ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109⅝ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84; silver bars, 113¼; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52⅝d; consols, 97⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 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 6d@9s 11d for good to choice California.

In the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday the whole list was off as compared with Tuesday noon. Utah showed a decline of $1, Sierra Nevada $2 50, Union Consolidated $2 75, Mexican $2 35, Ophir $1, Best & Belcher $2, Gould & Curry $1, Hale & Norcross $1, Yellow Jacket $1, and other kinds from 10c to 75c.

John Farris was thrown from his horse in Wasco county, Oregon, and probably fatally injured.

A German bark brought to Portland, Or., yesterday, 327 Chinese from Hongkong.

The Oregon M. E. Conference adjourned Tuesday.

Adams, the defaulting Postmaster of Deadwood, D. T., who was to have been sentenced yesterday, escaped from the Marshal Tuesday night.

The Democrats of the Third and Fifth Maryland Districts have renominated D. Wyatt Aiken and George G. Tillman for Congress.

Disastrous fire in Philadelphia.

Four steamers brought to New York yesterday $2,300,000 in gold from Europe.

A 16-year-old girl is under arrest at Dundee, Ill., for marrying two men this summer.

Heavy rains in Illinois Tuesday greatly benefited the corn crop.

A tremendous storm and hurricane prevailed on the Atlantic coast yesterday.

The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Des Moines yesterday.

The receipts of the National Treasury amount to $1,000,000 daily.

The boiler of a thrashing engine exploded near Watsonville yesterday, seriously injuring the fireman and engineer.

The Republican State Central Committee met in San Francisco yesterday, and the work of reorganization was satisfactorily completed.

James Phelps has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats at Middletown, Conn.

Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg has caused a great sensation in Europe.

There has been severe fighting between Roumanian and Bulgarian insurgents in Dobreiga.

Dr. Earll, a notorious abortionist, was held to answer at Chicago yesterday on a charge of murder.

By a cave in a quarry near San Rafael yesterday, one man was killed and two others fatally injured.

Reading, Pa., is suffering from a scarcity of water.

The deaf mutes of America are holding a Convention at Cincinnati, with a fair attendance.

Judge Page was shot in his house at Austin, Minn., Tuesday night, but not fatally.

The Democrats of the Second Minnesota District have nominated Henry Poehler for Congress.

Full details are given this morning of the recent trouble on the Mexican border, in a dispatch from Tucson, A. T.

The President yesterday signed the commissions of Horace Maynard as Postmaster-General, D. M. Key as District Judge of the Eastern District of Tennessee, and General Longstreet as Minister to Turkey.

John S. Richardson was unanimously renominated for Congress yesterday at Yorke, S. C., by the Democrats.

A reunion of General Garfield's old regiment took place at Ashland, O., yesterday, at which the General was present and made a speech.

OUR DEMOCRATIC-GREENBACK CONTEMPORARY.

The *Bee* asserts that it proposes to unite Republicanism and Greenbackism, and wants to know what we will do about it. We will tell our contemporary. We shall show to this community the utter inconsistency of its position, and shall make it clear that it is not possible for a journal which holds such heretical and preposterous doctrines on the currency and national finance to be in accord with the Republican party. We shall make it clear that the *Bee* is at this moment in no sense a Republican journal. That it is in fact supporting Weaver for the Presidency, and Glascock, the Democrat, for Congress in the Second District. We shall show that no paper which advocates repudiation and nullification, which proposes to cheat the public creditors, to rob the pensioners of the nation, to cut down the value of the poor man's wages, to revive the abominable old State Bank system, to drive gold out of the country, to destroy the public credit, and to bring anarchy and ruin upon our commerce and finance, is or can be Republican in principle, or friendly to Republican doctrines. We shall show that all these mischievous and malignant heresies and vagaries belong naturally to Democratic proclivities; that they are opposed to the fundamental principles of the Republican party, and that they are directly in the teeth of the last official declaration made by that organization in National Convention. If our Greenbacker-Democratic contemporary chooses to keep on pretending that it is none the less Republican for its repudiation of all Republican principles, it is of course free to do so. But it will find that the plan of carrying water on both shoulders which it has essayed so frequently is this time rather a more difficult contract than usual to fulfill.

A SWINDLER'S DEVICE.

A few days ago it was stated that Dr. Buchanan, a resident of Philadelphia, who has recently been successfully prosecuted for his connection with a bogus medical diploma factory which has for years been a disgrace to that city, had committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat. As one of the deck-hands who saw him go over testified that he was swimming strongly as long as he could follow his movements, the theory of suicide did not obtain much credence. The police kept on the watch, and now they have been rewarded for their vigilance by capturing the sharp swindler in his hiding-place. The idea of simulating death to evade the law or to get rid of a bad reputation is by no means a new one. It has been tried often by rogues of various degrees, but somehow it very seldom seems to work well. A live man leaves many traces behind him, whether he will or no, and he finds it very difficult to destroy his identity. It is to be hoped that Dr. Buchanan will be sent to the penitentiary, there to serve as a warning to quacks for the future, against the dangers of manufacturing licenses to commit murder and calling them medical diplomas.

THE CREW OF THE MATHILDE.

The schooner Freda, dispatched by the Government in search of the missing members of the shipwrecked crew of the Mathilde, has returned to San Francisco from the Socorro Islands, but without having discovered any traces of the castaways. She made several landings, but could find no evidence that anyone had been there. The Lancashire Witch, which was sent down by her owner, Sir Thomas Hesketh, on the same humane mission, has not returned from her search, nor did the Freda see or hear anything of her. It is now believed that she has gone to examine some other islands, about sixty miles from the Socorro group, and it is surmised that the crew of the captain's boat must have perished in the storm during which the mate's boat parted company with and lost sight of them. The chances that they made their way to any other islands seems indeed very poor, and it is to be feared that they will never be heard of again. Nevertheless it is some relief to know that so thorough a search has been made for them that if by any fortune they had escaped the tempest their rescue will be effected.

THE LIBERAL VOTE.

The Washington *Chronicle* observes that "in contrasting the present prospects of "the Republican party with what it was "four and eight years ago, there is one "very important element that is lost sight "of—the liberal, or independent, Republican vote. At the time referred to this "vote constituted a very annoying, if not "formidable, element of the opposition, "not only because it refused to support "the nominations, but because its entire "strength was drawn from its ranks. "There is nothing of this kind to trouble "the party now, and with here and there "a few exceptions, the entire liberal vote "will be cast for Garfield and Arthur." This is perfectly true, and it is a fact which must be recognized. The liberal or independent vote may be regarded as the conscience of the Republican party. Whenever the party has gone wrong, whenever the spoilsmen have acquired undue influence in it councils, whenever there has been a disposition to wink at corruption, whenever in short symptoms of demoralization have appeared in the organization, the independent vote has been withdrawn from the nominees of the party, and has gone over to the opposition. It is this scrupulous and conscientious element which has really enforced a higher plane of morals upon the party repeatedly, and which has preserved it from that decadence which continued power too commonly brings to parties. Four and eight years ago the liberal vote was cast for the Democratic candidates to a great extent. It was this vote which so shattered the Republican columns throughout the West during the closing years of Grant's second administration. It was owing to the defection of a large part of this vote that the last Presidential election was so close. The Democrats have flattered themselves with the delusion that the vote which helped them on those occasions was evidence of the triumph of their doctrines. They were never more mistaken. Every victory they have won since the close of the rebellion they have owed to the blunders and faults of their opponents. The independent vote is not of a character to affiliate permanently or through conviction with the Democracy. It is only necessary to analyze its constituents to make this clear. It is composed of men who above all desire good and honest and efficient government; who have no selfish interest in politics; who are intelligent beyond the average, and who insist upon pure methods in politics. These men were for the most part original Republicans. Many of them were old-line Abolitionists. They were among the firmest supporters of the Union during the rebellion. They were among the most resolute champions of the Constitutional Amendments. They are all Nationalists upon conviction. The principles of the Republican party are their principles. Its triumphs have been their triumphs. And they have only sought to separate themselves from its errors. Being first of all patriots, they could not be brought to put faction before country, and therefore when it appeared to them that corrupt men were controlling the party they had supported, they withdrew from that party. Their scope of action was limited in the emergency. They believed that the only way to save the Republican party was to humble it, and to do that it was necessary to drive it out of power. To that end the independents ranged themselves temporarily under the Democratic colors, and testified their disapproval of the scandals which were disgracing the administration, by voting for the opposition candidates.

The result was that the Republican party appeared to be on the verge of collapse, but the Democrats had neither the sense nor the patriotism to make a good use of their opportunities, and all they did was to render it doubtful whether even a bad Republican administration was not preferable to the best Democratic government attainable. The sharp lesson meantime did the Republican party good. The bad elements in it were forced to the rear, and better ones succeeded to the control. The administration of President Hayes has been free from scandals, and it has been demonstrated that the reform spirit is not dead. With the collapse of the Grant movement at Chicago the most serious cause of discord that could have existed, was removed, and the nomination of General Garfield at once united all elements of the party beyond the possibility of further disagreement. With that event the liberal or independent element ceased to have a separate existence. It returned to the bosom of the Republican party in full confidence and content. That party is to-day more harmonious, and stronger, than it has been before since the campaign which resulted in the first election of Grant. When so united the Republican party has always been much more than a match for the Democracy, and it will be this year. The Democrats have to rely altogether upon the elements which can always be counted upon to vote the straight ticket, and upon whatever assistance can be gained from bulldozing and fraudulent counting at the South. No liberal votes will be cast for Hancock and English. No votes will be cast for them which would not have been cast for any Democratic candidates. The liberals are back in the arms of their first love, and there they will stay. There is no motive for them to go astray. They have gained their point. They intended to nominate a third candidate had Grant been the choice of the Chicago Convention, but when Garfield was nominated they instantly abandoned their separate organization, and made it known that they were completely satisfied. The Democrats need not therefore count upon any of that kind of votes. The liberals have no Democratic proclivities, and could not have. They have never yet voted a Democratic ticket because they believed in Democratic doctrines, nor have they ever ceased to believe in Republican principles. The prospect of the Republican party this year is better than it has ever been, and as the campaign progresses this will be seen more clearly. A larger Republican vote will be cast all through the country than probably ever before, and the Democrats will discover in November how much they owed in 1876 to the support of an element which has no real sympathy with them, and which has now left them, it is to be hoped, finally.

MONEY AND ITS MAKERS.

Our evening contemporary says: "We "do not think we mistake its position "when we say that the RECORD-UNION "would take from the people the right to "make money and confer that power upon "private corporations." If we knew what our contemporary thinks it means by the words "make money," we could answer this more easily, perhaps. If it means that the people possess any right to issue paper currency, we must deny the truth of the allegation. The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress power "to "coin money, and regulate its value." This refers only to coined money, not to the certificates of indebtedness called treasury notes. These were issued as a war measure only, as everyone but our contemporary knows, and when they were issued there was no thought of making them a permanent legal tender. They are now maintained in circulation without any constitutional authority, and a case challenging the right of Congress to issue or maintain them is now pending in the United States Supreme Court. The RECORD-UNION, as a matter of course, recognizes the right of Congress to coin money, but coining money and making money are very different things. The Government has no power or right to "make" money, since money cannot be made without first supplying the value it represents, and since the Government has no means of obtaining such value without taking it or borrowing it from the people, Congress has no business to issue a paper currency. That is our position. It can coin as much gold and silver as it pleases, and so long as the silver is not palmed off upon the people for more than it is worth, no harm will be done. But Congress cannot be trusted with the control of a paper currency, and if it is so trusted the currency will always be subjected to such dangers as the Greenbackers and other infatuated people represent. A paper currency issued by a Government is in no true sense a "people's money," being the most uncertain form of money they can possess. Nor are the people in any way interested in supporting the foolish, mischievous, and ignorant propositions concerning finance generally, which our contemporary advocates.

SPRAGUE'S GUILT AFFIRMED.

Governor Perkins yesterday rendered his decision in the Sprague case, commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. This is of course an affirmation of the guilt of the defendant, which was so conclusively established by the evidence that it was impossible for the defense to shake the demonstration. The position of the Governor in this case has been an exceedingly difficult and painful one, and considering all the circumstances we are of opinion that he could hardly have reached any other decision. The responsibility that devolved upon him was the heaviest that can ever rest upon the shoulders of a conscientious and humane Executive officer. Though convinced of the guilt of the defendant, as every unbiased and clear-headed student of the case must be, he was compelled to face the most powerful pressure that could be brought to bear upon his judgment in the interest of an undeserved clemency, and at the same time he was called upon to determine a question of life and death, under the consciousness which must ever be present to a sensitive mind at such a juncture, that even in the strongest human testimony there will always be the possibility of fallibility. He could not accede to the prayer of his petitioners, and pardon Sprague. To have done this would have been to undermine the very foundations of justice throughout the State, and to have emboldened the lawless crew who look upon the shedding of human blood as a venial offense. But, on the other hand, to have refused to stay the execution of the death sentence would have been to accept whatever responsibility might attach to the deliberate launching of a fellow being into eternity. Thenceforward Governor Perkins, and no other man, would have had to carry the burden of all possible developments in the case. That the Governor should have sought to relieve himself from this weight of responsibility was natural, nor does it detract in any way from his conscientiousness or devotion to his duty as he sees it. He has chosen a course which at once proves his conviction of the guilt of Sprague to be unalterable, yet spares the life of the convict. The sentence of imprisonment for life is a full penalty for the crime of murder in the first degree. To many it may appear even a more severe doom than that of death. But there is no ground for question as to the justice of the punishment. It must be realized clearly that the strongest incentive to insistance upon capital punishment in the past has consisted in the tendency to make lighter sentences mere pretenses of administering justice, by granting pardons to those who had been deservedly doomed to life imprisonment. The repetition of such displays of weakness has compelled the defenders of law and order to demand the sternest methods in dealing with murderers.

MINING NOTES.

The Bald Mountain mine, Sierra City, recently cleaned up from one week's run $5,000.

At Centerville, Shasta county, some years ago, $11,000 was taken from a place twenty feet square.

The Coquehalla diggings, in British Columbia, are mostly under water from recent freshets.

New placer mining ground is being opened at Columbia Hill, Nevada county, and pays well.

Ten ounces of coarse gold were washed out on Otter creek, El Dorado county, in two days recently.

The Independent quartz mine, Wolf creek, Sierra county, belonging to Latreille and others, has been bonded for $80,000.

In El Dorado county, near the Placer county line, at Warner's Ravine, parties have found gravel, some of which yields $3 to the pan.

The Trinity *Journal* says: Ten thousand dollar clean-ups are not uncommon this year, as we have already heard of several of that amount.

Mining men of Grant county, Oregon, are now turning their attention to Canyon Creek hills, and some excellent rock has been discovered.

Dividends from two Elko mines this month—one of them a new one and the other the first in over two years—is an encouraging feature.

A company engaged in working a bar claim on the upper Big Hole, in Beaverhead county, Montana, have struck an extensive patch of $6 diggings.

There is a good deal of excitement over the Barnes mine on Slate creek, El Dorado county. It is stated that Barnes and a hired man took out $2,500 last week.

A person has been engaged this summer in locating ledges for credulous miners by a so-called infallible process. Alpine and Amador have been the scene of his operations.

The Stormont mine in Utah paid a dividend of 30c per share, or $45,000, at New York on the 16th. This is the second dividend, the previous one having been of the same amount.

The hydraulic mining section in the vicinity of Dutch Flat is having a good long water season, and is paying well. The water bids fair to hold out until well along in September.

"A REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL."

[Chico Enterprise.]

The RECORD-UNION has entered upon a new volume. It is a representative journal in every department, and still retains its high character. Long may it prosper.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint. They have made me a well man.

R. DAVIS, 411 K street, Sacramento.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

TERRIBLE STORM IN THE EAST.

Work of the Wind—Damage by Floods—Destruction by Lightning.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Reunion of Garfield's Regiment—Speech of the General.

IOWA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Attempted Assassination of an Obnoxious Judge in Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Sensation Caused by Gambetta's Speech at Cherbourg.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Reunion of Garfield's Old Regiment—Speech of the General.

CLEVELAND, August 25th.—General Garfield's regiment held a reunion to-day at Ashland, and after speeches by General Garfield and others a resolution was adopted proudly commending the first Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio as a man and a soldier who deserves the votes of all men. General Garfield said:

This is a family gathering, a military family, for in war a regiment is to the army what a family is to the whole civilized community. [Here a portion of the platform fell.] A military reunion without some excitement and some accident would be altogether too monotonous and tame to be interesting, and in this good-natured audience we can have a good many accidents like that and keep quiet and be happy. I said this is a family reunion, an assembly of the old Forty-second military family, and it is well for us to meet here. Nineteen years ago I met a crowd of forty-second citizens in the Court-room above stairs. Your bell was rung in the town. Your people came out. The teacher of your school was among them. The boys of the school were there, and after we had talked together a little while about our country and its imperiled flag the teacher of the school offered himself to his country, and twenty of his boys with him. They never went back into the school-house again; but in the dark days of November, 1861, they and enough of Ashland county boys to make 100, went down with me to Columbus to join another 100 that had gone before them from Ashland county. And these 200 of your children stood in the center of our military family, and bore these old banners that you see tattered before you to-day. One of them was given to our family by the ladies of Ashland, and Company C, from Ashland, carried it well. It was riddled by bullets and torn by underbrush, and flapped by the winds of rebellion. It came back tattered as you see, but with never a stain on its folds, and never a touch of dishonor upon it anywhere; and the other flag beside it was given us by the special friends of Company A in my old town of Hiram—the student company from the heart of the Western Reserve—and it also shared, like its fellows, the same fate, and came home covered with the glory of the conflict. We were a family, I say again, and we did not let partisan politics disturb us then, and we do not let partisanship enter our circle here to-day. We agreed to be brethren for the Union under the flag against all its enemies everywhere, and brothers to all men who stood with us under the flag to fight for the Union, whatever their color of skin, whatever their previous politics, whatever their religion. In that spirit we went out; in that spirit we returned. There never was a serious quarrel inside the regiment; there was never a serious disagreement between its officers. The worst thing I have heard said against it is that all of its then field officers came home alive, and they are all here on this stand today. It was perhaps a little against us, that no one of us had the honor to get killed or seriously crippled, but we hold that it was not altogether our fault, and we trust that some day or other you will have forgiven us, if you have not to-day, for being alive and all here together. I want to say another thing about the soldiers' work. I know of nothing in all the circle of human duty that so unites as do the common suffering and danger and struggle that war brings upon a regiment. You cannot know a man so thoroughly and so soon as by putting him into such tests to which the war subjects him. These men knew each other by sight long before they knew each other by name; but before they got back home they knew each other as you sometimes know a song, "by heart;" for they had been tested by fire, they had been tested by starvation, they had been tested by the grim presence of death, and each knew that those who remained were Union men, men that in all the hard, close chances of life had the stuff in them that enabled them to stand up in the very extreme spirit, and stand up ready to die. These men went out without one single touch of revenge in their hearts; they went out to maintain this Union and make it immortal, and to make it possible that the people of Ashland should make the monogram of "United States," as you see up there, a wreath of "Union" inside of a very large N, a capital N that stands for nation—a nation so large that it includes "U. S. A.," all the people of the Republic, and will include it forevermore. That is what we meant then, and is what we mean now; and now, fellow citizens and soldiers of the Forty-second Regiment, I greet you to-day with general satisfaction, and bid you a cordial good bye.

General Garfield returned to Cleveland tonight, and will go to his home in Mentor tomorrow.

The Storm in the East.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—A very heavy storm passed over the city to-day, and the temperature has been considerably lower since the rain began, about fifteen minutes past 1, and at half past 1 the gauge indicated a rainfall of 1.41 inches. The telegraph wires were much interfered with, making the work very slow. Indeed, there was almost a total cessation of telegraph east for a period.

A boat capsized off Rockaway Point and six men were drowned.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The sloop yacht Intrepid, from Newport for New York, was struck by a squall off Hart Island at 1:30 P. M., and was upset and sunk in twenty fathoms of water. Everything was lost, the crew barely escaping.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), August 25th.—A furious storm, with thunder and lightning, passed over here to-day. Several buildings were struck, but no great damage was done. General Oliver's powder mill at Laurel Run was struck and 1,000 pounds of powder exploded, partially destroying the mixing-room. The flood caused considerable loss in this city.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), August 25th.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city this afternoon. Lightning struck a schooner, killing Charles F. Shryber, the steward. Lightning struck a number of places about the city and vicinity, including the St. Augustine (Catholic) Church.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The heated term was broken this afternoon by a terrific thunder-storm, which was very destructive of life and property throughout the country to the north and east. The air is quite chilly now, and fall overcoats are in request.

A telegram was received to-night from Newlots, L. I., stating that the yacht Dollie was upset in the storm, and Captain Frederick Baker, of the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and party were drowned. One man, it was stated, was saved. There were six in the party.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The thunderstorm that passed over the city this afternoon was very severe. An unknown man was struck by lightning and killed on Pelham avenue, near the southern Boulevard. Two frame houses on the King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street were also struck by lightning and slightly injured.

Rain in Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The rains last night were general, greatly benefiting the corn crop, which the long-continued dry weather had reduced to a condition where rain was a necessity. Reports from all over the corn-growing section shown the rain to have been pretty heavy.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

DES MOINES, August 25th.—The Republican State Convention met this morning. Nearly 900 delegates were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Senator Kirkwood will be permanent Chairman. All the delegates seem confident of defeating the Greenback candidate for Congress this fall. In the afternoon, J. A. T. Hull was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation; W. V. Lucas, Auditor; E. H. Conger, Treasurer. J. K. Powers was nominated for Register of the Land Office, and Smith McPherson for Attorney-General. James Harlan and A. R. Anderson were nominated for electors at large. There is nothing remarkable in the platform. The Convention adjourned sine die. A new State Central Committee re-elected E. Q. Runnells as Chairman.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 25th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 2 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento Augus 29th: Madame De Paul, Paris, France; James Simpson, Captain J. R. Mullett, Mrs. Getz and two children, J. Newman, Louis Simon, Alfred Simon, N. J. Donnell, L. Arnstein and wife, San Francisco; F. Gangalli, St. Petersburg; R. Bigeon De Coursey, Miss L. Stanley Simons, Paris; A. A. Simons, New York; H. C. Taft, Oakland; Captain Porter and wife, U. S. Army.

Death of a Journalist—Incorrect Report Corrected.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—Charles Atwood, for many years connected with the Chicago *Times*, died at Quincy, Cal., this morning, having gone thither for his health. He was an able journalist and highly esteemed by the newspaper fraternity.

A report gained currency to-night that General John McDonald, of whiskey ring notoriety, had been arrested for criminal libel, in having published certain statements reflecting upon General Grant and his connection with the prosecution of the whiskey ring. The fact is that McDonald was arrested for an assault at Pana, Ill., to-day, and was fined $20 and costs. There is no truth whatever in the previously mentioned rumor.

Disabled Union Soldiers Removed from Office by the Democrats.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special gives the names and antecedents of seventy-four Union soldiers, many of them disabled, who have been removed from office since the Democrats came into power in Congress; also the names of eighty-two ex-Confederate officers and men appointed to office in Washington.

Commissions Signed.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.—Horace Maynard, ex-Minister to Turkey, in company with Postmaster-General Key, visited the White House to-day, to pay their respects to President Hayes. While there the President signed Maynard's commission as Postmaster-General, and handed it to him. Later in the day Maynard appeared at the Postoffice Department and took the oath of office as Postmaster-General, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

The President to-day signed the commission of Judge D. M. Key to be District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. He also signed the commission of General Longstreet as United States Minister to Turkey. Judge Key will remain in the city several days before leaving for Tennessee.

Nominations for Congress.

CHARLESTON, August 25th.—D. Wyatt Aiken and Geo. D. Tillman have been nominated for Congress in the Third and Fifth Districts by the Democrats.

MIDDLETOWN (Conn.), August 25th.—Jas. Phelps has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), August 25th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second District, at Lesur to-day, nominated Henry Poehler.

YORKE (S. C.), August 25th.—John S. Richardson, the sitting member, was unanimously renominated to-day as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The *Herald* again rebukes the egregious mismanagement of the Democratic canvass in New York. It says: The union of the two factions is more doubtful than it was when the Cincinnati nominations were announced. Tammany will accept nothing less than a full recognition of its regularity in the contest for city patronage at the municipal election. The Tilden Democrats find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. It they give in to the claims of Tammany, they virtually surrendered the city patronage to the Tammany faction. If they resist the claims of Tammany they give the State to Garfield, and will be held responsible for his election. They will be forced to surrender, and the consequent triumph of Tammany will make them comparatively indifferent to the success of the national ticket. The New York feud may yet be healed, but it would have been worth thousands of votes to close it immediately after Hancock's nomination. It is not yet certain that it will be healed at all, and it it remains open Garfield will be the next President.

Politics in Pennsylvania and Maine.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, the Greenbacker who recently failed to get a Congressional nomination, has been nominated on a split in the party. As there are four nominees in that district now, the Republican candidate will have a walk-over.

Congressman Fisher of Central Pennsylvania makes merry at the idea that Hancock can carry the State, and says Garfield will have a much larger majority than Hayes did. The Greenbackers are fast petering out all over the State.

Commissioner Raum, who is making speeches in sections of Maine, says the Republicans will surely carry the State by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

Texas Republicans—Full State Ticket Nominated.

GALVESTON, August 25th.—A *News* special from Hearne says: The Republican State Central Committee met to-day and nominated E. J. Davis for Governor, A. Siemering for Lieutenant-Governor, and put a full State ticket in the field.

Scarcity of Water.

READING (Pa.), August 25th.—The city is almost without a water flow east of Seventh street. The railroad shops and several manufacturing establishments have been compelled to stop work. Citizens depend upon the pumps and springs for water for domestic use. The distributing reservoir is entirely emptied, and the recent supplies in the storage reservoir are reserved for use in case of fire.

Deaf Mute Convention.

CINCINNATI (O.), August 25th.—The Deaf Mutes of America are holding to-day their first Convention. There is a fair attendance of leading deaf mutes from all parts of the United States and from Canada. The proceedings are all carried on by signs.

Assassination in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The *Journal's* McGregor (Iowa) special says it is reported from Austin, Minnesota, that Judge Page was shot in his house last night and killed by an unknown assassin. He has for years been the principal mover in the great political, social and religious feud that has agitated southern Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, August 25th.—Judge Page was shot at Austin last night, but not fatally. He was vindictive and quarrelsome in private life, and arbitary on the bench. He had many enemies.

Conflagration at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25th.—The extensive lumber yard of Khap, Stout & Co., in the extreme northern part of the city, took fire about 8 o'clock this evening, and is now burning fiercely. A general alarm has been turned on, which not only indicates a large fire but that the Union stock yards, which are in the immediate vicinity, are in danger.

ST. LOUIS, August 25th.—A fire originated in Cameron & Co.'s planing mill, just east of the stock yards, destroying it. Loss, $20,000. Two million feet of lumber was also burned. John Meyer's lumber yards, adjoining, were burned. Loss, $60,000. Knapp, Stout & Co.'s lumber yards are now burning, but the fire is believed to be under control.

Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th.—A fire broke out shortly after 4 o'clock this morning in the flour mills of Wm. B. Thomas & Co., spreading rapidly, the flames communicated to the stove and hollow-ware foundry of Stuart and Paterson, on the west, which extend, as did the mill, from Willow to Hamilton streets, and from there to a large building at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Hamilton streets, occupied by Gumpert & Brothers, manufacturers of cigars. Thomas & Company's mill was in operation at the time the fire was discovered. Wm. Miller, the fireman in the milling-room, is missing. The building was soon in ruins, and the walls falling and filling the streets with which it is bounded. The falling bricks crushed the eastern end of Stuart & Paterson's foundry, and the flames which soon swept into the pattern room, in the northeast corner of the structure, and destroyed nearly all the patterns, which Peterson stated will be difficult to replace, and he estimates his loss at $75,000, which is covered by insurance. The loss on the mill property is placed at $100,000. Gumpert & Bros. occupy the second and third floors of part of the building at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Hamilton streets, and the second, third and fourth floors in the rear. The firm employed 150 hands, and they had in stock 400,000 loose cigars; insurance, $23,000.

Escape of a Convicted Defaulter.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), August 25th.—Richard O. Adams, the defaulting Postmaster whose trial had just ended, and who was to have been sensenced to-day, escaped from the custody of the Marshal last night. Adams' career has been a disgraceful one, and his leaving the Hills is but a repetition of his exit from various places. A large reward has been offered by the Marshal for his capture.

The Hancock-Sherman Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—Appleton & Co. will publish to-morrow the complete Hancock-Sherman correspondence of 1876 and 187, in an authorized biography of Hancock.

Too Much Marriage.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—Minnie Binner, of Dundee, Ill., 16 years of age, is under arrest for marrying two men this summer.

Gold from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—Four steamers to-day brought $2,300,000 in gold from Europe.

A Notorious Abortionist in Trouble.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—Dr. Earll, a notorious abortionist, who not long ago served a term in the Penitentiary for practicing his abominable profession, is again in trouble. This morning the dead body of an apparently respectable woman was found in the hall leading to his office, and Earll was discovered wiping blood from the floor where she lay. He was at once arrested by an officer who made the discovery, and the Coroner's inquest is proceeding this afternoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The jury, after taking the evidence, including that of Dr. Earll, held the abortionist on a charge of murder to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken to jail. This man is not to be confounded with C. W. Earll, a most reputable physician of this city.

Dr. Tanner's Divorced Wife "Gives Him Away."

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The divorced Mrs. Tanner has furnished to the Paris newspapers what she calls the secret of her husband's success in fasting, which is a liquid form of nourishment. The papers there therefore denounce Tanner as an impostor, and ridicule the Americans for their credulity.

At Home Again.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The *Tribune's* Galena special says: Gen. Grant arrived at 6:30 this evening from his Western trip, and was received heartily by his Galena friends.

Population of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, August 25th.—Complete census returns show the population of Wisconsin to be 1,315,464—an increase since 1970 of 206,794.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Afghan War.

LONDON, August 25th.—An Indian dispatch says: A large number of Ghazis are flocking down from Khelati, the Ghilzai road and other directions to join Ayoob Khan, who could not retreat if he wished, as the Ghazis are determined to fight to the last.

CAEDAHAR, August 25th.—The enemy is making no attempt at a regular siege.

CANDAHAR, August 25th.—General Brooks was shot during the late sortie, while bringing in Captain Cruikshanks, who was wounded.

Gambetta's Cherbourg Speech.

VIENNA, August 25th.—The article in the *North German Gazette*, commenting on Gambetta's utterances at Cherbourg, caused a sensation here. Its firm but moderate language is generally approved.

LONDON, August 25th.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, upholds Gambetta's speech, which, it says is, under the circumstances, neither rash nor provocative of any irritation. The only point of comfort in the challenge of the *North German Gazette* is the avowal that Germany will never again interfere in the political affairs of France.

PARIS, August 25th.—The article of the *North German Gazette* on Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg has produced some sensation here. The *Republique Francaise* (Gambetta's organ) replies in moderate, but firm, language. It disclaims any intention on the part of France to disturb the peace. Provocations have come during the past ten years, not from France, but from Germany. The *Republique Francaise* attributes the article to a wish to justify the enormous Germah armament. Other Republican papers write in the same strain.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

A vegetable peddler in Bodie is said to have leprosy.

The *Democratic Press*, Port Townsend, W. T., has suspended.

The Bigler-Tahoe controversy continues to interest the Nevada press.

In one month Wm. Reinhart of Union county, Oregon, lost his six children from diphtheria.

The average of the wheat prices paid at Eugene City, Oregon, for four years past is 70½ cents per bushel.

The flag-staff at Eureka, Nev., fell in the recent fire. It was 130 feet high, and was called the finest one in the State.

One hundred dollars reward is offered by a Colusa gentleman for the discovery of the man who recently poisoned a valuable pointer.

It is said that there are about 1,500 persons in Candelaria, Nev. The Northern Belle works 200 men. There are 23 saloons in the town.

Saw Tooth City, Idaho, is located in Beaver Gulch, and on the edge of Salmon valley. It is over 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Deer are more plentiful in Boise county, Idaho, than ever before since settled by the whites. The increase is attributed to the decrease of the Indians.

At the present time there are twenty-four inmates in the Napa County Infirmary, more than have been at that institute at any one time for many years.

Within the last four weeks about 20,000 head of sheep have been taken into Haystack Valley, Grant county, Oregon, from Wasco and Umatilla counties.

The notorious Bender family used to reside at Forest City, Sierra county. The *Free Press* gives quite an interesting account of their career at that place.

Rebuilding has begun at Eureka, Nev. Jo Mendez was the first to get lumber on the ground. A number of substantial brick structures are in contemplation.

Walla Walla, W. T., is in urgent need of a new jail. The present one contains but three cells, and in these are frequently huddled together from 15 to 20 prisoners.

On Tuesday last the large target used by the soldiers at the Benicia Barracks sunk into the tule, and it took twenty men with a hydraulic hoisting-pump two days to raise it.

Says the Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel*: A Buelstreet lady kept her money in her spring mattress. During the fire the mattress was carried out and $350 in it turned up missing.

The Chico *Enterprise* reports that John Rowless, of Butte county, recently shot three bears and two California lions in one day, and also captured two bear-cubs, which he took home.

Owing to the failure of the contractor to furnish the necessary stone for the State Normal School building in time, the force of laborers and brick masons at the building has been reduced to about fifty hands.

The Carson and Colorado railroad is to be extended to Candelaria, Nev., as rapidly as money and labor can build it. The road will also be extended southward from that piont certainly for a distance of fifty miles, and possibly much further. There is talk of a Belleville connection.

A runaway occurred at San Diego last week, and an oaken splinter an inch in width penetrated the foot of one of the horses, entering at the center of the "frog" and coming out at the hock. It took the united efforts of three strong men to wrench it loose.

The International Hotel, Eureka, which cost $35,000, was deemed to be fire-proof, and per consequence nothing was removed from it; but the building was swallowed up in the recent conflagration. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hall, are left penniless in their declining years.

It is stated that the Indians on Lemhi Agency, Idaho, are somewhat excited over the prospect that they will have to leave the reservation. Ten Doy has called his braves together and they have had a grand pow-wow. Ten Doy claims he did not understand the treaty when he signed it.

One of the lady teachers in a Reno public school, a few days since, was laboring with an urchin on the science of simple division. This is what came of it: "Now, Johnny, if you had an orange which you wished to divide with your little sister, how much would you give her?" Johnny—"A suck."

The question of moving the capital of Idaho from Boise to Blackfoot is being agitated. This latter place is located in Oneida county, within one mile of Snake river, and about two from Blackfoot river on the line of the old emigrant road. Its altitude is about 4,600 feet above sea level, giving it a climate extremely hot in summer and cold in winter.

J. W. Brown, who resided for years near the Sink of Humboldt, informs the Winnemucca (Nev.) *Silver State* that the report that the lake is dry is not correct. West of the island, where there is several feet of water some seasons, is now an akali flat, but the east lake is not dry, and has not been since whites came to the country, nor within the memory of the oldest Piutes. This arm of the lake is seven or eight miles long, and from two to three miles wide, extending over an area of several thousand acres