THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday 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, 114½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London Saturday, 52 13-16d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s 112⅝; 4½s, 114½.

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

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were still weaker in San Francisco Saturday. The decline was the most radical of any day during the week, and values in some cases were lower after the Board than in the Board. The following sales were made after adjournment: Utah $7 75, Sierra Nevada $10 25, Union Consolidated $17 25, Mexican $6 50, Consolidated Virginia $2 65, Hale & Norcross $2 60, Potosi $1 50, Bullion $1 20, Belcher $1 75 and Yellow Jacket $3 80.

The full text of General Hancock's letter to General Sherman, written December 28, 1876, in regard to the electoral difficulty, is given this morning.

S. E. Smith has mysteriously disappeared from Napa.

N. A. Chandler killed himself Friday night at Eureka, Nev.

Burglary at Phœnix, A. T.

The cattle-raisers of New Mexico are seeking the protection of the Government.

The list of awards to United States exhibitors at Sydney is published in our dispatches of Saturday.

Crop reports from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Michigan are received.

Workmen in the building line are in great demand at Chicago.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is to endow a college at Garden City, N. Y., with a fund of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000.

The Bank of Colorado at Denver has been attached on a check of $290.

Important successes have recently been gained by the Russians over the Turcomans.

Kansas has a population of 1,009,000.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold have left for England.

Civil war is imminent at Pekin, China.

Wagner's Theater, at Beyruth, Germany, was much damaged by fire on the 26th of July.

A two-cent daily paper has been started at St. Louis.

General Garfield will visit New York on the 5th.

The census shows that Des Moines is the most populous city in Iowa.

The notorious Bender murderers of Kansas are now said to be in custody in Nebraska.

J. H. Graham fired five shots at Miles Finlen Saturday night at Virginia, Nev., none of which took effect.

The testimony in the Oakland case being all in, argument of counsel was begun at 1 o'clock Saturday, and continued until midnight, when the Court adjourned, the Judge reserving his decision.

Secretary Schurz left San Francisco for Yosemite yesterday.

No disturbance occurred at the San Francisco sand lot yesterday, notwithstanding three meetings were held.

The funeral of E. J. Lockwood, of the *Appeal*, took place at Marysville yesterday, and was largely attended.

Fire at Brockton, Massachusetts.

Dr. Tanner entered upon the thirty-fifth day of his fast in New York, yesterday at noon.

Max Burckhardt, editor of a German weekly paper, suicided in San Francisco, yesterday, with morphine.

A Rio de Janeiro dispatch announces the robbery of the bank of the province at Porto Allegre of $125,000.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the rebels are still holding out at Dolores.

In a collision between the British steamer Harter and an Italian bark, the latter was sunk, but no lives were lost.

Gladstone is suffering from congestion of the left lung.

Railroad trains are now running regularly into Leadville, Col.

In the Fifth Ohio District the Republicans have nominated W. K. Boone for Congress.

At Balltown, Ky., Friday, Benjamin Johnson fatally shot Turner Weson at a political meeting.

Fifteen hundred freight cars, almost all loaded with grain, passed Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday—the heaviest one day's shipment since the Hudson River Railroad was built.

CARL SCHURZ AS A SPEAKER.

The people of San Francisco have had the good fortune to hear a political speech from the Hon. Carl Schurz, and that is a treat the only drawback to which is that it is very apt to establish a standard impossible of attainment by succeeding speakers during the campaign. We regard Mr. Schurz as the best political reasoner in the field. His addresses are all solidly argumentative. He does not depend upon the adventitious aids of rhetoric or humor or invective. He appeals to the thinking faculty of his hearers. He does not pose as the headlong partisan, insisting that the salvation of the race depends upon the success of his faction. He does not seek to win votes by painting the opposition in lurid colors. He endeavors, from first to last, to be fair and candid, and therefore his arguments are doubly effective. His San Francisco speech last week was an admirable one, in taste, temper and matter. It was a clear and scrupulously just estimate of the records of both the great parties. The main thread of the discourse has already been indicated in his Indianapolis speech, which we recently published, but the manner of treatment and the illustrations were entirely new. He gave an account of the duties devolving upon the President, and proceeded to show how necessary it is that the incumbent of the executive office should be a trained statesman, as Garfield is, but as Hancock is not. His defense of Garfield against Democratic attacks was cogent and convincing. He demonstrated the absurdity of the supposition that a man who for twenty-five years has been in public positions affording constant opportunities for the gratification of venal predilections, and who had remained honorably poor all that time, should have sacrificed his reputation for the sake of a paltry three hundred dollars, as charged by the Democrats. The testimony of Mr. Schurz on Garfield's integrity is indeed of the utmost value, for no man bears a higher reputation for probity than himself, and his independence is too well known for any doubt to exist that he would have rather resigned his place in the Cabinet than degrade himself by supporting publicly a candidate of whose uprightness he was not completely assured. The chief value of Mr. Schurz' speeches, however, is the proof they afford that it is possible to be incisive without being coarse, persuasive without being insincere, argumentative without being bombastic, and entertaining without the aid of buffoonery. His public speaking is of a type which will we trust some day be generally preferred. It is indeed of the highest order known to political oratory, and it is essentially fitted in the best way to appeal to the reason and understanding of sober-minded and reflecting men. The deep interest with which Mr. Schurz is everywhere listened to proves that this kind of speaking finds appreciation, moreover, and it is quite possible even now that if politicians were not afraid of fatiguing the public by the abandonment of the old-fashioned tricks of the stump, they would discover a fresh source of attraction in the substitution of this method of discoursing.

A New York *Graphic* editor read the advertisement of "good country board," and this is what he found: "Fried, leathery steak, sloppy coffee, pig-sty odors, four in a room, flies all day, mosquitoes and other things all night, old potatoes, poor, very thin tea, nothing to eat after a thin supper if starving, trouble with our boys and the farmer's freckled boys. Whoa! Haw! Gee!—and hens on the table after breakfast!"

THE DEMOCRATIC LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Hancock's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is chiefly remarkable for its brevity. As a statement of political views and principles it has no value whatever, and the few declarations of governmental policy contained in it are singular because of their utter inconsistency with the record of the party at whose head the writer stands. General Hancock makes just two positive statements. He says that he is determined to uphold the Constitutional Amendments, and he declares himself opposed to fraud and force in politics. Neither of these positions is at all compatible with adherence to the policy of the Democratic party as it is. As regards the Constitutional Amendments it is only necessary to say that the Democracy is controlled by the South, and that the South is controlled by those elements, which as Judge Porter recently showed, are bent upon nullification. As regards the question of force and fraud General Hancock's own language is apposite. He says: "It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to restrict the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence control, the noblest institutions and the wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government." It is difficult to realize that this language is gravely employed by a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, under a condition of politics which makes the entire hopes of his party dependent upon the very abuse which he here reprobates so solemnly. General Hancock knows that but for the solid South the Democracy might as well retire from the field; that the solidity of the South is neither more nor less than the suppression, throughout that section, of Republican votes, by force and fraud; that the Democracy has not only practiced this kind of fraud at the South, but at the North; that the State in which he resides was stolen by his party through the most gigantic and shameless rascality recorded in history; and that in short the pretense of reverence for the freedom of the ballot is on Democratic lips an act of hypocrisy, of which honorable men can only be ashamed. "The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen." Can General Hancock or any other Democrat cite a specific instance in which the bayonet has been used for that purpose? But what does the General think of shotguns, rifles, revolvers, rawhides and bludgeons, as fit instruments for—not collecting, but suppressing—the votes of freemen? These are the instruments in most vogue in the solid South, and it is somewhat remarkable that a candidate whose anxiety for free government is so extreme, should not have thought it worth his while to allude to them. Beyond these two points there is absolutely no clear-cut expression in the letter. On civil service reform General Hancock has nothing to say. On the Chinese question he is dumb. On the currency he is equally silent. He has apparently labored to make his letter as non-committal as possible, perhaps reflecting that a candidate whose policy, in the event of his election, is to be shaped for him by others, cannot be too cautious in reserving his opinions. There is not a trace of real thought in the letter. It exhibits no acquaintance with the weighty issues which demand the attention of statesmen. Garfield's letter rises into excellence in contrast with this thin and jejune performance. It confirms the preexisting belief of observing men that Hancock is a mere soldier, lacking altogether in the training and knowledge demanded in civil administration.

The letter of acceptance of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency naturally possesses less significance and interest than that of his colleague on the ticket, but as the office itself is one of no weight, it seems impossible for those who accept it to refrain from availing themselves of their one opportunity to acquire some notoriety. Mr. English has consequently written a much longer letter than General Hancock, but it cannot be regarded as an improvement on the latter's appeal. What it most resembles is an editorial article from an average Democratic journal, upon Hancock's acceptance. A third of it is devoted to a turgid eulogy of the head of the ticket, and the greater portion of the remainder consists in coarse abuse of the Republican party, and rash predictions as to what the Democrats will do if they get into power. Some of his arguments for a change of government are curious, as, for instance, the assertion that the Republicans ought to be turned out, not because they have governed ill, but because they have been so long in office. Not a few of his statements are unwarrantable misrepresentations, only to have been expected from the Democratic stump or press, as for example the statement that the present Administration holds office "in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people." The letter, in fact, fairly bristles with gross misstatements of this character, and it at least shows that the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency is by no means above the intellectual and moral plane of the least respectable elements of his party. Mr. English, being a more experienced politician than his colleague, has endeavored to say something upon various living issues, but even here he has only succeeded in being obscure or trite. His remarks upon the currency are vague and misty enough to be adopted by the Greenbackers, and what he says on the Chinese question shows no appreciation of the importance of that question. The letter as a whole is in fact almost beneath criticism. There are a thousand Democratic editors in the country who could have written a far better one, and very few stump orators who could not have surpassed it. Neither of these Democratic epistles will appeal to the sober independent vote of the country. They have in them no ring of statesmanship. That of Hancock is the raw effusion of a man wholly unversed in politics, while that of English is vulgar, undignified, untruthful, and altogether on a low and objectionable plane of thought. There is in neither any ground for confidence as to the tendencies of the writers, or of the party they represent. General Hancock pledges himself to no reforms whatever, while English merely intimates that in his opinion a revolution among the office-holders is the panacea for all existing evils. The Democracy has no reason to feel proud of its standard-bearers, and thoughtful men will see in these letters of acceptance fresh reasons for adhering to the Republican party.

HANCOCK'S LETTER TO SHERMAN.

A good deal has been said about a certain letter written by General Hancock to General Sherman while the question of the Presidential succession was still unsettled. It has been alleged that in this letter General Hancock declared his conviction that in a certain contingency it would be his duty to use his military authority for the purpose of seating Tilden in the White House. The general impression derived from the reports about the letter was that Hancock had with some difficulty been dissuaded from taking the field in support of Tilden. The letter is itself now given to the public, and it is due to General Hancock, and still more to the cause of truth, to point out that it in no respect bears out the conclusions which have been based upon it. There is, in fact, no covert treason or disaffection to be found in it. It was evidently written without reserve to a brother soldier, and while it conveys the writer's views upon the propriety of employing the army in civil controversies, quite frankly, there is nothing in it at all derogatory of General Hancock's fidelity to his trust, or indicative of any idea of usurping powers which did not belong to him. In fact, we gather from the letter that he would have held it to be his duty to obey whatever orders he received from his superiors, although his private opinion was at variance with their purposes. Much less in the way of definition of view could not have been expected from any man who was not an absolute automaton. General Hancock's political bias was no doubt Democratic. That was inevitable under the circumstances. But there is certainly nothing in his letter to Sherman to justify a doubt as to his fidelity under any circumstances that were likely to arise at the time, and we think so much ought at once to be conceded by his opponents. We do not think it either necessary or desirable to endeavor to arraign him upon charges which would never have been dreamed of but for his acceptance of the Democratic nomination. We believe that his unfitness for the Presidency can be demonstrated without impugning his loyalty or blackening his character. No partisan feeling should obscure the eminence of his services in the cause of the Union, and no honorable opponent of his claims can desire that the truth should be twisted or strained for the pitiful purpose of exciting prejudice against him. The truth of history is enough for all salutary purposes in this campaign, and whoever is not satisfied with that need expect neither sympathy nor aid from this journal.

THE LEFEVRE-SCHRODER CASE.

The preliminary examination in this case has been concluded, the counsel have presented their arguments, and the Court has reserved its decision. A defense of temporary insanity has been developed, and the examination of the witnesses for the defense has been very adroitly controlled in the interest of this hypothesis. The weak point in the defense unquestionably was the failure to put Mrs. Schroder on the witness stand. As it is, the prime allegation of the defense, namely, the fact of the seduction by Dr. Lefevre, remains undemonstrated, since the whole of the direct evidence to it rests upon the allegations of the defendant himself, and since his position necessarily compels suspicion of his statements under the circumstances. The defense no doubt must have had powerful reasons for withholding the testimony of Mrs. Schroder, for it is obvious that in taking this course they were exposing themselves to very injurious constructions, and especially since, from their ostensible point of view, the production of this witness should have been in the direct line of their interest. If we may form a judgment from the full reports of this examination which have been published in the *Call*, there appears to have been a rather remarkable tendency on the part of the Court to exclude germane evidence proffered by the prosecution, moreover. In a preliminary examination such a course might be productive of little harm, provided that the defendant is held to answer before a superior Court, and from the nature of this case it may be presumed that the Court will hardly assume the responsibility of discharging the defendant.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

It is announced that the proposed naval demonstration against the Porte has been postponed, and it is now intimated that the whole question of the Greek frontier may be reopened, on the pretext that Turkey had no representation at the Berlin Conference. Such a plea at such a stage of the proceedings sounds oddly. It would appear from it that the Powers, with all their concern for equity and justice as between nations, wholly ignored the right of Turkey to be heard upon so important and directly personal a question as the partition of her territory. They met and discussed the Greek frontier, and they finally determined that Greece should be given a large slice of the Ottoman Empire. But the one party they failed to consult was the power whose territory they had thus undertaken to give away, and now they find it necessary to reopen the case in order to give the principal a hearing. We think it is tolerably certain that if the Conference is reopened this will not have been the real reason for so doing. It has been evident for some time that great difficulties lay in the way of the proposed naval demonstration. France, for example, gave it to be understood that she would withdraw her ironclads if anything more than a show of force was to be made. Russia was believed to be very anxious for a pretext to set Turkey and Greece at loggerheads. The intentions of Austria were not altogether understood. And, altogether, it seemed possible that the contemplated joint action might result in a serious quarrel among the powers. It is quite probably to these considerations that the change of base now announced is attributable.

THE PURPLE OF THE ANCIENTS.—Many months ago a somewhat full abstract was given of a memoir by E. Schunck on the purple of the ancients. He has been continuing his researches, and on June 17th said something about them to the Chemical Society, London. It seems that at the present day the natives of the west coast of Nicaragua practice the dyeing of purple by using the juice of a species of shell-fish called *Purpura patula*. A sample of cotton so dyed by them did not possess so brilliant a purple as he expected. It was readily separated from the cotton by boiling aniline. Strong oxidizing agents had very little effect upon the color, which behaved in other respects very much like the punicin he obtained from the sacs of the *Purpura lapillus* of the shores of Great Britain. When subjected to concentrated sulphuric acid the coloring matter was dissolved, yielding a dull purple solution, having an absorption band between D and E. After heating this solution, and allowing it to stand, the color changed to a bright green, and the absorption band disappeared, and a purple precipitate was obtained from the green solution when it was treated with water.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

Further in Regard to the Capture of the Bender Murderers.

PROGRESS OF TANNER'S SELF-IMPOSED TASK.

Railroad Trains Running Regularly into Leadville, Col.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Bank Robbed in Brazil—Gladstone Ill—Advices from Afghanistan.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Captured Benders—Details of Their Arrest.

OMAHA, August 1st.—Sheriff Gregg, of Dodge county, who arrested old Bender and wife, who are now in the Tremont jail, was in Omaha to-day hunting up the trail of young Bender and wife, who were seen with a team and wagon in company with old Bender and wife, who were on foot, near Schuyler, and they parted near there, shortly before Daniel Coonlan informed Gregg of their suspicious inquiries about the Bender family of Kansas. Gregg has since learned that the young couple crossed the river at Omaha with a wagon and team and went into Iowa, no doubt en route to the place of meeting agreed upon between them and the old folks. They had a team of one gray and one bay horse, and a covered wagon. The old people in jail have been heard talking of the young couple. One said, "How do you know the others will be caught?" "No; they will fool them. They are gone south. They will go on the wrong track," was the reply. It is understood that Daniel Condan is following on their track. Sheriff Gregg says that when he arrested the old couple he rode up to them and said, "Hello, Kate," and the woman replied, "I ain't Kate Bender." Gregg believes that he has got a sure thing on the old man, but thinks the woman is Bender's mistress. His theory is that she started off with the Bender outfit when they fled, that the old man killed Mrs. Bender, and that this woman has been with him through all the Indian country, and gives good descriptions of the habits and life of the various Indian tribes. The officer has examined the prisoners separately, and finds that the whole of their stories are somewhat alike, though they do not agree in a number of important particulars. The old man claims that he was at Bender's for awhile, and was laid up sick for seven and a half weeks. He says his wife was not there, and that he sent for her, and that she was there with him during the time the murders were committed, and that he knew all about them. The woman claims that she went to Bender's with him, and that both were sick in bed for seven weeks and a half. The original old Bender is a German, and has a big scar in the center of his head. The prisoner at Fremont swears that he does not know a word of German, but when a German was put in his cell and cursed him in the German language, according to instructions, the prisoner forgot himself and swore terrifically in German at the man. The prisoner also has a scar on his head answering to the scar on old Bender's head, and in several other points he answers the description. He accounts for the scar by saying that he was kicked by a horse. He is 72 years old. At times he is perfectly frantic, and yells so that he can be heard two or three blocks away. Mr. Gregg has been sleeping in the cell with the old man, in hopes of hearing something from him, and he has not been disappointed. The prisoner wants to commit suicide, and he asked Sheriff Gregg for a razor with which to shave himself. Mr. Gregg would not grant his request, but said he would have a barber come and shave him. "I don't want any d—d barber to shave me," said the prisoner. He says that he doesn't want to be taken to Kansas, but will go anywhere else to be tried. He swears he will never go to Kansas alive. The woman is about 40 years of age, wears No. 11 shoes and has hands as big as the old man's. She is a large, masculine-looking creature, and says there were ten persons killed by old Bender. Two of the bodies have never been found. Mr. Hoeflan, who interviewed the prisoners, as stated in yesterday's dispatches, is clerk in Shed's store at Fremont, and Mr. Shed induced the Sheriff to allow him to visit the captives. The moment he saw the old man he said, "That's Bender," and the prisoner dropped his head as if he had been shot. Hoeflan claims that he was well acquainted with him. He says the prisoner has changed his style of shaving, but that his features are unchanged, that the scar on his head is positive proof, and that he is the man who must go to Kansas for the murder of Dr. York and numerous other victims. It is understood that $25,000 reward is offered for the whole gang, and of this amount there is $11,000 for old Bender.

Dr. Tanner's Fast—The Thirty-fifth Day.

NEW YORK, August 1st.—At noon to-day Dr. Tanner entered on the thirty-fifth day of his fast. He slept well the night previous, and appeared refreshed this morning. He kept to the gallery all day, and was attacked with nausea and vomiting at different periods, throwing up a mixture of bile and mucous. At 2:45 his pulse was found to be 78, his temperature 98.4, and the dynamometer marked 82 kilometers. At 2:55 he got up to put on his clothes, but could not do so, as he had an attack of vomiting. At 7:35 and 8:40 this evening he had other attacks of vomiting, and at 9 P. M, retired to his cot and appeared to be sleeping. His medical attendants said he was in a feebler condition than yesterday; that the attacks of nausea were unfavorable, and as they occurred after drinking a small quantity of fluid, it showed the doctor's stomach to be in a highly irritated condition. One of the medical men said Dr. Tanner was failing every day, but there was no doubt he would finish his self-imposed task. He thought the frequent attacks of vomiting showed that the coats of the stomach were somewhat inflamed. Dr. Tanner took nothing to-day but a little carbonated acid water.

Business at New York.

NEW YORK, August 1st.—Trade has been irregular during the greater part of the week, and prices of most of the leading articles of merchandise have fluctuated more or less every day; yet there are few marked changes as compared with the close of last week. As a rule, business is on the increase, yet the fall season does not set in very actively. Holders of most all descriptions of merchandise are confident, however, and are firm in their views.

Railroad Matters in Colorado.

DENVER, August 1st.—The joint track of the Denver and South Fork and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads was completed into Leadville yesterday, and both companies began running regular through trains to-day. Their track is also completed and open for business to Hortense, twelve miles from Buena Vista, on the Gunnison extension.

Immense Railroad Traffic.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), August 1st.—Forty-five freight trains, comprising 1,500 cars, almost all of which were filled with grain, passed south on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday. It was the heaviest one day's shipment since the road was built.

Arrested for Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st.—Rev. T. Miller, Dean of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, was arrested to-night upon a charge of forgery. The alleged forgery consists in antedating a series of lecture tickets, and in writing the names of Professors on them.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, August 1st.—Specials from Bullitt county, Kentucky, report the fatal shooting of Turner Weson by Ben. Johnson, son of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, last Friday, at a political meeting at Balltown.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 1st. — The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 5th: Mary A. Mitchell, Boston; Frank A. Kimball, San Diego; Mrs. G. H. Vickery, Vienna, Virginia; W. H. Wolfersberger, Princeton, Ill.; Charles Atchison, Mineral Park, Arizona; Fexliz Ruelos, Tucson.

Railroad Property Burned.

BROCKTON (Mass.), August 1st. — The freight-house of the Old Colony Railroad, with a large quantity of freight, way bills, etc., were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is heavy.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 1st.—The following postal changes for the Pacific Coast were made during the week ending Saturday: Offices established—Lidell, Napa county, California, William H. Lidell, Postmaster; Arthur, Multnomah county, Oregon, Miss Mary Taylor, Postmistress; Benson, Pima county, Arizona, John Rush, Postmaster; St. Johns, Apache county, Arizona, Ephriam S. Stover, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Deadman, Columbia county, Washington; Bradshaw, Yavapai county, Arizona. Postmasters appointed—T. H. Barnfield, Bartlett Springs, Lake county, California; David Levy, Copay, Mendocino county, California; William D. Bassett, Glenbrook, Lake county, California; A. Treyball, Tipton, Tulare county, California; Juliet Morse, Oak Harbor, Island county, Washington; Henry Coudroy, Pleasant Grove, Yakima county, Washington; George S. Jacobs, Utsaladdy, Island county, Washington; Jacob Drissler, Woodlands Landing, Pacific county, Washington; John Douglass, Alma, Weber county, Utah; David Miller, Greenville, Weber county, Utah; Julien Brecker, Springerville, Apache county, Arizona.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Afghanistan.

CABUL, August 1st.—Mr. Griffin had an interview with Abdurrahman Saturday which lasted three hours. The British escort consisted of three squadrons of cavalry, and the Ameer's escort of 200 infantry. Abdurrahman evidently desires our friendship, but feels insecure until he is more successful in gaining over the country to his side. His Turkestan troops are more suspicious, and he finds it necessary to humor them.

The *Times'* Cabul correspondent says: The prospect of a favorable settlement with Abdurrahman and the speedy withdrawal of the army from Cabul are no doubt seriously menaced by the disaster at Candahar, but General Stewart is adequate for any emergency. Mr. Griffin says he has twice held an interview with Abdurrahman. General Stewart will meet Abdurrahman in public at Durbar, General Gough's camp, on Monday.

CALCUTTA, August 1st.—Everything seems to point to General Roberts having been outgeneraled, and the battle of Pushki Nahkub will hereafter be cited as one more instance of the story, old as British history itself, of a gallant army being ruined by the infatuation and incompetence of its leader and the treachery of its allies, as there can be little doubt that the Wali's cavalry went over to the enemy.

BOMBAY, August 1st.—Khelati Ghil Zai garrison is in a very precarious state. The tribes are gathering in the vicinity, and much anxiety is felt for the garrison, unless General Phayre relieves it, which would delay his march to Candahar.

General Burrows' Fight with the Afghans.

LONDON, August 1st.—The *Standard's* Bombay correspondent telegraphs that the battle between General Burrows' force and the Afghans is said to have been well contested. The British cavalry and artillery were badly cut up at the commencement of the fight, but the infantry inflicted such a heavy loss on Ayoob Khan that he has not ventured to advance upon Candahar. The Viceroy of India telegraphed Sunday that Ayoob Khan did not follow up the British in their retreat. General Burrows' force has arrived at Candahar. When the messenger left Ayoob Khan was encamped where the action was fought. This seems to confirm the news that Ayoob Khan had suffered heavily. This news was brought by natives to Quettah. The Viceroy's telegram says: "Our whole army is not in the citadel at Candahar," but the word "not" is probably a telegraphic error for "now."

Gladstone Ill.

LONDON, August 1st.—Mr. Gladstone caught a chill after leaving the House of Commons Friday, and is now suffering from congestion of the left lung. The latest bulletin, issued Sunday evening, says his condition is less favorable, owing to a slight fever, but that he is in no immediate danger. The Queen has telegraphed to ascertain his condition.

The French Elections.

PARIS, August 1st.—The elections to the Councils General up to the present time show that in sixty-two cases the Republicans have been successful and in sixteen Conservatives. Six second ballots in the latter districts will be necessary.

Statement Strengthened.

LONDON, August 1st.—A Vienna correspondent says the statement that the Porte intends to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro is strengthened by the dispatch of a Turkish naval squadron to the Dulcigno coast to enforce the cession.

Gold for America.

LONDON, August 1st.—The *Standard* reports that £190,000 gold has been purchased in open market for export for America.

Proposed Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

LONDON, August 1st.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the Vice-President of the Bulgarian Committee is now at Belgrade to negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance between Bulgaria and Servia.

The British Defeat in Afghanistan.

SIMLA, August 1st.—Reports from Quettah indicate that Ayoob Khan did not follow up his victory by pursuing the British. It is stated that General Burrows succeeded in bringing a large body of his troops into Candahar.

Bank Robbed.

RIO JANEIRO, July 9th.—The bank of the province at Porto Alegre has been robbed of $125,000.

Rebels Still Holding Out.

BUENOS AYRES, July 9th.—The rebels are still holding out at Dolores.

Consented to Contest.

LONDON, August 1st.—Mr. Plimsoll has consented to contest Liverpool for a seat in Parliament.

Collision at Sea.

GIBRALTAR, August 1st. — The British steamer Harter, from Hongkong May 8th, for New York, has been in collision with an Italian bark, in which the latter was sunk. The crew of the bark were saved.

Land Meetings—Cheering Outlook.

DUBLIN, August 2d—A. M.—Two land meetings were held here yesterday.

The corn and root crops of Ireland promise more than an average yield, and the general aspect of the country is cheering.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of August 2st.]

Two more cases of small-pox have been discovered within the last two days, both fatal and both in the Chinese quarter.

The steamer Granada, which arrived from Panama Friday, brought 30 cabin passengers and 63 in the steerage.

The records of the Police Department for the month of July show that during that time 2,121 arrests were made. Of this number 1,005 were charged with drunkenness.

The steamer S. M. Whipple is to be placed on the Sacramento route, and will leave here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Among the prisoners at present confined in the County Jail there are twelve charged with murder whose cases have been more or less inquired into.

William Mills, a horse dealer, was tried in the Police Court yesterday and found guilty of a misdemeanor, committed in exposing and offering for sale a horse affected with glanders.

Tax Collector Tillson received yesterday for personal property taxes: Coin, $69,000; checks, $100,000. There is now in the City Treasury $650,000, of which $237,100 was turned over yesterday.

The schooner La Ninfa, provisioned for two years and manned by twenty able seamen, has sailed under the command of Captain Mills for a cruise to the South Shetland Islands in search of fur seals.

The American ship Abner I. Benyon is ready for sea, laden with a cargo of wheat from the Glenn ranch. Since the decease of Isaac Friedlander, Dr. Glenn has attended personally to the transportation of his grain, for which purposes some of the largest vessels afloat are engaged. Last year he shipped 20,000 tons.

A novel and substantial foundation has been laid on the corner of Beale and Market streets, for the new building to be occupied by Messrs. Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, consisting of four rows of 4-inch planking laid at an angle of 45 degrees, two rows of which extend all over the lot, and two rows 6 feet beyond the lines of the building. On the top of this are 12x12-inch timbers, the brick to be laid on top and between them. It is regarded as an improvement on the old style of pile-driving.

The funeral of Samuel Graves took place to-day, under the auspices of the Golden Gate Lodge of Free Masons. The deceased gentleman was the oldest Free Mason in California, and a Knight Templar for over half a century. At the time of his death he was the Bible-bearer of the Grand Lodge, and owing to his venerable and respected relationship with the Order his funeral was participated in by all the Lodges. Arrangements were being made for the accommodation of the veteran Sir Knight during the approaching Conclave at Chicago.

Extensive preparations, the details of which are nearly completed, are being made by the Grand Commandery of California for the visit to Chicago, and the participation in the Triennial Conclave, which commences on the 17th of this month. About 100 Sir Knights, accompanied by a large number of ladies, will leave San Francisco on a special train at 2:40 P. M., on the 10th of August. The train, which will run on a special schedule, will consist of nine elegant palace sleeping-cars, a drill car and a baggage car.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

A QUIET DAY AT THE SAND LOTS.

Poor Marksmanship at Virginia—Five Shots Fired and Nobody Hit.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Suicide of the Editor of a German Newspaper in San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA.

Suicide of a Journalist—A Speech in German.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1st.—About 6 o'clock this evening Max. Burckhardt, editor and proprietor of the *Humorist*, a German weekly newspaper, was found dead in bed at his room at 623 California street. A phial of morphia was found on the table near the bed partly emptied, and a glass beside it containing the dregs of morphia. Deceased had evidently been dead several hours. No papers were found to cast any light on the cause of the suicide, but is reported that he recently remarked to a friend, "When one is done with the world the best thing is to take a dose of poison." Deceased was a native of Berlin, aged about 50 years.

Carl Schurz last night delivered a speech in German at the Grand Opera House on the political topics of the day to an immense crowd, which applauded his effort enthusiastically.

Secretary Schurz Gone to Yosemite—The Sand Lots—Base Ball.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1st.—Secretary Schurz left for Yosemite to-day.

The usual triangular meeting came off at the sand lots this afternoon without any disturbance.

At the Recreation Grounds to-day the Athletics beat the Californias three to one.

Republican Congressional Committee.

SAN JOSE, July 30th.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the Fourth District met at the Auzerais House at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, W. H. Rodgers, Chairman, presiding. A letter was received from Judge Jones of Mariposa, requesting the Chairman to cast his vote in favor of holding the Congressional Convention at Los Angeles. Letters were received from a majority of the members, requesting the comittee to have the Convention held at Sacramento at the time of holding the State Convention. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles, petitioning that that Convention be held at that place. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District meet at Sacramento on Wednesday, August 11th, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, at 2:30 P. M., or, if the State Convention has not then taken a recess, as soon thereafter as a recess shall be taken, for the purpose of organizing and nominating a Congressman for the Fourth District, electing a Central Committee, and transacting such other business as may properly come before them; and that delegates to the State Convention be delegates to the Congressional Convention.

The committee then adjourned.

Mysteriously Disappeared.

NAPA, July 31st.—Three weeks ago S. E. Smith, for several years a resident of this place, mysteriously disappeared, and has not been heard of since. On the 9th of July, in company with a friend who acted as guide, he started from the Phœnix mine, Pope valley, to go to Calistoga. When on the summit of the St. Helena Mountain, Smith told his companion that he could easily find his way to Calistoga over a narrow trail alone. And there they parted company. Diligent search has been made by the friends of the missing man without success. It is thought by some that he has left the country. Others think he is lost in the canyons of the mountains, and others again are of the opinion that he has committed suicide. His family, consisting of a wife and three children, the youngest but a few months old, are living in this city.

A Journalist's Funeral.

MARYSVILLE, August 1st.—The remains of the late E. J. Lockwood, of the *Appal*, were removed from his mother's residence on E street early this morning to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they lay in state until 11 A. M., and were viewed by a large concourse of brethren and friends. Rev. W. H. Stoy, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, delivered a brief discourse over the body. The concluding services were had in the hall by the Masonic Order, and a long line of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery. The procession was one of the largest witnessed here for many years, the line containing over seventy vehicles.

Delegates from Monterey.

SALINAS, July 31st.—The Monterey County Republican Committee met here to-day, and appointed the following named delegates to the State Convention: Senator W. J. Hill, William R. Parker, J. R. Leese, J. B. H. Cooper, J. M. Balton and W. G. Hudson. All of the delegates will attend the Convention in person.

A Republican County.

SANTA PAULA, July 31st.—A prominent Democrat has made a canvass of Ventura county, and concedes that the Republicans will carry it by at least eighty majority.

NEVADA.

Pistols and Politics on the Comstock.

VIRGINIA, August 1st.—At a Democratic meeting here last night Miles Finlen said if J. H. Graham, between whom and Limself there has been a bitter feeling since the city election last spring, was going to speak, he (Finlen) would break up the meeting. R. E. Beggs took exception to this remark, and he and Finlen had a set-to and drew pistols, but were disarmed by Mat Canavan and W. J. Sheridan before any shooting was done. After the meeting was over Graham saw Finlen go into Dan O'Connell's saloon, and he crossed the street, entered after him, and commenced shooting while Finlen's back was to him. Finlen was unarmed, and started and ran up the back steps, Graham firing at him as he ran. Five shots were thus fired, none of which took effect.

Mental Depression.

EUREKA, July 31st.—N. A. Chandler, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the forehead. He was found this morning in a blacksmith shop near his residence. The body was cold and the deed had evidently been committed last evening. Financial embarrassment was the cause. Mr. Chandler was the treasurer of several secret societies, two of them Odd Fellows', and having fallen behind in cash the circumstance seems to have drawn him to self-destruction. He is reported to be behind about $2,000. Deceased was a stonecutter and aged about fifty years. He leaves a brother at Silver Reef, Utah.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, August 1st.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Miss C. Lewis, Philadelphia; Mrs. A. A. Davis and child, Mrs. M. Scott, San Francisco; B. S. McLane and wife, New Zealand; F. S. Pike, Chicago; Miss M. Switzer, New York; J. R. Holcomb and wife, Mallet creek, Ohio; D. W. Hitchcock, C. B. & Q. R. R.; M. Rosenthal, San Francisco; F. M. Cartan, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. R. Richardson, Franklin, Pa.; J. B. Edoff, Elko, Nev.; W. D. Jones, Austin, Nev.; F. S. Grey, San Francisco; W. D. Russell, Riverside, Cal.; A. C. Benard, Arizona; D. C. Morgan and wife, Oakland; Miss A. Folger, Mrs. A. Folger, San Francisco; Mrs. M. Selvet and son, Chicago; Mrs. C. Baughn, San Francisco; Miss J. McBan, Boston; Miss Burt, San Francisco; and 32 emigrants, including 20 males, to arrive in Sacramento August 3d.

ARIZONA.

A Store Robbed.

PHŒNIX, July 31st.—M. A. Asher & Bro. discovered yesterday morning, on opening their store, that their place had been entered by burglars, and on investigation found a strong box, containing $65 and a large quantity of valuables taken. The money-drawer, containing a considerable sum, was not touched, the robbers evidently fearing the alarm.

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