THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY ..... AUGUST 24 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 116½; 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 5d@9s 11d for good to choice California.

The mining share market opened very satisfactorily to the selling interest in San Francisco yesterday morning. Compared with the best rates at the close of last week, Utah rose $1, Sierra Nevada $2 75, Union Consolidated $2 50, Mexican $1 75, Hale & Norcross $1, and most other Comstock descriptions were from 5c to 75c better.

Charles Kohler and F. B. Reynolds of San Francisco have been added to the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee

The Captain of the Mexican gunboat Mexico, now at San Diego, was killed on the 13th instant by one of the guns rolling over him.

At Mt. Fairview, San Diego county, Saturday, James Sullivan was shot and killed by S. A. Jones.

Dr. Cream and Hattie Mark have been held for murder at Chicago, their victim being Mary Faulkner, on whom they produced an abortion.

A steamer which left Hamburg Sunda for New York had on board $800,000 in specie.

Washington McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is dangerously ill at Long Branch.

A riot occurred in Chicago Sunday night among the Chinese residents of that city.

Several missionaries, with their families, left Chicago yesterday for China and Japan, via San Francisco.

Ex-Postmaster Adams has been found guilty at Deadwood, D. T., of embezzling $12,000 of the Government's funds.

Chief Ouray is dangerously ill at the Southern Utes Agency, in Colorado.

In an affray Sunday night at Burlingame, Ks., Wesley Thomas was killed and William Baker mortally wounded.

Alfred Perry, a negro, was shot and killed at Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, by James Thorp.

At Pleasant Hill, Mo., Saturday, Henry Stock was killed by brothers named Van Hultze.

Details of the President's Western trip are given this morning in our dispatches.

Nearly all the coopers in Cincinnati are on a strike for an increase of wages.

Another dividend of 10 per cent. had been declared at Washington by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company Commissioners.

Several newsboys were injured in a railroad accident at Long Branch yesterday.

General Grant and party left Denver, Col., yesterday for the East.

Wheeler, of the Watsonville Transcript, is on trial at Santa Cruz for libel.

Particulars of the murder of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, in Turkey, are at hand.

Turkish officers are deserting, and offering their services to the Greek War Minister.

The eminent German lawyer, Lord Charles Henri Vonder Pfordten, is dead.

Miss Neilson bequeathed the greater part of her property (£40,000), to Rear Admiral Henry Carr Glyn, C. B.

Several shocks of earthquake were experienced at Victoria, B. C., Sunday.

William Lawrence was stabbed to death Sunday at Port Townsend, W. T., by a Russian named Matzon.

The largest ship ever built on the Pacific Coast was successfully launched at Seabeck, W. T., Saturday.

An earthquake was felt at Port Townsend, W. T., Sunday.

George Gerard was killed at Alta, Utah, Sunday, by a fall down a mining shaft.

The Republican Convention of Washington Territory meets at Vancouver September 8th.

Frank Porter was dragged to death by horses near Pendleton, Or., Saturday.

Charles Moroney was killed in the machinery of a quartz mill at Harshaw, A. T., Sunday.

Heavy storms prevail throughout Southern Arizona.

Postmaster-General Maynard will assume the duties of his position to-day.

MR. GLASCOCK ON THE CURRENCY.

At the ratification meeting held in this city by the Democrats last Saturday evening, Mr. Glascock, the Congressional nominee for the Second District, took occasion to air his views on the currency, and declared himself in accord with the fiat-money folks. It did not occur to him or those who took the same position from the same stand that night, that they had just adopted the Cincinnati platform as that on which they would make the canvass, and that the Cincinnati platform declares plainly for honest money and the honorable discharge of the public debt. So eager was Mr. Glascock to pander to the heresies of the Greenbackers, and to show that his comprehension of financial questions was no better than theirs, that he trampled under foot the platform of his party, and thus unconsciously exhibited himself as a typical Democrat, of the class which is always ready to change its principles at a moment's notice, for the sake of a few votes. As Mr. Glascock has accepted the Greenbacker propositions, however, it is perfectly evident that he is utterly unfitted to represent a California constituency in Congress. He announces himself as in favor of nullifying resumption, to begin with, for this would be the first and most necessary result of the proposition to pay out all the money in the Treasury in the discharge of matured Government bonds. In order to pay off a small proportion of the bonds falling due next year this sagacious financier would withdraw the fund which is required to protect the circulation, and would thus precipitate the depreciation of the whole currency, to the ruin of scores of thousands, and to the robbery of every man who owned a dollar, or a dollar's worth of property. This notable plan, Mr. Glascock thinks, is calculated to commend him to a community which has stood out for honest, full-value money more pertinaciously than any other in the Union, and which knows the evils of a depreciated currency too well to invite them by supporting for Congress anyone who avows such monstrous heresies as this candidate has espoused. Again, Mr. Glascock says he is opposed to forty-year bonds, and he would resist any effort to refund any more of the public debt in such securities. As the Government cannot hope to refund its debt at 3½ per cent. in a short-term bond, since such a bond would offer no sufficient attraction to investors, we can only conclude that Mr. Glascock is opposed to any further refunding of the debt. And that is equivalent to saying that he is opposed to effecting any further savings in the interest account on behalf of the people. Again, Mr. Glascock told his audience that he was opposed to centralization; yet almost in the same breath he asserted that he was in favor of the Government issuing the only currency, which is the most sweeping measure of centralization ever proposed. He would place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury the tremendous power of controlling the entire currency of the country. He would, to make things still worse, give Congress a supervisory authority in the premises, and in this way he would render inflation and contraction chronic political issues, and render the purchasing power of every dollar in the hands of the people dependent upon the issues of elections. A more thorough-going scheme for ruining the currency, for fostering wild-cat speculation, for paralyzing industry, and for plundering the poor, could not have been devised, take it altogether. Mr. Glascock has made a very unfortunate beginning of his canvass. In fact his first speech ought to settle his status forever in the mind of every intelligent voter in the district.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Thinking men have long since perceived that the only way to secure an economical and thoroughly honest and efficient administration of public business is to lift the civil service out of the rut of partisan politics. So long as the enormous federal patronage, as it is now called, continues to be the prize of party warfare, so long will Congress be deprived of the services of the best class of men, and politics in general be controlled by those who devote themselves entirely to managing party machinery, not in the public interest, but for the furtherance of selfish aims. The reform of the Civil Service is in fact an issue which ought to command the energetic support of all sensible men without distinction of party, for its present condition militates against the interests of all alike. Under the existing system it is impossible to obtain that independence and conscientiousness in Congressional candidates which must ever be the best guarantees for effective public service. The man who desires to enter politics is now obliged to submit to compromises and to make concessions which are incompatible with any high standard of ethics. In fact, the requirements of party candidates demand an abnegation of sincerity which practically excludes from public life those who are best qualified to adorn it, and establishes a standard fatal to the development of such a class of statesmen as a great nation has a right to expect. The difficulties in the way of reform are unquestionably very great, but there is a distinction in elegibility between the two parties, and it is necessary to point out what it consists in. Abstractly speaking there is nothing to choose between the normal tendencies of partisanship, no matter what it is called. Both parties employ the same kind of machinery, in the same way, and for the same ends. If the influences behind them were identical in character it would be useless to expect more from one than from the other. But it is at this point that they diverge. The Republican party embraces all the elements which are striving after better things. It is controlled in the main by a highly individualized and positive class of thinkers, who will not countenance the baser political methods, and who are at all times ready to renounce party ties rather than support corrupt policies. The result is that whatever reforms are possible under the circumstances are urged in the Republican party. The professional politicians kick and resist, but in time they are compelled to assent to the adoption of purer methods on pain of defeat at the polls. The independent element forces them on, however reluctant they may be, and finally changes are introduced which pave the way for still better things. Thus the best hopes of the country are inevitably centered upon this organization, and thus true reformers are attracted to it, and are led to strengthen its power for good at every possible opportunity.

But no such restraining and purifying influence is connected with the national Democracy. In that party there has never been the least indication of a reform tendency. The baneful maxim, "To "the victors belong the spoils," has always been its rule of conduct. It has never desired or sought anything more than the monopoly of offices. When it goes into a campaign its goal is the public crib, and whenever it gets the upper hand it proceeds to make a clean sweep of all the positions within reach. No sane man ever doubted that Hancock's election would be the signal for a sweeping change in the offices, or that this would be defended and applauded by the masses of he party. All talk of Civil Service reform would be laughed to scorn. "None "but Democrats on guard" would be the cry, and regardless of fitness, regardless of every consideration but the claims of party, they would be thrust upon the people as pensioners. Now, despite all the difficulties of the undertaking, there have been accomplished some encouraging reforms in the civil service already. What they are was stated by the Hon. Carl Schurz a short time ago in this State. He showed that in fact a great deal more has been done than the public generally are aware of, and he also showed that efforts are being made to enlarge and reinforce these beginnings by better things, with the best results. We have then already inserted the entering wedge, and it is only a question of time and perseverance to complete the good work, provided the party which comprises the only active reformatory influences extant, remains in power. But if the Democrats carry the coming election all these efforts will have been made in vain, and the country will be thrown back into the condition from which it has taken so many years to emerge. No Democrat who has any regard for the truth will venture to assert that there is any possibility of Civil Service reform under the auspices of his party. Even if such an assertion was made no one would believe it. It is unfortunately too well understood that the Democrats are a hungry party; that they have been too long deprived of the wants of office to be scrupulous; and that if successful at the polls they would drink the cup of their partisan prosperity to the very dregs. This consideration alone ought to convince all thinking men that it would be a fatal blunder to give such a party the opportunity to destroy all hope of reform in the administration of the public business.

THE ABUSE OF PETITIONS.

When the New York murderer, Balbo, was awaiting the execution of his sentence, great efforts were made to convince Governor Cornell that he ought to commute it. To this end petitions without number were circulated, and as usual in such cases there was no difficulty in procuring as many signatures to them as were wanted. The Governor, however, saw no reason for interfering in the case, and so when the time came Balbo was hanged, and as everybody now admits, justly. Commenting on this case the Albany *Law Journal* observes: "It would be a great pity if the safety of "human life depended on the morbid sen-"timentalism, pity and timidity of that "considerable class who send bouquets to "murderers, and sign petitions for com-"mutation in every instance, without "knowing, or having the smallest qualifica-"tion, by nature or education, for know-"ing, a right verdict from a wrong one." The abuse of petitions here referred to is undoubtedly a serious nuisance and evil. Practically it amounts to a wanton and for the most part an ignorant interference with the course of justice by people who are without any intelligent comprehension of the facts, yet whose crude or mischievous fancies are forthwith advanced as indicating the "bent of public "opinion," and used as instrumentalities for coercing or persuading the Executive into granting commutations or pardons for justly convicted criminals. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that the only proper and safe course to follow when such petitions are brought up, is to disregard them. Even when they are circulated in neighborhoods where it may be presumed that some general comprehension of the case exists, they are not trustworthy, for as a rule they are looked upon by those who sign them as irresponsible indorsements of the prayer, and scarcely any one regards the signing of them as other than a cheap method of bestowing a slight favor, or an easy way of getting rid of a bore. To say that they represent public opinion is certainly not admissible, nor would it be true to assert that even if they did do so they were entitled to respectful consideration. For in the first place it is the untrustworthiness of public opinion which has led to the institution of Courts, and therefore to revert to that element whose instability and caprice has had to be escaped from in the interest of the general good, is to admit that the Courts are even less trustworthy than the fickle breath of the irresponsible multitude; and if such a state of things comes to pass in any country, that country must be far gone in anarchy. In the second place these petitions are in a great many instances misunderstood by those who sign them, and not seldom they are misapplied by those who procure them; as, for example, when petitions which only solicit a commutation of a death sentence are employed as levers to secure a free pardon. The petition in nearly all murder cases is in the nature of an abuse, and the facility with which it is signed only serves to show how necessary well-defined and rigid governmental restraints continue to be for the masses of men, and how easily these masses slip backward towards anarchy when the least opportunity is afforded them of repudiating the wholesome restraints of the law, and of indulging in the wantonness of caprice. The crime of murder is far too grave a matter to be tampered with in this way, and if the public do not realize their responsibilities sufficiently to refrain from lending themselves to such covert assaults upon justice, it is the more incumbent upon those who are in authority to remember the weight of the obligations they bear to the commonwealth.

QUITE A DIFFERENT STORY.

After all the splendor and glory of the Knights Templar's Chicago celebration comes the still small voice of one of the Knights, declaring that the arrangements made for the California visitors were abominable; that the hotel-keepers fleeced them quite ruthlessly; and that in fact Chicago went in for all the plunder that could be made out of the affair. We are disposed to believe that this latest story may be true, because similar observations have been made on other occasions of a like nature. In fact, it is a weakness to which more people than those of Chicago appear to be liable, and even the scrupulously honest folks of Sacramento have not always escaped calumny. Before, therefore, we proceed to denounce the people of Chicago, it may be well to wait and see how San Francisco will comport herself when she gets the chance of "pickings" from thirty or forty thousand Knights. In other words, it may be in order to recall the parable of the beam and the mote.

HARDLY PRACTICABLE.

The President of the International League of Peace and Liberty, whatever that may be, has proposed to a correspondent the taking of a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorraine, upon the question whether the people of those provinces prefer to remain under the government of France or Germany. He gravely advises his friend, a member of the German Parliament, to propose this measure to Bismarck; a step which the member will probably think twice before taking. Bismarck and Germany have had too much trouble in getting Alsace and Lorraine to allow them to choose for themselves whether they will remain German or not, and though the proposition has some plausibility from an abstract point of view, it has nothing in common with any known theory of statecraft. When the millenium comes such plebiscites may perhaps be taken. At present the world is not sufficiently etherialized for them.

"CANDID AND OUTSPOKEN."

The RECORD-UNION entered this morning upon a new volume. We can and do freely say for our morning contemporary that it is an excellent newspaper, and does great credit to its enterprising publishers. And while we cannot always agree with its editorial notions, it gives us pleasure to state that it is ever manly and outspoken in its opinions, and that generally it treats opponents with candor. (Sacramento Daily Bee.

MINING NOTES.

Fraser river miners are investing in mammoth dredgers for iron work.

Near Animas City, Col., there is a vein of coal said to be 100 feet in thickness.

The output of copper stamp rock on Lake Superior is not far from 3,000 tons a day.

Leadvillians are excited over the reported discoveries in the Mosquito region, Colorado.

A careful estimate of the gold product of New Mexico from 1848 to 1876 gives a grand total of $6,075,000. Since 1876 the yield has been considerably increased.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: Homestake is milling 700 tons a day and talks of making the dividend $50,000, instead of $30,000, monthly. And all this out of $7 to $8 ore!

The agate quaries of San Luis Obispo are to be worked immediately. The rock is found in layers or slabs. When dressed it is nearly translucent, and presents a beautiful appearance. It varies in color from pure white to pink and gray.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says the boys who stampeded to the Gunnison country last fall, are gathering to Zion again nearly every day, very much disgusted. They have lost their summer's work, and a good deal of wealth besides.

The Oroville *Mercury* says: Superintendent Waldyer, of the Spring Valley Hydraulic Gold and Silver Mining Company, accompanied by a strong escort of armed men, came down from Cherokee Monday, with two gold bricks valued at $74,000.

The old Calistoga Gold and Silver Mining Company's mill on the side of Mount St. Helena has been put in complete order, and its steam whistle, for the first time in years, was heard last week in Calistoga, and the stamps will soon be put to work.

The dividends paid by mines in the United States for the half year ending July 1st, 1880, aggregate, according to the *Mining Record*, $6,323,615. The largest dividend is that of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, of Michigan, $1,500,000.

The mining reports that come to us from the several districts in the eastern section of the country are most cheering, says the White Pine (Nev.) *News*. In Cherry Creek district and the Schell Creek range important developments are daily being made.

The bullion shipments from the district during this month have aggregated the sum of $38,761 29, says the Tuscarora (Nev.) *Times*. If the mills are employed the balance of the month at least three other shipments will be made, and the sum total for August will probably reach $100,000. Not so poor a showing after all for a rather dull camp.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

The President's Western Trip.

WASHINGTON, August 23d.—The following details are learned of the President's Western trip: The President will start from Washington for the Far West Thursday. His party will consist of the President, Mrs. Hayes and two sons, General Sherman and one of his daughters, and three others. The Hayes family will start over the Pennsylvania road, spend Sunday at their home in Fremont, O., devote the next week to the reunion of the President's old regiment at Canton, O., and by September 1st will be joined by Sherman and the other members of the perty, and strike out West by way of Chicago and Omaha. They will proceed over the Union Pacific to Ogden, then over the Utah Northern to Salt Lake City, where a brief stay will be made. A great sensation is expected there, as never before has Salt Lake seen a Chief Magistrate of the country. From here they will proceed to San Francisco, stopping perhaps at Carson City and Virginia. From San Francisco they will go by steamer to Portland, Or., and thence to Puget Sound and Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, where they will be the guests of General Jas. W. Forsythe, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry, who is stationed there as commanding officer. Returning to San Francisco, the party will proceed over the Southern Pacific to Tucson, and will then penetrate Colorado by stage. The trip is expected to be finished by the 1st of October.

Revised Mint Regulations.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The Treasury Department will to-day issue a revision of the Mint regulations. The effect of the proposed changes will enable the Superintendents of the Mints, as soon as they have received notice from an Assistant Treasurer that a certificate of deposit for standard dollars has been received, to at once ship the dollars. Under the present arrangement, the United States Treasury must first receive the certificate and then instruct the Superintendent of the Mint to forward the dollars. This causes great delay, amounting to over a week on an order from New Orleans, and in cases where the cart-wheel dollar is wanted in the Far West more time still. Orders come in now at the rate of about 300,000 per week, but the trouble is that they do not stay out, and the report at the end of each month shows the amount on hand to be nearly the same as the number coined.

Chinese Riot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—The Chinese residents last night got into a riot, caused by the efforts of Ah Kung to stab and club some of his friends. Some dozens of them were run in, and the whole Celestial population turned out and surrounded the station, bearing to their brethren in confinement matches, papers of tobacco, pipes, cigars, cigarettes, plates of rice, candles, tom-toms, chop-sticks and little brass josses. No one was seriously hurt.

Missionaries for China and Japan.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—Yesterday, in the First Congregational Church, were held services in honor of the following missionaries, who left Chicago to-day for the Chinese and Japanese missions, via San Francisco: Rev. D. Z. Sheffield and wife, with four children; A. P. Peck, M. D., and wife, with two children; Rev. F. W. Chapin and wife; Rev. W. H. Shaw and wife; Miss Elsie M. Garretson, of Philadelphia, and Miss E. Louise Kellogg, of St. Louis.

Verdict of Guilty.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), August 23d.—The jury in the case of ex-Postmaster R. C. Adams, charged with the embezzlement of nearly $12,000, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty. Adams will probably give bail, and appeal the case to the Territorial Supreme Court.

Held to Answer for Murder.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—Dr. Cream and Hattie Mack have been held without bail for the murder of a young woman, Mary Faulkner, by abortion. They left her body in a deserted house, and the stench of decomposition was the first intimation of the whereabouts of the remains. Each party accuses the other of the crime.

The Ute Indians—Chief Ouray Dangerously Ill.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, August 20th.—Indian runners from the Southern Utes Agency arrived this morning, and report Chief Ouray dangerously ill and not expected to live. They came with messages from Ouray to the Agency physician here, Dr. Lacey, in whom he has the utmost confidence, requesting him to come immediately. The Doctor and his escort left immediately by the mountain trail. The Indians will furnish relays of horses, and the Doctor intends making the distance—120 miles—in fifteen hours. Ouray went to that point to assist the Commission in prevailing upon the Utes to sign the treaty. If Ouray dies the treaty will never be signed by the White River and Southern Utes.

Bloodshed in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, August 23d.—James Tharp, a workmen in the machine shops here, shot and killed Alfred Perry, a negro, yesterday, for attempting to throw stones during an altercation with him. He was arrested.

The Van Hultze brothers on Saturday night shot and killed Henry Stock at Pleasant Hill. Stock had ordered them out of his store, and began firing at them. They have the sympathy of citizens.

Dishonored Chinese Students.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—The *Post* of this evening says: A number of Chinese students now in the United States will soon be taken back to China on account of offenses which they have committed. Among them is T. C. Chung, an excellent young man, who was graduated in the class of 1879 at the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, and who is dishonored for having cut off his cue. Woo, the new Commissioner at Hartford, is very strict, and is conducting the Chinese schools under the rigid discipline of the Empire.

Disastrous Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), August 23d.—Averill, Russell & Carpenter's paper warehouse and P. H. Kelley's wholesale grocery, on Third street, were burned to the ground early this morning, the fire defying the firemen, and burning with incredible swiftness. It is rumored that a man was killed by the falling walls. Kelley & Co.'s loss is $400,000; insurance, $300,000. The building was owned by the late W. S. Wright, and cost $60,000; insurance, $20,000. Averill, Russell & Carpenter's loss is $125,000; insurance, $78,000. Their building was owned by Sherwood Hale, whose loss is $49,000; insured for $12,000. The other losses aggregate about $15,000.

Fatal Affray.

BURLINGAME (Ks.), August 23d.—Wesley Thomas was killed and Wm. Baker mortally wounded in a fight between Thomas and another negro named Thomas Smith, last night. There was a woman in the case.

Comstock Ledge Prospects.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—The *Evening Post* says: Telegrams are being sent to New York from San Francisco, to the effect that "private advices from the Comstock lode, from prominent and trustworthy sources, indicate that the prospects for the entire mines of the great lode are more highly favorable than they have been for years, and all expect that the period of depression has passed, to give way to an era of sound prosperity."

Grant's Departure from Colorado.

DENVER, August 23.—General Grant and party, after visiting the principal cities and points of interest in this State, left for the East, via the Denver Pacific, to-day. He will proceed direct to Galena.

The Mary's Landing Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24th.—The Coroner's inquiry into the Mary's Landing collision closed to-day. The jury in their verdict say the people killed came to their death from a collision, which might have been prevented if Engineer Aitken and Conductor Hogland had more carefully observed the rules and regulations of the company governing the running of trains.

Railroad Accident—Newsboys Injured.

LONG BRANCH, August 23d.—A train of empty passenger coaches, backing down at the switch this morning, struck the fast newspaper train, tearing away one side of a car containing twelve newsmen, and wrecking the two following. The newsmen were fortunately sitting on the shady side. Those injured are Jermiah Sullilan, 17 years, head cut; Frank McNevin, 21, internally; Dennis Cannen, 19 years, leg fractured.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 23d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 27th: Colonel Hungerford, P. F. Desverinne, Count and Countess Y. Telfener, Sophie Weidemeyer, Paris; William Kelly, William O'Neill, Sydney, Australia; Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Mrs. D. T. M. Logan, Sacramento; John H. Mitchell, Portland, Or.; W. R. Vail, Mrs. Vail, Miss Vail, Los Angeles; David Scott and family, Scotland; S. B. Jackson, Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Pittsburg, Pa.

Murder and Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, August 24th.—The *Sentinel's* Madison special says: The house of Martin Winrick, on the line between Dane and Columbia counties, was discovered in flames Sunday night, and the neighbors, on forcing an entrance, found the body of Mrs. Winrick, riddled with shot, lying in a pool of blood. The body of her husband was found on a bed bleeding from two ghastly wounds. The bodies were taken out of the burning house, though somewhat scorched. Winrick and wife lived unhappily, on account of their children, each by former marriages, and it is supposed the old man shot his wife with a shotgun, set fire to the house and then shot himself with a revolver, and failing, finished himself by discharging the other barrel of the shotgun into his own body. They have several grown children who live in the neighborhood of the crime.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

NEW YORK, August 24th.—The police today arrested Mrs. Josephine Scheideler, who keeps a candy store at 214 Christie street, and Augusta Wolherab, a midwife, of Ludlow street, charged with burning the body of a stillborn child, whose birth was not reported to the Health Board. It is alleged that the child was born a week ago, and that it was burned on Wednesday last.

Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON, August 24th.—The Greenback State Convention will be held at Worcester September 22d.

Determined to Die.

NEW YORK, August 24th.—Loise Linden, ths actress of the Thalia Theater, who on Sunday last attempted suicide by taking morphine, and who was discharged this afternoon from Bellevue Hospital, again took morphine this evening. She was returned to the hospital, and it is thought will recover.

Carelessness Causes the Death of a Mother and Daughter.

PADUCAH (Ky.), August 24th.—At Brewer's mill, Marshall county, Friday night, while Mrs. Lyles was filling a lighted oil lamp, the oil can ignited and exploded, setting fire to her clothing and that of her daughter. Mrs. Lyles and her little daughter have since died. Mr. Lyles, in attempting to rescue them, was also badly burned.

In a Dying Condition.

BUFFALO, August 24th.—General Albert J. Myers, Chief of the Signal Office, lies in a very precarious condition at the Palace Hotel. The announcement of his death may be expected at any moment.

Chained to the Floor for Twenty-seven Years.

READING (Pa.), August 24th.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Berks county by the discovery of Benjamin Zechler, a lunatic, who has been confined in a house in Albany township by his brother, Jacob Zechler, for twenty-seven years. He was chained to the floor in a small house built especially for him, and in a room about eight feet square, with only one window for ventilation.

Nominated for Congress.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), August 24th.—The Democratic Convention renominated John W. Ryan for Congress.

MANSFIELD (O.), August 23d.—Colonel S. E. Fink has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourteenth District.

Unpromising Indian Outlook.

CHICAGO, August 24th.—A dispatch has been received from Fort Buford, under date of the 19th, at the military headquarters, which reports the indications unfavorable. A few days ago the Uncapapas, Sitting Bull's tribe, prevented a large body of hostiles from crossing the Missouri to surrender themselves at the Agency, and the number on the road is very small. "Rain-in-the-Face" is still at the Agency, with forty warriors, silent and sullen. The warriors are reported moving south, while the women and children are going north, which is a bad sign.

Railroad Through Indian Lands—Ouray's Sickness.

CHICAGO, August 24th.—The *Inter-Ocean* says: The Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have now received permission from the Indians to lay a track through their reservation in the Black Hills, and in the race for that section the country will see some of the fastest track-laying ever witnessed. The Interior Department has been loth to allow railroads to run through the Indian country, for experience has shown that railroads tend to make the Indians beggars where they have been thrifty and good citizens, and demoralize them in every way.

The Interior Department fears the sudden illness of Ouray may result in foul play, and is very apprehensive in case of his demise.

Shocking Tragedy at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—The bodies of Simon Zimmerman and his wife were found at 6:30 this evening, at their residence, 210 Clayborne avenue, with bullet holes in their heads, which had evidently been made by the husband, as appeared by the statements of neighbors, early in the morning. The two children, aged three and one years, remained in the room all day with the bodies in the kitchen, and were first discovered to-night by the brother, who lives in the house, but who works nights and sleeps all day. He had been unable to arouse them when he returned from his work in the morning, and so retired, believing them asleep. No cause for the act is known, their marital life having been ordinarily happy. Zimmerman was a workman in the Chicago Electrical Works.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Murder of an American Missionary and Servant.

BUCHAREST, August 23d.—The following are additional details of the murder of Dr. Parsons, an American missionary. One of the assassins placed the muzzle of his rifle close to Dr. Parson's servant, fired at and killed him instantly. Dr. Parsons then started up, but before he could say or do anything a bullet pierced his heart. The two Circassians threw the bodies over a precipice, at the foot of which they were found after a few days. An American residing at Ismet telegraphed the facts to the British Embassador, who communicated them immediately to Heath, the American Consul-General. A squad of soldiers went to the camp of the Circassians, and threatened to shoot the whole tribe unless the murderers were surrendered, whereupon the murderers were delivered to the authorities. The affair caused great consternation at Constantinople, and people travel armed, and if possible, with an armed guard, when riding or driving in the suburbs.

The Afghan War.

CALCUTTA, August 23d.—The troops in Kurum Valley will not be withdrawn for the present. The question of permanent occupation of that valley is still undecided, but the balance of opinion seems against its retention.

LONDON, August 24th.—A dispatch from Gulistan says: Cavalry scouts report that Ayoob Khan has moved out with the Heralis on the Khelat Ghilzai road to oppose General Roberts; that a detachment of cavalry from the Candahar garrison on a foraging scout were attacked by Ayoob Khan's cavalry, but the latter were repulsed.

LONDON, August 24th.—A dispatch from Jellallabad says: The events of the past six months show the uselessness of Kurum Fort for influencing the military or political situation at Cabul. The 8,000 troops here might as well have been at Malta.

News from Cabul is scanty, chiefly because the tribes have closed in on our rear to fight over the stores left unconsumed in the forts and posts. The Hissarkas and Khujianis have had a severe fight at Pezwan, and many were killed on both sides.

At last accounts the Ameer was still at Sherpur. Musk I. Alum was daily preaching in his behalf.

On the whole the situation in northern Afghanistan was very satisfactory.

House of Commons and the Situation in Ireland.

LONDON, August 24th.—The Chief Secretary for Ireland in the House of Commons to-day stated that the Government does not think it necessary to ask for exceptional powers for the preservation of peace and protection of life and property in Ireland. They do not know, he said, whether they can rely during the coming autumn and winter upon the common law. They do not fear a rising, but the condition of the country is precarious, and should the necessity arise the Government would not hesitate to summon Parliament in order to obtain additional powers; but they do not think that occasion likely to arise.

Mitchell Henry moved an adjournment, for the purpose of raising a debate on the use of buckshot by the police at Dungannon, which he strictly denounced.

Forster said the Government was responsible for that action. It had authorized the use of buckshot, as more humane than ball. The police only fired upon and charged the rioters when absolutely necessary. If they had not done so, Dungannon would have been sacked.

Sir Patrick O'Brien (Liberal) and Finnigan, O'Donnel and Parnell (Home Rulers) protested against the use of buckshot.

Parnell hoped Foster would rescind the order, which, in the case of Dungannon, had a most unfortunate result.

The Marquis of Hartington said if a vote of supplies is finished by Monday next the House can adjourn September 6th, but all depends upon the progress of business.

John Dillon, Home Ruler, moved an adjournment, in order to give Forster an opportunity to explain his recent language. Dillon said: "I do not mind being called a coward and imposter, but I object to the accusation of deliberate wickedness, because I advise resistance to a law which the Government itself had called unjust, yet continued to administer. I will repeat that advice to every land meeting in Ireland."

Forster said he had no explanation to make, but he adhered to every word he had uttered. Dillon had preached disobedience to a law which the Government was determined to uphold. Forster added: "The recent horrible outrages in Ireland show the barbarism to which speeches like Dillon's excite the people."

Mr. Dillon's motion for an adjournment was negatived—127 to 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chicago *Journal* says: At a meeting of the creditors of Asa Dow yesterday, John B. Lyon was appointed to settle up all the grain and provision trades in the name of Asa Dow. At Saturday's prices Dow owed $102,000, and the trades in his favor were $48,000. The creditors generally accepted 45 cents on the dollar.

The steamship Cambria sailed from Hamburg Sunday, for New York, with $800,000 in specie.

A supplement to the *Mark Lane Express* of London tabulates 348 reports from the agricultural districts. They show that wheat is below the average.

A large number of Knights of Pythias arrived at St. Louis Sunday night and yesterday, from nearly all parts of the country. But very few uniformed divisions have yet arrived in bodies.

Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, continues in a critical condition at Long Branch, although he was somewhat better yesterday.

Lord Charles Henri Vonder Pfordten, the eminent German lawyer, is dead.

The Porte has received a note from M. Novikoff, Russian Embassador, insisting upon the execution of Colonel Comerdoff's assassin.

The greater part of Miss Neilson's property, estimated at about £40,000 sterling, is left by her will to Rear Admiral Henry Carr Glynn, C. B. Edward Compton received a legacy of £1,000.

A telegram from the Russian agent at Pekin states that the pending local claims have been satisfactorily decided. Chung How was liberated on the representation of Marquis Tseng.

Nearly all the coopers in Cincinnati joined in a strike yesterday morning for an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is said that Hanlan has a sister who can push him hard at rowing in a two-mile race.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker has given some prize money, awarded her by the Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* for the best article on woman suffrage, to the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

The Rev. A. H. Sweetser, formerly pastor of the Universalist Church, in Rockland, Me., and now a resident of Wakefield, Mass., who has renounced his former faith, was baptized and received into the Baptist Church.

Hubert Herkomer, the painter, has successfully engraved his own painting, "Grandfather's Pet." The task occupied about three months, and was done, says Mr. Herkomer, "entirely with my own hands; indeed, I felt jealous of any one else touching it."

W. H. Vanderbilt has bought a Diaz, a Roybet, a small Meissonier and Kaemmerer's Salon picture, "An Ascension in the Year Eight," the price of the latter being reported at $16,000. These works are in addition to other purchases mentioned recently.

M. Desboutins, the French artist (says the *Parisian*), hopes that M. Loyson (Father Hyacinthe) will gain enough money from his lectures in London to pay for the triptych representing M. Loyson, Mme. Loyson and Master Loyson, which figured at the Salon, and which is left on the painter's hands.

It was a "Jingo mad contemporary," according to the London *Truth*, that started the report that Mr. Gladstone was "hooted by the mob." "This," continues *Truth*, "is exactly the reverse of what really happened. Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered by what little crowd there was, and at the Guildhall he received a veritable ovation."

The Rev. Dr. Cairns, a leading Scotch Presbyterian now visiting this country, is described as tall and rather thin, with shoulders well thrown back, and standing as erect under his weight of nearly three score years as many young men do with only the one score to carry. He has a ruddy complexion, a rather prominent nose, gray blue eyes that flash with earnest fire as he speaks, firm-set mouth and a square, resolute, smoothly-shaven chin. His hair and whiskers are snow-white, and he wears the latter only on the cheeks. He speaks rapidly, with a very perceptible Scotch accent, and gesticulates forcibly and constantly.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

560 Ophir	51@10	110 S. Belcher	10½
1 85 Mexican	16@ 6½	410 Alta	2½@ 3½
770 Gould & C.	66@	980 Union	29½@30
365 Best & Belcher	13½@13½	340 Julia	85@80c
150 California	2 20	195 Caledonia	70@65c
320 Savage	3 40@3 30	380 Silver Hill	1 10@1 05
800 Con. Va.	3 60	10 Challenge	1 60
8 Chollar	4	130 Occidental	14
320 Potosi	10@ 5	75 New York	30c
680 H. & Nor.	4@ 3	400 Phil Sheridan	40c
425 C. Point	2 90@3	10 Lady Wash	60c
626 Y. Jacket	8½@8½	460 Andes	2½
395 Imperial	50@45c	80 Senator	15c
145 Alpha	7½@8	915 Scorpion	2½@2 55
600 Belcher	3 85@3 80	50 Trojan	15c
535 S. Nevada	18½@19	240 Benton	1 45@1½
115 Confidence	62@65	310 St. Louis	15@20c
175 Utah	12½@13	500 G. Gate	2½@2 40
300 Bullion	2 55@2	300 C. Dorado	2@40c
380 Overman	25@2	425 Flowery	5c
440 Exchequer	2 60@2 65	200 Quinn	20c
155 Justice	1 30@1½	100 Fairfax	70c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

110 N. Belle	12@11½	100 Syndicate	95c
100 Jackson	75c	705 Goodshaw	1@1 15
1250 De Frees	25c	5 Concordia	25c
100 Metallic	55c	230 Belvidere	50@1 80
585 Prize	2	180 Champ