THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1880.

POLITICAL—NOTICE.

During the present campaign the RECORD-UNION will report the meetings of Republicans, Democrats, Workingmen and Greenback-Labor party with equal impartiality. The same courtesy of advanced notices of political meetings will be extended to all parties.

All political advertisements not authorized by the State or County Central Committee of a party must be paid for in advance. There will be no exception to this rule.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111 for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 10-16d; consols, 97⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 113¾; 4½s, 113¾.

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

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

At the informal session of the Stock Board in San Francisco yesterday afternoon still higher figures prevailed for several Comstock descriptions. The outside stocks were measurably neglected. Quinn sold down to 30 cents, against $3 50 a few days ago. It is about the only one of the Comstocks that is heavy-weighted. The Silver Hill assessment of 25 cents went on yesterday.

James O. Shinn, of the *Mountain Review*, died at Susanville Monday.

Another disastrous fire occurred at Eureka, Nev., yesterday, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

Mr. Reichwagon, an elderly German, perished in the flames of his burning residence near St. Helena, Napa county, Monday night.

Joseph A Scranton was nominated for Congress yesterday at Pittston, Pa., by the Republicans.

A post-mortem showed that the cause of Adelaide Neilson's death was dropsy of the heart.

The relations between Roumania and the United States are now completely established.

J. C. Walker shot and killed a notorious burglar in his father's residence at Indianapolis yesterday morning.

The Dublin steamer Sanford was sunk in a collision with the steamer Baltic, yesterday, in the Mersey.

Frost prevailed Monday night in various parts of the province of Ontario.

Two London gentlemen will stake £1,000 that Dr. Tanner cannot fast forty days and nights, they being allowed to watch him.

Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket in 1860, died at his residence in Jefferson county, Georgia, Monday night.

The Sultan has decided to retain the Turkish Legation at Washington.

Fire at Long Island City, N. Y.

A call for a National Republican Club Convention has been issued, to meet at Indianapolis September 15th.

J. M. Lytle blew his head off with a shotgun yesterday at Omaha, nothing being left but the chin.

Willie Copley, aged 9 years, came to his death at Omaha yesterday in a singular manner.

An international corn and seed market has been opened at Vienna.

Four thousand more Americans visited Europe this season than last—the total being 20,000.

Blackburn has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Kentucky District.

The proceedings at Chicago yesterday, the occasion being the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, will be found fully reported in our columns this morning.

Mrs. M. A. Clark was drowned in a sudden flood near Denver, Colorado.

William Kearney killed himself at Denver, Col., yesterday.

Three prisoners in the jail at Evanston, Wyoming overpowered the Sheriff and escaped.

A grand banquet was tendered to General Grant at Denver, Col., last night.

James Quivley was drowned Monday near Vancouver, W. T.

THE CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

An irresponsible and anonymous statement appears in the dispatches, to the effect that "the agitation against an exclusive "gold currency is daily gaining ground" in Germany; that "the entire question of "the currency will be reopened" at the next session of the Reichstag, and that "the President of the Imperial Bank has, "in a remarkable treatise, exposed the "mistake made in abolishing the silver "standard." We shall take leave to decline credence to these statements, one and all, until they receive more authoritative confirmation. The official and semi-official utterances of the German Government are apt to be trustworthy, in the first place. There has occurred nothing to warrant the belief that any change of views on the silver question has taken place, nor has anything taken place tending to encourage such a change of view. In short the dispatch reads suspiciously like those which Mr. Kelly sent from Berlin last year when he was there on his mission to convert Bismarck to bimetallism and pig-iron finance generally. The probability of a change in the status of the German currency is, in fact, too remote for the American silver lunatics to repose any faith upon. They have tried several times to make believe that Germany was coming round to their views, but disappointment has attended all their efforts in that direction thus far. Germany has had no reason whatever for regretting her action in regard to silver, and she is less likely to have such reason now that the United States seems almost committed to a policy which, if persisted in, must bring this unfortunate country to the degradation of a silver standard.

MAKING MISCHIEF.

There is evidently something wrong at the bottom of the incident of the publication of Gambetta's letter in the *Verite*. It turns out that the latter was actually written by Gambetta, and printed all over France, in 1871. Its tone is such as to make this explanation quite seasonable, for it contains outspoken remarks about the need of preparations for another contest with Germany for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, altogether out of the political latitude of 1880. Gambetta wrote and said a good many things of this kind in 1871. In fact his most conspicuous fault at that time was a tendency to bragadocio which appeared painfully out of place under the circumstances. But for what purpose did *La Verite* resurrect this compromising letter, and print it now? Assuredly not out of friendliness to Gambetta. It is said that the letter caused much anxiety at Berlin, and this can readily be understood, for in the absence of an explanation it really looked as though Gambetta was preparing for a repetition of Louis Napoleon's role at Ems and elsewhere. It is no doubt true that the sentiment of the letter still finds a response in French hearts, but France as a whole is for peace, and it is probable that no Minister could remain in power who at this juncture counseled any other than a peaceful policy.

THE FATE OF THE JEANNETTE.

The officers of the St. Paul, a fur company's steamer just arrived at San Francisco from St. Michaels, believe that the Jeannette and the missing whalers are all lost. This conviction is based on the fact that the ice last year was thicker than it has ever been known before, and that the Jeannette was not a strong vessel, and was too low in the water to be safe. It is to be hoped that these gloomy predictions may prove unfounded, but it must be owned that the probability of the return of Lieutenant De Long and his brave comrades is growing fainter as month after month passes without bringing any intelligence regarding them. The Corwin has hardly started from St. Michaels on her errand of humanity, and it will no doubt be a considerable time before any news can be heard from her, even if she does not get into the ice-prison herself.

SOUTHERN VERSUS NORTHERN PROGRESS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* the other day undertook to brand as "a stale Republican lie," the assertion of the RECORD-UNION that the Southern States had not kept pace with the North in material progress. Fortunately this is a question which can be determined in the most conclusive manner, since the United States Bureau of Statistics has gathered all the data requisite for a critical comparison between the two sections. In this enumeration of the relative business of the North and South, the latter is made to include the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. The researches which have been made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics show that of the total exports of the country only 22½ per cent. were shipped from Southern ports, and less than 2½ per cent. of imports were received at these ports. Ninety per cent. of all the internal trade of the country is now done by railroad, but of this the South has only 7½ per cent. Of the entire amount of tonnage only 9 per cent. is owned at the South. Of the entire amount of revenues derived from customs duties the South pays only 1½ per cent., and only 17 per cent. of the internal revenues, while 95 per cent. of what it does pay is on whisky and tobacco. Further evidence of the comparative backwardness of the South in material growth is shown in the fact that only 17 per cent. of the total weight of mails is carried in that region. According to the latest statistics the South can claim no more than 6½ per cent. of the manufactures of the country, and but 3½ per cent. of the mining products. It issues less than 7½ per cent. of the entire paper currency. It has less than 1 per cent. of the entire savings banks deposits, and employs only 5 per cent. of the full line of bank discounts. It has paid but 13 per cent. of the cost of the railroad system of the country, and it contributes no more than 10 per cent. to the entire cost of supporting the public schools. These are facts which can neither be denied nor explained away. They prove the absolute justice and truth of what this journal has said in regard to the material condition of the South, and they fully warrant the inferences we have drawn as to the causes of this remarkable state of backwardness and stagnation. It is perfectly evident that the South has kept pace with the North in nothing. In industry, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce of every kind, in education, in thrift, in enterprise, it is far behind. And in the face of these facts the country is asked to accept the assertions of such papers as the *Courier-Journal* that this sluggish and decaying section has by some mysterious process gained an increase of 40 per cent. in population, though without having bettered its condition in any other respect. An increase of 40 per cent. in population would involve a proportionate growth in commerce and production and all the factors of progress; but these inevitable accompaniments and consequences of such a growth of population are all wanting at the South, and that alone must discredit the pretended results of the new census enumeration.

It cannot be doubted by any thinking man that the South has willfully destroyed and flung away its own opportunities, by abandoning itself to that intense sectional spirit which dominates it so completely. Elsewhere politics are only incidental matters, but at the South they are the first consideration and the last, and they permeate and control every transaction in life. There was a time when, under the delusion that all past animosity had been buried, Northern enterprise and capital proposed to exploit the South. But a very few experiments demonstrated the fallacy of the idea that the people of that region had undergone any change, and the result was that they were deserted by those who would and could have helped them, and that they have been more confirmed than ever in their suicidal prejudices since. The fact that the South has so small a share and interest in the business of the country, however, suggests the danger which would be incurred by allowing that section to obtain control of the Government. An example of what might happen in such an event was supplied recently by Alexander H. Stephens, when in a speech to his Georgia constituents he proposed as one of the measures the Democracy would support, the abolition of the entire internal revenue tax. This would be popular in the South, because whisky and tobacco are the chief articles liable to taxation there. But the entire internal revenue tax amounts to $120,000,000 annually, and the abolition of it would impose on the North fresh and oppressive taxes, and compel a suspension in the reduction of the national debt. All this would be done to relieve a section which even now only pays 17 per cent. of the internal revenue duties, but the plan is a fair specimen of what commerce would have to expect from the preponderance of Southern counsels in Governmental affairs. The educational statistics of the South are almost as significant as the commercial, but we must at present leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the fact that 90 per cent. of the entire cost of supporting public schools in the United States is raised and expended outside the South. These figures leave no ground for surprise that the Southern States should not have made more progress, but they render it impossible to make a plausible showing in support of the impossible population gains which it is sought to impose upon the country in the interest of Democratic Congressional representation.

THE NEW CHINESE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

In these days everything is rapidly discounted, and one result is that the popular apprehension of industrial changes often forestalls them completely. The recently announced removal of restrictions from the external commerce of China has been viewed in the usual way, with a view to foreses and point out whatever it might involve. As a consequence predictions have been made of remarkable revolutions to spring from it, and it seems to have been concluded by many that the Chinese had been straining against the leash these many years, and that they would instantly bound forward and begin to contend for commercial supremacy with all the world. Now the strong probability is that no change of perceptible consequence will occur for a considerable time. The Chinese are the most conservative people on the face of the earth, to begin with. They are not lacking in commercial sagacity, but they never plunge into new enterprises with the feverish haste which is a characteristic of Western business men. For many years they have been carrying on a lucrative business quietly through European and American merchants at their treaty ports. They wil henceforth be enabled to dispense with middlemen, and to transact this business themselves. But it by no means follows that they will instantly avail themselves of the privilege, and it is not certain that they will regard it as an unmixed boon. There was one great advantage in the old plan. The foreign agents of the Chinese capitalists were beyond the reach of Chinese governmental tyranny. The change is calculated to force the Chinese merchants to discard their protection in this particular. Henceforth they must do business openly, and take all the risks which not seldom attach to the reputation of wealth in China. Again, it is probable that for some time to come the Chinese merchants will be content to secure for themselves the enormous coast and river trade of the Empire, which they will have no difficulty in monopolizing. In this they may injure the resident foreign merchants of the treaty ports, but it does not follow that any wide-spread harm will result from the change. As time passes they may establish foreign trading lines, but such enterprises are not arranged on the spur of the moment, and we are disposed to doubt whether the Chinese merchants will for a long time place sufficient confidence in the seamanship of their own countrymen to prefer vessels sailed by them to European or American ones. The Chinese are not first-rate sailors, and there are very few of them who understand navigation. They are likely, therefore, to be very slow in adopting any important changes in this direction, and the advent of the Wo Chung cannot be regarded as marking the opening of a new era. It is an experiment, merely, and it is not at all certain that it will be so successful as to invite a repetition. The Chinese will proceed cautiously and step by step, no matter what privileges their Government may give them. It is even possible that when all the facts are before us we shall find that the scope of the new Imperial decree has been exaggerated. In any event, however, it is safe to predict that China is not about to amaze the world with any sudden metamorphosis, and that no serious or far-reaching consequences are likely to result from any present change in the commercial policy of her Government, save in the most gradual way.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN'S MISFORTUNE.

The burning of Professor Mommsen's library is one of those irreparable misfortunes which suggest no sense of consolation, and it threatens to be a disaster, not only for the Professor, but for the entire literary world. We do not refer to the fact that several precious and unique manuscripts from the Vatican Library, and from the national libraries of Paris, Vienna and Berlin, were destroyed, though this is a sufficiently serious loss; but to the utter annihilation of Mommsen's almost completed work on the Roman Emperors, which was a monumental production, and which it is greatly to be feared will never be rewritten. The Professor had been engaged for years on this, his last great work. It was to have supplemented his history of Rome, which is only brought down to the time of Julius Cæsar. He had been working late at night, and it seems fell asleep over some old Latin inscriptions. Awaking about 3 in the morning he lighted his candle and went to bed, and it is supposed that in doing this he must have thrown the lighted match on the carpet. The fire had been smoldering for some time when it was discovered, and when it broke out there was no longer any possibility of saving anything. The library contained between forty and fifty thousand books, or nearly as many as there are in our State Library, and among them were many absolutely priceless works which can never be duplicated. It is said that the unfortunate owner of the library was almost distracted by his misfortune. He tried to rush into the burning library to save the precious manuscripts with which he had been intrusted, and when he found that it was impossible to save them he completely collapsed. The destruction of these manscripts will no doubt tend to the refusal of all requests for the loan of such treasures hereafter, for it has been made apparent that no private enterprise can afford sufficient guarantees for their security. It has been suggested that the important documents which lie in the great libraries, and which are required by historians for consultation and comparison, might be copied by some chemical process. It appears to us that it would be far easier to print copies of these manuscripts. This could be done with such precautions that entire accuracy would be guaranteed, and as to secresy, there are few or no documents now in existence which all the world might not read without danger to anyone. If necessary, however, but one or two copies of the rarest manuscripts need be printed. The advantage of this plan would be that it would then be unnecessary ever to remove the originals from their place of deposit. It is to be hoped that Professor Mommsen may recover the sense of his great loss sufficiently to resume his historical labors, but he is already an old man, and it seems scarcely probable that he will be able to recommence his long and arduous labors at this stage and under so heavy discouragements.

THE SIEGE OF CANDAHAR.

The latest dispatches state that Ayoob Khan has begun a regular siege of Candahar, and that his troops are rapidly approaching the walls under cover of trenches. This would seem to indicate the presence of European military men in Ayoob's staff. The Afghans have themselves scarcely any knowledge of military science, and it is extremely doubtful whether their officers could plan regular approaches to a fortified place. The rumor that Russian officers had been seen in his army receives fresh confirmation from the character of the siege works. If Ayoob has any heavy artillery he may be able to give the defenders of the city a difficult task, but it is hardly conceivable that his wild and undisciplined host should be capable of effecting a storm.

GERMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. — In German elementary schools six hours are given to needlework and knitting. Knitting only is taught in the two lower, but even that is done by rule. In the fourth, from March to end of August, plain knitting backward and forward. At the beginning of September a stocking is to be begun; in the third only stocking knitting. Sometimes the children knit quietly by themselves, but they most frequently do it together, stitch by stitch, while the teacher very slowly counts or beats time. Painfully monotonous it must be for a child who has well mastered the work. At one the needle is put in; two, the cotton goes over; three, the stitch is made; and at four taken off the needle. In the second class, aged nine to ten, needlework is begun. The children are provided with squares of canvas and red cotton, and the teacher has a large frame in a stand, on which coarse netting is stretched that represents the canvas.

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

Call Issued for a National Republican Club Convention.

GOLD MINING IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

A Man at Omaha Blows His Head off with a Shotgun.

SUICIDE OF AN INDICTED PHYSICIAN.

Death of Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The House of Commons and the Irish Situation.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Call for a National Republican Club Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17th.—The following call for a National Republican Club Convention has been issued here, and will be sent to the Chairman of every Republican campaign club in the United States:

HEADQUARTERS YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF INDIANA, August 17, 1880.

Dear Sir: For the purpose of promoting the organization of Republican Clubs, and of increasing their membership and influence, it has been decided to call a National Republican Club Convention to meet in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. This Convention has been decided upon after mature deliberation and consideration with gentlemen connected with the club organizations of the several States and with the Chairmen of the Republican Central Committees of a majority of the Northern States. Each organized Republican Club, Young Men's Republican Club, or Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, is requested to send one delegate to the Convention, with credentials properly certifying him to be a member of the club he represents, signed by the President and Secretary of the club. Inquiries for information and other communications relating to the Convention should be addressed to Thomas M. Nichol, Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN O. HARDESHY, President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Indiana.
CHARLES F. ROBINS, Secretary.

Burglar Shot and Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17th.—J. C. Walker, a son of Dr. Walker of this city, shot and killed the notorious burglar, Bill Rodifer, in his father's residence, about 3 o'clock this morning. Rodifer served several terms in the Penitentiary, and was but recently pardoned for good conduct. Mrs. Walker was awakened by a noise in the house, and discovered that some one was under the bed where her husband slept. Mrs. Walker quietly notified her son in an adjoining room, and in the meantime Rodifer finding he was discovered, attempted to make his escape and fired his pistol at Dr. Walker, missing him. He was backing out of the house, covering the Doctor with pistol and knife, but before reaching the door young Walker came to the rescue and fired, killing him instantly.

A Man Blows His Head Off with a Shotgun.

OMAHA, August 17th.—This morning J. M. Lytle, aged 46 years, took a double-barreled shotgun and went to the woods on the western outskirts of the city, and committed suicide by shooting himself. He literally blew his head off nothing being left but the chin. Upon his being missed from home, his son, John M. Lytle, Jr., went to look for him, following the path he had previously taken when out walking. His son found him dead. One barrel of the gun was discharged, and the other cocked, ready to fire. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Deceased was subject to fits of temporary insanity. He was the stepfather of Edward Johnston, of the firm of Steel & Johnston, oil, glass and paint dealers. He came here recently with his wife from Pittsburg, to make this his home. The remains will be sent to Pittsburg to-morrow.

Gold Mining in Northern New York.

NEW YORK, August 17th.—The *Sun* says: Over 100 claims of gold and silver discoveries have been filed within the past year in the Secretary of State's office at Albany. Since June 1st they have come in sometimes three and four in a day. Almost all of them appear to be located in the region that lies in Hamilton, Fulton and Saratoga counties, which is really the southern edge of the Adirondack wilderness. Nearly all claim discoveries of gold and silver, while a few mention gold or silver alone. Following are said to be ascertained facts: That gold and silver really exist; that no one really knows whether they exist in paying quantities or not; that two mines are being worked; that attempts have been made to salt one claim; that almost everybody in that region has the gold fever; that there is more or less expert prospecting going on; that there is a possibility that there is a very rich mining country in the region described; that the probability is that it will cost more than it will come to to mine the gold and silver in northern New York.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 17th. — The following through passengers passed here on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 21st: Wm. H. Guild, J. H. Jones, S. H. Allen, T. H. Webster, S. B. Whitehead, Mrs. Captain Bushnell, Miss May A. Bushnell, Master William Edward Bushnell, Joseph Marx, William Hinse, San Francisco; Mrs. J. Davies, Oakland; John J. Safely and wife, Iowa; Miss Elsie Garetson, Philadelphia; Susan Morton, Davenport, Ia; Dr. George H. Everett, New York; Sydney Reddon, London; L. A. White, O. N. Armitage, H. P. Thomson, Melbourne, Australia; L. Leon, San Jose.

Also forty-two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento August 24th.

Fight for the Possession of Children.

DETROIT, August 17th.—Michael Cahill, a Catholic, who was defendant in a Chicago divorce suit brought by his wife, a Protestant, created a good deal of excitement to-day by openly denouncing the decision of the old and respected Judge of the Circuit Court, refusing the custody of the four children to the husband until the Chicago Court disposes of the divorce case and the offspring. Cahill had taken the children forcibly and put them in a Buffalo convent. Their mother got possession of them *vi et armis*, and put them in the Home for the Friendless here. Cahill's chagrin was caused by his failure to get possession of them. The children are terrified at the thought of being separated from their mother, and being placed in charge of Cahill. Sympathy rests with the mother, whose conduct was quite a contrast to that of her husband.

Suicide of an Indicted Physician.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17th.—John Buchanan, Dean of the Eclectic Medical College, under a heavy bail to answer charges for the fraudulent issue of medical diplomas, drowned himself at 1 o'clock this morning. He jumped from the ferry-boat between this city and Camden. The body has not been recovered.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 17th.—The harbor police have been dragging the Delaware river for the body, but without success. A ferry-boat hand says that when he last saw the Doctor he was striking out lively for the lower end of the windmill stand.

Singular Death of a Boy.

OMAHA, August 17th.—Yesterday afternoon, during a heavy rain-storm, Willie Copley, aged nine years, while returning home, was caught by a plank sidewalk which had been piled against the fence to allow the grading of the street and which was blown over on him. He was drowned underneath it in two feet of water. His mysterious disappearance was explained this afternoon by the accidental discovery of his body under the fallen sidewalk.

Prisoner Taken from Jail by a Mob.

FORT SCOTT (Ks.), August 17th.—About 2 o'clock this morning some fifty men rode to the jail here, called upon Sheriff Rucker, and on a pretext of having a prisoner for him, induced him to unlock the jail. They then siezed the Sheriff, locked him in a cell, took out Thomas Wadkins, confined for horse-stealing, and departed, since when no trace of the party or Wadkins has been discovered. One theory is that Wadkins has been lynched. Another is that the mob were his friends, and took this means to rescue him.

Herschel V. Johnson Dead.

AUGUSTA (Ga.), August 17th.— Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson died at his residence in Jefferson county last night, aged 68 years.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 17th.—Silver bars, 113¾; money, 2@3; Governments quiet; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 106¼; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 41½; Mariposa, 12; Wells-Fargo, 108; New York Central, 132¾; Erie, 41½; Panama, 183; Union Pacific, 94; bonds, 112; Central Pacific, 76; bonds, 112; Sutro, 1⅝.

Stoned to Death.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), August 17th.—A man caught stealing apples near the city yesterday was frightened off by a force of men and took to the river; but being unable to swim across turned back, when his pursuers stoned him until he sank and died. People on the other side witnessing the affair are very indignant.

Nominated for Congress.

PITTSTON (Pa.), August 17th.—The Republicans have nominated Joseph A. Scranton for Congress.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), August 17th.— The Democrats of the Seventh District have renominated Blackburn for Congress.

GLASGOW (Tenn.), August 17th.—Caldwell has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats.

CHAMBERSBURG (Pa.), August 17th.—H. G. Fisher has been renominated by the Republicans for Congress.

Woman Drowned—Suicide.

DENVER, August 17th.—The body of Mrs. M. A. Clark, wife of an old-timer and prominent ranchman of this county, was found in the field near Littleton yesterday afternoon, whither it had been carried by a flood. Mrs. Clark lived alone in the gulch, and the house was carried away by a sudden flood.

This afternoon a hack-driver named Wm. Kearney shot himself through the head at his room, and died instantly. He was the man for whom Gypsy DeLake suicided last Friday night. The two people were warmly attached, but had some misunderstanding. Since the girl's death Kearney has hardly left his room.

Flouring Mill Burned.

ST. LOUIS, August 17th.—The Yaeger flouring mill, the largest in the city, was burned to-night. It was erected three years ago at a cost of $200,000, with improvements since of $50,000; insured for $285,000, mostly in Eastern and foreign companies. The mill was in operation at the time of the fire, which it is supposed caught from the overheated machinery.

New York Greenback State Convention.

SYRACUSE, August 17th.—The Greenback Party met in State Convention to-day, and effected a temporary organization in the afternoon. Late in the evening James Wright was made permanent Chairman. A little before 11 o'clock it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report to-night, and the Convention adjourned.

General Jail Delivery.

CHEYENNE (Wy.), August 17th.—A special to the *Leader* from Evanston, Wyoming, says: Three prisoners in the county jail, named Jeff McBride, an Indian, Jack Butler, a negro, and William Clark, overpowered Sheriff Pepper and escaped with heavy shackles. McBride is a murderer, Butler a ravisher, and Clark a robber.

Grant at Denver.

DENVER (Col.), August 17th.—The reception to General Grant concluded with a banquet to-night at the Glenarm Hotel, at which about 200 guests were present. Grant spoke for some time, and was listened to with great interest throughout. He expressed the greatest surprise with the progress of Denver and magnified its future and also that of the State. Speeches were also made by Governor Pitkin, ex-Governor Routt, Senator Hill and many others. The dinner was elaborate. The General will remain here about a week, making a number of excursions, and then will go East.

The Hostile Apaches.

DENVER, August 17th. — The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special says: The hostile Apaches, after crossing the Rio Grande, marched 60 miles into the interior and took their stand in the mountains of the Sierra Candelaria, where they are now. After crossing the river the band kept a southwest course, and when about 60 miles from El Paso struck the little Mexican village of Santa Maria, where they killed three Mexicans and stole a few head of horses. Colonel Valle has gone into Chihuahua, but where his troops are is not known. They are probably on the trail of the hostiles.

Cadet Whittaker Granted a Furlough.

WASHINGTON, August 17th.—Prof. Greener, in an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, made a demand in behalf of Cadet Whittaker for a Court-martial, and asked that pending further proceedings Whittaker be granted a furlough. Secretary Ramsey granted the request for a furlough, and consented that it should take effect at once and for an indefinite period.

Resignation of a Chief Justice.

ATLANTA (Ga.), August 17th.—Hiram Wormer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

Instantly Killed.

PUEBLO (Col.), August 17th.—Henry Orr, a railroad employe engaged in driving piles, fell against the point of a crossbar, which passed entirely through the body, killing him instantly.

Coroner's Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17th.—The Coroner to-day began an inquiry into the cause of the death of the nine persons who died here from injuries received in the May's Landing disaster of a week ago.

Marine Disasters.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17th.—W. S. Hapham, the only survivor of the schooner Onida, reports that the vessel capsized off Padre Island Thursday night. Captain J. A. Howard, United States Engineer, lately in charge of the harbor improvements at Sabine Pass, and Pat Powers, a sailor, were drowned. He also reports that the schooner Laurel went ashore, and Captain McAll and four men were lost. Also, that the schooner Welcome and another, name unknown, are bottom up on Mustang Island. All hands are supposed to be lost.

Five Murders in Forty-eight Hours.

ST. LOUIS, August 17th.—The fifth murder here in 48 hours occurred this evening on Fifth street, Charles Siebert shooting and killing Wm. Johnson, a saloon-keeper.

FOREIGN NEWS.

French Councils-General.

PARIS, August 17th.—The Department of Councils opened their sessions yesterday. In about fifteen of the Councils Republican candidates replace the reactionary Presidents. In Gers, Paul de Cassagnac is elected President. At Gureaux, Panyier Quarter has been re-elected. At Orleans, Cachrys, Minister of Ports and Telegraph, was re-elected. At Nimes, Cazot, Minister of Justice, was elected. At Dijon, Mognier, Minister of Finance, was elected. At Montanbar, Defreycinet, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected. At Toulouze, Constans, Minister of the Interior, was elected.

Cause of Miss Neilson's Death.

PARIS, August 17th.—Post-mortem examination attributes the death of Miss Neilson to dropsy of the heart, accelerated by extreme indigestion. Miss Neilson was driving in the Bois de Boulogne when she was seized with her sudden illness, and was conveyed to the nearest restaurant, where she expired. Her remains will be buried in Brompton Cemetery, London, at the end of the week.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PARIS, August 17th.—Miss Neilson's death is attributed to drinking a cup of iced milk, which a medical writer in a Paris journae says is indigestible. Miss Neilson was twelve hours in mortal agony. Her body wal claimed at the Morgue by an aged nava officer.

A French Colonel Suspended.

PARIS, August 17th.—The Minister of War has suspended for a year the Colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of the Territorial Army for expressing a hope in an order of the day, while presenting a new flag to his regiment, that the flag would soon be constituted, like that of the United States of America, to represent only the banner of the United States of Europe.

The House of Commons and Affairs in Ireland.

LONDON, August 17th.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Chief Secretary for Ireland stigmatized the speech of John Dillon at the land meeting at Kildare Sunday as wickedness, and an abuse of the liberty of the Irish. There was no intimation, however, of prosecuting Dillon, who would then probably desire nothing better. Foster confirmed the published reports of riots at Dunganon and elsewhere, and concluded by saying that all the clergymen in Ireland should set their faces against the foolish religious processions, as the only effect is to create disturbances.

The Afghan War.

QUETTAH, August 17th.—A letter inciting the Afghan tribes to rise has been intercepted.

LONDON, August 17th.—General Roberts has thirty days' supplies for his march to Candahar.

Rights Formally Recognized.

ROME, August 17th.—The *Diretto* says: While it is confirmed that two French ironclads have arrived at Tunis, and a third is expected, the Bey has formally recognized the rights of the Rubattino Company, and has resolved to respect them. The *Diretto* adds: We have reason to believe that France will not permit the demand being insisted upon, against which there are evident legal impediments.

More Rioting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 17th.—At Belfast yesterday rioting was renewed. Mounted police charged the mob, and 20 persons were arrested. Some houses were wrecked by the rioters.

The Siege of Candahar.

QUETTAH, August 17th.—A messenger from Candahar has brought a letter from General Primrose, dated the 11th instant. The enemy had opened fire with Armstrong guns at a distance of 2,500 yards from the city. The damages were very slight. In the morning a heavy musketry fire was opened at the walls from the villages on three sides of the town, but few of the troops were wounded. There is water for the garrison for forty-five days. The exact strength of the garrison is 1,243 Europeans, 3,386 natives and 382 sick. General Primrose estimates Ayoob Khan's force at 10,000.

Serious Railroad Accident.

PARIS, August 17th.—The railway accident at Hanterne station, near Vechy, is not as serious as was feared, but the calamity is quite serious enough. Thirty-four persons were injured, four dangerously, and one is reported dead this evening.

The Indian Estimate.

LONDON, August 17th.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, submitted the Indian estimate for the fiscal year 1880–81. The receipts are placed at £66,746,000; expenditures, £66,329,000—a surplus of £417,000, and showing a decrease of £1,000,000 on each side of the account, as compared with 1879–80.

Twenty Buildings Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17th.—Twenty buildings were burned in Legofka district yesterday.

General Demoralization.

VIENNA, August 17th.—The new Governor appointed by the Porte at Prisrend was refused admission. All the Turkish functionaries have been dismissed. The Government tithes have been seized. Twelve hundred well-armed Arnauts have been dispatched from Prisrend to aid the Scutari committee against Montenegro, which is also threatened with invasion by Ali Bey from Gussinje and Kolaschin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a frost Monday night in the low lands in various parts of the province of Ontario.

The relations between Roumania and the United States, based upon the provisional arrangements mentioned heretofore, are now completely established.

Jonas Reise & Co., bankers, bullion merchants and foreign exchange brokers of Liverpool, have suspended payment.

It is stated that there are not any more American eagles, and until the New York orders are filled further bullion is hardly to be expected, unless it can be picked up in the open market.

In consequence of the general bad harvest in Germany there has been a renewal of the agitation for the prohibition of the export of coin.

A case shipped from Melford for Cork, and seized yesterday by the police, contained one rifle and eight revolvers.

Secretary of State Evarts says that the case of Rev. J. W. Parsons, the missionary murdered on Turkish territory, will have the earnest attention of the United States.

M. and W. Collinson, of London, will stake £1,000 against a similar sum that Dr. Tanner will not fast 40 days and 40 nights, the Brothers Collinson to watch him.

A collision occurred in the Mersey yesterday between the Dublin steamer Lonford and the steamer Baltic, for New York. The Lonford sank, but her passengers and crew were saved. The Baltic put back and went to the dock for repairs.

A Berlin dispatch announces that Count Henry Von Arnim, declared guilty of treason in contumaciam, desires a rehearing, and has expressed a readiness to submit himself to Prussian jurisdiction.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch says: It is reported that Senator Del Valle of Buenos Ayres will be elected President of the Republic.

A Rome dispatch says: The Pope will hold a Consistory on Friday, when he will nominate a number of Italian, Spanish and transatlantic Bishops and Archbishops.

In compliance with the desire of President Hayes, the Sultan has decided to retain the Turkish Legation at Washington.

A fire in the Empire Oil Works, Long Island City, yesterday, caused a loss of $60,000.

Statistics of ocean travel this season show an increase of 4,000 American visitors to Europe over last season, and it is estimated that the 20,000 Americans who have gone abroad this season have spent and left in Europe about $10,000,000.

The International Corn and Seed Market was opened at Vienna yesterday.

The New York *World* says: "Words of Gold to Business Men" is the name of an uninteresting campaign tract by General Fremont, who, we are in a position to state, will not be a candidate for the French Mission in the event of Garfield's election.

Thomas R. Gould, an American sculptor at Florence, has exhibited at Paris his bronze statue of Kamehameba, the first King of the Sandwich Islands. It is described as a work of much merit, which will literally astonish the natives of Honolulu.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Lord Russell, in 1839, wrote a letter to Lord Lansdowne, then Lord President of the Council, proposing a scheme of national education, and he tells us that for this letter he had the express sanction of the Queen, whose father, the Duke of Kent, had been a warm supporter of the British schools. The House of Lords, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury of that day, adopted an address against the scheme; and in the Commons the grant was only carried by a majority of two. The system afterward established was a compromise between the friends and the opponents of popular education; and it was not till 1870, within ten years of the centenary of the founding of Sunday-schools that School Boards were set up. The Sunday-school system was therefore the pioneer of the national system. By its means two or three generations of the poor received almost the only education they could get. While many among the ruling classes in England were resisting the education of the people, the members of religious congregations all over the country were stepping in and themselves doing the work. It was of course imperfectly done, as teaching must be which crowds everything into a couple of hours in the week. But it was good as far as it went, and it prepared the way for better things. For a hundred years the Sunday schools have been a great civilizing and educating influence in this country; and, now that their educational work is taken out of their hands, they are only left the more free to be the means of that lay instruction of the people in religion which ought to frustrate every effort to lead the nation back to any form of ecclesiastical ascendency.—[London News.

That is a good story told regarding Senator Conkling and his brother, the Colonel. When the Senator was first nominated for his high position, so the story runs, Colonel Conkling rushed to Utica to offer his services. "You wish to see me elected Senator?" said his brother. "Yes," was the reply. "And are you willing to help me all you can?" "Yes." "Well," said Roscoe, pulling out his watch, "it is now 2 o'clock; in fifteen minutes there will be a train here from New York; take that train and go home, and don't come back."

MARRIED.

China, Kenebec county, Maine, August 7—Judson M. Goodspeed to Addie M. Roberts, both of China.
Yuba City, August 16—Bruno Scholz to Mary Emma Price.
Nevada City, August 14—Cyrus W. Robb to Elma F. Melchird.
Bodie, August 14—Edgar W. Hadsell to Mrs. Anna L. Donnelly.

BORN.

Arcata, August 6—Wife of C. L. Pardee, a son.
Red Bluff, August 15—Wife of H. C. Hughes, a son.
Lower Lake, August 9—Wife of L. H. Gruwell, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, August 16—Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick and Ellen Stanton, a native of Middleton, Connecticut, 5 years, 8 months and 21 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, Fifth street, between M and N, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]
Santa Rosa, August 15—Mrs. Mary Hayw