THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 110½ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52½d; consols, 97 9-16, 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s 114½; 4½s, 114½.

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

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

Mining stocks were very quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning. Values showed but very little change from Tuesday morning. Operators are in doubt as to the future, and all appear to be awaiting instructions or developments.

A fire and explosion of powder occurred Tuesday night in the Quinn mine, near Silver City, Nev., destroying the hoisting works and causing the death of the watchman, Victor Laundry.

The Republican Convention of Solano county met yesterday at Dixon, and nominated a full ticket.

A German named Travers threw himself under a train near Watsonville Tuesday night and was killed.

Conductor Wm. Reed, of the S. P. R. R., was run over by his train at Pantano, A. T., Tuesday night, and fatally injured.

The explosion of an oil can at Tucson, A. T., caused the death of a Chinaman.

John Kilbright stabbed Luciano Espenso at Tucson, A. T., Tuesday.

The mails delayed by the break on the Union Pacific arrived at New York yesterday.

The California rifle team left Chicago yesterday for New York.

Henry Newman was arrested in Milwaukee yesterday for the murder of a man named Marburgh in Denver, Col.

Thomas McDonald, a farmer, was taken from his house in Pickaway county, O., Tuesday night, by a mob, and hanged to a tree.

Talmage has arrived at New York from his California trip.

During August the public debt was decreased $12,627,167.

Fire in New York city.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton yesterday.

Platform laborers on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad have struck for higher wages.

One steamer brought to New York yesterday $1,765,000 in gold from Europe, and another $50,000.

General Ord telegraphs that Victorio's Indians are badly cut up and demoralized.

The Presidential party will leave Chicago to-day, en route to California.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester yesterday.

The reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors at Canton, O., yesterday, was a grand affair—10,000 veterans being in line in the procession. President Hayes, General Garfield, General Sherman, and hundreds of other distinguished guests were present.

A little girl fell from the west-bound emigrant train on the Union Pacific Railroad Tuesday night, near Elkhorn Station, and had both arms taken off by the wheels of the cars.

The Democratic Convention of San Luis Obispo county yesterday put a full ticket in the field.

The Shasta and Weaverville stage was robbed yesterday near the Tower House by a solitary highwayman.

No tidings have yet been received at Omalaska of the Arctic steamer Jeannette.

Crops in the interior of British Columbia are said to be unprecedentedly large and good.

A powder mill is to be erected at Yale, B. C.

During August Bodie shipped more bullion than for any previous month of the year.

Reyes, the Mexican bandit, has escaped from Arizona into Chihuahua.

General Roberts entered Candahar August 31st.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan will be generally celebrated in Germany to-day.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention met yesterday at Lincoln.

A Convention of the Prohibition Reform party was held at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

The Republicans of the First Georgia District have nominated J. S. Collins for Congress.

E. Moody Boynton has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Sixth Massachusetts District.

The laborers in all the cotton presses at New Orleans are on a strike for an advance in wages.

The Democrats of the Fifth Maryland District have placed in nomination for Congress Andrew J. Chapman.

The Republican State Convention of Kansas met yesterday at Topeka.

An agricultural fair on wheels is on it way East from the line of the North Pacific Railroad.

THAT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

There is renewed talk of the naval demonstration which has been threatened so vaguely during the past two months by the European Powers, as a means of compelling the Porte to fulfill the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. The most curious circumstance about it is that nobody appears to have any definite idea concerning the nature of the proposed demonstration. Apparently it is believed that if a number of ships of war sail up to the Dardanelles, and there go through certain naval maneuvers, at the same firing blank cartridges and displaying a great quantity of parti-colored bunting, the Sultan and his advisers will at once perceive the folly of further resistance, the Albanians will recognize the futility of objecting to the cession of Dulcigno, and everything will go smoothly. It is true that naval demonstrations do not always end so peaceably. The last one on record resulted in the famous battle of Navarino, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet. Precisely what justification existed for that very high-handed act history has never succeeded in showing with complete clearness. It seems, however, that the present demonstration is at least intended to be purely pacific, and because of this intention skeptical people insist on asking what possible good it can effect. The Sultan of course knows very well that the formidable-looking ironclads will not fire shot and shell, and that they are only meant to make a show of force. Perhaps he also knows that there is not enough accord between the Powers to unite them on any scheme of actual coercion. That the demonstration may take place we hope, simply because we have a natural curiosity to see how it will be arranged, but that it will have any practical effect upon the events now transpiring in Turkey we do not believe.

A TRANSPARENT FRAUD.

On Tuesday last some fourteen men assembled in this city and went through the mock forms of holding a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The so-called convention styled itself a "Workingmen's Congressional Convention," and the little squad of Democrats styled themselves "delegates." They held no credentials from conventions nor from primary elections, but they met with all the solemnity possible to delegates with live constituencies behind them. After mature deliberation they hatched a platform full of very ordinary greenback imbecility, and nominated John R. Glascock for Congress, adjourning with three cheers for Hancock and Glascock, thus flatly exposing the manipulations of the Democratic managers who run the whole affair. Thus Glascock appears as the candidate of the two parties, and the only wonder is that fourteen other Democrats do not get together and give Glascock the nomination of a third party. To the superficial novices in politics this no doubt appears to have been cleverly done, but in fact as a political device it does not arise to the dignity even of low cunning. It was in line, however, with all the cheap, flat and stale devices by which for the past ten years the Democracy have hoped to beat Congressman Page in the Second District. Glascock, the nominee of two parties, is small timber out of which to make a Congressman, and even a half dozen additional nominations from fragments of the exploded Democracy will not save him from defeat.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

The solid South, aided by the Northern Democracy, seeks to gain control of the National Government. Those who imagine that if this ambition was gratified there would be nothing to apprehend from the change, have studied the situation with little care. It is not only the establishment of the State Rights doctrine that is sought, though that implies the destruction of free institutions in ten States of the Union. There are pecuniary claims of the most extravagant kind lurking behind the present Democratic positions, and it would be fatuous to take it for granted that these would not or could not be pressed if a Democratic Administration were in power to ratify the measures of a Democratic Congress. It is notorious that scores of millions of dollars are already claimed by Southern people on various pretenses growing out of the rebellion, but it is not so generally known that an intention to demand payment for every slave set free by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation exists at the South. That this is no vague fancy is proved by documentary evidence of the strongest kind. Years ago the ex-slave owners took the precaution to file with their County Clerks affidavits setting forth the number and description of the human chattels which they possessed at the time of the emancipation. The New York *Tribune* has just printed one of these documents, taken from the official records of Chatham county, Georgia. It deposes that one Isaac M. Marsh, a resident of Savannah, Georgia, was in possession of sixteen slaves, whose names and descriptions are appended, "at the time "they were emancipated and made "free by the United States Gov-"ernment." The purpose of such records is obvious, and it is well ascertained that they have been filed all through the South. Nor is this all. Mr. Edward McPherson writes to the *Tribune* saying that "even in Maryland the con-"tingency of a possible payment by the "United States for the loss of slave proper-"ty has been carefully provided for. In "the present constitution (adopted in 1867 "by a convention unanimously 'Conser-"'vative' and Democratic) two important "sections forecast the future." He then quotes the sections, which are as follows: "Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall "pass no law providing for payment by "this State for slaves emancipated from "servitude in this State; but they shall "adopt such measures as they may deem "expedient to obtain from the United "States compensation for such slaves, and "to receive and distribute the same equita-"bly to the persons entitled. Sec. "46. The General Assembly shall have "power to receive from the United States "any grant or donation of land, money or "securities, for any purpose designated by "the United States, and shall administer "and distribute the same according to the "conditions of the said grant." As this provision was made after the adoption of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, it is evident that the Maryland Constitutional Convention did not regard that amendment as an insuperable obstacle to the securing of compensation for the liberated slaves. And in fact evidence is not wanting of a matured scheme for breaking down that barrier, which only needs a Democratic administration to give it operative force.

The Northern people are perhaps too prone to regard the constitutional amendments as absolutely impregnable. It is necessary, however, to point out that there has always been a considerable body of Democratic lawyers who refused to recognize or admit their validity, and it is perfectly clear that if at any time the character of the United States Supreme Court was changed by the addition to that body of a preponderating Democratic element, the nullification of the amendments would at once become not only possible but probable. But it is demonstrable that such an alteration in the Supreme Court has already been not merely contemplated, but proposed. A bill now pending before one of the House committees provides for the addition of twelve new Judges to the Supreme Bench. If Hancock is elected President he will have the appointment of these Judges, and being, as he certainly will be, under the control of the Southern politicians, no doubt can be entertained of his willingness to put on the bench men who could be relied upon to clear the way for the Southern Claims. Here then we have a perfectly consistent and well-defined plan to secure payment for the slaves. The latter numbered some four millions, and were valued on an average at $500 each. The sum would therefore equal the war debt, and yet that is but one of the Southern claims. That it will be urged in the event of Democratic success we do not think any sane man can doubt. The idea of abandoning it has never been entertained by the South. The record cited above was filed as long ago as 1874, and many similar records antedate that. The South has looked forward steadily to the time when this claim could be brought forward. It has, as we have shown, been provided for in at least one State Constitution. The proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court indicates the persistency with which the purpose is being followed up. It is one of the influences which have made the South solid. No doubt the Northern Democratic leaders expect to share the plunder, but they can be trusted not to raise any objections to the scheme. The evidence for this intended raid upon the Treasury is as clear and strong as anything can possibly be, and we do not see how thinking men, in the light of the facts we have here advanced, can doubt the reality of the danger which is involved in the possibility of a Democratic success at the polls.

THE WHISKY RING FRAUDS.

An account of the whisky ring frauds by the ex-convict McDonald, one of the perpetrators of them, has been prepared for use as a Democratic campaign document. It does not require much reflection to perceive that it is totally irrelevant. The whisky ring frauds were condemned when they were discovered, by the Republican party. The leading press of that party was the first to denounce them, and most insistent in demanding the punishment of the culprits. The whole mass of corruption connected with them was indignantly repudiated by the party. The rank and file showed their disgust by voting the Democratic ticket in the succeeding elections. It was through that reaction, and not through any merit of their own, that the Democrats made the only gains they have achieved since the rebellion. The Republican party shook itself clear of the thieves, and proceeded to elect men whose conduct of the Government has been absolutely unimpeachable. The character of the present Administration is the best answer that can be made to Democratic talk about the whisky frauds. No Republican will defend or excuse these frauds, but every intelligent Republican will point to the self-evident proof that his party has shown the capacity to purify itself, and that it has since then given the country the most honest and efficient Administration it has ever enjoyed. Assuredly the Democrats can produce no such certificate of the capacity of their party for reform within itself. Since they have held control of Congress their course has been marked by a series of scandals, each more outrageous than the last. The attempts to repeal the election laws, the Garcelon fraud, the tissue ballots, have shown how little they were capable of purifying themselves, and how hopelessly they were dominated by their worst elements. The Whisky Ring frauds can be used for all they are worth, but they are worth nothing. They only recall wrongs which have been redressed, corruption which has been eliminated, rascality which has been banished. If the Democrats expect to make a point against their opponents they will have to discover something wrong in the Administration now in office, and that they have vainly endeavored to do.

M. LESSEPS TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

M. Lesseps appears to be a natural Democrat, if we may judge from the tortuous and untrustworthy character of the statements which emanate from his "bureau." Thus far all his efforts to float his canal scheme have failed, and this fact is as well known in San Francisco as in London or Paris. Yet we find him or his agents inditing airy dispatches to the effect that a "syndicate" of bankers in San Francisco and New York has taken up the project, and that it is now an assured financial success. We cannot perceive the utility of this kind of canard. It is not true that any bankers of San Francisco have subscribed to his canal scheme. We do not believe that any New York bankers have done so. It is notorious that the capitalists of Paris and Vienna and Berlin and London and other continental money-centers have refused to have anything to do with the enterprise, and certainly it is very unlikely that any of them will be drawn into it against their judgment by the publication of statements whose reckless inaccuracy cannot be concealed more than a few days. No doubt it is very difficult for M. Lesseps to admit even to himself that his interoceanic canal threatens to be a failure; but that is the aspect the affair wears at present, and the world fully realizes the true nature of the situation. It is to be feared that the Count has very imprudent advisers, or that he is too prone to put confidence in the talent for exaggeration and romancing which he undoubtedly possesses.

JUDGE FAWCETT VINDICATED.

The action taken by the bar of Santa Barbara in vindicating the memory of the late Judge Fawcett from the aspersions cast upon it by counsel for the defense in the Sprague case, is at once timely, chivalrous and manly. This action of the bar of Santa Barbara will no doubt be fully concurred in by the bar of Ventura county, where the trial of Sprague and his fellow-assassins took place. While something must always be permitted to attorneys defending a desperate case, still the unwarranted aspersions cast upon the memory of the dead jurist is properly and justly characterized by the bar of Santa Barbara, and will meet the hearty concurrence of all generous minds, and be most fully indorsed by those who knew Judge Fawcett best.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

(From San Francisco exchanges of September 1st.)

During the month of August the police made 2,093 arrests.

The Police Court reported fines collected during the month of August $5,010.

The Chinese steamer Ho Chung is now loading for Canton via Honolulu and Hongkong.

The collection for internal revenue taxes in this district for August amounted to $186,150.

The steamer Colima, which arrived from Panama yesterday, brought 35 cabin passengers and 61 in the steerage.

Four Sisters of the Sacred Heart sailed for Australia on the Pacific Mail steamship City of New York last Saturday.

The total shipments of treasure from this port for August were $445,284 70, making a total since January 1st of $8,235,224 70.

Two hundred and eight marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Stuart during the month of August at $2 each, amounting to $416.

The reception of President Hayes in this city will be managed by a committee of 200 citizens equally divided between the two political parties.

The Hopkins will case, a proceeding to remove the administratrix, was called in Superior Judge Finn's Court to-day, and continued until October 4th.

There was a grand rush on the general fund of the treasury immediately after the office was opened this morning. The sum of $86,000 was paid out in forty minutes.

Four hundred and one new suits were brought in the Superior Court last month, on which a tax of $1 per complaint was collected by the County Clerk for the benefit of the law library.

During the month of August the Mint in this city coined 77,000 double eagles, 19,000 eagles, 304,000 half-eagles and 600,000 standard dollars; in all, 1,000,000 pieces, of the value of $3,850,000.

Eleven vessels were loaded and cleared with wheat, and one with flour, at this port during the past month. One of the ships went to Dublin, two to Cork, four to Queenstown and five to Liverpool.

From the annual report of the San Francisco Benevolent Association it appears that the total disbursements for the year ending May 31st were $8,327 47. The number of families visited was 782.

The Bureau of Forestry, consisting of Professors Sargent, Engleman and Parry, will arrive in this city to-morrow. The Bureau has been visiting the forests of Washington Territory, Oregon and Northern California.

The banks connected with the San Francisco Clearing House reported their aggregate exchanges for August at $42,458,590. The amount of money actually used in the settlement of these credits was $10,024,644, or not quite 25 per cent.

On the morning of last Friday, Mary Kieffer, a passenger on the steamer Colima, bound from Panama to this port, was missed, and it is supposed that she threw herself overboard. Mrs. Kieffer left New York on the 31st of July on the steamship Acapulco.

On account of a doubt arising respecting the eligibility of Claus Spreckles to be a Presidential elector, because of his having received a decoration of honor from the King of the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Spreckels has withdrawn from candidacy. The vacancy has not been filled.

During the past three days increased activity in registration has been observed. Yesterday 500 voters registered, and between the hours of 9 A. M. to 12 M. to-day 300 names were placed on the list. The total registration for the general election up to last evening was 11,414.

The Chinese steamer Ho Chung was entered at the Custom-house yesterday. The regular tonnage tax of thirty cents a ton was levied, and also the one dollar extra tonnage tax, the latter being paid under protest. The Custom-house measurement of the Ho Chung is 1,130 tons.

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.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

SEVERAL STATE CONVENTIONS.

Two in New Jersey, and One Each in Massachusetts, Kansas and Nebraska.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

An Ohio Farmer Taken from His Home by a Mob and Hanged.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

Shocking Accident to a Child on the Union Pacific Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Entrance of General Roberts' Forces into Candahar.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, September 1st.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order to-day by Colonel John H. French, who made a brief speech, congratulating the Democratic party on its unity. The Democratic party of Massachusetts, here and now, turned its back on all past dissensions, which should disappear. He congratulated them upon the unblemished character of the Cincinnati nominees.

Mayor McCafferty, of Worcester, was chosen temporary Chairman.

General Butler here entered the hall, whereupon the Convention sprang to its feet and cheered continuously, for which token of respect Gen. Butler bowed an acknowledgment.

As the Mayor was conducted to the chair the bark of a dog joined in the plaudits, and caused him to remark that geese cackled when Rome was saved, and that this might be a good omen. He congratulated the Democrats that the day had come to redeem the country from the blunders of the Republican party.

The usual committees were appointed, and the Convention called for a speech from Butler, and was greatly disappointed when the Chairman objected.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported P. A. Collins for Chairman of the Convention, and he was chosen. He made a twenty minutes' speech, amid great applause.

Tarbox offered a resolution that a joint committee of thirty, from Faneuil Hall and Mechanics' Hall Conventions, be appointed, to constitute the Democratic State Committee until January 1st, and that they take the place of the committees of those two Conventions.

A delegate protested against the resolution, but it was overwhelmingly adopted.

There are 425 delegates present, and no contests.

A recess was taken.

Upon reassembling ex-Governor William Gaston was named as a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Allen opposed the nomination, and much confusion ensued, during which Allen was choked off.

A motion of Tarbox was adopted to proceed at once to ballot.

Brady moved as an amendment that Butler be nominated by acclamation. [Loud cheers and confusion.]

The Chairman introduced General Butler, who made an emphatic statement that he would not be a candidate. He said: "This is my position before the country: First, I have come out from the Republican party, and I have stated my reasons for it. If those reasons would have any weight with the public, they should have been the result of careful thought and not a bid for office. Second, if I did stand as a candidate, men would talk about my changing ideas, and the result would be injurious to the united party. Let me fight one year in the ranks, or three, four or five years, if necessary. One other reason I will state to you, for you have sought by the aid of the Democratic party to reform abuses in the State. A portion of the Democrats, for honest reasons, have opposed this use of the Democratic party, but I trust they have done so with no considerable amount of bitterness. I have learned that it is impossible to accomplish the work in view with a united Democracy until that party, moved by the principles of Jefferson and Hancock, presents a solid front to the opposition. There were some feelings in those contests, but they have passed away from my mind, and I hope they will pass away from others."

After a short and noisy discussion as to whether General Butler should have time to address the Convention on other than business questions before the voting for the nominee began, the Chairman called for a vote on suspending the rules and allowing Butler to speak.

The vote was nearly unanimous for it.

General Butler then made a speech, presenting the superior advantages to the country of a Democratic over a Republican Administration.

An informal ballot resulted—Charles P. Thompson 536, William Gaston 418.

The first official ballot for Governor was: Whole number of votes, 1,026; necessary for a choice, 514. A. B. Shepard, of Boston, 26; B. F. Butler, 6; D. P. Sullivan, of Boston, 4; A. C. Woodworth, of Chicopee, 1; William R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, 12; Joseat G. Abbott, 1; Jonas French, of Gloucester, 1; William Gaston, of Boston, 418; Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, 536.

Thompson having received a majority of votes, his nomination was made unanimous.

The State ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Alpha E. Thompson; Secretary of State, Michael F. Donahue; Treasurer, Francis J. Parks; Auditor, Chas. R. Field; Attorney-General, P. A. Collins; Presidential Elector at large, Joseat G. Abbott, of Boston, and Jonas H. French, of Gloucester.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. All the resolutions are local except the first, making a complete endorsement of the Cincinnati Convention and nominees, and denouncing the Republican party for conducting the campaign on the basis of sectional hate.

Adjourned.

New Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, September 1st.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Leon Abbott, who was chosen temporary Chairman, said the Republican party was compelled to defend its candidates from the start, while the Democrats were on the aggressive. A recess was taken after the committees were appointed.

The resolutions are unimportant, except in the State. Leon Abbot was made permanent Chairman.

On the fourth ballot, George C. Ludlow was nominated for Governor. The electors at large are Gottfried Kruger and John H. Lilogue.

Adjourned.

McClellan and the New Jersey Politicians.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—A special to the *Telegram* from Trenton, N. J., describing the scenes in the Democratic Convention to-day, says: Governor McClellan moved around uneasily. During the morning hour he received some visitors at his residence. The cold shoulder which has been given him by politicians here is, to me, the most remarkable feature I ever remembered in a gubernatorial canvass. The unanimous verdict can be plainly read, "We have had enough of him." The change of feeling is all the more significant, taking into consideration the wild shouts and hurrahs that greeted the mention of his name in the Convention only three years ago.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—To-day's *Telegram* has a silly story of McClellan's waning popularity in New Jersey, and of his moving about the Democratic Convention receiving the cold shoulder from the politicians present. In the first place the Constitution of New Jersey declares that no Governor shall hold two consecutive terms of office; and second, General McClellan is at a soldiers' reunion in New Hampshire to-day.

Prohibition Reform Convention.

TRENTON (N. J.), September 1st.—The Prohibition Reform party met in Convention to-day, with seven counties represented by about twenty delegates. H. B. Daveson presided. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to Neal Dow for President, and demanding the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. A. H. B. Runson was nominated for Governor.

Nebraska Republican State Convention.

OMAHA, September 1st.—The Republican State Convention of Nebraska was organized at Lincoln this afternoon by electing Charles A. Holmes temporary Chairman, and A. E. Cady and W. Gibson Secretaries. Mr. Holmes addressed the Convention at some length, and eulogized the high public and private character of Garfield, and his superiority in statesmanship. A committee on credentials was appointed, which approved the list of delegates except those from Vance county, in which there was a contest, and the Convention admitted both delegates. The temporary organization was then made permanent. A committee of fifteen on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

E. K. Valentine was renominated for Congress, and all the State officers except Land Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction were renominated.

OMAHA, September 1st.—At the evening session of the Convention at Lincoln, nominations were taken up, every one being nominated by acclamation. J. W. Collins, J. M. Thurston and James Laird were nominated for Electors. Hon. E. K. Valentine, the present Congressman, was renominated. Colonel Majors was nominated for contingent Congressman. A resolution to nominate a United States Senator was tabled. Governor Nance, Lieutenant Governor Carnes, Secretary of State S. J. Alexander, Treasurer G. M. Bartlett, Attorney-General C. J. Dilworth, were all renominated.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, September 1st.—The Republican State Convention this morning elected E. H. Morrill Chairman by 194 to 100, which is about the strength of the St. John element over the opposition. He will no doubt be nominated on the first ballot. At 2:30 the Committee on Credentials was not ready, and the Convention adjourned to 4:30.

TOPEKA, September 1st.—The Committee on Credentials did not report until 7:20. A ballot for Governor resulted: St. John 220, Carpenter 39, Henry, 40, scattering 14. St. John was declared the nominee. The resolutions congratulate the State upon its growth and prosperity under Republican rule.

The Democratic Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—At the Irving Hall and Tammany Conference to-day the 20 Democratic Assembly Districts were equally divided by lot. The division of Congressional Districts will be considered to-morrow, Irving Hall not agreeing to Tammany's proposition to take the districts now represented by Fernando Wood, Cox and O'Brien.

Nominated for Congress.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), September 1st.—The Republicans of the First District have nominated F. S. Collins for Congress.

SALEM (Mass.), September 1st.—The Greenbackers of the Sixth District have nominated E. Moody Boynton for Congress.

BALTIMORE, September 1st.—Andrew J. Chapman has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fifth District.

CHICAGO, September 1st.—S. S. Farwell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans.

UNION SPRINGS (N. Y.), September 1st.—The Republicans of the Third District have nominated A. A. Mabson for Congress.

UTICA (N. Y.), September 1st.—Cyrus D. Prescott has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Oneida District.

ST. LOUIS, September 1st.—The Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated R. O. McBeth for Congress, and the Democrats in the Thirteenth District have renominated Judge A. H. Buckner.

CHICAGO, September 1st.—The following nominations are announced: Hon. S. S. Mallony in the Seventh District of Iowa by the Democrats; Henry W. Kells by the Democrats of the First Minnesota District; the Dakota Republicans nominated R. T. Pettegrew.

The Interoceanic Canal.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.—The report on the commercial aspect of the proposed American Interoceanic Canal, by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just been issued. Following is a summary of the conclusions reached by Mr. Nimmo:

First—That the shipping which would annually pass through the proposed American Interoceanic Canal would amount to about 1,500 vessels, or 1,625,000 tons.

Second—That upon the basis of the shortest voyage, the possible amount of tonnage which, during the latest year for which the statistics can be collected, might have passed through the Suez Canal, was about twice as great as that which might have passed through the proposed American Canal, and upon the same basis the possibilities of the Suez Canal, with respect to the value of commerce, were three and a half times as great as those of the proposed American Canal, and would probably be confined, as is the traffic of the Suez Canal, almost exclusively to steam vessels.

Third—That sailing vessels would continue to take passage by Cape Horn when engaging in trade west of that point, and that sailing vessels would continue to take passage by the way of the Cape of Good Hope when engaging in trade east of that point.

Fourth—That during the latest year for which commercial statistics can be collected, the proposed American canal might have afforded a passage for 7 3-10 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States, 2⅜ per cent. of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, 1½ per cent. of the foreign commerce of France, and less than 3 per cent. of the international commerce of the globe upon the ocean.

Fifth—That there has been a very large division of traffic from the route between San Francisco and New York, via the Isthmus of Panama, to the transcontinental railroad already constructed in the United States. The value of commodities transported between New York to San Francisco, via Panama, have fallen from $70,202,029 in 1869, to $4,947,755 in 1879, and the number of passengers having fallen from 26,853 in 1869, to 4,456 in 1879.

Sixth—That the trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific ports of the United States, via Cape Horn, has also been to a considerable extent diverted to the transcontinental railway line.

Seventh—That there is now a large and growing commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and interior points east of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. The proposed canal would not present any direct competition to this trade between interior points in the United States and ports on the Pacific coast.

Eighth—That in the event of the construction of an American interoceanic canal, the commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and Europe would probably seek passage through the proposed canal in steam vessels.

Ninth—That the magnitude of the commerce of the countries on the western coast of South America is limited by that most marked orological feature of the continent, the Andean range, extending from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, and also by conditions of climate and soil hereinbefore described.

Tenth—That the shipment of guano and nitrate of soda from the western coast of Peru and Bolivia to the Atlantic ports of the United States and to Europe, giving employment to about 800,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to follow the route via Cape Horn.

Eleventh—That part of the trade of Chile with the Altantic ports of the United States and with Europe, via Cape Horn, giving employment to about 385,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to pursue that route.

Twelfth—That only 8 per cent. of the tea imported in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1879, was imported at Pacific ports, and 72 per cent. at Atlantic ports of the United States, and that probably the entire tea supply of the Atlantic States will eventually be brought from the countries of its production to San Francisco, and thence overland by rail.

Thirteenth—That on account of the nautical conditions it involves in the passage through the proposed canal, sailing vessels engaged in the trade between the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, and Australia and New Zealand, will probably continue to pursue the passage around the Cape of Good Hope.

The War Against the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department from Brigadier-General Ord, under date of San Antonio, Tex., August 27th: Grierson, by telegram from Quitman, dated yesterday, reports as follows:

My scouts have returned after closely following the Indian trail to Candelaria mountains, Mexico, and report the Indians in a badly crippled and demoralized condition, having their wounded with them and their stock played out. They also report that the Mexican troops have never attacked the Indians, nor got in their way, and have evidently given them an open passage toward the west, only skirmishing with small parties who were stealing stock from Mexican settlements. The Indian crossed the road leading from El Paso to Chihuahua only a few hours after Captain Vale, with a small detachment, had passed south towards that place, and they have gone via the Santa Maria river in the direction of De Quesman. This information is confirmed by a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, who states that the Indians were there, with a camp of their wounded, from the 28th of July, when they first crossed the river into Texas, until the 12th of August, when Victorio, with the last of his force, was a second time driven back into Mexico. The loss of the Indians in the fights at Tonajano, Dog, Polomas and Rattlesnake Canyon, and several skirmishes, was certainly not less than thirty killed and wounded, very probably over forty, and without fresh horses and rest to recuperate, they are not now in a condition to act in a body against any organized force, as they are now in Mexico, at least 100 miles to the westward of Fort Quitman.

The Recent Escape of Prisoners at Laredo, Texas.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.—The State Department have received from Vice-Consul Jeanne, at Nuevo, Mexico, a detailed account of the circumstances attending the general escape of prisoners at Laredo, Texas, and their attempt to escape to Mexico. At noon of the 10th of August seventeen convicts escaped and plunged into the Rio Grande to swim to the Mexican shore. The Vice Consul was crossing the river on the ferryboat, and says in an instant the guards, citizens and all who happened to be in the vicinity started in pursuit. Every body who could run seemed to be already armed with carbines or revolvers. At the bank of the river the pursurers halted and fired upon the swimming fugitives. Meantime a party of police and citizens on the Mexican side began firing on the crowd on the American shore, with the evident intention of aiding the fugitives. The Texans, however, maintained their fusilade until the prisoners had disappeared or were recaptured, firing altogether about 200 shots. Twenty or more shots were returned from the Mexican band. Of the 17 prisoners 8 were killed or drowned, 6 recaptured, and the remainder are missing. The Vice-Consul says he understands an effort will be made to criminally prosecute all citizens who fired at the escaping prisoners. One of the latter, as far as known, was killed by the officers, but all were virtually murdered by persons who had no official authority. The statement that two convicts were rescued by Mexicans is denied by them.

Colliery Disaster—One Man Killed and Others Injured.

SHENANDOAH (Pa.), September 1st.—This afternoon George Oumrod, Superintendent of the Kelly Run colliery, with six others, descended into the mine for the purpose of putting a door in the main battery, to see what progress the steam which is being injected into the mine was making on the fire in the breasts. When the opening for the door was nearly completed a fall of earth occurred near the face, causing a concussion which blew the men in all directions. Simon Gregory was killed, Ormrod had a leg broken, and Joseph F. Jones an arm broken. All the others were severely burned by the steam. Gregory's body has not been recovered, the black damp being so bad the miners could not venture far in without being overcome by it.

Shocking Accident—A Little Girl's Arms Cut Off by a Train.

OMAHA, September 1st.—A girl named Rogers, four and a half years old, fell from the west-bound Union Pacific emigrant train last night near Elkhorn station, and was soon missed by her mother, who had allowed her to go to the water-closet alone, and from there she went out on the platform. The alarm was given, the train was backed up, and the child was found sitting up in the inside of the track with both arms taken off at the elbow. She was taken on to Fremont, where she and her mother and the other children were left. The amputations of her arms was performed, and the child is reported as doing well to-day. Mrs. Rogers and family are from Ohio.

Hanged to a Tree by a Mob.

COLUMBUS (O.), September 1st.—Thomas McDonald, aged about 28 years, a farmer, living near Commercial Point, Pickaway county, was taken from his house last night by a mob and hanged to a tree near his residence. McDonald came from Kentucky some years ago, married into a highly respectable family, owning a farm. He has for a long time been regarded as a desperado, quarrelsome and vindictive. A feud has existed between McDonald and his neighbors during the past year, owing to his actions. Saturday he commenced a quarrel with Thos. Beavers, a neighbor, and was badly beaten. The neighbors, thinking to quiet the neighborhood, believed it wise to commit this horrible murder. It is not likely that the public will ever know who were concerned in the outrage.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.—The debt statement shows a reduction of the public debt during August to be $12,027,167; cash in the Treasury, $1,966,683 32; gold certificates, $7,697,900; silver certificates, $13,138,040; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11,300,000; refunding certificates, $1,106,450; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,181,995.

The President's Western Trip.

CHICAGO, September 1st.—President Hayes, accompanied by his family, General Sherman and others, will arrive here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, en route to the Pacific Coast. They will leave by special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at 11 A. M., expecting to reach Omaha Friday morning. They will leave there at once via the Union Pacific Railroad for San Francisco.

The Standard Silver Dollars.

CHICAGO, September 1st.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: There can be no doubt that silver dollars are at last beginning to float. Small money has become absolutely necessary in the rural districts, and the demand for dollars, which do not come back, is increasing rapidly. Three hundred thousand more were put out in August, 1880, than in August, 1879; and those which were placed last year came straight back into the Treasury.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—Silver bars, 113¼; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 103⅞; Quicksilver, 13½; Pacific Mail, 39¾; Mariposa, 4½; Wells-Fargo, 109; New York Central, 129@129¼; Erie, 38⅜; Panama, 191½; Union Pacific, 93½; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 74; bonds, 112; Sutro, 1⅜.

Clearing-house Exchanges.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—The *Public's* table of Clearing-house exchanges for this week, as compared with the corresponding time last year, shows that every city except Louisville has increased, and at Louisville the loss is only one per cent.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, September 1st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento September 5th: William V. Lanphar, Mrs. N.W. Cole, N. Hirsch, Gustaf Reistke, San Francisco; Dr. B. H. Fairchild and wife, Detroit; C. E. Stone, Marysville, Cal.; Mrs. D. P. Hatch, with remains of child, Santa Barbara; J. W. Summerhayes and family, U. S. A.

Maud S. to Continue on the Track.

CINCINNATI, September 1st.—Vanderbilt telegraphs Captain Stone that Maud S. may continue on the track for the season, providing she be not strained in an effort to beat her record. Stone thinks he will take her to the Chicago meeting this month.

St. Julien Moving West.

CHICAGO, September 1st.—St. Julien is in the city, on his way to Indianapolis, where he trots next week. The management of the Chicago Trotting Club have about concluded an engagement with his driver to bring him here the last of this month.

Jockey Killed.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—At the Brighton Beach Course to-day in the hurdle race, the horse L. J. fell heavily, and his rider was killed.

General McClellan in New Hampshire.

WIERS, September 1st.—McClellan was welcomed at the reunion of the New Hampshire veterans to-day, and made a brief speech. About 25,000 persons were present.

Mass Temperance Convention.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH (Me.), September 1st.—A mass Temperance Convention met here to-day. Ex-Governor Merrill presided. He severely criticised the temperance political movement of Joshua Nye and his followers. Several other addresses were made, all the speakers opposing the temperance movement as a separate political organization.

An Agricultural Fair on Wheels.

DAVENPORT (Ia.), September 1st.—An agricultural fair on wheels, consisting of a finely decorated car containing the products from along the line of the North Pacific Railroad, arrived this afternoon, and excited much interest. It goes East, and will arrive