THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1880.

POLITICAL—NOTICE.

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

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

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 111¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s 113½; 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 stock market in San Francisco has a weak and irregular look that is anything but satisfactory. Prices yesterday morning were again lower, though the decline was not at all alarming. Compared with the rates Wednesday noon, there was an average decline of $1 per share in Utah, Sierra Nevada, Union Consolidate l, Ophir, Best & Belcher, Alpha, Confidence and Yellow Jacket.

The Court of Assizes is in session at Victoria, B. C.

The wife of the Captain of a bark which arrived at Victoria Wednesday from Hongkong was delivered of a daughter at sea.

A man named Malcolm was murdered at Tombstone, A. T., Wednesday night.

The gold in the vaults of the New York Assay Office amounts to $25,000,000.

The Batavia, from Liverpool, brought to New York $100,000 in specie.

The Greenbackers of the Seventh Miss uri District have nominated J. C. Herberting for Congress, the Democrats in the Fourth District have nominated L. H. Davis, and the Republicans of the Ninth District have indorsed Nicholas Ford, Greenback member of the last House.

The body of a murdered woman, horribly beaten and bruised, was found Wednesday near Sidney, O.

The stories of injury to the corn crop in the Northwest by drought appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

Kingston, Jamaica, was visited by a disastrous hurricane on the 18th, doing a vast amount of damage.

According to a Chicago dispatch 28 cases of suicide have been reported from different parts of the country within a week.

The Colorado Republican State Convention at Leadville yesterday renominated Governor Pitkin by acclamation.

Poindexter Dunn has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Arkansas District.

Ex-County Judge James W. Robertson has been indicted by the Merced County Grand Jury, and taken into custody by the Sheriff.

Frank Ebner was probably fatally injured at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

The yacht Lancashire Witch returned to San Francisco yesterday, bringing no news of the castaways of the wrecked ship Mathilde.

The King and Queen of Greece have arrived at St. Petersburg.

The Russian Government is to build a railroad from Ismail to Reni.

A man named Fisher shot and killed another named Glassford, yesterday, at Milford, Utah.

A grain-field fire near Yuba City, Sutter county, yesterday, did considerable damage.

Judge W. B. Norman, a prominent Democrat, died at Stockton last evening.

A furious storm raged at Fort Mojave, A. T., on the 22d, killing three men, wounding several and doing great damage to property.

Near Phœnix, A. T., Wednesday, a rattlesnake was killed measuring seven inches round and carrying twenty rattles.

C. M. Sayre was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of Milwaukee, Wis., for Congress.

The Democrats of the Sixth Michigan District have nominated E. B. Winans for Congress.

President Hayes and family left Washington yesterday for Fremont, Ohio. From there they will come to California.

Secretary Evarts refuses to allow Minister Noyes and Consul General Fairchild to come home and take a hand in the campaign.

RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC.

The *Edinburgh Review* for July has an interesting article on Naval Forces in the Pacific, which exhibits the surprising advances made by Russia of late years in securing a firm foothold on this side of the world, and at the same time contains many very suggestive and important observations in regard to the status of other powers in the Pacific. It is shown that Russia has been quietly but uninterruptedly working on several good ports about the Amoor country, and particularly those lodged so conveniently behind the screen of that Island of Saghalien which she purchased from Japan a few years ago. There are here several quite valuable harbors, but one of them, named Vladivostock, "lies in "the deep bight formed in the coast line "some 70 or 80 miles from the mouth of "the Tumer river. We speak from personal experience when we say that this "harbor is one of the finest in the "world. There is an outer anchorage, "which is a fairly-snug roadstead, "called the Eastern Bosphorus. From "this runs direct to the right the "main harbor, called the Golden Horn. "This is about three miles long, and not "much above half a mile wide. The "largest ships can ride within a few yards "of the shore. The peculiar form of the "port makes its defense by batteries and "torpedoes easy." The Russians fully appreciate the importance of this harbor, and have for some time been fortifying it, and preparing it for a regular naval station. They contemplate the establishment of a large navy yard there. They have already a considerable garrison living on the spot, and work is proceeding steadily. They possess the great advantage of being in constant land communication with their own Government. For example, the mail takes about two months to reach St. Petersburg from Nikolayovsch, while the voyage from Odessa to Vladivostok has been made by water in fifty-two days. The plan of Russia is to fit out swift steamers from Vladivostok, after the fashion of the Shenandoah. She has already gathered several such vessels there, and at the same time she has been steadily increasing her regular navy in the Pacific. The general result of the information given by the reviewer is the conclusion that in the event of a war between Russia and England the former would be in a position to strike tremendous blows at the commerce of her enemy in these waters, and that the English resistance would probably be, at least for some time, ineffective. A war between Rusia and China would also expose the commerce of the latter to great risks, and it is further evident that if Russia goes on increasing her power in the Pacific, the time is not distant when she must become a menace to the United States. In that case it must be realized that a port like Vladivostok would dominate the coast, unless the Washington Government had been wise in time, and had provided a fleet capable of defending San Francisco from the sea. As for the fortifications of that city, they are perfectly worthless. An enemy can lie off the Cliff House beach and pitch his shells into Montgomery street without the least trouble, and therefore Fort Point and Alcatraz and all the rest of the batteries might as well be a hundred miles away. The question of the rise of Russia as a naval power in the Pacific is one which deeply concerns California, and her growth in that direction ought to be watched vigilantly, for it is inevitable that with her ambition and Oriental want of principle and scrupulousness, a collision must some day occur between the republic and the empire.

WADE HAMPTON'S STAUNTON SPEECH.

An attempt having been made to produce the impression that Wade Hampton did not really say what was ascribed to him in the report of his Staunton speech, the New York *Tribune* has been at the pains of printing side by side the speech as indorsed by him, and the speech originally published. A reference to this shows conclusively that the first report was the correct one, since it corresponds word for word with the emasculated version, proving that the latter has merely been pruned to suit the emergency. In addition to this evidence may be cited the statement of the *Staunton Valley Virginian*, the journal which reported the speech when it was delivered. It says: "We do not know what "was in General 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 Jack-"son fought for, and for which the South-"ern soldiers died. There was no quali-"fication in the terms used. His appeal "was for harmony in the Democratic "party in Virginia, and to make it effect-"ive he brought up the war remembrance "to touch the feelings of the audience, "and in that connection announced the "principles which were at issue in "the contest now being urged between "the two great parties of the country." This is plain enough, and in fact there can be no doubt as to the utterance of the language attributed to him, by General Hampton. He has not himself been bold enough to deny the utterance, nor could he do so save at the sacrifice of his reputation for sincerity. There is no difficulty in understanding how and why he should have employed such language, moreover. Its use was unquestionably appropriate from his standpoint. It was altogether in harmony with the sentiments of the men he was addressing. And the only incongruity in the case consists in the attempt of the Northern Democrats to make it appear that it was not politic on his part to talk in that style to a Southern audience. The Northern Democrats no doubt find it embarrassing to have his plain and candid interpretation of the situation flung in their faces, because it is their special business to pull wool over the eyes of the Northern people, and to persuade them that no sectional spirit exists any longer in the South. Wade Hampton knows better, and since it was his particular duty to bring about harmony in the ranks of the divided Virginia Democracy, he went to work in what he knew to be the surest way, and reminded them that they were still fighting the battles of the "lost cause." As the journal which reported him puts it, "To make his appeal "effective he brought up the war remem-"brance to touch the feelings of his audi-"ence;" and because also he knew that nothing else would stir them half so deeply, or go so far towards allaying their local differences.

He was right from his point of view. He knew that the Democracy is fighting for the same principles Lee and Jackson fought for, and he also knew that in that fact lay the strongest consideration he could urge to Southern audiences. Nor can Southern Democrats remove the impression this candid speaking is certain to make upon the Northern mind. The very fact that Wade Hampton is recognized as a comparatively conservative and sober-minded Southern politician adds greatly to the significance of his language. It is as if a representative Southern man had casually, and as a matter of course, reminded his hearers of that which all of them knew to be true, and which ought to consolidate them firmly. It is a simple fact that Hancock's column is fighting for the principles of Lee and Jackson. How could it be otherwise? The South has never abandoned those principles. No single act of that section since the close of the rebellion can be cited in support of the theory that it has accepted the results of the war. It has yielded to superior force where it was unavoidable, but it has on every opportunity evinced the most stubborn adherence to its political heresies. When, therefore, it joins the Northern Democracy in a national campaign there is only one conclusion possible, namely, that it is pursuing its old aims with undiminished resolution. Assuredly no contrary belief can be based upon the past attitude of the Northern Democracy, for that faction has always been as hostile to the results of the war as the South, the only difference being that the Northern Copperheads kept up their fire in the rear, while the Southerners fought manfully face to face with their antagonists. The intellectual accord between the two sections of the Democracy, however, has always been perfect, and the South has never ceased to control the action of the body. It has supplied the policy, and its policy is that of the Democracy to-day. The South believes that the election of Hancock would be a fair offset to Gettysburg and Appomattox Court-house, and with that view it is employing all its energies at present. Wade Hampton was not too plain-spoken for Southern ears, but he could not control the press and the telegraph. That is the explanation of the whole matter, and those who imagine that he has been misrepresented must have paid very little attention to the tendencies of Southern opinions and politics, or to the pliancy and suppleness of Northern Democratic policy.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

And now comes the San Francisco *Post*, and out-Herods Herod in the extravagance of its attempts to grasp the currency situation from the Greenbacker standpoint. It disseminates statements of the following kind to its much-abused readers: "There "is now $230,000,000, gold, in the United "States Treasury, and this large sum will "be much larger in the ordinary course of "finance, when the funded debt of 1881 "falls due. This debt amounts to $484,-"864,900." It then proposes that this supposititious $230,000,000 should be employed in discharging the funded debt, to the extent of two-thirds of the latter, and it expresses the opinion that "this finan-"cial operation would effect an immense "saving in interest," and so forth and so on. Now the truth is that on the 1st of August the total available cash balance in the United States Treasury was $155,440,-457, and not $230,000,000, or anything like it; while the bonded debt maturing next year is a trifle of $300,000,000 more than the *Post* puts it. If, waiving these trivial objections to our contemporary's calculations, it still insists that it would be a wise and good thing to pay out the available cash balance in discharge of the bonded debt, we must call its attention to the fact that this would leave the circulation unprotected, and at once cause a heavy depreciation of the currency. For though Greenbackers do assert that the par value of the greenbacks might be maintained without any specie reserve to back them, all who recognize the superiority of fact to fancy must admit the conclusiveness, as an argument against that idea, of the uniform experience of the world since the invention of paper money. It is not a mere matter of opinion whether a paper currency could be maintained at par without any coin reserve. It is on the contrary an ascertained fact that such a feat is impracticable. It has been tried repeatedly, from the days of Kublai Khan down to the present time, and it has invariably ended in disastrous failure. We must therefore assume as a certainty the depreciation of the currency in case the cash balance in the Treasury was expended as proposed, and with this result the exploitation of the Greenbacker scheme is completed. For it is perfectly clear that no saving whatever, but, on the contrary, infinite loss and injury, must result to the country from the depreciation of the currency, and that therefore any scheme which necessarily involves such a depreciation is hopelessly vicious and mischievous. All ideas of saving interest through such a process are delusive and vain. It would break down the public credit, stop refunding altogether, diminish the value of all the currency and securities in the country, impoverish the working classes, and plunge the nation hopelessly into the bottomless pit of irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. Whether such propositions are urged from ignorance or perversity they are equally mischievous and foolish, and they are altogether out of place in the columns of journals which claim to represent that Republican party which is pledged over and over again, under the most solemn and sacred guarantees, to maintain the public faith and credit, and to give the country honest money and stable securities.

A REMARKABLE CONVENTION.

One of the most singular assemblages ever held in this world has just met at Cincinnati. It is nothing less than a convention of deaf mutes. All the proceedings are carried on by signs, and it is necessarily the quietest convention ever seen. Such a body would gladden the heart of old Thomas Carlyle, whose sensitive moral nature has been excoriated all his long life by the ineradicable disposition to talk evinced by his fellow creatures. In his earnests efforts to preach the Gospel of Silence he himself has published a small library of books, and has thus been the actual cause and provocation of a great deal of talk which would never have been uttered had he been more consistent. The deaf mutes, however, are at least beyond temptation to garrulity of the usual kind. They may rattle away upon their fingers in the most lively manner, but no appeal to "Mr. Chairman" will be heard in their convention, nor can any orator expect the stimulus of cheers. It must be a strange and even painful spectacle, and yet it is no slight consolation to reflect upon the degree of alleviation science has afforded to these unfortunates during the last generation. The deaf-mutes of to-day, thanks to well organized public beneficence and the progress of scientific research, are enabled to participate in many pleasures which were entirely shut out from their predecessors in affliction. It may be said that their burdens have been made as tolerable as possible to them, and so great have been the advances that as we now perceive they are able to hold their own in the world, and even to gather in mass convention for social purposes, after the fashion of those who possess their speech and hearing. It is in such incidents as this that some of the most encouraging and hope-inspiring results of civilization are seen, and it is by no means an insignificant or unsuggestive dispatch which tells us that a Convention of deaf-mutes is holding session in Cincinnati.

THE NEW YORK GOLD FEVER.

The chief peculiarity about the New York gold fever thus far seems to be the absence of gold. There is plenty of fever but nothing tangible to base it on. No doubt this circumstance does not necessarily weaken the excitement, since very many widespread sensations of the kind have had no better foundation. Perhaps also the tendency of a certain class of minds towards fiat-money theories in these days may increase the attraction of fiat-mining enterprises. On this coast we have had plenty of mining which was really of the fiat kind, but then there was always assumed to be a reality behind it, and there actually was a very solid reality in the vicinity, as a rule. In New York, however, there does not seem to be anything substantial in the metallic way. "Colors" appear to have been found in some places, but practical miners know that so much indication of auriferous deposits may be discovered almost anywhere in the world. There is some vague talk of quartz ledges, but so far as we can gather no satisfactory prospecting has been done. On the whole the New York mining fever looks like a somewhat abnormal delusion, and if it results in anything more than the fleecing of sundry credulous simpletons, we see no probability thus far of a happier outcome.

A CHARGE AGAINST DR. TANNER.

A Paris journal has charged Dr. Tanner with deception in his late fast, alleging that he employed in the place of water a South American beverage named matematis. The Paris journal appears to have derived its information from the divorced wife of the Doctor, and as their relations cannot be supposed to have been very pleasant, it is evident that her statements must be received with much caution. As to the South American drink which is supposed to have been used instead of water, the statement is simply ridiculous. The drink referred to is no doubt that made from the mate plant, and as this drink is of a brown color, somewhat like tea, it is tolerably clear that it could not have been used without detection. But in truth the decoction of mate possesses no such wonderful effects as have been ascribed to it. We doubt whether it is any more capable of nourishing a person than is cold tea, for example. Even if Dr. Tanner had drank it all the time his feat would have been as wonderful as it was, but the fact that he really did not drink anything but water was sufficiently proved by the analyses of his secretions. The French journal we are afraid has been hoaxed.

"WIELDS MORE INFLUENCE THAN ANY OTHER."

[Woodland Republican.]

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION has commenced its fifty-fourth volume. It is one of the oldest as well as the ablest newspapers in the State, and wields more influence than any other in its section.

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain, an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering, but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing hope, health and happiness, and the joys of a renewed life.

H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE HANCOCK-SHERMAN LETTERS

Abstract of Correspondence Between the Two Generals.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Proceedings of the Colorado Republican State Convention.

FOREIGN GOLD IN THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE

The Injury to the Corn Crop in the Northwest Exaggerated.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Disastrous Hurricane in Jamaica—Immense Damage.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Sherman-Hancock Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The new campaign biography of Hancock, just published, contains the Sherman-Hancock correspondence, from which the following are extracts:

December 4, 1876, Sherman, in granting Hancock's application for a leave of absence to go to Carondelet, Mo., hopes soon that events will admit of the return of the companies detached and in the South, adding: "But every time I make a move in that direction I am met by unsurmountable objections. The political orders to Ruger from the President, sent through the Secretary of War, were not military. I would like much not to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between two inflamed partisans."

In another letter, dated December 17th, Sherman assures Hancock that his mind may rest at peace about being ordered from New York. "There is not a word of truth in it. No serious changes in the command are contemplated. When they are you may be sure I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent, who would gladly sow the seed of dissension among us of the army."

To this Hancock replies in the Carondelet letter of December 28th—already printed.

Sherman's reply to this acknowledges the receipt of his most interesting letter. "I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard of opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors, but a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments of the Constitution, giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. As a matter of fact, I deslike to have our army used in these civil actions, but the President has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been, and is, to sustain him with soul and sincerity. As to the President's election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives, but in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March, there will be a vacancy in both offices of President and Vice-President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tempore, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. It is well that we should compose and agree before the crisis is upon us; but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time."

Hancock writes from New York, January 2d, that an anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, December 16th, reached his headquarters on the 27th from the Adjutant General of the Army. "It represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden or Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized, and is expected to arm and clothe a standing army of Democrats. The indorsement of this communication, made at your headquarters, dated December 26, 1876, states the official copy is respectfully referred to Major-General Hancock, who may draw a company from General Ruger, commanding the depot, with orders to protect it against any danger. The terms of the indorsement imply an exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind which the anonymous communication sets forth, or any other kind, at Jeffersonville depot, to justify a movement of troops to that place. Such a movement, it seems to me, would involve unnecessary expense, and would create apprehensions for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at the Jeffersonville depot, and if such a force as is required could be raised for rebellious purposes, it is not likely that it would begin by seizing a depot. It, however, in your better judgment, a company should be left there, it shall be done as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instruction you say I *may* send a company there, which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me."

Hancock again writes that he wishes to notice in a brief way your (Sherman's) references to the Revised Statutes, and will do so, but not to-day. "The proposition for the Joint Commission insures a peaceful solution of the Presidential question if it becomes a law, and in my opinion gives to General Hayes chances he did not have before. I have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregnable." [Here follows a blank denoting the omission of something.] "Not so, Mr. Hendricks. Now, it seems to me that Governor Hayes has something more than equal rights; that the definite result cannot be foreshadowed. Fortunately the trouble need not be provided against by the use of the army, should the bill become a law. If the bill passes, and General Grant vetoes it, Tilden's chances will be stronger than before. Certainly, if he and his friends supported the measure, public opinion will strengthen his position. The danger in the compromise of the question on the Joint Commission plan is that the defeated candidate might appeal to the Supreme Court on the grounds of illegal and unconstitutional decisions."

Sherman writes Hancock January 29th: "The passage of the bill for counting the electoral votes, approved by the President, ends, in my judgment, all possible dangers of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential imbroglio. I feel certain that the dual governments in South Carolina and Louisiana will be decided by some means which will determine who is to be the next President of the United States. Therefore, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of War, now absent, I want to return the troops temporarily detached back as soon as possible to the posts occupied before the election, with this exception, that 12 companies, or the equivalent of a regiment, remain here in Washington for a time."

Here ends all that is given of the correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—General Hancock, writing to General Sherman January 8, 1877, inclosed the following letter which he had addressed to the New York *World*:

NEW YORK, January 8, 1877.

My Dear Sir: I inclose a slip cut from the *World* of yesterday—a special dispatch to Washington, headed "A Rescinded Order—Did General Hancock Refuse to be Transferred to the Pacific Coast?" As no authority is given for the communication, it seems that I should publicly notice the same, and it would gratify me if you would, in the manner you may deem best, make such correction as would be most likely to remove any misapprehension on the subject. I have not received any orders transferring me from this station, nor any intimation of the existence or contemplation of such orders; hence I do not refuse to be transferred to the Pacific coast. I have not tendered my resignation. All of my information in the matter has been derived from the newspapers of the day. I had no communication whatever relating to the subject with the authorities until after the rumor of my removal was published from Washington as groundless. Then General Sherman wrote me a note to the same effect. I am in nowise responsible for any statement contained in the dispatch in question, or for any misconception which has arisen concerning the subject from first to last. I am, very truly, yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Wm. Hurbut, Editor of the New York *World*.

Prospects of the Corn Crop.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—Howard, White & Crowell, of the *Commercial Bulletin*, have replies from 250 counties in the Northwest, from August 10th to the present time, as to the condition and prospects of the corn crop. The result is the stories of drought have been much exaggerated; that the frequent showers of the past few days will doubtless remedy a greater part of the evil from the drought. The crop will certainly be a large average, the damage being confined to narrow limits. In other districts the crop will be the largest on record. This is true of Iowa. The summary shows that 35 counties report the condition of crops as poor, 54 report it fair, 16 good and 62 excellent. Illinois, the largest corn State, reports 5 poor, 10 fair, 13 good and 7 excellent.

Foreign Gold in the New York Assay Office.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The *Herald* says: Thomas C. Acton, Superintendent of the Assay Office, is receiving by each European steamer large quantities of gold. This specie is deposited by the importing bankers, and consists of twenty-franc pieces, marks, Japanese, English coin and bar gold. The vaults already contain about $25,000,000 in gold bought by the Government during the past year, and not as yet taken out for coinage. The importations the present year began on the 2d of August, and already foot up $6,000,000, including about $1,700,-000 in American, which were alone deposited in the Sub-Treasury. Advices have been received of enough gold in transit to swell the figure to $10,000,-000 before the end of the present month. Last year, when the importations began on the 12th of August, the season's total ran up to the unprecedented sum of $75,000,000, and then it was only checked by the importation of large quantities of iron, hundreds of thousands of tons of the baser metal coming as a substitute for gold in exchange for American provisions. In the Assay Office about three days is consumed in melting up and determining the value of a lot of gold offered for purchase before the seller gets his check for the value of the metal. Among the large importing houses dealing heavily in gold the opinion is very much divided as to the amount which will come over. Some think the total influx of gold will run far above last year, and point to the fact that it is already in advance of the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Other bankers think the total will not run above $30,000,000.

Colorado Republican State Convention.

LEADVILLE, August 26th.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 10:30 by ex-Governor Routt, who made an appropriate speech, and congratulated the party on its prospects of victory. Hon. C. W. Tankersly, of Leadville, was chosen temporary Chairman, and made an eloquent and glowing speech. A committee of fourteen, with George F. Clark as Chairman, was appointed on credentials. Senator Teller was then called on, and coming upon the platform amid great applause proceeded to make a most able and vigorous speech. He compared the records of the two parties, and charged treachery, inefficiency and imbecility upon the Democracy. Most of his speech was occupied with criticism upon the Democratic demand for a free ballot, in which he recounted the outrages which the Democrats were perpetrating upon the voters in the South, and which were proven by his committee of investigation. He spoke for nearly an hour. At his conclusion ex-Governor Routt made a brief speech, counseling harmony and unity, and giving assurance of a grand Republican success. A recess was then taken till 2 P. M.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LEADVILLE, August 26th.—The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. After the receipt of the report of the Committee on Credentials, Lieutenant-Governor Taber, in a handsome speech, renominated Governor Pitkin for a second term. The motion was carried by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm, the whole Convention rising and cheering.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

LEADVILLE, August 26th.—The following additional nominations were made: Lieutenant-Governor, George B. Robinson; Secretary of State, M. H. Meldrum; Auditor, J. A. Davis; Treasurer, W. C. Saunders; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. S. Cornell. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M., when the remaining nominations will be made.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, August 26th.—The Greenbackers of the Seventh District have nominated J. C. Herberting for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated L. H. Davis for Congress.

The Republicans of the Ninth District virtually indorsed Ford, the Greenback member of the last House.

MEMPHIS, August 26th.—The Democrats of the First Arkansas District at Jacksonport yesterday renominated Poindexter Dunn for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, August 26th.—The Republicans of this city have nominated C. M. Sayre for Congress.

DETROIT, August 26th.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have nominated E. B. Winans for Congress.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The following Congressional nominations are announced: J. C. Clements (Democrat) in the Seventh District of Georgia; R. Milton Speer (Democrat) in the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; David P. Richardson (Republican) in the Twenty-eighth District of New York.

LAGRANGE (Ga.), August 26th.—The Fourth Congressional District of Georgia nominated Hon. Hugh Buchanan on the 137th ballot for Congress.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 26th. — The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 30th: James A. Goodall, Bodie; J. N. Moore and wife, Greesburg, Ind.; H. Ludwig and wife, Yokohama; H. J. Todd, Miss Emma Belle Todd, Oakland; Dr. T. M. Todd, Auburn; Max Levi, San Francisco; James Hodge and wife, San Diego; Major Eckles and family, U. S. A.; Allen Wood, Susanville; J. Honigsberger, San Francisco; S. Levi, Hamburg; Albert A. Meyers, Japan; Charles Ropes, New York; R. G. Underdown, Edward, Ross, Manchester, England; 88 through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento September 2d.

Supreme Lodge, K. of P.—Officers Elected.

ST. LOUIS, August 26th.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, elected the following officers for the ensuing term of three years: Supreme Chancellor, Judge G. W. Lindsay, of Maryland; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Judge John P. Linton, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Master of the Exchequer, John P. Stumpf, of Indiana; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Joseph Dow Dale, of Ohio; Supreme Master-at-Arms, J. Rufus Smith, of West Virginia; Supreme Inner Guard, G. B. Shaw, of Wisconsin; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson, of the District of Columbia. A good deal of committee work has been presented and acted upon, and the question of establishing a rank for women discussed, but no definite action was taken.

The "Doctored" Trade Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26th.—The *Record* thinks the recently discovered trade dollars with the centers scooped out and filled with solder is the work of Chinamen. It says: Considerably more than a dollar's worth of work, at American rates of wages, must have been expended in digging out the silver and filling it with solder. No little skill and ingenuity were exercised in concealing all indications of the fraud, even to the extent of maintaining the original weight and ring of the coins. Only Chinese cheap labor could find an adequate reward in the exceedingly small profit realized by the operation.

A Horrible Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, August 26th.—The body of an unknown woman, horribly beaten and bruised, was found yesterday in a secluded ravine two miles north of Sidney, O. A post mortem revealed that the woman would shortly have been delivered of twins. Wm. Curtis, a canal watchman, was arrested on suspicion, it being thought the woman was a cook on a canal boat. The place of the murder showed signs of a fierce struggle, and the woman's clothing was torn and scattered about.

Plenty of Money on Hand and in Sight.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—The *Times* says: The Finance Committee of the two great parties which have officers at New York report plenty of money on hand and in sight. The Democratic managers say their wealthy friends are so confident of success that they can call on them for any amount of cash, and get it without a murmur.

New York Academy of Useful Arts and the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The first meeting of this year's session of the New York Academy of Useful Arts took place at the Cooper Institute last night. James A. Whitney, President of the Society, made a long address on the Chinese question. He believed that the immigration of Chinese was full of danger to the country.

Unqualified Exoneration.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—All the persons who make charges of defalcation and absconding against John H. Knabel, ex-Assistant Corporation counsel of Brooklyn, have signed a statement unqualifiedly exonerating him from all imputation of fraud and dishonesty.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—Silver bars, 113⅜; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 105½; Quicksilver, 13; Pacific Mail, 4½; Mariposa, ½; Wells-Fargo, 109; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 38⅜; Panama, 185; Union Pacific, 93⅜; bonds, 112¾; Central Pacific, 76; bonds, 112; Sutro, 1⅛.

Departure of the President from Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 26th. — President Hayes and family left to-night for Fremont, O. The party to accompany the President to the Pacific coast will meet at Chicago September 2d, except Secretary Ramsey, who joins them at Omaha.

Leave of Absence Refused.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: It is understood that Minister Noyes and Consul-General Lucas Fairchild, sniffing the battle from afar, wanted to come home and take a hand in the fight. Secretary Evarts, however, did not approve of it, and refused to grant them leave for that purpose.

American Industries—The Industrial League.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—The Industrial League of America issued an address to-day on the condition of American industries. It makes a very flattering showing of increased manufactures in iron, steel, silk, pottery and worsted. The League proposes to hold meetings in the principal towns and cities, also in thickly-populated farming districts, and publicly discuss before the people the issue between American industries and British interests, to organize an auxiliary League in each Congressional district as soon as practicable, to vote for no candidate for Congress who will not before election pledge himself, if elected, to do all in his power, and by word and act to protect American industries.

Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons—Officers Elected.

DETROIT, August 26th.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons to-day elected the following officers: G. G. H. P., Robert F. Bowers, of Keokuk, Ia.; D. G. G. H. P., S. E. Fred, H. Chapman, of Boston; G. G. K., Noble D. Lamar, of Washington; G. G. S. P., W. Henry Bostweath, of Covington, Ky.; G. G. Treasurer, Reuben C. Lemmon, of Toledo, O.; G. G. Secretary, Christopher M. Fox, of Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. C. A., D. F. Day, of Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. S., Joseph P. Homer, of New Orleans. This afternoon the Chapter took an excursion to Lake St. Clair and down the river, and this evening they have a grand banquet.

First Visit East.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—General Manuel Castro, a native of California, who commanded the California forces opposed to Commodore Stockton and General (then Captain) Fremont in the Mexican war in 1846-7, arrived in this city to-day, it being his first visit to the East. He is en route to Mexico, to lend his services to the Government there to aid in quieting the agitation in Sonora. It is understood that the General desires to plant a colony of Americans and native Californians in Sonora, to settle under the laws of the Mexican Republic.

The Strike of Molders.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), August 26th.—The strike of the molders at Jeffersonville has ended. The Ohio Falls Car Company refused to treat directly with the Molders' Union, but stated that the molders who had been prominent in the strike could not be received. So many of the old molders have assented to the company's terms that to-day the company cannot find employment for all that have applied. It is probable that the exodus of molders from the Union will result in breaking up the Union at Jeffersonville.

Kansas Democratic State Convention.

TOPEKA (Ks.), August 28th.—The Democratic State Convention organized with C. W. Blair as Chairman. The platform indorses the Cincinnati platform, and eulogizes Hancock and English. G. Ross was nominated for Governor, Thomas George for Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Griffin for Secretary of State, H. J. G. Nuember for Treasurer, Thos. Micheltbaum for Attorney-General.

Paper Mill Burned.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), August 26th.—By a fire to-night the greater portion of Castle & Mayo's paper mill, at South Lawrence, and a large amount of stock was consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $75,-000. About seventy five hands are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the rag-cutting department.

The Ute Commission.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.—A dispatch from Colonel Moneypenny, Chairman of the Ute Commission, dated August 25th, at the Southern Ute Agency, states that they have held one council, and will hold another on Monday next. Ouray is present, but quite ill.

Share Speculation in New York.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The *World* says: The share speculation to-day was active, and for the first time in several weeks the transactions exceeded 300,000 shares. Movements in Erie absorbed the chief interest.

Another Revolution Imminent in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), August 26th.—Preparations are being made throughout Northern Mexico for a revolution. All the Mexican troops on the border expect to be ordered to the interior.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Afghan War.

LONDON, August 26th.—In the House of Commons to-day the Marquis of Hartington stated that General Stuart did not destroy the fortifications of Sherpur. He left them for Abdurrahman Khan, with some guns of Afghan manufacture, but no small arms.

LONDON, August 27th—A. M.—The *Standard* has the following from Bombay: A great sensation was created here to-day by the news that the Government had ordered General Steward to halt at Jellalabad, owing to the position of affairs at Cabul. It is reported that there is some defection among the Ameer's troops, and that a great demonstration has been made by Yakoob Khan's party in favor of the late Ameer and Ayoob Khan.

A dispatch from Cheoman to the same paper says: The Khan of Khilat's troops have mutinied. A detachment of Highlanders have been sent to assist the Khan. The mutineers are said to be several thousand strong. Ayoob Khan has sent to Herat for ammunition. He has 6,000 troops in reserve at Farrah.

House of Commons.

LONDON, August 27th—A. M.—In the House of Commons last night, on going into Committee of Supply, T. P. O'Connor, Home Rule member for Galway, opposed the vote for the Irish constabulary, and said it was worse than the military, as it is in disguise.

Richard O'Shaughnessy, Home Rule member for Limerick, protested against the use of bullets or buckshot, and urged the use of small shot.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland said small shot was useless. They created no alarm, and simply irritated a mob.

John Bright urged the co-operation of the Irish members to amend the condition of affairs in Ireland.

Phillip Collan, Home Rule member for Louth, moved that the committee report progress.

Lord Hartington hoped the motion would not be persevered with. The debate was proceeding at 3:30 A. M., and is likely to last till late in the morning.

Bismarck's Plans for the Relief of West Prussia.

BERLIN, August 26th.—Bismarck will arrive at Berlin on the 29th from Kissengen, where he will remain some days, after which he will go to Freiderichruhe to carry out measures for the relief of distress in West Prussia. The Government will immediately begin to construct a railway to give the people employment.

Precautions Against Trouble in Ireland.

LONDON, August 26th.—Precautions are being taken against the expected resistance to evictions in the west of Ireland. Iron huts for the police are constructing near Clare Morris, in county Mayo, and other places where trouble is thought likely to occur.

Wool Sales in London.

LONDON, August 26th.—At the wool sales to-day the demand was well sustained, biddings animated and rates firmly upheld; 9,300 bales were sold.

Severe Sentence.

ROME, August 26th.—The Court of Assizes has condemned Cordigliar to five years' imprisonment for an attempt to wound members of the Chamber of Deputies, and six months' imprisonment for an offense against the institutions of the country, and in add