THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 110½ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 97 7-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s 114¾; 4½s, 114.

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.

The feature of the mining share market in San Francisco yesterday morning was a little spurt in Alta. There was no Union Consolidated sold at the informal call, and only 70 shares at the regular call. Sierra Nevada was fairly active at the informal call, but 95 shares satisfied the demand at the regular call. The variations in prices since Wednesday noon were quite unimportant. Some stocks showed a gain and others a loss, but the amount was insignificant.

Robert Whitaker, a special officer, was shot and seriously wounded at Bodie, Wednesday evening, by George Watkins.

Marshal Poole and party arrived at Hanford, Tulare county, yesterday, and it is expected will dispossess some of the Mussel Slough settlers

John Bartholomew, an engineer, died suddenly Wednesday night on board a steamer near the Cascades, Or.

The Tulare County Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after nominating a full ticket.

The daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan is visiting General Grant at Galena, Ill.

The ex-Treasurer of Marion county, Indiana, Jackson Landers, is $14,000 short in his accounts.

During August the imports of manufactured silk at New York amounted to $3,920,829.

The Democrats of the Third Georgia District have nominated General Philip Cook for Congress.

The Southern Utes have signed the treaty, and that vexed question is practically settled.

George W. Covington has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Maryland District.

Dr. Chapin, the well-known Universalist pastor of New York, is seriously ill, and is reduced in weight from 220 pounds a few weeks ago to 140 pounds.

The Presidential party left Chicago yesterday, en route to California, and will reach Omaha to-day.

Mrs. Clark, sentenced to the Washington Territory Penitentiary for five years with her 8-year-old son, hanged herself in her cell with a towel.

A. Martini, an Italian, committed suicide in his cell at the County Jail, Nevada City, yesterday.

Congressman Page received an enthusiastic reception at Placerville last evening.

An Irish demonstration against the House of Lords will be held in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday.

A bridge over the river Ebro, near Logrono, Spain, fell yesterday, while a battalion of troops were crossing, and 68 men were drowned.

The Turkish troops are indisposed to fire on the Albanians

Two Italian men-of-war have arrived at Ragusa.

The steamer Hardwick, from Odessa for Bristol, Eng., foundered at sea, and all on board were lost except one fireman.

The cotton masters of Oldham, Eng., have decided to resort to short time.

The elephants which escaped from Cole's menagerie have been recaptured, and are now at Marysville.

The naval demonstration in Turkish waters will commence September 15th.

John Hill has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth New Jersey District for Congress.

The report of a foul murder comes from Arapahoe, Neb.

A revolution prevails in the State of Durango, Mexico.

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 625,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

The Delaware Republican State Convention met yesterday at Dover.

John W. Houston has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Delaware.

The fastest time ever made by pacers on a half-mile track was accomplished at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, by Mattie Hunter—2:18¾.

William Hackaday, in a drunken quarrel at Central City, Col., yesterday, fatally shot Joseph Angove.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines yesterday.

The Republicans of South Carolina yesterday assembled at Columbia in State Convention.

The first of a series of joint debates was held at South Bend, Ind., yesterday, between the rival candidates for Governor.

GARFIELD ON NATIONALISM.

General Garfield made one of his neat and forceful little speeches at the reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. The point in it was the question of nationalism as against sectionalism. He asserted that "it was sectionalism against which we "fought, and it was the spirit of nationality which we defended, and which we "will defend while we live." And beyond a doubt this view is correct. Sectionalism alone brought about the war of the rebellion, and nationalism alone procured its suppression. The Southern doctrine of States Rights always had within it the seeds both of secession and of the Confederacy. Had the latter triumphed over the North, it would in time have destroyed itself. The sectional principle is necessarily fatal either to a federation or a confederacy. Its logical conclusion is to be found only in as many independent republics as there are States. The spirit which animated the North in 1861 was a clear conviction that the life of the republic depended upon its homogeneity, and that any proposition to destroy this was an assault upon the destinies of the whole country. The national principle is the only one upon which this union of States can be successfully maintained, and it is that for which the Republican party has always contended. Sectionalism is the spirit of the South essentially, and it is the spirit which retards the growth of that section, blinds it to the requirements of true democratic doctrine, and will, if not speedily overcome and eliminated, push it back into barbarism and make it an analogue of Mexico and the sham republics of South America. General Garfield made a strong point here, as he always does when he speaks, and in fact every utterance of his only serves to emphasize the futuity of the National Committee in not putting him boldly into the canvass.

THE RELIEF OF CANDAHAR.

General Roberts has effected the relief of Candahar, having experienced no molestation from Ayoob Khan. The latter, on learning that the garrison of Candahar had been relieved, is reported to have sent in a communication to General Roberts, apologizing for his attack upon General Morrow's brigade, saying that he was obliged to fight, and requesting that he be allowed to advance without being attacked. It is probable that the real purport of this letter has been confused in the transmission, for it is certain that Ayoob Khan has far too much sense to talk such nonsense as is here ascribed to him. It is not even credible that he should have asked permission to retreat without molestation, for if he desired to retreat, nothing could be easier than for him to disband his forces, which could never be caught by European or Indian troops thereafter. As General Roberts is said to have demanded unconditional surrender as the only terms he will listen to, it is to be presumed that he has full confidence in his own ability to defeat his opponent. Should Ayoob stand a battle he will certainly be crushed, for there are now at hand not much fewer than twenty thousand European troops, with full supplies of artillery and munitions of war. As a matter of course General Roberts would not allow him to advance on Cabul, since his only possible business there would be to unseat the new Ameer the British have put on the throne with so much difficulty.

PRESIDENT HAYES ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The speech of President Hayes at Canton, Ohio, was thoughtful and suggestive. Nothing could be more true than his assertion that the safety of the Republic depends upon the intelligence of the citizens. It is equally true that this intelligence requires to be cultivated by an enlightened educational system. Month after month, and year after year, the voting strength of the country is being recruited from alien immigration, and a considerable proportion of this immigration brings to us only an ignorance whose density can scarcely be ganged. Nor is this the worst, for of the ignorant class referred to a very large element have inherited a passion for political agitation and intrigue which fits it to be the ideal instrument of our native demagogues, and makes of it not merely an obstacle to progress, but practically a foe to all ordered government whatever. President Hayes failed to lay stress upon the fact that this most mischievous element is for the most part beyond the reach of any educational system, moreover. Composed of grown men, whose characters and habits are already formed, it is incapable of being molded to better things, and continues to furnish the backbone of the most dangerous agitations which threaten the stability of American institutions. We might improve our educational agencies until they were as near perfection as human fallibility can attain, and yet not remove the evils which grow out of this condition of things. The truth is that the terms upon which we now admit aliens to citizenship are in flat contradiction to every consideration of the kind laid down by President Hayes. He, in common with all thoughtful men, perceives the necessity of popular education as a guide to the right use of the franchise. All who have discussed the nature of our Government, from its foundation until now, have equally insisted upon this fundamental principle. A democracy, if it stands at all, must derive its stability from the intelligence of the majority. If the majority are not intelligent it will fall, no matter how elaborate the system may be. An ignorant democracy is the doomed craft described by Macaulay, "all sail and "no ballast," and sooner or later it must go upon the rocks of anarchy. There is no controversy as to this, and yet our naturalization laws are based upon a complete abnegation of the idea that intelligence is in any way necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship. We say, in effect, to all the world: "Come "in among us, as many of you as "please; bring neither education nor experience, neither understanding of nor "regard for our institutions; and after a "sojourn too brief to allow you to acquire "this indispensable knowledge we will admit you all to full citizenship, and your "ignorant votes shall weigh as much, "man for man, as those of our native-born "statesmen and patriots." The world accepts this generous but imprudent invitation, and deluges us with immigration. And though we have thus deliberately provided for the continual reinforcement of our ignorant vote, and though its effects upon government are monotonously bad, we still amuse ourselves by wondering how it is that popular education does not exert more marked influence upon politics, and we obstinately shut our eyes to the fatal leak which is swamping our intelligent suffrage.

This is one point in which national education does not help us. There is another which is not sufficiently considered. It is possible to so educate people that they shall become hindrances instead of helps to national progress. And this is being done to-day at the South. The children of that region are being trained to believe that the war of secession was a righteous one on the part of the South; that the North is a hostile section, to be hated, and to be retaliated upon whenever opportunity rises; that the doctrine of States Rights is not dead, but on the contrary is to be maintained to the bitter end; and, generally speaking, that the principal of nationality is heretical, and sectionalism is the only true and sound political faith. Now it is evident that as long as these ideas are taught in the Southern schools, it must be hopeless to effect that harmony between all parts of the Union which is necessary to the full development of the country's energies and resources. There are then both an ignorance and an education, which work against the best interests of the commonwealth, and, what is still more to be lamented, this ignorance and this maleficent education are in alliance. In the South, wherever anything is taught, sectionalism is taught. In the North, wherever ignorance prevails, Democracy flourishes; and Northern Democracy and Southern Sectionalism go hand in hand. Those who do not comprehend American governmental principles, and those who seek to denationalize the republic, are on the same side, and opposed to them are all the elements which represent the national spirit, true enlightenment, education and intelligence. But it is evident that if the present state of things in regard to national education and in regard to the naturalization of aliens is permitted to continue, the struggle against these hostile influences must be perpetual, for they are being constantly reinforced, and there is therefore no reason why they should ever be less formidable than at present. What is needed is a national education so supervised as to exclude Sectionalism, and a system of naturalization so amended as to exclude ignorance. The time has long passed when we stood in such need of population that it was worth while to run risks for the sake of getting it. To-day what we most require is the intellectual elevation of the suffrage, and that can only be obtained by demanding from all who seek to become American citizens some guarantee for the intelligent use of the privileges and rights they aspire to.

DEMOCRATIC SUBTERFUGES.

The Democrats are, as usual, very free with their political favors. There is no side-show faction so poor or so foolish that they will not adopt its principles, and pander to its stupidity, for the sake of a few more votes. Their nominee for Congress in this district, Mr. Glascock, has demonstrated his utter untrustworthiness and incapacity to represent an intelligent constituency by accepting the silly and mischievous propositions of the Greenbackers, and by further stultifying himself in indorsing the preposterous crudities of the sham Workingmen, including a graduated income tax and any amount of equally communistic chimeras. In doing this Mr. Glascock has proclaimed as loudly as though in set terms that he has no principles of his own, no convictions, and no ideas. No man of any intelligence or education, possessing the least conscientiousness, could have pledged himself as this candidate has done. He has declared his full sympathy with measures which, if carried, would bankrupt and dishonor the nation, destroy the stability of the currency, rob every workingman in the land of from ten to twenty per cent. of his wages, drive thrift and industry abroad, and effectually break down the prosperity and commerce and peace and order which have been established with so much pains and labor. We do not care whether Mr. Glascock personally believes any of the imbecilities which he has been so prompt to adopt as his "principles." It is enough for us that he has shown his readiness to play the demagogue. No man who will indorse what he has indorsed, believing or not believing it, is fit to represent this district in Congress. We want no fiat-money lunatics, no repudiators, no communists, no advocates of depreciated currency, no defenders of the "buzzard" silver dollar, no supporters of inflation and wild speculation, there. The voters of the Second District of California are sober-minded, intelligent, conservative people, who have no sympathy with any of the currency crazes which affect weak brains. They are, moreover, too shrewd not to see that Mr. Glascock is merely playing the usual game of the Democratic party in accepting a parcel of assorted principles at the lowest rates. Such candidates have no convictions they are not willing to change to-morrow. They will promise anything to catch votes, and they will repudiate their cheap promises with as little compunction. It is possible that if he was elected Mr. Glascock would turn his back upon his present ragtaby allies and laugh at them. But he has proved himself to be a demagogue, and capable of indorsing any absurdities, and therefore no confidence can be placed in him. The District ought, with such a candidate, to give Hon. H. F. Page the largest majority he has ever yet had, and we have no doubt that it will do so.

BUTLER'S CHARACTERISTIC MODESTY.

General Butler has displayed his characteristic modesty in declining the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He puts his refusal on the ground that he has not been a Democrat long enough to clear him from the imputation of having rejoined the party from selfish motives, should he accept the nomination. He thinks that after a year or so of probation it will perhaps be in order to put him in the front, but for the present he prefers to vindicate his good faith by serving humbly in the ranks. There will doubtless be envious and malignant critics to suggest that the General's true reason for the declination was his conviction that he could not be elected; and it cannot be denied that there is some plausibility in this idea, however uncharitable it may be. General Butler, however, has worked his way round to the Democracy in a perfectly natural and in fact inevitable way. He set out as a currency heretic, and has gone through all the transmigrations of those peculiar people, from fiat money to "bi-"metallism," and thence to greenbackism, with all its Protean imbecilities. And having passed through all these changes he has found himself at length in the Democratic camp, where indeed all such paths lead in the end. For the Democracy is the party of all forms of hostility to the currency system and the financial system which were set up during the rebellion. It is the party of opposition to the honest payment of the public debt, of opposition to the honest resumption of specie payments, of opposition to the maintenance of the whole currency at par. It is the party which advocates and approves every scheme and measure for discrediting the war debt and the war currency, and for cheating the pensioners and the creditors who upheld and saved the Union. All these various projects for introducing bad money and driving out good money, for substituting depreciated paper for gold, for compelling the country to make silver the sole standard of value, for repudiating the bonded debt under pretense of paying a small part of it, are thoroughly Democratic in character and spirit and conception. Whoever holds such views is bound sooner or later to bring up in the Democratic camp, as Butler has done, and whoever holds such views either does not understand Republican principles or has ceased to be in sympathy with them, and has, consciously or unconsciously, assimilated the old Copperhead doctrines hopelessly. As for Butler, he is joined to his idols; let him alone.

AN ENDOWMENT BY GOVERNOR STANFORD.

Some ten years ago Governor Leland Stanford suggested the idea that if the turns of the track of the State Agricultural Society in this city were elevated on the outside instead of being left level, horses could trot or run with greater ease, as the feet of the animals would present at right angles to the plane of the surface, when, as is natural, they incline or lean inward in making the curve. The principle is the same as that which the civil engineer applies in raising the outside rails of the railroad track on all sharp curves. The suggestion met with warm approval, but the Society was unable just then to do the work. Subsequently Governor Stanford offered to bear one-third the expense if the plan could be carried out. It was accomplished at the cost of $2,700. The whole of this bill Governor Stanford paid, leaving the society in debt to him $1,800. This has never been paid, nor has the interest upon it been discharged, the financial situation of the society having never enabled it to make payment, in its judgment. Some seven years ago Governor Stanford's horse Occident won $2,000 worth of plate for fast time made at a fair of the society. This plate was not claimed, but by consent of the owner of the winner has been each year put up to be trotted for by some horse to beat Occident's time, but it has never been won, and still remains in the hands of the society. It is now learned from officers of the Agricultural Society that recently they went to Governor Stanford and acknowledged the indebtedness of the society, and were about to propose a plan for its payment, when the Governor himself proposed to wipe out the whole matter by making of the two sums of money a perpetual endowment fund to produce a stake to be annually trotted for. The interest on the $1,800 added to the $2,000 plate made up a sum between $5,600 and $5,800. Governor Stanford proposed that the sum be agreed upon at $4,000, the interest of which shall be paid annually by the society (so as to amount to $400) with a fund to procure each year a coin silver cup of the value of $400, which shall be added to a stake to be made by the society, under such regulations as it shall make as to amount and entrance, to be trotted for at the State Fair races each year by California three year olds, the horses to be entered in each case eighteen months in advance of the race. The proposition is considered by the officers to be one of the broadest liberality, and to be an endowment directly in the interest of stock advancement. It will come before the Board at its next meeting, and will undoubtedly be accepted with thanks, as it is a full discharge from an indebtedness which has been the occasion of no little embarrassment, the Society always feeling that the payment ought not to be delayed, but never before having worked itself up to a square acknowledgment of it.

STATE FAIR NOTES.—The State Board of Agriculture has conveyed officially a request to Governor Stanford to entertain the Presidential party at his residence in this city on their visit to the State Fair, and Governor Stanford has consented. At the same interview all matters concerning the transportation of goods to and from the fair were arranged....Occident is to be speeded at the State Fair this year....From Governor Stanford's stock-farm at Palo Alto there will be sent to the State Fair for exhibit a number of fine-blood brood-mares and their families. ....Jesse D. Carr has given notice of his intention to exhibit a large number of short-horned cattle and other fine stock at the fair. ....Rae, Brewer, Johnston, Waterhouse & Co. are putting up their electric light apparatus in the Pavilion, by which that spacious structure will this year be lighted instead of gas.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY.

Enthusiasm of the People All Along the Line.

THE UTE QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

Replies of Hancock and English to a Barbecue Invitation.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Joint Debate in Indiana Between the Rival Candidates for Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Frightful Loss of Life in Spain—Nearly One Hundred Persons Drowned.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Presidential Party—Enthusiastic Greetings.

CHICAGO, September 2d.—The Presidential party, composing the President and Mrs. Hayes, R. B. Hayes, Jr., Birchard Hayes, with several lady friends, General Sherman and daughter and several others, left here at a little after 11 o'clock this morning over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, for Omaha, en route for California. The Directors' car of the Central Pacific met the party here, and was placed at the disposal of President Hayes and family. Two other coaches, a dining and baggage car, made up the special train, which goes through to Omaha, where the party will be transferred to the Union Pacific road at noon Friday. From Omaha the party goes to Ogden, down to Salt Lake, back to Ogden, and thence to Sacramento, where the party will attend the State Fair September 29th and 30th. From there different places of interest on the Pacific coast will be visited, including a trip to the end of the Southern Pacific Railroad, arriving back at Washington about October 25th. The first stop after leaving here was made at Naperville, Ill., where the President and General Sherman addressed briefly the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers, who are holding a reunion to-day.

GALVA (Ill.), September 2d.—At Mendota, President Hayes, in addressing the crowd, briefly alluded to the trips made by Washington and Monroe during their Presidential terms over comparatively small areas, yet requiring a vast amount of time. Now the conditions are reversed, and what would have been an appalling journey to the President of fifty years ago, is an easily accomplished and swiftly completed trip, the comforts of which are greater than some of us enjoyed at home. The contrast shows what this Government is doing, and what it is capable of.

Princeton was reached while the party were at dinner, but the shouts of several thousand people brought them to the platform, where a general handshaking took place, in which Mrs. Hayes and General Logan (who had joined the party) were called to take part.

It is noticeable that in all the places where the train stops calls are made for political speeches, but none are made. President Hayes, referring to this fact, explained that this was not a political party; that there was an unwritten law that the President was not to make partisan speeches, and that the President at least should observe the laws faithfully.

IN IOWA.

BURLINGTON (Ia.), September 2d.—The President and party arrived here at 6 o'clock, the special train having made but few and brief stops after leaving Galesburg. There were large and enthusiastic crowds at all the stations. At Monmouth a special train from Burlington met the Presidential train, and accompanied it hither. On the special train was a committee composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats, who bade the excursionists a hearty welcome to Burlington. At the depot here the concourse of people was very great, and the city seemed to have taken a holiday in honor of the distinguished guests. As the stay was only twenty minutes, the reception was not as elaborate as it was desired to give.

The President was led to a platform near the depot, around which over 5,000 people had gathered. After being introduced by Mayor Sone, he expressed his gratification at the welcome he had received from the grand State of Iowa, and remarked one fact, that the welcome came from all political parties and from every description and rank of life. "I am circumscribed," said he, "as to the topics on which I may talk. I cannot discuss politics, the all-absorbing topic of the day, and you will pardon me if I refer to the fact that there was a time when it was somewhat doubtful which would have been received the most heartily in Burlington. I have a hobby which I have talked on of late, that in this period of universal prosperity, with the most prosperous Government on the globe, we might inaugurate a new policy on one important subject. Iowa need be told as little as any State that knowledge is power. Where universal suffrage prevails there must be universal education. But why say this to Iowa? Because this country is all tied together, and the ignorance of one section is detrimental, or perhaps even dangerous to the others, there should be everywhere free schools, that will fit every man to vote. Mere voters are simply powder and ball for demagogues. Let means of education be provided by the General Government."

The President closed with a strong plea for the education of the Southern negro and the Southern white, amid hearty applause.

General Sherman was then introduced, and in course of his speech said: "Boys, there are some things above politics. The profession of war is one of them. I hope no soldier will be influenced in his vote, simply because I vote one way or the other, or because I hold certain opinions." Pointing to a large American flag, he said: "Let us make that flag the emblem of all that is great and glorious."

The presentation of Mrs. Hayes before the crowd aroused the heartiest enthusiasm, after which the party withdrew to the train, which at once moved out amid loud cheering.

The speeches during the stop at Ottumwa were brief, and when the train was once more under way the party retired for the night.

Declined, with Thanks.

ALBANY (N. Y.), September 2d.—At a Democratic barbecue here yesterday, the following letters were read:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

F. M. Doucher, Chairman, etc.—DEAR SIR: I am compelled by my engagements to deny myself the pleasure of accepting your invitation to a political barbecue of the National Association at Albany on the 1st of September. I regret my inability to be present on an occasion which will, I am sure, be of great importance, and will furnish an illustration of the deep and active interest which the people feel in the cause we have at heart. Thanking you for your letter of the 20th instant, I am yours, truly,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.

F. V. Doucher, Albany, N. Y.—Dear Sir: It would afford me pleasure to accept your kind invitation to attend a political barbecue given by the National Campaign Association on the 1st of September, but circumstances would hardly admit of my leaving this post of danger at this time, so I am reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation. We are counting confidently upon the vote of the great Empire State for Hancock and English, and we will see that our vote is cast for the same ticket. Very respectfully,

WM. H. ENGLISH.

Nebraska Republican State Convention.

LINCOLN, September 2d.—The Nebraska Republican Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the National platform, denouncing the seizure of the Alabama polls by the Democrats as an act surpassing all former efforts of the party, congratulating the State on the increase in population and wealth, and pledging support to National or State legislation preventing railroad extortion and discriminating charges.

OMAHA, September 2d.—The Republican Convention at Lincoln adjourned at 2:30 this morning, resumed business at 8 A. M. to-day, and concluded its work during the morning. In addition to the nominations of last night, the following were nominated to complete the ticket: Land Commissioner, A. G. Kendall; Auditor, John Wallich. The result was satisfactory throughout, everything passing off harmoniously.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

DES MOINES, September 2d.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here today, with eighty-eight out of ninety-nine counties represented. Daniel F. Miller was chosen permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted which indorsed the National platform and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, as giving assurance of a pure and careful administration of national affairs; favoring a judicious license law and applauding the action of the Democratic State representatives in opposing sumptuary legislation. The following District Electors were chosen: First, J. D. M. Hamilton; second, G. L. Jackson; third, L. E. Fellows; fourth, T. C. C. Shaler; fifth, L. B. Patterson; sixth, J. H. Stubenrand; seventh, S. J. Gilpin; eighth, W. H. Stone; ninth, John B. Allison; at large, J. A. O. Yeoman and J. H. Murphy. A. B. Keith was nominated for Secretary of State; Martin Blim, for State Treasurer; C. K. Barker, Auditor; C. A. Clark, Attorney-General; D. Dougherty, Register of Land Office.

Delaware Republican State Convention.

DOVER, September 2d.—In the Republican State Convention to-day, Henry Dupont, D. P. Barnhard and John D. Rodney were chosen Presidential Electors, and John W. Houston was nominated for Congress. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the Chicago Convention and platform, and in local affairs demanding representation according to population and the election of all county officers, and opposing the freehold qualification for public office.

South Carolina Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, September 2d.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, E. M. Mackey presiding. All the counties were represented except Horry. After settling the contests from Allanfort and Union counties, the Convention then went into a secret session. The indications are that a ticket will be nominated. Such appears to be the desire of the colored delegation.

Democratic Apprehension in Regard to Indiana.

CHICAGO, September 2d.—The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special says: Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has arrived. He refused to be interviewed, but it was learned indirectly that he intended remaining in Ohio and Indiana for the next thirty days, or until after the October election. It is said, apparently on good authority, that Barnum has not a doubt about Indiana, as he regarded it as merely a matter of organization, effort and money. English has the money, and his methods are in perfect accord with Barnum's policy. Both Barnum and English begin to fear the influence of Hendricks' masterly inactivity and indifference, and the primary object of the former's visit is to ascertain how many are sulking in their tents with Thomas. It is no secret in Indianapolis that the ex-Governor would prefer to have Indiana carried by the Republicans, and his conduct recently has impressed this belief on the Democratic managers; hence Barnum's arrival and intended stay. He will be in Ohio a few days.

Joint Debate in Indiana.

CHICAGO, September 2d.—The *Tribune's* special from South Bend says: The first of a series of joint debates between A. G. Porter, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Franklin Landers, his Democratic opponent, held here to-day, suffered in the matter of a crowd in consequence of rain deluging the country for miles around. Undeterred by the rain and mud, however, from 2,000 to 2,500 of both parties gathered around the stand in the Court-house yard, from which the orators spoke. Everthing in the way of a preliminary demonstration was dispensed with, the meeting assembling without the aid of a procession or brass band. The only decorations were a Garfield and Arthur banner flying from the Club headquarters near by, and another, bearing the names of the Democratic nominees, stretched across the street from the Court-house to a hotel. Dr. R. L. Ham, Mayor of South Bend, introduced Mr. Landers, who, in an hour's speech, proceeded to the arraignment of the Republican party, State and National. When he had concluded, Hon. Lucius Hubbard presented Mr. Porter in a brief speech, and he in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, discussed the issues between the Republican and Democratic parties in Indiana and the United States. According to arrangement Mr. Lander closed the argument in a half-hour speech. Both speakers were frequently interrupted by applause, which was about equally divided, as the crowd seemed to be.

General Weaver and His "Well-Defined Party."

PORTLAND (Me.), September 2d.—In an interview to-day, General Weaver, Presidential Greenback candidate, said: "There is no fusion on the State ticket in Maine. If General Plaisted is elected, it will be a solid Greenback victory, wholly without Democratic significance. There will be no division of the Electoral ticket (with my consent) either with the Democratic party in Maine or with the Republicans in West Virginia. Should anything of the kind be attempted in any State of this Union it will meet my emphatic disapproval. I shall hold no joint meetings with Hancock speakers, for our missions are widely different. Let it be understood, once for all, that we constitute a well-defined party."

New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, September 2d.—The Democracy of this city, through a committee from its two leading organizations, met again this afternoon to settle the division of Congressional Districts, so as to more thoroughly unite the Democratic vote in New York in the ensuing election of Congressmen. The sub-committee on either side held a joint conference, and after deliberation reported that Tammany Hall should first select two districts, then Irving Hall, and the remaining three should be drawn for, with the understanding that whichever should draw the Eighth District should also take the Eleventh District. This plan being agreed upon, Tammany Hall selected the Sixth and Ninth Districts, represented by S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood. Irving Hall selected the Fifth and Tenth Districts, represented by Nicholas Muller and James O'Brien. The remaining three numbers were put in a hat, when Tammany Hall drew the Seventh, represented by Edwin Einstein. Irving Hall drew the Eighth, represented by McCook, and also by agreement took the Eleventh, represented by Morton. The conference was harmonious throughout.

The California Foreign Trade—Shipping Prospects.

NEW YORK, September 2d.—The *Times*, reviewing the shipping prospects, and particularly the California foreign trade, says: "If California farmers are to get their grain to market, they must hold out inducements sufficient to call to their port from 200 to 300 more vessels than visited it last year. It is this fact that has forced up the rates of freight, and is likely to force them up still higher before the opening of next year, and taking into account the probable price of wheat in England, the chances of profit to California farmers are not encouraging. It is reasonable to suppose that scores of American grain-carrying ships will, during the coming season, net a handsome profit to their owners." The article concludes: "Taking all the circumstances together, our American ship owners would not be greatly out of the way if they anticipate a higher average of freight rates during the next twelve months than in any similar period within the last decade."

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, September 2d.—Canadian advices respecting the Pacific Railroad state that two syndicates are offering bids for the entire road—the Government to complete that now under contract; the new company to construct about 2,000 miles, including 645 miles from Lake Nipissing to Thunder Bay; the company to work and maintain the entire road upon its completion. It is stated that one offer is for $10,000 in bonds per mile and 50,000,000 acres of land. It is stated that the Rothschilds at first refused to take $1,000,000 of the stock of the company. Baron Englander, the Parisian banker, is said to be a subscriber for $1,000,000. The Barings are also said to be largely interested. The Dominion, it would appear, are to guarantee four per cent. on $20,000,000, and to furnish an unmentioned number of millions of acres. The road, we are further told, is to be built throughout from Lake Nipissing to Puget Sound at once, and that portion of the road already constructed is to be given to the company.

National Board of Steam Navigation—Resolutions Adopted.

NORFOLK (Va.), September 2d.—The National Board of Steam Navigation today adopted resolutions recommending the establishment of a National Snug Harbor for worthy seamen and officers who become permanently disabled in the line of duty; also the fostering by Congress of a system of training for the navy and mercantile marine. Another series of resolutions were adopted, favoring the adoption by Congress of a law regulating compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels, and that the Board advocate the regulation of all pilotage by the General Government, the same as is done in Canada and the marine countries of Europe, and recommends that Congress enact a law by which the rates of pilotage shall be uniform, and without discrimination between vessels of different States, and that it shall prescribe a code of laws and regulations which shall govern all State Boards of Pilots or Commissioners of Pilotage.

An Old Man Murdered.

OMAHA, September 2d.—A foul murder has just been brought to light in Arapahoe county. Frank A. White, a young man residing twelve miles south of the town of Arapahoe, left Tuesday morning, under very suspicious circumstances, with a team that was mortgaged to D. M. Toblin, a baker, who learned during the day that the property was not White's, but was owned by an old man with whom White was living. Yesterday morning the body of the old man was dug out of a manure pile on his farm. It is supposed the body had been there two days. Officers are in pursuit of White.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, September 2d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento September 6th: Charles Nelson, Bodie; Capt. Thomas J. Knife, Mrs. D. H. Whittemore and child, H. H. Pearson, William Ashburner, J. W. Keer, San Francisco; Niles Searles and wife, Nevada City, Cal.; Judge Stephen J. Field, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. K. Irving, Mrs. A. L. Riley, Wm. Morrison, Charleston, S. C.; A. J. Blakeley, Placerville, Cal.; O. W. Johnson, Chicago; J. M. Armstrong and wife, Colfax, W. T.; Charles E. Bowne, Oakland.

Nominated for Congress.

MACON (Ga.), September 2d.—Gen. Phil. Cook has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District.

BALTIMORE, September 2d.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated Geo. W. Covington for Congress.

PATERSON (N. J.), September 2d.—The Republicans of the Fifth District have nominated John Hill for Congress.

BALTIMORE, September 2d.—Milton G. Miner has been renominated for Congress by the Sixth District Republicans.

DETROIT (Mich.), September 2d.—R. G. Horr, Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, has placed his withdrawal from the ticket in the hands of the committee for their decision.

ST. LOUIS, September 2d.—The Democrats of the Fifth District have renominated R. P. Bland for Congress.

GALVESTON (Tex.), September 2d.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated D. B. Culberson for Congress.

The Ute Question Settled—Treaty Signed.

DENVER (Col.), September 2d.—The *Tribune's* Lake City special says: The Southern Utes signed the agreement to-day, and the question is practically settled. When fully consummated, the Commission will proceed to the enumeration of the Indians, the payment of the money and the location of the lands.

The Italian Brigand in New York.

NEW YORK, September 2d.—Rozario Meli, the Italian brigand, was before United States Commissioner Duel this afternoon, who remanded the prisoner to Ludlow-street Jail to await the action of the Italian Consul, Commissioner Duel deciding that he had no jurisdiction, as the case has already been decided by the United States Commissioner at San Francisco. Several Italians here declare that Meli is innocent, and was kidnaped from California. Extradition papers, signed by the President of the United States, are in the hands of the Italian Consul, and Meli will be taken home by an early vessel.

Water Works at Omaha.

OMAHA, September 2d.—Contracts were let to-day by the Omaha Water Works Company, composed of leading business men of Omaha, for the construction of water works of direct pressure and reservoir systems combined, to be completed in one year. The works will cost over $350,000. The water is to be taken from the Missouri river, and to be purified. Water for fire protection will be running through the pipes in the business portion of the city January 1st.

Another Revolution in Mexico—The Campaign Against Victorio.

DENVER (Col.), September 2d.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special states: The news from Chihuahua is that Colonel Valle has gone south with all the available Federal Mexican troops, to intercept the revolutionists and suppress a revolution in the State of Durango.

Colonel Joaquin Terrassae, with 200 mounted volunteers, has taken the field against Victorio's Indians, and the different towns on the border have been called upon to furnish volunteers for the campaign.

Fatal Result of a Drunken Quarrel.

DENVER (Col.), September 2d.—The *Tribune's* Central City special says: William Hackaday to-day fatally shot Joseph Angove, as the result of a drunken quarrel.

Fast Pacing at Elmira.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), September 2d.—Mattie Hunter won the free-for all pacing race to-day, Rowdy Boy second. The first heat was paced in 2:18¾, the fastest time ever made by pacers on a half mile track.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 2d.—Silver bars, 113¾; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 104⅝; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Mariposa, ⅛; Wells-Fargo, 106½; New York Central, 130½; Erie, 39⅝; Panamas, 193; Union Pacific, 93½; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 74; bonds, 112; Sutro, 1⅛.

FOREIGN NEWS.

House of Commons.

LONDON, September 2d.—In the House of Commons to-day Labouchere gave notice that early in the next session he would call attention to the legislative relations of the Lords and Commons, and move a resolution on the subject. Arnold (Liberal) will move, on going into committee on the appropriation bill, that the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure greatly promoting the welfare of Ireland, has gravely increased the difficulties of the Executive, and endangers the grant of a fee for the expenses of the State. Parnell gave notice of a motion for tacking the registration bill to the appropriation bill. The Marquis of Hartington suggested that it would be better to move a resolution remonstrating against the rejection by the House of Lords of the registration bill, and to this Parnell assented.

LONDON, September 2d.—The House of Commons to-night rejected the amendments made by the House of Lords to the employes' liability bill, but consented, by a vote of 72 to 33, to limit the bill to seven years.

The House passed the census bill. A motion that the census indicate the religious persuasion was energetically opposed by John Bright, and was rejected.

Sir Wilfred Lawson called attention to the forcible interference with the affairs of a foreign country, and asked the Government what was the object of a naval demonstration, which, he said, if not a sham, was the first step towards war.

Lord Hartington replied that the Government earnestly hope that no necessity for coercion would arise. Their object was to render the existence of the Turkish Government possible by a settlement of the difficulties which now threaten it. The assemblage of the fleets of the allied Powers, with whom the Government is acting in perfect concert, proved that Europe was determined that not all of its decisions should be evaded. Attempts to draw more specific declarations from the Government would rather tend to lead to a necessity for coercion.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the arrangements between the Powers were not quite complete, but the Admirals had received the same instructions. It was arranged that Senior Admiral Seymour should consult the other Admirals on political questions only. The Government had every reason to believe that attempts to settle the Montenegrin question would be successful; that the Dulcigno arrangement would be executed in a very short time, and that no coercion would be necessary.

Lord Hartington announced that he could not accept the terms of the resolution which Parnell had framed remonstrating against the registration bill by the Lords.

The following is the resolution: "That the action of the Lords is strongly condemnable as injurious to the interests of the Irish people, and tends to strengthen their belief in the hopelessness of looking to the Imperial Parliament for a redress of their grievances."

Parnell, in consequence of Lord Hartington's refusal to accept the terms of the resolution, is expected to revert to his plan of proposing to tack the clauses of the registration bill to the appropriation bill.

The Raid on the House of Lords.

LONDON,