb from the Cuban shore when fired upon."

A Hanged Murderer Resurrected and Alive—Walking Match—Railroad Work.

DENVER (Col.), July 28th.—The *Republican's* Leadville special says: Gerald McCarthy, a stage driver, asserts that Simms, the murderer who was hanged at Fair Play last Friday, is resurrected and alive, and in Leadville. He says two men stopped him near Fair Play last night and forced the driver to carry a sick man (whom he recognized as Simms) to the wagon. When within five miles of Leadville he was ordered to drive back under strict orders not to breathe a word of it.

The score in the walking match at 9 P. M. stood: Feralto 123, Waldron 166, Skipper 168, Cummings 141, News Boy 150, McCarty 159.

The Denver and Rio Grand Railway have begun grading on the Kokoma extension, under the original charter, through Ten-mile Pass, and expect to have the road finished to Kokoma within sixty days.

The Star Route Mail Service.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady is causing an investigation into some of the so-called star routes in the far West. The object is to cut off the service at some places where the mining population has deserted towns that when the routes were established were large enough to justify frequent mails. The Pioche route, in southern Nevada, is to be cut down to less frequent mails, because the miners have left and gathered at other points about Leadville, Southern Arizona, the Gunnison country, etc. It is a rather bad season for some of the contractors. The route from Santa Fe to Mesilla will lose about $30,000 this season, owing to drought. The Walsile route, in northern Arizona, is losing also, because a fear of the uprising of the Navajo Indians has caused suspension of travel in that section.

Coming Speculation in Mines.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—The *Post's* financial article this evening says: Advices from the West indicate a return to New York shortly of a considerable number of speculators, who are now scattered throughout the mineral belt from Montana to Mexico, prospecting for mines. Arrangements have been made by them to secure properties of more or less promise, which are to be floated next fall and winter in Eastern cities. The indications now are that new companies will soon spring up by the dozen, with the usual list of prominent men as "directors" and sponsors, and the usual glowing reports of "experts," and large promises of profits, dividends and fortunes in the future. The public will be expected to take interests in all these projects, and put up its money at once.

Destructive Fire.

QUINCY (Ill.), July 28th.—A fire broke out at noon in E. C. Pfonchmidt's planing mill, on the corner of Ohio and Fifth streets, in the manufacturing district. The mill is burned, and Gardner's governor works, Bonbett & Duffy's old foundry, Harris & Bebee's tobacco works and other smaller concerns are burning. Pfonchmidt's loss is $20,000, and is without insurance. The total loss will be not less than $100,000, perhaps more.

QUINCY, July 28th.—The loss by the fire to-day was $75,000 to $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

Trouble on the Turf.

CLEVELAND, July 28th.—In the 2:19 trot to-day the pools for the second place were declared off by judges for collusion among the drivers. As a result Maud S. won, Driver second, Charlie Ford third, Hannis fourth. Time, 2:24—2:18—2:31. In the pacing race for the 2:22 class Bay Billy won, Billy Scott second, Ben Hamilton third. Time, 2:21½—2:19½—2:22—2:19½—2:20. In the fourth heat the drivers of Bay Billy and Billy Scott were changed by the judges, who warned the other drivers. After the race Billy Scott and his driver were expelled from the track.

American Paper Makers in Council.

SARATOGA, July 28th.—The American Paper-makers Association is in annual session, Vice-President Smith in the chair. He said the advance in the price of paper since the last meeting had come from an extraordinary demand for paper caused by the general prosperous condition of the country. This was the general drift of the meeting. Several plans for limiting production and of co-operation were discussed, and committees appointed for that purpose.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, July 28th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 1st: Charles E. Sherman, Geo. T. Rowell, Miss Ida M. Kerwin, J. H. French and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. R. C. Russell, San Diego; John Bolan, J. Barbarson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Vickers and child, San Buenaventura; Emma Fleming, Springfield, Ill.; Major McLaughlin, wife and child, Menlo Park, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hubbard, Boston; Mrs. Luella Wentworth, Waltham, Mass.

Fifty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento August 3d.

The Middletown Savings Bank Robbery.

HARTFORD, July 28th.—Besides $8,500 in cash stolen from the Middletown Savings Bank Tuesday, over $20,000 in State of South Carolina bonds, on which not much value is put, were taken. The cash belonged to the bank and the bonds to individuals.

Death in a Car.

ROCK ISLAND (Ill.), July 28th.—To-night some employes of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, when opening a through car from Cincinnati loaded with sulphuric acid, found the body of a man whose head and the upper part of the body were alive with vermin. The car left Cincinnati July 21st, reached here the 26th, and had been on the track ever since. No identity was established.

Preparing for the Visit of the Knights Templar.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—Preparations on a magnificent scale have been made for the reception of the Knights Templar on their triennial conclave, beginning August 16th. It is certain that the gathering will be much larger and the most noteworthy ever held here, and the decorations are in keeping with the expected grand outpouring of delegates.

West Virginia Democrats.

WHEELING (W. Va.), July 28th.—The Democratic State Convention had 800 delegates—the largest number in history. General Weaver was present. Hon. J. J. Davis was Chairman. There is nothing unusual in the platform.

Indian Runners at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—The Arizona Indian runners made good but not extraordinary time at the Base Ball Park to-day. One run of 10 miles was made in 59 minutes and 29 seconds. The opinion of good judges is that they will run faster than their previous records.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—Silver bars, 114; money, 2@2½; Governments quiet; stocks closed quiet; Western Union, 101⅝; Quicksilver, 15½; Pacific Mail, 43; Mariposa, 1½; Wells-Fargo, 105½; New York Central, 130¾; Erie, 43⅜; Panama, 178; Union Pacific, 91⅞; bonds, 112⅜; Central Pacific, 72; bonds, 112½; Sutro, 1⅞.

Death from Hydrophobia

HARRISBURG, July 28th.—Captain James H. Stanley died of hydrophobia to-day. The symptoms were first noticed Sunday, and on Monday he escaped from his keepers and was found in the suburbs violently biting at everything within reach. His own dog bit him five weeks ago.

Nominated for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, July 28th.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have renominated J. R. Waddle for Congress.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION (Vt.), July 28th.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District have nominated M. Tyner.

Ohio Greenback Convention.

COLUMBUS, July 28th.—The Greenback Convention was not called to order, on account of the small number of delegates present.

COLUMBUS, July 28th.—The State Greenback Convention made Harry Kellogg President. The Chicago platform was adopted and a full State ticket nominated, with Charles A. Lloyd for Secretary of State.

Tanner's Fast.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—This is Tanner's thirty-first fast day. He is bright and in good spirits, and walked half a mile to day with a firm step and elastic gait.

Indian Reprisals.

DENISON (Texas), July 28th.—To-day, near Gibson Station, Indian Territory, a party of Creeks attacked two Cherokees and killed one and wounded the other. Two Creeks were hanged by Cherokees Monday night, hence the reprisal.

Marriage of Trenor W. Park's Youngest Daughter—General Fremont.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—Trenor W. Park's youngest daughter was married with elaborate festivities at Park's country seat, North Bennington, Vermont, last night. The bridegroom is F. B. Jennings, a lawyer in this city.

General Fremont will appoint an evening for the reception of his Republican friends at the Central Campaign Club here this week.

Died of His Wounds.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—Thomas Delana, who was stabbed by his paramour, died this morning. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict according to the facts, and held Minnie Dixon, the woman, without bail.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Postoffice Department's report shows a deficiency for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30th to be $2,199,642. The estimated deficiency for the year is $2,600,000, or less than for any previous year since 1867.

Death.

BOSTON, July 28th.—Edward Babson, for a long time agent of the California line of clippers to San Francisco, died at his residence Monday night, after an illness of five days, of inflammation of the bowels.

Grand Army of the Republic.

BROOKLYN, July 28th.—The Grand Army of the Republic begun its semi-annual encampment to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Serious Reverse to British Troops.

LONDON, July 28th.—A telegram from the Governor of Bombay says that Major-General Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar as follows: "General Burrow's force is annihilated. We are going into the citadel."

The Marquis of Hartington, in announcing the news in the House of Commons, added: "General Phayre has been instructed to collect what force he can and march to Candahar. I have telegraphed to Simla to send another brigade if necessary."

LONDON, July 28th.—General Burrow's brigade was detached from the Candahar garrison to co-operate with Shere Ali. The British appointed the Wali of Candahar against Ayoob Khan, the aspirant to the Ameership, and when Shere Ali ordered his forces to retire towards Girishk his infantry deserted in a body, but were pursued by General Burrows, who recovered the guns and wagons they had carried off. Weakened by the desertion of Shere Ali's infantry, General Burrows effected a retrograde movement to Kuskko Nakied, 13 miles, near Candahar. Yakoob Khan's forces had reached the Helmond river, above Girishk, and spies reported that he had crossed that river at Hyderabad, and that 4,000 Ghazis had joined him, while parties of cavalry were foraging near the British camp. It would seem that the Indian Government felt some misgiving with regard to General Burrow's position, for a fortnight ago a reserve division in Scinde was placed under orders for active service. The division comprised a battery of artillery, one battalion of British and two regiments of native infantry, and one regiment of native cavalry. By moving this force quickly to the front the Fuettah and Pishen contingents can be relieved for active duty under General Phayre. Ayoob Khan's forces will doubtless make a rush at Candahar, but as the recent crop reports are very satisfactory, the garrison will probably be well provisioned. Cuamani where General Phayre's forces will concentrate, is about half-way between Fuettah and Candahar, and ninety miles from the latter place. The Governor of Bombay, in a telegram, says: "We can send another brigade if necessary."

LONDON, July 28th.—Following is Reuter's dispatch announcing the defeat of the British:

SIMLA, July 28th.—General Burrows has been severely defeated by Ayoob Khan, sustaining great loss. His forces were dispersed and compelled to flee, being pursued three miles. They are now straggling back to Candahar in driblets. Two guns were lost.

It is believed at the War Office that General Burrows' forces consisted of E Battery of B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, the Third Regiment of Scinde Horse, the Poona Horse, a detachment of the Sixtieth Foot—fourteen officers and 470 men—the First Bombay Native Infantry and the Nineteenth Bombay Native Infantry, making a total of about 2,700 men.

LONDON, July 28th.—The Marquis of Hartington stated in the House of Commons later that the Government had received further advices. General Burrows' brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoob Khan was stronger than expected, consisting of 12,000 men and 36 guns, well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front, and it would perhaps be necessary to send troops from England. Lord Hartington confirmed the report that part of Gen. Burrows' force consisted of a battery of British artillery and a battalion of the Sixty-sixth British Infantry. He said he did not know what force General Primrose had at Candahar independently of General Burrows' brigade, probably not over 2,000 strong; but when General Burrows' brigade was detached some of General Phayre's troops were about to reinforce Candahar. If this reinforcement was effected General Primrose's force would perhaps exceed 2,000. Lord Hartington further stated that he had received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India, saying that General Burrow had been seriously defeated. Primrose has vacated his cantonments and Candahar, and retired to the citadel. Reinforcements are already on the way, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Additional forces will be sent from India. It may be necessary to anticipate the usual season's reliefs from England.

Another dispatch had also arrived from the Governor of Bombay, who says: We can furnish for an emergency three batteries, one regiment of British cavalry, half a regiment of native cavalry, and two regiments of British and six regiments of native infantry, besides a battery.

General Phayre telegraphs that the fragments of Burrows' force are arriving at Candahar. No details. Phayre had been conversing by telegraph with Primrose, but the wires were now cut. Phayre and Sandoman propose to abandon the Nari line and concentrate on the Bolan Pass route, unless strong reinforcements are immediately available.

The Viceroy, replying to an inquiry as to what troops Burrows had, says: Horse Artillery I and B, a company of sappers, six companies of the Sixty-Sixth, two squadrons of Scinde Horse, one regiment of Bombay Cavalry, and the First and Thirteenth Infantry.

SIMLA, July 28th.—General Phayre has been ordered to concentrate his force and advance to Candahar immediately, to support General Primrose. His line of communication with the rear will be strengthened by Bombay and Bengal troops, who have been ordered to march immediately.

The Prince Imperial's Death—Fuller Details.

LONDON, July 28th.—Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who accompanied the ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, has sent the papers descriptive of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected from the independent narratives of eighteen of the Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party. These papers show that the attacking party numbered fifty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, and eight being immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus having nearly surrounded the Prince's party, fired and rushed on them as they were mounting. The Prince, not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse, until it broke away. The Prince then followed his horse until, being closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them, in the words of the Zulus, "like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegai in the side, he rushed at the nearest opponent, who fled. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince fired off his pistols and faced his rapidly-increasing foes, until, menaced from his right and rear, and struck by another assegai. He regained the level on which he first stood in the Donga, where he was speedily surrounded. He seized the assegai which had been thrown at him. In struggling with his terrified horse, his sword had fallen from its scabbard, and he thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close in on him until he sunk exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from Zulus, who were examined separately at the scene of attack.

The Compensation Bill.

LONDON, July 28th.—A correspondent writes that in view of the prospective antagonisms between the House of Lords and Commons concerning the compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill, a committee has been formed to invite the co-operation of all the Liberal associations of the United Kingdom for a demonstration of confidence in the Government, for eliciting an expression of opinion in favor of abolishing hereditary peerage and the creation of an elective Senate, for organizing a committee of electors in permanent session to guard against the possible calamity of the return of the Tories to power, and for agitating for a suppression of Parliamentary obstruction by adopting the "cloture" or other summary process. The committee will meet early next week to arrange public meetings throughout the Kingdom. Several well-known metropolitan Liberals will head the movement.

Escape of Cuban Insurgents to Turk's Island—Demand for their Surrender Refused.

HALIFAX, July 28th.—Captain Williams at this port from Turk's Island, reports that shortly before he sailed the Cuban Insurgent General, with forty followers, was landed at Turk's Island by the mail steamer from Hayti bound to New York. They had escaped from Cuba to Hayti in a small vessel, and were closely pursued by a Spanish man-of-war. While at that place their money and property was confiscated, and they were ordered to leave by the Haytien authorities. The Cubans then got on board the mail steamer and were landed at Turk's Island. Shortly after landing, a Spanish war vessel arrived and demanded the surrender of the Cubans, which the Governor of Turk's Island refused.

The Porte's Reply to the Collective Note.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28th.—An Extraordinary Cabinet Council Tuesday completed the reply to the collective note of the Powers. In the evening the Sultan's frade was issued approving the text of the reply. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then signed it and it was handed to the Embassadors the same evening. The reply is vigorously worded, and was drawn up by Musarus Pasha, Embassador at London, who returned to Constantinople recently at the request of the Sultan.

The Dory Little Western.

LONDON, July 28th.—The dory Little Western arrived at Cowes to-day. The weather during the voyage was rough. On June 28th the two voyagers had fears of capsizing. On coming ashore they could hardly stand, but the stiffness soon wore off. Captain Thomas and Fred. Forman say the voyage will be continued to London.

Railroad Trouble in Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—Advices from Mexico state that some land-owners along the line of the Symons Railroad between the City of Mexico and Querataro have applied to the Courts for injunctions to prevent work upon the road, on the ground that the concession was declared forfeited for non-compliance in 1876, and that it cannot constitutionally be renewed.

Grand Banquet.

FRANKFORT, July 28th.—A banquet was given to-night to two hundred persons in honor of the Americans. The Gymnastic Schiele of Frankfort offered the toast of "The American Republic," and Herr Ricestki, of California, proposed a sentiment in honor of the Gymnastics. The American Consul-General read congratulatory telegrams from General Sherman and the American Minister, Mr. White.

The Montenegrin Convention.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28th.—The Porte has declared its readiness to execute the Montenegrin Convention in three weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Isaac Carr, awaiting trial for the murder of his nephew, at Providence, R. I., was found dead in his cell yesterday morning.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists hold a State Convention at Worcester September 8th.

The reported sale of the Malberne estate, Newport, to James C. Flood is authoritatively denied.

The new Australian Parliament has adopted a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, by a vote of 48 to 35.

The last contingent of ships for the Pacific squadron which sailed from Cronstadt, Russia, has been ordered to cruise in the Mediterranean until further orders.

Admiral Ribourt will not be removed until the 27th of August, says a Paris dispatch, when his time will expire. He will have, therefore, to receive President Grevy as Maritime Prefect.

The steamer Seine laid the Placienta and St. Pierre cable Tuesday.

Between 1873 and 1880 twenty-six steamships laden wholly or partially with grain foundered at sea, and six were reported missing. During the same period 100 grain-laden sailing vessels foundered, and 111 were reported missing.

Secretary Sherman yesterday bought $2,000,000 in bonds for the sinking fund.

A London dispatch says that application has been made to the authorities to try by Court-martial Sergeant Marshman, of the Marines, marker at Wimbledon, bribed to mark the target falsely in the contest for the Olympic prize on the 23d instant.

The chief officers and seven of the crew of the new ship City of Brussels have been presented with medals for rescuing the crew of a sinking ship.

The values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the eleven months ended May 31, 1880, were $34,006,253; same period previous year, $37,350,666.

The anthracite coal interests of Philadelphia have agreed to stop production twelve days in August.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester September 15th.

A London dispatch says: In the House of Commons, last evening, Lord George Hamilton moved a rejection of the Government's proposal for an increase of the income tax. The motion was defeated—230 to 94—many Conservatives voting with the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of July 28th.]

The steamer City of Peking will leave for China and Japan on August 1st.

The suit of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Company vs. the Superior Court of San Francisco has been dismissed in the Supreme Court for want of prosecution.

Five of the February wheat fleet from this port are still unreported at destinations, and eight of the March fleet. Only two of the April fleet have arrived, leaving seven still en route.

An effort is being made to induce the Pacific Mail Company to direct the steamship Granada, which sails for