THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 10-16d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s, 113; 4½s, 114¾.

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

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

Mining stocks were somewhat irregular in San Francisco yesterday, both in demand and prices. The extreme north-end stocks were measurably neglected, while some of the middle stocks exhibited great activity. On the whole the Comstocks were rather better yesterday than they were on Tuesday. The appreciation varied from 5c up to 87½c. In a few cases there was a decline of 5c to 25c. The outside stocks were firm.

The Nevada Republican State Convention met at Carson yesterday.

Trouble is again threatened with the Indians in the upper country, according to advices from Portland, Or.

Track-laying has commenced between Walla Walla and Umatilla, Or.

The Columbia river bar is being dredged, to deepen the channel.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut met yesterday at Hartford, and nominated Bigelow for Governor by acclamation.

President Hayes, General Sherman and party arrived at Columbus, O., yesterday, to participate in the grand reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors now in progress there.

Within the next two months about 10,000 negroes will emigrate from Mississippi and Louisiana to Kansas and other Northern States.

Rollin M. Daggett was renominated for Congress yesterday by the Nevada Republicans.

Fire at Merced.

The American Bankers' Association met at Saratoga yesterday.

A serious accident occurred yesterday on the Pittsberg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad near Crown Point, Indiana.

Railroad securities valued at $250,000 were stolen Tuesday night at Clarksville, N. J., by burglars.

William Cullen, editor of the Ottawa *Republican*, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Illinois District.

Dr. Tanner continues to eat heartily and is generally improving.

The insurance upon the property destroyed in the Hunter's Point fire aggregates $184,625.

Amandee Bigot, a Frenchman, killed Mrs. Marietta Kenaul in New York yesterday, and then cut his own throat.

The application of Schroder, who killed Dr. Lefevre in Oakland, to be admitted to bail, was yesterday refused in the Superior Court at San Francisco.

Captain Eads addressed the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday upon the subject of a ship-railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Republican State Convention of Georgia is called to meet at Atlanta September 7th.

General James G. Robinson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Ohio District.

The steamboat Bonnie Lee was blown up and sank at Lonewall Landing, La., yesterday.

The Democrats of the Second Alabama District have nominated H. A. Herbert for Congress.

Up to date 669 of Sitting Bull's followers have surrendered at Fort Keogh, Montana.

It is expected that 100,000 Masons will be present in Chicago at the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, and as many more other visitors.

By the fire at Ware, Mass., Tuesday night, over 1,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

By an accident yesterday on the Midland Railway in England seven persons were killed and twenty injured.

An overflow of the river Proma, in Germany, is doing great damage.

The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Michigan have nominated Timothy Saroney.

Benjamin Wilson has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First West Virginia District.

The Michigan Greenback State Convention at Lansing yesterday nominated a full State ticket.

THE FATE OF HIS POSITION.

The Democracy has twice attempted to substitute for its own unsavory record that of its nominee for the Presidency, and in both cases the result has been, not to inspire public confidence in the regeneration of the party, but to cause suspicion as to the integrity of the candidate. And this is inevitable under the circumstances, for it is swiftly made apparent that the party has undergone no change of heart, and the inference therefore must be that it is the candidate who has apostatized. Thus we find Wade Hampton in Virginia telling his audience that the principles of this campaign are those which Lee and Jackson fought for for four years, and we know very well that this is the real sentiment of the South. What then does General Hancock's candidacy mean? He did not fight for the principles of Lee and Jackson. No! But he is to-day in the hands of the men who did, and behind his loyalty they are putting forward their old assaults upon the Union. Such facts as this make it impossible that a Union man chosen by Democrats should impart a Union aspect to the campaign. In a question as to whether the tail shall wag the dog, or the dog wag the tail, we all know what the end must be. General Hancock does not wag the Democracy; the Democracy wags him. This is the fatal mistake the Democratic leaders have twice made. They thought they could revolutionize their record with Horace Greeley, and they failed. They thought they could do the same with Hancock, and they will fail again. The fact is that it is not in the situation. The candidate must take the color of his party; his party cannot be colored by him. And when the party is the Democracy, and the candidate a man like General Hancock, it is inevitable that in the end his allegiance to the country should be looked upon as more doubtful than the notorious disloyalty of his principal supporters.

THE BENDER FIASCO.

After all the long accounts of the Bender captures it seems that there was no evidence upon which to hold the accused persons, and that they had to be discharged after a fruitless preliminary examination. We presume that this course would not have been adopted had there been any reason to suppose that their identity could have been established. But when they were confronted with several persons who had known the real Benders it was at once declared that these were not the murderers. And so, after the country has been edified with interminable "confessions," and elaborate accounts of the manner in which their crimes were committed, it turns out that there is absolutely nothing to connect these people with the case in any way. Who they really are, or what their motives were for telling all these stories, has not yet been stated, if indeed it is known. They may be gratified with the thought that they have deceived the whole country, and that perhaps they came dangerously near being lynched by an impulsive and virtuous populace.

THE FOUNDERED PILGRIMS.

It is now stated that the Mecca pilgrims whose vessel foundered in the Red Sea on the way to Jeddah, were not drowned after all. The Captain left the ship too hurriedly, and she was afterward found and towed safely into port. The pilgrims, however, would not have cared greatly had they found a watery grave, for it is the belief among those who make the holy journey to the shrine of the Prophet that all who die on the way, or while returning, go straight to Paradise without a passport.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

It appears to us that some Eastern journals are adopting a line of argument in regard to the Democratic tariff plank which is liable to lead them into difficulties. The most obvious, and the strongest objection to the plank referred to is that it is a mere catch-penny pretense, standing for no real tariff reform purpose. The Democrats have already had their opportunity to show their regard for free trade principles, and they have exhibited the genuineness of their convictions by refusing to acquiesce in any plan of tariff reform. The free-trade resolution in the Cincinnati platform is therefore a mere beating of the air, for it is plain enough that the Democratic leaders have not the courage or the honesty to put their professed principles into practice when they have the power to do so. The New York *Tribune*, however, professes to see in the Democratic platform the expression of a real purpose to urge free-trade doctrines, and takes the position that the promulgation of such doctrines was a great blunder on the part of the framers of the platform. It says: "Every intelligent mechanic and factory operative in "the country sees that the Democracy has "thrown off all pretense of friendliness to "his interests, and is pledged, if it has "the power, to strike down the protecting "arm of the Government, which shields "him from the competition of the half-"paid, half-starved labor of Europe." We are ashamed to see such fustian as this in a leading journal, for it is demagogism of the lowest and most contemptible kind. The assertion that the laboring classes are interested in the maintenance of a high tariff is one which might be expected from a Pennsylvania manufacturer, but certainly not from a journal which has any regard for the truth or the general welfare. Even supposing, however, that every operative and mechanic was directly benefited by the tariff, this fact would not constitute a justification of Protection. Judging from the returns of the census of 1870 there are now probably three and a half millions of persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries in the whole United States. Now Protection requires that forty-six and a half millions of people shall be taxed in order that these three million and a half should have better wages. That is the theory of Protection, not the fact. The fact is that it does not improve the condition of the three millions and a half, while it does impose heavy burdens upon all the rest. For example, in order that five Eastern manufacturing firms should be bolstered up, the price of railroad iron and steel was more than doubled. This was one incident of Protection. Its effect was to make the shipper and the passenger on all the railroads pay increased rates, and to keep down the wages of railroad employes. It must be remembered, moreover, that Protection does not protect a tithe of all the persons employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Its immediate benefits are limited to the lines of industry which are bolstered up by it, and which therefore employ more hands than they might otherwise do. This is a very small proportion of the three millions and a half; probably not more than a million all told. And we are assured by the *Tribune* that it is the hight of wisdom and statesmanship to tax forty-nine millions of people for the special advantage of one million.

Nor is this all. The advocates of this kind of confiscation are under obligation to make it clear that if there was no protection the now protected industries would languish. This, we affirm, they cannot demonstrate. On the contrary, all the showings they are so fond of making of the wonderful growth of our industries under their pet system, prove that if that system ever had an excuse it has long since ceased to have one. It is neither honest nor philosophical to tell the working classes that their interests are bound up with Protection, and it is politically imprudent, for the reason that the agricultural class is very much larger than the mechanical and manufacturing, and that its interests are most assuredly not identical with those of the Protectionists. The necessity for tariff reform has been growing clearer for several years to all candid observers of national progress, and even the protected manufacturers have for some time past seemed to realize that they could not much longer hope to fatten upon forced contributions from the nation at large. Free Trade indeed is the natural philosophy of all who gain their living by work, though they are very apt to mistake their true interests. Protection is a legalized form of robbery, which diminishes the purchasing power of wages by artificially enhancing prices; which makes the farmer foot the bills of the manufacturer; which robs Peter to pay Paul; which hampers and restricts production and commerce; which is opposed to every rational and enlightened theory of fiscal science. We do not believe that any political exigencies can justify the teaching of bad political economy, and therefore we cannot regard the *Tribune's* course in this respect as other than wrong. If its opponents were shrewd they would be able to force it into a very awkward dilemma, and in fact it has placed itself in a position from which there is no safe extrication. The truth is that the doctrine enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention in regard to the tariff is a perfectly sound one, abstractly speaking, but that it possesses no significance because the party making it is undeserving of confidence. Both the *Tribune* and Mr. Blaine are quite at sea on this subject, and we do not think they will help the interests of the Republican party with intelligent men by thus upholding one of the greatest abuses the country labors under.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

While it is true that the present prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway are anything but rose-colored, and while it is difficult to see how that enterprise can be made self-supporting, the experience of this country in railroad building ought to warn us against the danger of lightly ridiculing new undertakings of this character in advance. Nothing can be urged against the feasibility of the Canadian road which was not at one time urged against our own Pacific Railroad. We need not go outside this State even to find abundant evidence of the most widespread skepticism as to the success of that project, while at the East it was for a long time sneered and jeered at as a perfectly absurd attempt, and the most tremendous arguments were framed to demonstrate the impossibility of its ever paying. All that is now alleged against the Canadian Pacific; the inclemency of the climate, the engineering difficulties, the want of population, has been employed before, and every one of these objections has been made by events to look simply ridiculous. It is, therefore, prudent to refrain from passing judgment in advance upon the Dominion enterprise. It may prove a failure, as predicted. But it must be remembered that almost as great and numerous difficulties have been encountered in similar undertakings, and surmounted triumphantly. As to the want of population, everyone who has observed the effects of railroad building in the West ought to know that settlement is caused by railroads. Their construction attracts attention to regions which would perhaps have been neglected for centuries otherwise, and immigration instantly pours into the waste places and fills them up. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that there are no fertile lands along the course of the Canadian Pacific. British Columbia is rich in all the natural resources of a great country. It has mines and forests and pasture and arable lands in profusion. It is well watered. The climate is temperate through a large extent of the territory, and with the advent of transportation facilities there is no reason why it should not settle up rapidly. The building of the railroad, moreover, must give a great impetus to the mining industry. Though a large amount of gold has been taken out of the Cariboo and Kootnay and other mining regions, it is the belief of old miners that the country has been little more than scratched yet. Whether its destiny is to be American or English we think it certain that British Columbia has a considerable future before it, and it is by no means improbable that the Canadian Pacific Railroad may prove the key to unlock its treasures and to furnish its opportunities. At all events it is too soon to predict the failure of that enterprise, and in an age when it is rather the rule than the exception for astonishing results to flow from discredited causes, it is certainly as well to withhold judgment on a matter of this kind.

A NEW KIND OF VERDICT.

The presentment of the Grand Jury in the Seawanahaka case has surprised the public, for the latter has not been accustomed to such direct and vigorous action against the responsible parties in similar affairs. As a rule, when some great disaster occurs, and a wholesale slaughter of the traveling public results, there is a bungling and hurried inquest, and after the press has fired a few rounds of blank cartridge the matter drops, and no more is heard of it. In the present case, however, there is an evident intention to hold somebody responsible, and the Grand Jury have presented the owners, the Government Inspectors, and the captain. In making the last presentment the jury had to run counter to public sentiment, for the acknowledged bravery of Captain Smith in standing at the wheel until he had run the burning boat ashore, at the risk of his own life, has made him very popular. The Grand Jury, however, find that his gallantry does not atone for his previous neglect, and they charge him with such inattention to his duties in failing to provide life-saving apparatus, as constitutes the crime of manslaughter. As Mr. Charles A. Dana, proprietor of the New York *Sun*, is one of the owners of the burned steamer, and as all of them are men of wealth and position, this case promises to become a celebrated one. If it results in securing greater safety for the public it will, however, be one of the first instances of the kind on record.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Democratic outlook in Indiana is by no means cheerful. Landers, their candidate, is exceedingly unpopular, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the Constitutional Amendments has caused very widespread disgust and indignation. The Greenbackers are utterly opposed to any coalition with the Democracy. Landers and English are at deadly feud. And to crown all the Republican nominations are very popular, and the party full of hope, and unvexed by dissension of any kind. The sharp trick played by the Democrats in the matter of the Supreme Court business is no doubt equal to a good many nails in their coffin. The people think it savors altogether too strongly of the Maine infamy, and besides, it threatens them with an increase of taxation. On the whole the prospects are decidedly gloomy for Mr. Landers and his party, and the worst symptom of all is the rumored talk of taking him off the ticket. That in itself is almost equivalent to a surrender.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The Oakland Health Officer reports that there is not a single case of small-pox in that city.

A Plumas hunter has shot nine deer during the past month, one of them weighing 170 pounds.

Last Thursday, at Chico, Jack Rions, a sailor, was attacked by three men, beaten and stabbed.

The real estate of California is valued at $446,273 885, and the personal property at $118 304,451.

It is suggested that State and District Fairs should give premiums for the best walking horses.

So far this has been the warmest summer Bodie has experienced in three years, says the *Free Press*.

The total progress of the Sutro tunnel for July was—North header 305 feet, south header 120 feet.

The hogs in the vicinity of Angels, Calaveras county, are attacked by a throat disease, which is proving very fatal.

A man who lives near Healdsburg is said to have supported his family and cleared $400 from five acres of blackberries.

James Clark of Silver Creek, Southern Oregon, was found dead in his mining claim one morning recently. Cause, heart disease.

Frank M. Pixley will deliver the address before the San Joaquin Agricultural Society at the next annual Fair to be held in the city of Stockton.

J. W. Long, of the Smith & Selby copper mines of Ely District, died from poisoning at Osceola, Nevada, on Tuesday morning last. A Chinaman has been arrested on suspicion.

A blue cotton "jumper," or over shirt, got into a San Diego thrashing machine lately, and ruined both the cylinder and concaves, causing a delay of eight days before repairs could be made.

A surveying party under Wm. M. Turner are engaged in the survey of a large tract of Government land in Lake county, Oregon. The contract will not be completed before the last of October.

Two more Bodie mines have just issued calls for aid. The Double Standard wants its stockholders to contribute 25 cents per share for the purpose of further development, and the Richer is content to accept 5 cents per share for the same purpose.

The Bodie *Free Press* is responsible for this: Twin Lakes are the only bodies of water in the world where red flying fish can be seen. They frequently get on the large rocks and lay in the sun for several minutes, then shy into the water. At night they go in flocks, and present a novel appearance as they sail through the air.

August 3d, at Fort McDermitt, Nevada, a recruit named Wm. Westernhagen, who lately joined Company G, First U. S. Cavalry (Captain R. F. Bernard), ate some wild parsnips and died in convulsions in spite of every effort of the Post Surgeon to save him. Westernhagen was a man of fine education, an artist and a botanist, and was engaged in making sketches of American army life for the German illustrated papers.

THE REUNION.

Gathering of Ex-Soldiers and Sailors at Columbus.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Results of the War for the Preservation of the Union.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

COLUMBUS (Ohio), August 11th.—This was the second day of the grand reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors. President Hayes and General Sherman and party arrived at 6 o'clock this morning from Washington, and were met at the depot by an escort consisting of United States troops stationed at the Columbus garrison, the ex-Soldiers' Association, Governor's Guard, Columbus Cadets and other military organizations of this city and other places. The procession proceeded to the residence of D. C. B. Fullerton, where President Hayes will be entertained, and to the residence of T. Ewing Miller, where General Sherman and General Poe have been assigned. The camp ground presents a very pretty appearance, being arranged in streets and named from right to left Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Hayes, Gilmore, McCook, McDowell and Ammen. The Ohio soldiers and sailors' tents are rapidly filling up, 1,500 men having been assigned quarters yesterday with the demand greatly increasing.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS (O.), August 11th.—The heavy rain which set in at 1 o'clock cleared off during the afternoon. It is estimated that over 60,000 strangers were in the camp grounds and in the city during the day.

The Presidential party arrived at the Fair Grounds at 3 P. M., and were greeted with a salute of twenty guns.

General Ward's statement, in his address, that we were sure of a soldier for the next President was received with continued cheers. When he had concluded,

PRESIDENT HAYES

Was introduced, and being received with loud cheers, said:

The citizens of Ohio who were soldiers in the Union army have assembled here to rejoice that we had the glorious privilege of enlisting and serving on the right side in the great conflict for the Union and equal rights. We rejoice, also, that we have been permitted to live long enough to see and enjoy the results of the victory we gained and to measure the vast benefits which it conferred on our country. One fact will illustrate immeasurably the blessings conferred upon the United States by the success of the Union arms. The immigration into a country is evidence of that country's prosperity. During our civil war, and the disturbed and troubled years which immediately preceded and followed it, immigration fell off and became of comparatively small importance; but now our country's prosperity, the stability of our Government and the permanent prevalence of peace at home and with foreign nations—blessings which could not have been enjoyed by this country if the Union arms had failed—have given to the world confidence in the future welfare and greatness of the United States, which is pouring upon our shores such

STREAMS OF IMMIGRATION

As were never known before. If we take a survey of the globe, we will find everywhere many people looking forward to the time when they can emigrate to some more favored land. Only one of the great nations is in no danger of losing its capital and labor by emigration. All are losing by this cause except the United States. The United States alone is gaining. There is one flag, and in all the world only one, whose protection good men and women born under it will never willingly leave. Good men and women, born under every other flag, are eagerly and gladly seeking that flag, so loved at home, so longed for by millions abroad. It is the old flag under which we marched to save what in our soldier days we were fond of calling "God's country." It is easily seen what chiefly attracts this immigration. It goes where good land is cheap, where labor and capital find profitable employment, where peace and social order prevail, and where civil and religious liberty are secure. Do you ask where in our country does this immigration mainly go? The recent census shows us no parts of the country where land is cheap, and where capital and labor are needed, that are not rapidly increasing in population. In these States it will be found that

TWO THINGS ARE WANTING.

Means for popular education are not sufficiently provided, and the good order of society is destroyed by a popular refusal to accept the results of the war for the Union. These two defects, wherever they prevail in our American society, are hostile to the increase of population and to prosperity. They are found generally to exist together. Where popular education prevails the capital rights, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war, are inviolable. It must perhaps be conceded that there was one great error in measures by which it was sought to secure the results of our Union victory. The system of slavery in the South of necessity kept in ignorance 4,000,000 of slaves. It also left unprovided with education a large number of non-slave holding white people. With the end of the war the slave became citizens. The uneducated whites remained as they had been, also citizens. Thus the duties and responsibilities of citizenship were developed largely in the States lately in rebellion, upon uneducated people, white and colored, with what results? Liberty and the exercise of the right of citizenship are excellent educators. In many respects, we are glad to believe that

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

Has been made. The labor system has been reorganized, material prosperity is increasing, race prejudices and antagonisms have diminished, the passions and animosities of the war are subsiding and the ancient harmony and concord and patriotic national sentiments are returning. But, after all, we cannot fail to observe that the immigration, which so infallibly find out the true conditions of countries, does not go largely in late slave-holding regions of the United States. A great deal of cheap and productive land can there be found, were the population is not rapidly increasing. When our revolutionary fathers adopted the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, out of which Ohio and four other great States have been carved, they established, as the cornerstone of the free institutions they wished to build, this article: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Unfortunately for the complete success of reconstruction in the South, this stone was rejected by its builders. Slavery had been destroyed by the war, but its evils lived after it and deprived many parts of the South of intelligent self-government, without which, in America at least, great and permanent prosperity is impossible. To perpetuate the Union and abolish slavery were the work of the war. To educate the uneducated is the appropriate work of peace. It is plain that at the end of the war the tremendous change in the labor and social system of the South left them in no condition to provide for

UNIVERSAL POPULAR EDUCATION.

In a recent memorial to Congress on this subject, in behalf of the Peabody educational fund, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart shows that "two millions of children in the Southern States are without means of instruction," and adds, with great force, "when millions of citizens are growing up in the greatest ignorance it is obvious that neither individual charity nor the resources of impoverished States will be sufficient to meet the emergency. Nothing short of the wealth and power of the Federal Government will overcome the evil."

The President then said he would deal with the question of education by the aid of the National Government in the same way that the General Government undertakes public improvements, where they are of national importance; but local and private enterprise are inadequate to their prosecution. Wherever local systems of popular education are inadequate, they should be supplemented by the General Government by devoting to that purpose, by suitable legislation with popular safeguards, public lands, or, if necessary, appropriations from the national treasury.

In conclusion he said: "The soldier of the Union has done his work, and has done it well. The work of the schoolmaster is now in order. Wherever his work shall be well done in all our border, it will be found that there also the principles of the Declaration of Independence will be cherished, a sentiment of nationality will prevail, the equal rights amendments will be cheerfully obeyed, and there will be the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPINION OF WAR.

General Sherman followed President Hayes in an appropriate speech. He said it delighted his soul to see so many of the good old boys left. There was many a boy there to-day who looked on soldiering as all glory; "but boys," he said, "it is all hell. I look on war with horror; but if it has got to come I am here," and the crowd made the air ring with hurrahs again and again.

In the evening the President attended the meeting of ex-prisoners of war, but confined himself to returning thanks for the manner of his reception.

A telegram of regret was received from General Garfield.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

Bankers' Convention.

SARATOGA, August 11th.—The American Bankers' Association was called to order in the Town Hall by J. D. Vermilye of New York, who introduced President Alex. Mitchell of Milwaukee. Mitchell congratulated the members of the Convention on the change in the financial condition of the country which has taken place during the past two years. Then the problem of a return to specie payments pressed for a solution which all awaited with anxiety and some with apprehension. Beyond doubt the success of resumption was largely if not entirely due to the cordial and organized effort and co-operation of the banks and bankers of the United States, and thus one of the great objects of the Association has been happily achieved. Resumption has only been tested under the most favorable circumstances. It was preceded by long and elaborate preparations. Overtrading had been checked by the enhancement in value which the currency had undergone in anticipation of the day fixed for resumption. The balance of foreign trade was in our favor. The prosecution of works of public improvement had been partially suspended, and trade and commerce had been placed on a footing of prudence and economy.

The report of the Executive Committee states that there have been 155 deaths of bankers and bank officers during the year, among them Thomas Wolcott, the oldest banker in the United States at the time of his death. In reviewing the work of the year it is found that the spirit of cordiality and union has been gathering strength, and six thousand banks and bankers of the country are gradually uniting for carrying on a common work for mutual benefit.

Gigantic Railway Combination — Controlling the Grain-Carrying Trade.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—The Philadelphia *Press* says of the conference of railroad magnates and the proposed union of the Pacific coast lines: It will consolidate 6,000 miles of railway, which gridirons all the southwest and Colorado and Kansas. These roads will make the wheat fields of Kansas as near New Orleans as Chicago, and will make the former, which increased its foreign shipments from two to ten millions recently, one of the largest grain-shipping points of the country. Besides this, there will be a through connection between St. Louis and New Orleans effected. Jay Gould already controls the barge line between these two cities, and the combination will get possession of the wheat carrying trade of Kansas and that section of the West at the expense of Chicago, Milwaukee and other ports which have monopolized the grain trade.

The Negro Exodus.

ST. LOUIS, August 11th.—The President of the Colored Relief Board of this city has advices that 10,000 negroes will emigrate from Mississippi and Louisiana within the next two months, and will arrive here, en route to Kansas and other Northern States. About forty per day for the past month have been cared for here by the Board and forwarded to their destinations.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 11th. — The following through passengers were on to day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 15th: J. Alexander Yoell, San Jose; Alfred Rowe, Canton, China; A. K. Grimm, R. McElroy, wife and son, San Francisco; James Madison, Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry J. Comstock, Oshkosh, Wis.; T. J. Milton, Milwaukee; M. K. Boland, St. Paul, Minn.

Nineteen through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento August 18th.

Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—To-morrow's *Public* will publish its usual weekly table of Clearing-house exchanges, from which it seems that business now is not only larger but much healthier in quality than at the same time last year. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, New York's business transactions, as shown through the Clearing-house returns, indicates an increase of 15 per cent., and the other cities of the country have also gained.

Improvement of Oakland Harbor.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—The report of Col. Mendall, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in California, of the work completed during the year ending June 30, 1880, together with an outline of the work in contemplation for the ensuing year, has been received at the War Department. In regard to the Oakland harbor improvements for the ensuing year, Col. Mendall estimates that $150,000 can be profitably expended on the work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Congressional Nominations.

MORRIS (Ill.), August 11th.—The Republicans of the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, after an all-night's session, nominated William Cullen, editor of the Ottawa *Republican*, on the 172d ballot.

CINCINNATI, August 11th.—General James G. Robinson was nominated to-day for Congress in the Ninth District by the Republicans.

BAY CITY (Mich.), August 11th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District to-day nominated Timothy Saroney.

WHEELING (W. Va.), August 11th—Benj. Wilson was renominated for Congress to-night by the First District Democratic Convention.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), August 11th.—H. A. Herbert was renominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Second District.

Preparations for the Knights Templar at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 11th.—Preparations for the grand Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar next week are well advanced, and prominent buildings about the city are beginning to look gay with Masonic bunting. It is now thought that 100,000 of the Masonic Fraternity will be present, and as many more other strangers are expected. Thirty thousand Templars will move in a grand procession on Tuesday morning, and handsome arches are being erected all along the line of march. Twelve hundred tents are being pitched along the lake front from the Exposition building to Twelfth street. It is expected that the hotels will be so full Tuesday night that the guests will have to sleep standing, and they will be packed so close that none will be in danger of losing their balance. Judge Charles F. Irwin of Placerville, and H. H. Pearson of San Francisco, the advance guard of the 150 California Knights, have arrived.

Georgia Democratic Nominations.

ATLANTA, August 11th.—The State Democratic Convention nominated Clifford A. Aysou, of Bibb county, for Attorney-General, D. N. Sperr, of Troup county, for Treasurer, W. A. Wright, of Richmond county, for Comptroller, and N. C. Barnett, of Baldwin county, for Secretary of State.

Connecticut Republican State Convention—Nominations.

HARTFORD, August 11th.—The Republican State Convention organized to-day, with Augustus Brundage as permanent President. After his address, Bigelow was nominated for Governor on the second ballot, by acclamation, having received 205 votes, within five of a majority, on the first ballot. George William H. Bulkeley was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, having received 211 votes.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARTFORD, August 11th.—In the afternoon the State ticket was completed. Resolutions were adopted, ratifying the nominations of Garfield and Arthur, indorsing the principles affirmed by the last National Republican Convention, and asserting that the election of the Republican candidates and the triumph of Republican principles will insure a continuance of that sound financial policy to which we owe our revived prosperity, will secure full protection of free American labor from all unjust competition, will spread free education over every portion of the country, and place beyond all peril the civil and political rights of every citizen of the United States.

Fatal Accident on Freight Trains.

CROWN POINT (Ind.), August 11th.—Fifteen rear cars of a freight train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad broke away from the other portion of the train yesterday while ascending the grade about three miles east of Crown Point. The cars ran back against another freight train just then commencing the ascent of the grade. The caboose, which contained the conductor, brakeman and four drovers, was run into by the engine of the on-coming train, and the occupants were badly scalded and otherwise injured. One of the cattle-men, a brother of Judge McAllister, of this city, died almost instantly from his injuries. It is thought that the brakeman and engineer cannot live.

Georgia Republican State Convention Called.

ATLANTA, August 11th.—The Republican State Convention in Atlanta is called for September 7th, to nominate State and Electoral tickets.

The Surrendered Sioux.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—The Interior Department was informed to-day that 660 of Sitting Bull's followers had surrendered up to date at Fort Keogh, Montana. Secretary Schurz telegraphed the Department to-day that he would visit Fort Keogh after Yellowstone Park. He proposes to designate agencies where the surrendered Sioux are to be located. He will return about the 10th of September.

The Coming World's Fair.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the World's Fair to-day, an Executive Committee was appointed and instructed to open subscription books. A committee was also appointed to issue an address to the people of the United States.

Steamboat Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11th.—The steamboat Bonnie Lee, hence Saturday for Red River, was blown up and sunk to-day at Lonewall Landing. The boat is a total loss. She was valued at $15,000; insured in Cincinnati for $9,000. The value of the cargo is unknown. Jeff. Percey, the second clerk, was killed, and McDermott, his little son, is missing.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15th.—An accident has taken place on the West Jersey Railroad near Mayo Landing to an excursion train, returning from Atlantic City. Three men were killed and thirty injured.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.), August 11th.—The following particulars are received of the railroad accident at May's Landing: The excursion train consisted of twenty-six cars—sixteen in the first and ten in the second section. The train was filled with St. Ann's Catholic excursionists from Kensington, Philadelphia. The first section left the city at 6 o'clock, and the second followed soon after. On reaching May's Landing the engineer of the first section slowed up to run on a side track. All the cars had passed the switch except two, when the second section came thundering on behind. The engineer of the latter whistled down brakes, but when applied they failed to work, owing to the wet track, and his locomotive crashed into the last car of the first section, telescoping it. As the locomotive forced its way into the car, the cylinder heads were forced open, and the steam poured through the car, scalding nearly every passenger in it. The work of removing the injured was immediately begun, and medical aid summoned. The best cars of the express train, which had come up, were switched off, and fitted up as an hospital. In these were placed those least injured, and the train proceeded to Philadelphia. Physicians from Camden, who came down on a wrecking train which was telegraphed for, forbade the removal of a number of the injured, who still remain at May's Landing.

Brought Up with a Round Turn.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Inspectors Jayne and Matthews, the local steamboat inspectors, not having paid any attention to the indictments found against them in connection with the Seawanahaka disaster, the United States Commissioner has issued a bench warrant for their arrest. The President of the steamboat company appeared in the Commissioner's office ready to give bail.

Stolen Railroad Securities.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—The *Evening Mail* announces that burglars blew open a safe at Clarksville, Bergen county, New Jersey, last night, and obtained securities of the St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Company, valued at $250,000.

Tanner's Big Appetite.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Dr. Tanner is in good health and spirits. He breakfasted on eighteen stewed oysters, three crackers and eight ounces of milk. He ate a piece of watermelon at intervals. At dinner he ate fifteen stewed oysters.

SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Dr. Tanner, at 7 P. M., weighed 147 pounds. He was in the best of spirits all day, and easily digests the immense quantities of food he consumes. An offer of $1,500 per week to lecture from ocean to ocean has been received by him, and is under consideration until he can satify himself of the responsibility of the person making the offer. If it is a Chicago man, it is probable that he will accept.

The Hunter's Point Fire.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—The insurance upon the property of the Lumber Export Company, destroyed by fire yesterday at Hunter's Point, is distributed among twenty-one city companies, eighteen American companies and twelve foreign companies. The insurance aggregates $184,625.

Michigan Greenbackers.

DETROIT, August 11th.—The Greenback State Convention at Lansing to-day, numbering 300 delegates, indorsed the National platform, and nominated Davie Woodman for Governor and a full State ticket.

More Wife Shooting.

CLEVELAND (O.), August 11th. — John Mistler of Mills' Grove, whose wife has sought the protection of her revatives in this city, sought her out to-day, and on her refusing to return to him drew a revolver and shot her in the left side.

Frightened Excursionists.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Early this evening the barge Republican, with nearly 1,000 excursionists on board, struck on Flood rock, in East river, causing great excitement among those on board, but all were taken off without accident.

An Old Lady Killed.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—A horse was working on a platform hoisting feed to-day at 641 Hudson street, when the platform broke and he fell into the yard below, instantly killing Mrs. Sarah Spiers, 54 years old, who resided there.

St. Julien and Maud S.

ROCHESTER, August 11th.—It is estimated that there are 10,000 visitors already in the city, to witness the exhibition heats by St. Julien and Maud S. to-morrow.

Nominated on the First Ballot.

GALVESTON, August 11th.—The *News'* special foom Dallas says the State Convention to-day renominated O. M. Roberts for Governor on the first ballot.

Thrown Out of Employment.

BOSTON, August 11th.—Over 1,000 hands were thrown out of work by the fire at the Otis Company hosiery mill at Ware, Mass., last night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Abandoned Steamer.

LONDON, August 11th.—A dispatch from Aden says: The steamer Jeddah, which foundered off Cape Guardarafui on the 8th instant, was bound from Singapore to Jeddah, and belonged to the Singapore Steamship Company. She was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, was an iron screw steamer, 280 feet long, with net tonnage of 993 and gross 1,541 tons.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 11th.—A dispatch from Aden says: The steamer Jeddah, which her master abandoned, did not founder, as reported. She arrived there all safe at 8 o'clock last night. She had been picked up and towed into port by the steamer Antinar.

Meeting of Emperors.

ISCHE, August 11th.—The two sovereigns were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm on their arrival here. At the meeting of the Emperors, which was very cordial, Emperor Francis Joseph wore the Prussian uniform and Emperor William wore the Austrian uniform. At a banquet at the Imperial villa last evening the Empress of Austria joined the two Emperors. The guests included Prince Milan, the Prince of Reuss and the German Embassador to Austria. In the evening the Emperors visited the theater. Vienna journals interpret the meeting of the Emperors as evidence of the consolidation of the Austro German alliance and a sign of the maintenance of peace.

The Afghan War.

LONDON, August 11th.—A dispatch from Zahidabad reports that on Monday General Roberts marched sixteen miles. Supplies are coming in plentifully through the Ameer's agents.

LONDON, August 11th.—A dispatch from Quettah says: Candahar is surrounded by a large number of tribesmen, who do their utmost to intercept letters, rendering communication with the garrison very difficult. It is possible an attack is meditated on Chaman Choki, as Ayoob Khan is reported to have detached troops who are going in that direction.

SIMLA, August 11th.—The latest advices from Candahar state that the garrison has had some successful skirmishes with the tribesmen of the neighboring villages. Abdurrahman Khan will meet General Stewart at Sherfur to-day. Immediately after the interview Stewart will start with the whole army for Gundamuk.

Changing the Armament of Troops.

BUCHAREST, August 11th.—Bulgaria has decided to change the armament of her troops, and 40,000 rifles were ordered. Portions having been delivered, caused the report that Russia was sending arms to Bulgaria. There are many students from Bulgaria attending Russian military schools, and about fifty of them have returned home to spend their vacation. Their passage through Beni, Bucharest and Rustchuk in uniform was the cause of the reports about Russian officers arriving in Bulgaria.

Furthering Immigration to America.

LONDON, August 11th.—A meeting, convened by Thorold Rogers, member of Parliament, was held yesterday to consider the formation of a