THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111 for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 113⅞; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 10-16d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 113⅞; 4½s, 113⅞

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

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 7d@9s for good to choice California.

The stock market in San Francisco yesterday morning was a little wavering, though generally prices were higher than at the corresponding board Tuesday. Compared with the rates at noon on the 17th, Sierra Nevada showed an advance of $2 50, Union Consolidated $2, Mexican $2 50 and some other Comstock descriptions from 10c to 75c. On the other hand, Utah declined $1, and other kinds from 5c to 75c. As a whole, the market has made an important advance forward since the beginning of the month.

The New York Greenback State Convention yesterday nominated Thomas C. Armstrong for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and L. J. McDonald and Harrison Jacobs for Electors at large.

The American Bar Association met at Saratoga yesterday.

Ole Bull, the violinist, is dead.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey began its session yesterday at Newark.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut yesterday nominated James E. English for Governor, and Charles M. Pond for Lieutenant-Governor.

The loss by the St. Louis fire Tuesday night is now stated at $500,000.

General Howard reports the Northern Indian tribes quiet.

Rich gold discoveries are reported from Antelope Peak, near Wickenburg, A. T.

A man named Dunham committed suicide at Tempe, A. T., Tuesday.

Full particulars of the conflagration at Eureka, Nev., are given this morning.

August Feine was caught in machinery at Ione yesterday, and one of his legs nearly torn from his body.

The Colorado Democratic State Convention met at Leadville yesterday.

Col. W. C. Hepburn has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Iowa District.

Fred. A. Potts was nominated for Governor yesterday by the New Jersey Republicans, by acclamation.

Freeman E. Gross shot and killed Michael Fleming at Chicago Tuesday night.

Joseph H. Morris committed suicide at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday.

A formidable strike is in progress in Scotland.

Further reports of rioting in Ireland are received.

A Fenian plot to blow up the barracks at Cork is said to exist.

Cholera is raging in Roumania.

The Readjusters' Convention at Alexandria, Va., yesterday nominated General J. H. Williams for Congress.

Fire at Newcastle, Ont.

Russia declines further negotiations with China.

One man was killed and several persons injured by an accident yesterday on the Tarascon and Cette Railroad in France.

The body of Mary Cassidy, 10 years old, was found near Barnstable, Mass., yesterday, naked and terribly mutilated.

One passenger was killed and many others injured in an accident yesterday on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

Robbers recently captured a convoy of $33,000 near the City of Mexico.

A collision occurred on the Colorado desert yesterday between a freight and passenger train, but nobody was hurt.

A volcano is reported in active operation about forty miles from Los Angeles.

The competitive drill of the Knights Templar at Chicago yesterday was witnessed by 25,000 spectators. Several of the Knights were prostrated by the heat, which resulted in the death of one of their number.

A CAMPAIGN DOWN SOUTH.

The expediency of making a vigorous canvass in the South appears to become clearer every day. Many Republicans write from Southern districts expressing their belief that such a canvass might produce effects even there. A Texan says: "We want first-class Republican speakers "to come and canvass the State. If they "should the chances are that it would go "Republican next fall. The same could "be said, perhaps, of several Southern "States." Whether this is so or not, we have no doubt of the desirability of making the experiment. It is unquestionably necessary to make a determined fight in all the doubtful Northern States, but a Southern campaign promises to be doubly effective, whichever way it goes, for whether the Democrats attempt to bulldoze the speakers or give them fair play, the result must be advantageous to the Republican cause. As things are going the South threatens to go by default, and if the Democrats find that they are to be left alone to work their will throughout that region they will be very certain to make it "solid" enough to last for all times.

TANNER'S CHALLENGE.

Two Englishmen have offered Dr. Tanner $5,000 if he will repeat his fast under their supervision. As the Doctor has declared very positively that he would never fast again, it is improbable that he will accept this offer. Should he reject it, however, no inference against the genuineness of his late experiment will be justifiable. These two Englishmen do not appear to be medical or scientific men, and therefore they are probably in no way better able to judge concerning the genuineness of a fast than the reputable medical men who watched Dr. Tanner. The latter has done all that he undertook to do, and he has done it under all the conditions and checks any reasonable being has a right to demand. The evidence for the reality of his fast is sufficient to establish it beyond a doubt in unprejudiced minds, and those who still refuse to believe that he has accomplished his self-imposed task are either prejudiced by previous assumptions, or are of that class of intelligences which doubts so universally that it is not even certain that it doubts.

EUREKA'S FIERY TRIALS.

Eureka has had a second fiery penance, and its people are doubtless discouraged. The second fire came so soon after the first, moreover, that the losses of the first had not been recovered from. California sympathizes with the unfortunate community, and stands ready and willing to extend practical aid as soon as the best methods are indicated. It is a very hard thing in such a case to muster courage for the third essay, but if the natural position of Eureka is good, and its lines of traffic are already established, it is after all only a question of time for it to recover. It is to be hoped, however, that when the town is rebuilt, some pains will be taken to avoid the possibility of another conflagration, and the only way to obtain security is to build with brick instead of wood.

THE SIEGE OF CANDAHAR.

Ayoob Khan is reported as having Armstrong guns in his army. If they are of any caliber it is doubtful whether the walls of Candahar can withstand the bombardment long. It must be remembered that the city now being besieged is not the old Candahar, nor does it occupy the same site. The old city was situated admirably for defense, but the present one, which was built by Nadir Shah about 1754, is described by recent authorities as being incapable of defense against modern artillery. If therefore Ayoob Khan has European officers and European artillery in his train, it is quite possible that General Primrose will be unable to hold Candahar.

FIAT-MONEY DEMOCRACY.

The Placer county Democrats, following the example of the Sacramento Democracy, have adopted a fiat-money platform, under the thin pretext of regard for the interests of the people. Their financial resolutions are as follows: (1.) "We are "opposed to National Banks, and are in "favor of substituting for their issue the "currency of the United States. (2.) We "favor the payment of the bonded debt of "the United States to the extent of every "cent now in the Treasury available for "that purpose. (3.) We are opposed to "any refunding of United States bonds "without reserving to the Government the "right to pay the same at its option." This is the latest programme of the Greenbackers, or fiat-money people. It is somewhat different in form from their previous propositions, but it leads to the same end, and that end is national bankruptcy and repudiation. The pretense for substituting national currency for the issues of the National Banks is that the interest on the bonds now serving as securities for the National Bank issues would be saved. This is a fallacy. If the entire currency were issued by the Federal Government, it would be necessary to keep in the Treasury a coin reserve of at least $250,000,000, and the interest on this reserve would be equal to the alleged saving in the National Bank issues. The plea of saving interest has, therefore, no force whatever, and is simply a delusion. This, however, is but one of the smallest objections to the proposed change. Without the aid of the National Banks it would have been impossible to refund the public debt as it has been refunded. By their aid a saving of twenty million dollars per annum has already been effected, and there is reason to believe that in a short time they will be able to assist the Government in placing new issues of bonds at 3½ per cent., thus effecting still further reductions in the public burden. Were the National Banks abolished the refunding operations would come to a standstill, and all further saving be prevented. Again, all experience proves that Congress is not a fit custodian of the currency; that it is certain to do mischief by tampering with it, and that the only safe plan is to take the issue of paper money out of the hands of the Government altogether.

The second proposition of the fiat money Democrats is to pay out all the money in the Treasury as far as it will go, in the discharge of the bonded debt. Here again the pretense of saving interest is put forward, and here again the pretense is a false one. The effect of paying out all the money in the Treasury for such a purpose would be to leave the paper currency of the country without a specie basis. Redemption would be undone, and we should instantly be plunged into the bottomless pit of fiat money. This is what the Greenbackers are aiming at. They are not anxious to have the bonded debt paid. They only seek to sweep away the coin reserve in the Treasury. The measure they propose is both imbecile and wicked. It would cause the depreciation of every greenback and National Bank note and insurance policy and pension in the country. What that means may be gathered from the following extract from one of General Garfield's speeches in Congress. "In the census of 1870," he said, "it was "intimated that on any given day there "were $120,000,000 due to the laborers "for their unpaid wages. That is "a small estimate. Let the greenback "dollar come down ten per centum, and "you take $12,000,000 from the men who "have already earned it. You will have "destroyed ten per cent. of the value of "every deposit in the savings banks, ten "per cent. of every life insurance policy "and fire insurance policy, of every pen-"sion to the soldier, and of every day's "wages of every laborer in the nation." But ten per cent. would probably be a very small portion of the depreciation which would ensue upon so mad a step as that which the fiat money Democrats advocate. It is impossible to tell where the depreciation would stop. Since everything would depend upon the stability of the Government currency, and since that would no longer have any coin basis, the whole commerce and finances of the country would be thrown into hopeless confusion, and after a season of general disaster the nation would be driven upon the rocks of repudiation. That is the kind of financial policy the Democrats of Sacramento and Placer have adopted, and which they appear to think peculiarly shrewd and adapted to the popular taste.

Their third proposition is that there should be no further refunding of bonds "without reserving to the Government the "right to pay the same at its option." The answer to this is simple. Whenever governments go into the market to refund their debts, they must offer inducements to investors. They cannot make their own terms without reference to the interests of those whose money they wish to borrow. They cannot sell their bonds unless the investment is a good one, and a short-term bond at low interest is not a good investment. Investors may be willing to accept low interest on consideration of a long term, but they will not take the low interest and the short time together. The third proposition of the fiat-money Democracy, therefore, is really equivalent to a demand that no more refunding shall be done; for assuredly none can be done on the terms proposed.

The whole three propositions are in every way opposed to the public interests, to common sense, and to the principles of sound finance. Their adoption would literally ruin the country, and their evil effects would be felt first and most heavily by the working classes and the thrifty and industrious poor generally. There is no possibility of any real saving in these extravagant proposals, nor do we believe that any such purpose entered into the minds of those who conceived the plan. The agitation comes from those who have for years been fighting honest money in every shape; who have been denouncing the nation's creditors as bloodsuckers and "Shylocks;" who have sought to prevent the resumption of specie payments; who have advocated the issue of a preposterous fiat currency which would have bankrupted the country in six months; who have persistently endeavored to swindle the bondholders, to scale the debt, to diminish the value of the poor man's earnings; who have fastened upon the country the "buzzard" silver dollar, in the hope that through it they would be able to break down resumption and cheat the public creditors with depreciated coin. All the efforts and arguments of this school have been in support of dishonest finance and ignorant and blundering finance. History has had no lesson for them. They have insisted that the United States, at the close of the nineteenth century, should repeat the fatal errors committed by France at the close of the eighteenth. Pretending to be deeply concerned for the welfare of the "people," they have labored continually to injure and rob the wage-earning classes. If now the Democrats think they can make a point by espousing the doctrines of this school, they are welcome to all they can get out of the alliance.

WADE HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

An effort has been made by the Democratic managers to discredit the report of Wade Hampton's Staunton speech, but the only result is to bring the fact that he was faithfully reported more prominently into view. The New York *Tribune* has procured the short-hand report of the speech, and though Hampton pruned another version of it for Democratic use at the North, he does not deny that he employed the language attributed to him. This is the speech in which he told the Virginians that they were fighting for the principles of Lee and Jackson; a statement which, however true it might be, has had a very awkward effect at the North, where the Democrats wish it to be thought that the war is over. This incident shows that the present policy of the Democracy, namely to be all things to all men, is attended with some serious drawbacks. Having no distinctive principles which are not Southern, the Northern Democrats have determined to take advantage of local circumstances everywhere, and to affiliate with any and every "ism" that promises support. This might have proved successful before the use of the telegraph, but now it is impossible to prevent damaging comparisons between Democratic professions in different parts of the country. Wade Hampton was no doubt talking to the Virginians, and he made a speech suitable to his latitude, but he failed to reflect that his speech would be read at the North also, and the result of this forgetfulness is that he has exposed his party in a very disastrous manner. The fact that he is regarded as conservative of course gives increased significance to his language. He has not been one of the fire-eaters, and yet he tells the Southern people deliberately that they are contending for the principles of Lee and Jackson, and that the election of the Democratic ticket is the way to win at the polls what they failed to secure in the field. While such language is being employed on the stump down South and is being promptly telegraphed North, it will be useless for Northern speakers and writers to take an opposite tone. And this is the dilemma of the Democrats all through the country. They are exposed to constant comparisons of their utterances, and the result is that their policy of expediency only makes clear their want of convictions. They are greenback here, hard money there; free trade here, protectionist there; unreconstructed here, loyal there; and unfortunately for them all these phases of their Protean campaign are being brought together and exhibited to the people, as proofs of their real dishonesty. It is not a pleasant situation for them, but we don't see how they can escape from it. To do so they would have to become sincere and honest, and that is as much as to say that they would have to abandon their party. Doubtless, therefore, they will continue to play their various and ingenious parts as heretofore, and trust to public carelessness for getting out of the scrape somehow. Thinking men, however, must perceive that the only real earnestness on the Democratic side is to be found in such speeches as that of Wade Hampton, while such speeches prove conclusively that it would be madness to trust the party that harbors such purposes with the control of the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of August 18th.]

The First Infantry, Colonel Dickinson, will go to Sacramento to encamp during Fair week.

The steamer Gaelic, which sailed for Yokohama and Hongkong yesterday, took 25 cabin passengers and 200 Chinese in the steerage.

The popularity of the Free Library is increasing daily. There is a large number of new book borrowers enrolled, and the tables of the reading-room are constantly surrounded with readers.

The death of General James J. Byrne, killed by Indians in Texas, leaves Colonel E. Byrne, of this city, the last of four brothers who served with distinction as officers of the Union army during the late rebellion.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the first seven months of this year were $10,244,300. During the same period last year the earnings amounted to $9,314,200. The increase this year is $930,100.

There has been a reduction of over fifty per cent. in the amounts paid into the license office by mining companies under the ten cent stock certificate tax this year, as compared with last. The tax paid in for the second quarter of 1879 was $4,947 90, and for the corresponding quarter of this year, $2,155 50.

A white child three weeks old was found suffering from an attack of small-pox on Monday afternoon in a house near the Chinese quarter, and removed to the pest-house. A fully developed case of small-pox on Montgomery avenue, close to the Chinese quarter, was reported yesterday at the Health Office, and the patient was immediately removed to the pest-house.

How Chinese Idols are Made.—The Peking custom in making large images, whether they are of brass, iron, wood, or clay, is to construct them with the internal organs as complete as possible. While the smaller images are filled with Thibetan incense or cotton wool, the larger have the interior arranged according to Chinese notions of anatomy. The heads are always empty. The chief viscera of the chest and abdomen are always represented. They are of silk or satin, and their shape is that found in drawings of the organs in native medical works. A round red piece of silk represents the heart, whose element is fire. It is the size of a dollar. It and the lungs, which are white, and divided into three lobes, are attached to a piece of wood, round which is wound a piece of yellow paper, having on it a Thibitan prayer. To the wood is attached, by silk threads of five colors, a metallic mirror called mingking. This represents intelligence, the heart being regarded as the seat of mind. The lungs cover the heart as an umbrella or lid, as if to preserve it from injury. In the abdomen the intestines are made of long narrow pieces of silk with cotton wool stitched along the concave border. This may represent fat or the mesentery. Embracing all, like the peritoneum, is a large piece of silk covered with prayers or charms. Inside are also to be found little bags containing the five kinds of grain, with pearls, jade, small ingots of silver, and gold of five candareens' weight, and bits of solder of various shapes to represent silver.

Fire and Water-Proof Paper.—*Les Mondes* publishes a method of making a fire and water-proof paper, which, suitably modified, may be turned to a great variety of useful applications in the hands of ingenious persons. One-third of ground asbestos fiber is mixed with two-thirds of paper paste in a solution of common salt and alum. The mixture is then passed into a machine, and the paper there made is plunged into a bath of dissolved gum lac and then sent through the finishing-rolls, when it may be cut into sheets. The salt and alum serve to impart strength to the paper, and to impart to it fire-resisting properties. The lac renders it impervious to moisture without affecting its property of receiving ink. A little less vagueness would be desirable in this description, but there is, perhaps, enough told to stimulate inventors to make some valuable experiments.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MORE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Colorado.

THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE AT CHICAGO.

Little Girl Found Brutally Murdered in Massachusetts.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

River Pirates at Work on the Lower Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Further in Regard to the Recent Riots in Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Triennial Conclave.

CALIFORNIANS COMPLIMENTED.

Chicago, August 18th.—The *Times*, expressing what was frequently remarked yesterday, says of the rich and elegant uniforms worn by the Sir Knights of the California Commanderies: "No one was particularly noticeable in the ranks. The hat or chapeau is black, low crowned, and with a broad rim turned up in front, on which is the appropriate cross set in a large silver rosette, from which spring black and white plumes. The scarf or baldric, bearing the regulation emblem, is of black velvet, very wide, and trimmed with bullion fringe. The sword is also regulation, and the belt black. The peculiar and striking feature of the uniform is a short cape of the finest black velvet, lined and quilted with white silk. This is worn over the left shoulder, like a chasseur's military jacket. On the cape at the point of the shoulder there is a large Templar cross of white silk relieved with silver, while the border of the cape is trimmed with two rows of elaborate silver bullion lace."

CALIFORNIA WINE SAMPLED.

Chicago, August 18th.—At the reception at the California Commandery this morning, fifty cases of Arpad Harazthy & Co.'s choicest California champagne were distributed among the visiting Knights from every State in the Union. All were as much delighted and surprised with the life and flavor of this sample of the generous soil of California as they have been by the profuse hospitality which has reigned at the headquarters of the Pacific-slope delegation ever since it went into camp.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Chicago, August 18th.—The competitive drill to-day of Knights Templar at the Jockey Club grounds brought out 25,000 people. The following Commanderies participated: Ivanhoe of St. Louis, mounted; Demolai of Grand Rapids, Mich.; mounted; Monroe of Rochester, N. Y.; Damascus of St. Paul; Rosier of Indianapolis; Oriental of Cleveland; Demolai of Louisiana; Reed of Dayton, O.; and Bayard of Stillwater, Minn.

The first military display was made by the Monroe Commandery, of Rochester, and its evolutions elicited hearty approbation from the waiting thousands. The others followed, and the judges retired for mature consideration as to the award of prizes. The Commanderies drilled thirty minutes each. The prizes are swords and belts, drinking sets, Commandery jewels, etc. Several of the participants in the drill were much affected by the heat, but none were prostrated.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

During the day there were rumors of the death of a Sir Knight from the heat, and some 200 were under treatment in their tents. A number were temporarily delirious. The only case yet reported is that of George Firth, of Coldwater, Mich., a member of Jacobs Commandery, No. 10. He was prostrated by heat and dysentery when he first arrived, and died early this morning. His body was escorted to the depot by Apollo Commandery. He was a prominent man.

THEATERS, FIREWORKS, ETC.

To-night all the theaters gave free entertainments to the Knights and ladies, and were filled to their utmost capacity. After the theaters closed there was an open air concert of ten pieces, and at the close of that a grand display of fireworks was made. These pyrotechnics were given on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this city.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Chicago, August 18th.—At a late hour this evening the judges made the following awards: First prize, to Roper Commandery, of Indianapolis; second prize, to Demolai, of Louisville; third prize, to Reed, of Dayton, Ohio; fourth, to Damascus, of St. Paul's; the special prize for mounted men to the Demolai of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The South and the Census—Journalistic Views.

New York, August 18th.—The *Herald* evidently takes no stock in the stories that the census of the Southern States has been garbled to affect Congressional representation. It says: Even if the prejudices of the secession era were not destined to pass away with the dotage and death of the old political leaders, there would be no reason to fear a section whose relative weight in the Republic is so rapidly declining. The Republican party is laying the stress of its canvass on a futile issue. Its really strong point is the management of the national finances under Hayes' administration. Its vast and successful refunding operations, by which the interest on the public debt has been largely reduced, and the resumption of specie payment by the skillful administration of a defective law, will always fill the brightest pages in the financial history of the country. The Republican party may plausibly claim that it is so fully committed to the success of the resumption experiment that it may be more safely trusted than the rival party for such further measures as may be needed to insure its stability. Its party pride is at stake to render resumption permanent, and on this issue it would have a valid claim to a further lease of power. But on the false and fictitious sectional issue it deserves only reprobation and contempt.

The *Times*, however, has a long letter from South Carolina, written by a Southerner, showing that whole districts and sections of the State, with only a small increase in population, and even a decided loss for thirty or forty years past continuously, now show an absurd increase, in some cases to the extent of 85 per cent in ten years. The *Times* gives facts and figures, whereof the following is a fair sample: Let us take ten counties and see what has been their rate of increase. Let these counties be Abbeville, Anderson, Chester, Edgeville, Fairfield, Greenville, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens and Marlborough. These counties had a population of 212,310 in 1850; of 218,445 in 1860; of 216,000 in 1870, and it is declared that their population in 1880 is 351,523. The *Times* thus comments on the exhibit: If Superintendent Walker does not find in these comparisons sufficient grounds for a thorough review of the census of South Carolina by honest and competent persons, he must be very hard to convince. If the Bourbon leaders in that State have not been engaged in disgraceful efforts to falsify the census of the United States for the purpose of gaining political power that does not belong to them in the national councils, as they have already usurped it by violence and fraud in the State itself, they should welcome a vindication through a rigid and faithful enumeration. But in any case, the rest of the country has the right to demand it.

Wade Hampton's Staunton, Va., Speech.

New York, August 18th.—The *Tribune* prints side by side two reports of Wade Hampton's speech at Staunton, July 26th. One was taken at the time and printed in the Staunton Valley *Virginian*, and the other was recently put forth as personally indorsed by Hampton, from which the offensive passages in the former are carefully eliminated. The *Tribune* shows that Hampton does not deny the accuracy of the first report, and the passages which remain in his "personally-indorsed" version are precisely the same in punctuation and phrase as those in the *Virginian's* report. It also says: We do not know what was in Hampton's mind when he delivered his speech in Staunton, but we do know what his language meant. He declared that the Democratic party under Hancock's lead was fighting for the same principles that Lee and Johnson fought for, and for which Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used.

China's New Commercial Departure.

New York, August 18th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: There is need of further light upon the object of the visit of the Chinese Embassy to Washington. Both Evarts and Marsh have stated unequivocally that the Imperial Government has repealed an ancient decree prohibiting Chinese subjects from engaging in direct trade with foreign countries. Precisely what that decree may be, neither of these gentlemen have stated, nor have we been able to ascertain it from merchants familiar with the China trade. More light is needed to show, first, whether the decree, prohibiting Chinamen from engaging in direct foreign trade, has existed; and second, whether that decree has been repealed. Assuming the affirmative of these questions, important changes in our treaty relations will have to be made before the new liberty can be turned to account in trade with the United States, for the embargoes on trade with the non-treaty ports of China, under the law as it now stands, are positively prohibitory.

Curiosity to See Dr. Tanner.

New York, August 18th.—Dr. Tanner spent the day yesterday at Coney Island. The crowd which assembled to see him when his presence became known was so large that the assistance of the police in keeping it back from him was found to be necessary.

Proposed Joint Discussion in Indiana.

Chicago, August 18th.—The *Times* says: It is likely Porter and Landers will not have the proposed joint discussion in Indiana. Landers insists on twice the number of speeches at first proposed. This would wear out Porter's voice, which is already failing, and would take him into many places he has already visited.

The May's Landing Disaster—More Testimony.

Philadelphia, August 18th.—At an inquiry to-day into the recent railroad disaster at May's Landing, two Atlantic City policemen testified that the difference in the time of departure of the two trains did not exceed one minute. The fireman of one of the engines stated that if the throttle valve of the engine had been closed the steam would not have escaped. He examined the wheels of the engines and cars, but failed to discover any flat surface on the wheels, which no doubt would have exhibited itself if the train slid any distance.

Bonds Issued.

Washington, August 18th.—The Treasurer of the United States to-day issued $242,000 in registered 3.65 bonds, in exchange for the Board of Audit's certificates of the District of Columbia—the first issue of this class of bonds authorized under the law passed by Congress on the 16th of last June.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

New Haven, August 18th.—Senator Eaton was made permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention to-day. He characterized the Electoral Commission as the greatest political crime of modern times, and appealed to the Convention to rebuke it. The expression was vociferously applauded. He congratulated himself that there was but one feeling in reference to it. As he lived, he believed Connecticut would give Hancock and English 5,000 majority. The Government should be taken out of the hands of those who had fraudulently retained it. There would be a saving of at least $50,000,000 a year. It was the power over all that had brought prosperity. John Sherman was not even a guide-post to refunding Government bonds at four per cent. He could do nothing except as by order of a Democratic Congress. James E. English, of New Haven, was nominated for Governor, and telegraphed his acceptance. Charles M. Pond, of Hartford, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; S. S. Blake, Secretary of State; Merrick A. Mercy, Treasurer; Charles R. Fagan, Comptroller. The usual resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned.

Losses by the St. Louis Fire.

St. Louis, August 18th.—The loss by the burning of the Yaeger mill last night is now estimated at over $400,000. A large lot of new and valuable machinery was received at the mill yesterday, and had been hoisted to the third floor, all of which was destroyed. The mill was running thirty hours instead of twenty, as stated last night. The track in the rear of the mill belonged to the Union Depot Company instead of the Missouri Pacific, and the cars burned were owned by the railroad companies. The destruction of the surrounding property and individual losses will make the aggregate loss by fire and water fully $500,000. The loss on the rink and contents is perhaps $10,000. The artillery company that used it for exercise lost two cannon, harness, etc., and the Light Guard Cavalry, which also used the building, lost some forty saddles, sixty sets of sabers, revolvers and accoutrements.

River Pirates on the Lower Mississippi.

St. Louis, August 18th.—The *Post-Dispatch* has a special from Ashport, on the lower Mississippi, where the Vicksburg recently sunk, which says: A party of river pirates were discovered there by the wrecking boat, and were fired upon and one killed, as they were rowing away with a skiff-load of plunder. The watchman of the wrecker was held in $1,000 bonds for collusion, but to-day was rescued by a masked band. Great excitement resulted among the friends of the thieves, who gathered in force. The Sheriff was present at last accounts.

St. Louis, August 18th.—The latest advices from the river thieves on the lower Mississippi was that they had several of the wreckers under surveillance. The owners of the vessel have telegraphed Governor Marks of Tennessee to protect them by force, if necessary.

Nominated for Congress.

Omaha, August 18th.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to-day nominated Colonel W. C. Hepburn for Congress from the Eighth Iowa District. The Convention was in session several days, and 346 ballots were taken. The deciding ballot was: Hepburn, 57; Sopp, 42.

New Orleans, August 18th.—Congressman Upson of the Sixth Texas District is renominated.

Alexandria (Va.), August 18th.—The Mahone Readjusters' Convention nominated General J. H. Williams for Congress from the Eighth District.

Lancaster (O.), August 18th.—The Republicans have nominated John Grace for Congress in the Twelfth District.

Atlanta (Ga.), August 18th.—J. W. Robertson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh District.

Sudbury (Mass.), August 18th.—The Greenback-Labor party has nominated Walter Raynor for Congress in the Sixth District, and L. H. Whitney in the Seventh District.

Richmond (Va.), August 18th.—The Readjusters of the Third District to-day, in Convention at Hanover Court-house, renominated Captain John S. Wise for Congress.

Louisville (Ky.), August 18th.—The Democrats of the Ninth District have renominated Tom Turner for Congress.

St. Louis, August 18th.—The Democrats of the Seventh District have renominated John F. Phillips for Congress by acclamation.

Silver and Stocks.

New York, August 18th.—Silver bars, 113⅞; money easy at 2@2½; Governments steady; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 106½; Quicksilver, 12⅞; Pacific Mail, 4⅞; Mariposa, 12¼; Wells-Fargo, 108; New York Central, 133; Erie, 41⅞; Panama, 190; Union Pacific, 94½; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 75½; bonds, 112½; Sutro, 1½.

The N. Y. Greenback State Convention.

Syracuse, August 18th.—The Greenback State Convention to-day reaffirmed the Chicago platform, with the addition of a Socialist, land, air and water plank, and a plank against land grants, and favoring a protective tariff. On the fifth ballot Thos. C. Armstrong was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Electors at Large, L. G. McDonald and Harrison Jacobs.

New Jersey Republican State Convention.

Trenton, August 18th.—The Republican State Convention began its session to-day. Wm. T. Hoffman was chosen temporary Chairman, committees appointed and a recess taken.

In the afternoon George M. Robeson was recommended for permanent President and chosen. He addressed the Convention on the principles of the Republican party. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. Fred. A. Potts was unanimously and by acclamation nominated for Governor. Barker Gummer and Z. K. Pangborn were chosen Electors at large. District Electors and a State Committee were chosen. A colored delegate wanted his people to have a representative in the State Committee, but the list first made out was allowed to stand. Adjourned.

Colorado Democratic State Convention.

Leadville, August 18th.—The State Democratic Convention was called to order at 11 A. M. by Hon. J. F. Wilborn, Chairman of the State Committee. Hon. C. G. Thomas was chosen temporary Chairman, and G. A. Chittenden Secretary. The usual committees were appointed and a recess taken till 3 P. M.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Leadville, August 18th.—The Convention was called to order at 3 P. M., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of C. S. Thomas for Chairman. The Committee on Credentials reported and were discharged. After considerable delay, the Committee on Resolutions reported, after which the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Killed Himself.

Auburn (N. Y.), August 18th.—Joseph H. Morris, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, killed himself to-day. His concern for the success of the Firemen's State Convention, now holding here, unsettled his mind.

Confession of Murder.

Denver, August 18th.—Galleah and Valdez, two Mexicans arrested at Albuquerque, N. M., a few days ago, on suspicion of murder, had a preliminary hearing to-day, and made a full confession. The name of the man murdered was S. Duprez, and it appeared he had been a sheep-owner in Southern Colorado. They said they obtained $1,200 in money, a check for $125, several Postoffice orders, and two horses and a wagon and other effects. Of the money $406 was found on their persons. Duprez was traveling south alone, and stopped in a tent over night. One of the Mexicans shot him while asleep, while the other stood by with an ax ready to afford assistance if necessary.

American Bar Association.

Saratoga (N. Y.), August 18th.—The American Bar Association was to-day called to order by Luke P. Polland, who introduced President Benjamin H. Bristow. The President said in his annual report that most noteworthy changes in the statute law on points of general interest had been made in several States and by Congress during the preceding year.

The thanks of the Association were voted the President. Many new members were elected and an Executive Council chosen. Adjourned.

Westward-bound Passengers.

Omaha, August 18th.—The following through passengers passed here on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 22d: L. Harrison, Washington; Charles M. Holton, Iowa; Mrs. S. Dudley, Scio, O.; Miss Anna Stewart, Stakeville, Wis.; Miss Ella E. Graham, St. Louis; Miss Brittan, New York; Mrs. J. S. Crow and child, Crow's Landing, Cal.; Rev. Edward Thomson, Dr. George Smith, Edinburg, Scotland.

Also forty-two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento August 23d.

Commenced Paying Off.

New York, August 18th.—Receiver Rice, of Chicago, in whose hands the affairs of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company has been placed, this afternoon began paying off the mechanics employed on the great Rockaway Hotel.

Business of the Country.

New York, August 18th.—The Clearing-house exchanges for the week are surprising only in the smallness of the transactions in this city. Not for a long time have exchanges been so small as they were last week, and allowances for the difference in the activity of stock speculation accounts for not more than $50,000,000 of the exchanges, leaving New York little more than on a level with its transactions for the corresponding week of last year, while nearly every city reports an important increase as compared with the corresponding week in 1879.

Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

Knoxville, August 18th.—One girl was killed and many persons injured by the ditching of a train on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad this morning, caused by a washout.

Little Girl Found Brutally Murdered.

Boston, August 18th.—The *Herald's* Barnstable special says: The naked and terribly mutilated body of Mary Cassidy, aged 10 years, was found to-day in a brush heap in the woods. The head was nearly severed from the body, and in the child's side was a large butcher knife. The ground about bore evidence of the struggles of the little girl to free herself from the villain who so fearfully assaulted and cruelly murdered her.

Murder in Chicago.

Chicago, August 18th.—Last evening Freeman F. Gross, a man of bad reputation, who had been on a spree, shot and instantly killed Michael Flemming, a boiler-maker. Flemming interfered to protect the family of Gross from abuse. The latter claims that he acted in self-defense.

Terrible Storm in Dakota.

Fargo, August 18th.—The storm of last evening was terrible southeast of Fargo. Houses were blown down, and one man was killed and three severely wounded, fourteen miles from this city on the Cheyenne river.

The Country Full of Indians.

St. Paul (Minn.), August 18th.—A Bismarck special says: The Indian Agent at Poplar river has abandoned his post, and says the country is full of Indians, and there is much danger. Sitting Bull is only twenty miles from the Agency, and is clamorous to be fed. The Agent gave him a feast the other day. Troops have been sent to Poplar river.

Marauding Indians in Custody.

Washington, August 18th.—The Commissioners of Indian Affairs is informed that the six Brule Sioux who left Rosebud Agency stole seven horses and killed a white man before returning. They have been surrendered by Spotted Tail, and have been sent to Fort Randall.

The Alleged Census Crookedness in the South.

Chicago, August 18th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: While the census officials are loth to admit anything is wrong with the enumeration in the South, they express a determination to have certain suspicious counties re-enumerated under the supervision of agents sent from Washington. In this way it will be very easily determined whether there is any grounds for such heavy gains. If sample counties taken in this way show fraud, probably the whole South will be gone over again, with provisions of such character as to forbid cheating. Of course Southern politicians will resent any such move, and if it is not accomplished, it necessary, before the Confederate Congress assembles again, the Brigadiers will forbid it on the score of economy, or some other pretense.

American Citizens Prisoners in Peru.

Pittsburg, August 18th.—The two sons of Felix Campbell, of Alleghany, who were taken prisoners in the Chilean war last spring, and were reported as suffering great privation, are still captives in Peru. Mr. Campbell has made application to Secretary Evarts, asking his interference in their behalf as subjects of the United States.

Mysterious Murder.

Denver (Col.), August 18th.—A traveling salesman of the well-known tobacco house of Abel Bros., named Marbuyer, was mysteriously murdered to-night about half past 11 at a house of ill-fame. The bullet went through his mouth and brain. His body was found in a hall-way at the rear of the building. Suspicion centers on two men who came to the house with him in the early part of the evening.

General Grant and the Republican Ticket.

New York, August 18th.—Writing to the Republican Committee here, regretting his inability to be present at the proposed muster meeting, General Grant says: "You have my full sympathy in support of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I have lost no opportunity of saying what I could in private conversation in behalf of the ticket, and shall not stop doing so."

The Vacant Aid-de-Campship.

Washington, August 18th.—General Sherman, speaking of the vacant position of aide-de-camp on his staff, says that he will not make the announcement of the officer he has determined upon in his own mind till after his return from his visit to the Pacific coast with the President, which will consume about two months.

A Plethora of Gold.

Washington, August 18th.—The extraordinary statement now comes from the Treasury that even gold has become a nuisance in business, and propositions have been submitted from various quarters that certificates be issued in exchange for it upon the principle that governed the issue of silver certificates.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Afghan War.

Bombay, August 18th.—Candahar is safe. Ayoob Khan is occasionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely formed.

Quettah, August 18th.—The enemy's forces, in an attack on the garrison at Kuch, Sunday night, is estimated at 2,000. Their loss was 200 killed, instead of 80, as previously reported. The British loss was 15 killed and 25 wounded.

The last brigade of General Stewart's force has reached Gundamuk unmolested.

London, August 18th.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs to the Foreign Office that L. H. Griffin sent the following from Gundamuk to-day: "Trustworthy correspondents report the situation in Cabul as generally satisfactory, although slight disturbances have occurred in the city. The priest Musk I Aliam is using all his influence in behalf of the Ameer. The general feeling is said to be friendly to the English, except among the lowest class of the population of the city."

Quettah, August 18th.—The last body of troops forming the Candahar relief column has left Siti for the front. The heat is still excessive, and the troops continue to suffer greatly. Many are temporarily disabled.

Unfounded Report—