THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

POLITICAL—NOTICE.

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

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

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 110 for 4½s; sterling, 8¼ @4 84½; silver bars, 93.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 98 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 114; 4½s, 114.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 3d@9s 8d for average California.

There was a fair business in mining stocks at San Francisco yesterday, considering that it was a holiday with a portion of the community. Prices for the most part were lower. The reported strike in Ophir carried that stock up to $11, but the selling rate fell off at the close to $10 12½. Mexican was tolerably well sustained, but Utah, Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated were nearly back to the figures obtained on the 13th. The advance in California was due to the Ophir discovery, and there were large sales of that stock at $2 50 and $2 55, which is the highest since the 26th ult. Other Comstock shares were less active and lower.

A fire at North San Juan Tuesday night destroyed the *Times* office, with all its contents, and several other buildings.

The Democrats of Shasta county met in Convention yesterday at Shasta.

Silas Hampton was mistaken for a deer near Napa Tuesday and wounded in the leg by a hunter.

The twenty-eighth session of the California Conference of the M. E. Church convened at Petaluma yesterday, Bishop Wiley presiding.

The Presidential party left San Francisco for Monterey yesterday, stopping on the way at San Jose and Santa Clara.

The Convention of Republican Clubs met yesterday at Indianapolis.

The Republican State Convention of Missouri met at St. Louis yesterday.

The Republicans of the First New Hampshire District have renominated J. L. Hall for Congress.

Walter O. Wood has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Troy, New York.

The Democrats of the Sixth Maryland District have nominated J. M. Schley for Congress.

Snow fell at Lockhaven, Pa., Tuesday.

Several alleged negro murderers were killed by a mob yesterday morning at Sadlersville, Tenn.

A Presbyterian minister has been deposed at Dunkirk, N. Y., for preaching against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met at Concord yesterday, and unanimously nominated Hon. Frank Jones for Governor.

John D. Long was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention which met at Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

J. Fuqua, convicted of murder in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced at Napa to ten years in the State Prison.

It is reported at Paris that Waddington has challenged Von Buhler.

The Montenegrins are marching on Dulcigno.

Queen Christina's baby has been baptized and named Maria Mercedes Isabella.

About £70,000 in gold was purchased Tuesday in London for New York.

The cotton spinners at Oldham, Eng., have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week.

Governor Perkins delivered the opening address last night at the Golden Gate Fair at Oakland.

James F. Briggs has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second New Hampshire District.

The soldiers' reunion at Central City, Neb., is proving a grand success.

Samuel A. Dobbins has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Second New Jersey District.

A Ute and Navajo Indian fought a duel with knives in New Mexico last week, the former being killed and the latter seriously injured.

Nineteen freight cars were ditched yesterday near Wheatland, twelve of them being converted into kindling wood.

Mrs. Oliver Joey and her three children were drowned yesterday on the St. Lawrence river by the upsetting of a boat.

Bismarck has been definitely appointed Prussian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

George M. Robeson has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth New Jersey District.

Further returns from Maine indicate that the Republican candidate for Governor is elected, and that three of the five Congressmen will be Republicans. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans 21, Fusionists 10; House—Republicans 82, Fusionists 67.

MAINE.

While the fact that the Republicans have experienced a reverse in Maine is conclusively demonstrated by their failure to carry the State by any majority, it appears to be not impossible that the defeat will prove less significant than it at first appeared. The election for Governor may be thrown into the Legislature, or if it is not, the majority of Plaisted will evidently be extremely small. The Republicans have carried three out of the five Congressional Districts, and they have the Legislature. Of course there are innumerable reports explaining the election, but it may be doubted whether any of them are entitled to much confidence. Stories of Democratic corruption are rife, but it remains to be shown why this corruption was not discovered until after the election. If it existed it must have been practiced under the eyes of the Republican managers, and therefore they must have been culpably negligent not to discover it. It is far more probable that the fight was lost by underrating the strength and persistence of the enemy. It had been given out, and not contradicted by the Democrats, that they had virtually abandoned the contest, and were only making it to the close as a matter of form. This report was false, but the indications are that it deceived the Republican managers, and that they consequently relaxed their efforts just when they ought to have redoubled them. Why the Republicans should have imagined that they had an easy task before them, with the figures of the election of 1879 to guide them, is hard to understand. It is equally difficult to comprehend how so startling a discrepancy between their estimates and the actual outcome was possible, supposing them to have made so close a canvass as Senator Blaine asserts was made. Perhaps, however, the loss of a non-essential State at this stage of the contest is not the worst that could happen. It will at least render all over-confidence in the future impossible, and it will stimulate the Republicans everywhere to put forth all their energies. Maine has shown that there is no child's play ahead, and that the most determined contest will have to be fought in every part of the North, to insure the election of Garfield.

THE MURDER OF DR. PARSONS.

The attempts of the Federal Government to obtain redress from the Porte for the murder of Dr. Parsons have thus far met with no success. The truth is that the Turkish authorities look upon the murder of a Christian by a Mohammedan as a venial offense, and they cannot be made to take any interest in the prosecution of the assassins, who are Turcomans. As the failure to punish these miscreants will render all Americans unsafe in Turkey, it is manifest that the Government ought to use all its powers to force the Porte to do justice. If we had any navy, this case would afford us a good excuse for joining in the forthcoming demonstration, but as we have practically no means of enforcing our remonstrances and representations, it is doubtful whether Dr. Parsons will be avenged.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

The New York *Tribune* said yesterday: "What the business men think of the possibility of a Democratic victory was "clearly shown yesterday in Wall street. "Leading Democratic bankers and brokers "were fairly tumbling over each other in "their haste to sell securities. There was "not much disposition to resist, and at "every effort to sell prices declined rapidly. The opinion was freely expressed "that Secretary Sherman might not feel "that it would be safe to spend the reserve "largely in the purchase of bonds, as the "Democratic Congress, encouraged by success, might play the mischief with the entire "revenue system next winter, and leave "the Treasury without adequate reserves "to meet the bonds maturing next year." The business barometer responds swiftly to such influences as that of the Maine election, and though in this instance the perturbation on Wall street is doubtless premature, it is none the less a trustworthy indication of the effect which a Democratic success in November would have upon the material interests of the country. The fact that the Democratic bankers and brokers are the first to manifest alarm is explained by the assumption that they "best know the dangerous "elements with which they are politically "associated." The national Democracy adopted a platform this year in which it pledges itself to honest finance. It is possible that its action on this head may have deceived conservative Democrats, and that they may have relied upon this promise for immunity from mischievous experiments. But those who have watched the progress of the canvass know well that the Democrats have seized every opportunity to form alliances with the Greenbackers, and that when the latter, as in Maine, were numerically the stronger, they have even allowed them to put forward their own candidates for Congress and State offices. The result of all these arrangements is that the Greenbackers are committing the Democrats to their financial theories, and though the Greenbacker element may not be anywhere sufficiently strong to impress itself forcibly upon the canvass, it is quite possible that by concentrating upon Congressmen it may succeed in introducing to the House a formidable faction. Where the fusions have been effected the ostensible result may be to strengthen the Democratic representation, but whenever the subject of finance is under consideration these men will be the advocates of Greenbacker doctrines. The practical outcome of course must be in such a case, the control of the Democratic Congressmen by the Greenbackers, and the consequent abandonment by the former party of all its recent pledges. The Maine election will, of course, recommend the fusion policy still more strongly to the Democrats, and if they can find Greenback factions in New York and Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, they will hasten to effect alliances with them. The utter indifference of the Democracy throughout the country to all considerations of consistency and principle has already been made apparent. It is clear that they are prepared to cut loose from all their pledges and to violate all their professions, for the sake of capital, and therefore it must be expected that no menace to the material interests of the country is at all likely to deter them from making whatever fusions are possible to them.

The Greenbackers are shrewd enough to take advantage of the necessities of their allies, and to make their own terms, and as their programme is comparatively simple they will have no difficulty in having their own way. Thus the national Democracy is rapidly sloughing off its recent professions of regard for honest money, and is lending itself to the support of the most wild and pernicious measures which the most reckless and foolish element in the country advocates. It is in fact reverting to its old Copperhead policy in finance, and it is doing this with the less compunction because its hostility to resumption and the honorable discharge of public obligations has never been really abandoned, but was only concealed for the reason that it did not promise to pay. What the business men of the country must realize now, therefore, is, that the Democrats are willing to sacrifice the stability of the national finances and the public credit and currency for the sake of getting the offices, and that no dependence can be placed upon them for protection against the most outrageous and fatal propositions that can be made in this direction. Democratic business men can no longer deceive themselves with the belief that the material interests of the country would be as safe in the hands of one party as in those of the other. They must recognize the fact that the Greenbackers and Democrats have already made common cause, and that both are bent on the same measures. The Democrats have no longer an honest money programme. That plank was torn out of their platform by the Maine fusion. Nor do they care for this loss in the least. All they want is votes, and it is nothing to them what principles they adopt for the purpose of getting them. They henceforth stand for all the reprehensible doctrines their allies have advanced. Greenbackers or Democrats, it matters not what they call themselves, for they are all one party. No wonder that Wall street, appreciating the significance of this ominous union, responded to the Maine election with an outbreak of panic. This shows what view is taken there of a possible Democratic national victory, and it proves how much reliance business men, even of their own faith, have in Democratic guarantees and professions. The believers in honest finance will have to take their stand with the Republican party in this contest, for no other refuge remains to them.

HANCOCK AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

It is said that General Hancock has positively refused to make a public declaration of hostility to the payment of Southern war-claims of any description. It will be remembered that during the Presidential campaign of 1876 Mr. Tilden felt it necessary to write a letter for publication making such a declaration. That these Southern claims are by no means merely imaginary is proved by the fact that the gross amount of such claims as are not covered by the prohibition in the Fourteenth Amendment, now in the hands of claim-agents at Washington, is nearly $2,500,000,000, or in excess of the entire national debt. This renders the refusal of General Hancock to follow Tilden's example the more remarkable, but the Cincinnati *Gazette* boldly declares that he will not write the letter proposed, because "he dare not "do it," and alleges that "he owes his "nomination to a syndicate of claim agents "having its headquarters at Washington, "and composed in the main of Judge "Bartley Poole of North Carolina, Fowler "of Tennessee, West of Louisiana, and "Butler (B. F.) of Massachusetts." The *Gazette* further intimates that the defeat of Tilden at Cincinnati was brought about mainly by this syndicate, in retaliation for his published declaration of hostility to Southern war claims of every description. It remains to be seen whether General Hancock is really afraid to commit himself in this matter, but it is certain that if he delays to express himself much longer the presumption of his implication in the manner alleged by the *Gazette* will be greatly strengthened. The reality, the extent, the audacious persistence of these Southern war claims, render the subject one of first-class importance, and no Presidential candidate whose dependence is upon a solid South can afford to refuse to declare his views and purposes concerning them. No one can doubt that the belief in a purpose to look leniently upon these claims would raise such a storm of public indignation as no party could withstand; but a great many people entertain very serious doubts whether the Democratic leaders would possess either the courage or the ability to resist the contemplated raid upon the Treasury if they were in power. For this reason it is of considerable importance that General Hancock should say what he means in the premises.

THEY MUST SPEAK OUT FOR HONEST MONEY.

One conspicuous lesson of the Maine election is that the Republicans must henceforth cast aside all hesitation on the financial question, and stand up boldly for honest money and honorable discharge of the public debt. There is no longer any justification or excuse for trimming on this subject, if there ever was, which we assuredly do not admit. But the Greenbackers have now cast their lot with the Democrats, and whoever favors their ideas will certainly not go to the Republican party for aid and comfort. On the other hand there are many Democrats who are honest money men, and who will not follow their party into the Greenbacker camp. These may be gained by the Republicans if the latter have the courage of their convictions, and will boldly take up the gage flung down to them by the Treasury wreckers. There has been far too much vacillation and timidity on this subject hitherto. Politicians, knowing nothing themselves of the true principles of finance, and therefore incapable of distinguishing between good and bad policies, have acted as though it were a matter of indifference what financial measures were adopted, and for fear of causing opposition have shirked and evaded questions which because of their vital importance must be discussed fully and frankly, and cannot be thrust out of sight. And we desire to point out to the Republican managers that the time has now come when it is necessary for them to take a manly and unambiguous position in this regard. Nor can they hesitate for a moment as to which side they shall take. Arrayed against their party are the Democrats and Greenbackers, and both these latter represent practically the same financial follies and absurdities and knaveries. The Republican party will be forced to champion honest finance in the future as it has done in the past. It will thereby attract to itself all who realize the gravity of this issue, and are sound on the main questions connected with it. The followers of vagaries and fantasies have already left its ranks and worked their way over to the Democracy, and there they will stay until the Democrats once more discover that the sense of the nation is opposed to repudiation and depreciation and fiat-money and all the rest of the roguery proposed. When that discovery is made the Democrats will once more profess themselves a hard-money party; but the Republicans are by inheritance the guardians of the national honor and interests in this connection, and the time has come for them to recognize their responsibility.

MR. TICHENOR EXPLOITED.

Mr. Tichenor, the ingenious but too confident individual who undertook to persuade the people of California that he could extract gold from mineral springs, has been exploited by the State Mineralogist, Dr. Hanks, who insisted on seeing his process, and who at once detected his clumsy introduction of chloride of gold to the water. Mr. Tichenor is evidently nothing like so ingenious an impostor as many of his predecessors in that line. The old alchemists and those who traded on the pretense of alchemical lore knew several tricks worth any quantity of these. The notorious Dr. Dee was an adept in the alleged transmutation of metals, and he never allowed himself to be caught. Even Dousterswivel, Walter Scott's creation, was more subtle and cunning that Mr. Tichenor appears to be. The truth is, however, that he is evidently not smart enough to be a successful knave, whatever his inclinations may be in that direction. A man who wishes to impose upon the public nowadays must possess some knowledge of chemistry, and must at least be able to invent a plausible theory. Mr. Tichenor has no knowledge of chemistry, and his theory is merely ridiculous. He should have stayed at home.

THE SENSE OF HEARING IN BIRDS

When we arrive at the sense of hearing we come to the point where proper esthetic feelings begin. It is quite impossible to doubt that birds are fond of musical sounds. The song of our own nightingales and linnets, the deep notes of the South American bell-bird, the incessant cooing of the dove, the noisy chattering of the parrots, the ringing cry of the whippoorwill, all lead to the same conclusion. Here, again, these sounds are of precisely the same nature as those employed by the crickets, katydids, cicadas, and other musical insects, as well as by man himself in his vocal and instrumental music. Something of the same taste is displayed among the quadrumana by the howlers and other monkeys. But it is a noteworthy fact that a large majority of these presumably sexual calls, in birds, insects, and other animals, are true musical sounds, not mere noises. I have pointed out elsewhere the probable reason for this preference of pure tones in the case of mankind; and the same argument will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to other animals. But there is certainly a singular analogy in this respect between sounds and colors, most animals preferring the relatively pure and simple musical tones to confused noises; and the relatively pure and analytic colors, red, blue, green and yellow, to confused mixtures such as brown, gray and mud-color. At any rate, a bird evidently pays far more attention to the musical class of auditory perceptions than to mere noise. A canary will take no notice of ordinary confused sounds in a room; but, if one begins to chirp or whistle to it, it immediately responds with another chirp in emulation. So, too, when a piano or other musical instrument is played in the neighborhood of a singing-bird, it will often show its recognition of the musical character by pouring out its fullest flood of song, as if to conquer its unconscious rival. Of course, the singing-matches between birds themselves are too familiarly known to call for separate mention.

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

A large meteor passed over Eugene City, Or., last week.

Lewiston, Idaho, wants two school-houses.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

Possibility of a Republican Triumph After All.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

State Conventions in Massachusetts, Missouri and New Hampshire.

NUMEROUS CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Probable Lynching of Negroes in Tennessee by Masked Men.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Courtesies Exchanged Between French and English Vessels.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Maine Election—No Certainty of a Fusionist Victory.

PORTLAND, September 15th.—There are still 180 towns to hear from, mostly small and remote places. The aggregate vote in the State last year was over 139,270. This has been increased a little over five per cent. as far as received, and if the returns of towns increase in the same ratio the aggregate will reach 146,800, of which the Republicans should have about 73,000, Fusionists about 73,000 and scattering about 800. Some of the more remote Fusion districts have brought in Republican gains. The Fusionists will probably have a trifling plurality, which elects Plaisted, if the amendments are adopted. If not adopted, or if found unconstitutional on account of being retroactive, which question has been suggested, the election will go into the Legislature. The figures are so close that only an official count can decide it, unless decided gains are made on one side or the other in the remaining towns. Owing to errors which must occur in returns received in this way, even differences between tabulation officials and that of the Legislative Committee may change the result.

CHICAGO, September 15th.—The *Times'* specials from Maine confirm Blaine's accusation that the Democrats have spent vast sums of money in bribing voters, and that this was the cause of the unexpected result. One correspondent, however, declares that the Republicans also spent money for the improper influencing of voters.

The *Times'* special from Portland says: Returns from back towns, of which there are a great number in Maine, come in necessarily slow, and it will not be possible for an accurate statement of General Plaisted's plurality to be given for several days. Indeed, it is possible, barely possible, that he has no plurality, and that the Legislature, which is still Republican, will have the election to itself, as was the case last year. The Republicans made a strong fight in Madawaska county, away up in Aroostook, and are placing a good deal of confidence in returns from a lot of little towns in that region, which gave heavy Greenback majorities last year, and where a great many hard-money speeches have been made during the canvass which has just closed. Small towns in other parts of the State show Republican gains from Greenbackers, and it is asked, Why should not Aroostook make a similar showing?

PORTLAND, September 15th.—Returns from twenty-four towns were received this morning, seven in Washington county, six in Penobscot, and eleven in Kennebec, giving Davis 2,697, Plaisted 2,888, Scott 5. The same towns last year gave Davis 2,558, Smith 2,353, Garcelon 416 Scott 61. The result from 348 towns give Davis 66,137, Plaisted 63,975, Scott 321. Total, 130,433. Republican majority, 1,841. The same towns last year gave Davis 62,643, Smith 42,106, Garcelon 18,838, Scott 260. Total, 123,847. Republican majority, 1,439. If the towns to hear from come in same as last year, the Republicans will lack 642 of a majority, and the Fusionists will lack 166 of a majority.

STATUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION—THREE REPUBLICANS AND TWO FUSIONISTS.

The Congressional delegation stands: Reed (Republican), re-elected from the First District by 100 plurality; Frye (Republican), re-elected from the Second District by 1,800 majority; Lindsay (Republican), elected from the Third District by 451 majority; Ladd (Fusionist), re-elected from the Fourth District, reduced majority; Murch (Fusionist), re-elected from the First District by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR DAVIS.

CHICAGO, September 15th.—An analysis of the figures received from Maine this morning show pretty conclusively that Davis will be elected, provided that he can gain 90 votes from last year from 200 more towns and plantations yet to hear from. This conclusion is arrived at in this way: Davis has gained in 348 towns 402 votes over the returns of 1879; this leaves him only 90 votes to gain in order to tie with Plaisted. It seems certain that Davis will make a much larger gain than 90 votes, because later returns have given him a very considerable advantage. Now, if he beats Plaisted by one vote he will be elected, provided that the constitutional amendment which is being voted for carries, and is construed as retroactive. This amendment provides for an election of Governor by a plurality vote. If the amendment fails, or is construed as not retroactive in its effect, then Plaisted will fall far short of a majority over all, and the question of the selection of Governor will be referred to the Legislature, which, being largely Republican, will of course select Davis. It now looks as though Davis could hardly fail of winning.

The *Journal's* Boston special says: There is no longer any doubt of the Republicans having majorities in both branches of the Legislature. This gives them the United States Senator. The Fusionists now give up all claims in the first three Congressional Districts, and are beginning to weaken on Governor. The latest returns strongly point to Davis' re-election, and the Republicans are betting on it.

A FUSION COUNTY GOES REPUBLICAN.

LEWISTON, September 15th.—The *Evening Journal* has returns from Oxford county complete, save one town and two plantations, which last year gave a Fusion majority, showing that the Republicans have carried the county by 92 majority.

FURTHER FIGURES.

PORTLAND, September 15th.—Twenty-five additional towns—namely, in Hancock county 4, Waldo 3, Oxford 4, Franklin 2, Piscataquis 1, Somerset 2, Penobscot 8 and Kennebec 1—give Davis 1,801, Plaisted 2,518, scattering 2. Last year the same towns gave Davis 1,671, Smith 2,163, Garcelon 1,451, scattering 26. The result of 373 towns give Davis 67,938, Plaisted 66,493, scattering 323. Republican majority, 1,122. The same towns last year gave Davis 64,314, Smith 44,269, Garcelon 19,183, scattering 260. Republican majority, 602. The towns to come gave last year Davis 4,799, Fusion, 6,362, scattering 83. The Republicans lack 252 of a majority, and the Fusionists 288 of a majority.

LATEST RETURNS.

PORTLAND, September 15th.—Four hundred and five towns give Davis 69,912, Plaisted 68,571, scattering 323. Davis' plurality 1,341. The same towns last year gave Davis 66,103, Smith 45,619, Garcelon 19,806, scattering 262. The 68 towns to hear from gave Davis 3,010, Fusion 4,389. Fusion plurality, 1,379. Deduct Davis' plurality now in, and Plaisted has left 38 plurality. The Senate at last accounts stands Republicans 22, Fusionists 9; House, Republicans 82, Fusionists 67. Complete returns from the First District insure Reed's election by about 100 majority. The constitutional amendments are probably carried.

THE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, September 15th.—The status of the Legislature is: Senate—Republicans 21, Fusionists 10. House—Republicans 82, Fusionists 67—with 2 tied.

A CHOICE BIT OF SARCASM.

CHICAGO, September 15th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Colonel Lee Crandall, Secretary of the National Greenback Party, writes as follows to Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania:

Dear Sir: In behalf of the Greenback-Labor party, permit me to express my gratification at the unsolicited and magnanimous act of the Democracy in celebrating the victory which our party has gained over the hard money oligarchy in the State of Maine, and to say that it shall ever remain engraved upon our memories as one of the most gracious acts of the gallant but retiring Democracy.

LEE CRANDALL,
Secretary National Committee.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, September 15th.—The Republican State Convention met at noon, with E. F. Stone as temporary Chairman. Various committees were appointed and a recess taken.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WORCESTER, September 15th.—After recess Paul A. Chadbourne was chosen permanent Chairman, and addressed the Convention. Resolutions inviting all women who are legal voters to attend the caucus and vote for the nominations of School Commissioner, and in reference to prohibition, were referred without debate.

For Governor, John D. Long, for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry B. Pierce, and Attorney-General Geo. Marston, were all nominated by acclamation. Daniel A. Gleason was nominated for Treasurer, and Chas. R. Ladd for Auditor. Paul A. Chadbourne and John Forbes were chosen Electors at large. Attorney-General Devens spoke.

The platform declares that both parties are to be judged by their acts, and that the Republican party courts a comparison of its measures with those attempted or accomplished by the Democratic party; desires peace, and expresses a willingness to concede anything save principle to accomplish a harmonious feeling between sections and people; that political rights will be maintained throughout the South at no distant day; that this cannot be, however, while the negro is intimidated or defrauded of the rights of suffrage and counted out, and Massachusetts will speak in indignant protest against this outrage, and invokes the country to do the same and urge the Government to assert its protective power and insure peaceful elections; congratulates the party and country upon the Republican measure of resumption, which have been accomplished despite Democratic opposition; it is therefore to the Republican party alone that friends of a currency based upon the value of gold coin can look for a repeal or modification of the silver-coinage laws passed chiefly by Democratic votes over the veto of a Republican President; expresses belief that the present coinage of silver will eventually expel gold from the country and injure trade and commerce; urges a suspension of coinage; the relation between gold and silver is established by leading commercial centers; expresses gratification at the establishment of a standard by which officials are judged and tested. The platform has a strong civil service plank, arraigns the Democracy for its threats and abuses of power; has a plank highly complimentary to President Hayes for his pure administration and steadfast Republicanism, declares its hearty and faithful service to Garfield and Arthur, and pays Garfield a warm tribute as a man, soldier and statesman.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 15th.—The Republican State Convention met this noon. W. J. Terrill was chosen temporary Chairman, and a recess was taken.

The temporary organization was made permanent. The resolutions present nothing remarkably new, but are warm in the praise of Garfield; urge party unity; arraign the Democrats for their frauds and maladministration of the State, for redistricting the State so that it should be misrepresented in Congress. The nominations were: Governor, D. P. Dyer; Lieutenant-Governor, Milo Blair; Secretary of State, J. C. Broadwell; Auditor, L. A. Thomas; Treasurer, W. G. Dallmyr; Attorney-General, H. H. Harding; Supreme Judge, J. C. Carns; Register of Lands, Adam Theis; Railroad Commissioner, Howard Bains (colored.) Adjourned.

New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, September 15th.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at noon. Committees were appointed, and John H. George, the Chairman, addressed the Convention. Hon. Frank Jones was unanimously nominated for Governor. Colonel W. H. D. Cochran, Joseph Goodwin and John W. Dodge were nominated for Railroad Commissioners, and G. B. Candler and John C. Moulton were chosen for Electors.

The resolutions adopted indorse the Cincinnati work; pledge adhesion to Hancock and English; declare that the State shall be redeemed, and that Frank Jones, the Gubernatorial candidate, is a worthy and true man. Adjourned.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15th.—The Convention of Republican Clubs met at 11 A. M., with T. M. Nichols, of Wisconsin, as temporary Chairman. Over 300 delegates were present, representing twenty-eight States, including Colorado. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules of Order and Addresses were appointed, and a recess was taken till 4 P. M.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15th.—The Republican Club Convention this afternoon elected the following permanent officers: General J. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, President; J. C. Potts, of Ohio, General A. D. Straight, of Indiana, and Fred Douglas, of New York, Vice Presidents. An address and platform were adopted to the Republicans of the Union. It is the strongest possible indorsement of the Chicago platform. It sets forth that treason is wearing the mark of Democracy to-day, and attempting to accomplish what it failed in during four years of bloody war. The Democratic party is arraigned for its multiform crimes in a manner forcible and agumentative. The Convention appointed a National Committee of two from each State, with headquarters at Chicago, of which Franklin McVeagh, of Illinois, is Chairman, and T. M. Nichols, of Wisconsin, Secretary.

Politics in the Old Dominion.

RICHMOND, September 15th.—The regular Conservative and Readjuster State Committees met separately to-day, with a view to arrange their differences and insure the Electoral vote of the State for the Democratic nominee for President. The Conservative Committee appointed a sub-committee to draw up a plan of compromise, to be submitted to the Readjusters.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, September 16th—A. M.—The Conservative committee late to-night decided upon a plan of compromise, and submitted it to the Readjusters' committee, which at 1 A. M. was in secret session considering it. Nothing has been made public as to the terms of the proposed compromise, secrecy having been enjoined on members in the Conservative committee.

Democratic Majority in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, September 15th.—Nearly complete returns give Churchill (Dem.) for Governor 52,000 majority.

Greenback Meetings.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), September 15th.—General Weaver was in Elmira to-day, and addressed two immense Greenback meetings. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Greenback candidate for Congress, presided, and made a characteristic speech. General Weaver spoke for two hours in the open air in the afternoon, mainly on the question of finances and incidentally on the ballot-box frauds at the south, whereby he said the Greenbackers had been robbed of victory.

Congressional Nominations.

DOVER (N. H.), September 15th.—The Republicans of the First District have renominated J. L. Hall.

TROY (N. Y.), September 15th.—The Republicans have renominated Walter O. Wood.

BALTIMORE (Md.), September 15th.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have nominated J. M. Shackley.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), September 15th.—The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District yesterday decided not to put a candidate in the field.

CONCORD (N. H.), September 15th.—As a result of the arrangement effected to-day between the leaders of the Democratic party, J. W. Sanborn, Sullaway and Bingham, will be nominated for Congress in the First, Second and Third Districts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.), September 15th.—The Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated R. Percival for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, September 15th.—The Democracy of the Third District have nominated M. M. Colhein for Congress.

ST. PAUL, September 15th.—M. L. McCormick has been nominated for Delegate to Congress from Dakota by the Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, September 15th.—The Democrats in the Eighth District of this State have nominated D. C. Allen for Congress.

BALTIMORE, September 15th.—Republican nominations for Congress: Third District, Joshua Homer, Jr.; Fourth District, Enoch Pratt.

MANCHESTER (N. H.), September 15th.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District renominated James F. Bragg.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15th.—The Republican nomination for Congress in the First District is H. H. Bingham; Second District, Charles O'Neill; Third District, Benjamin L. Berry; Fourth District, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth District, A. C. Harmer.

TRENTON (N. J.), September 15th.—The Greenbackers of the Second Congressional District have nominated Samuel A. Dobbins.

TRENTON (N. J.), September 15th.—The Republicans of the Fifth District have renominated George M. Robeson for Congress.

BALTIMORE, September 15th.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated W. R. Wilmer for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, September 15th.—The Democrats of the Eighth Wisconsin District today nominated W. C. Silverthorn for Congress.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), September 15th.—The Democrats of the Third District have renominated J. E. Cravens for Congress.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, September 15th.—The following through passengers passed here on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento September 19th: W. S. Luce, wife and maid, Honolulu; Henry S. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Bell, Marysville, Cal.; H. T. Graves and wife, James W. Burnham and wife, San Francisco; T. M. F. Patton and wife, Salem, Oregon; J. W. Davis, Thomas Bailey and G. W. McPherson, Wisconsin; T. S. McPherson, Arizona; William Breslsford, Philadelphia; W. B. Chapman, London, England; J. D. Rosse, New Orleans; E. P. Nishols, Fairbault, Minnesota.

Seventy-seven through emigrants left on last night's train, to arrive in Sacramento September 22d.

Wholesale Lynching of Negroes.

NASHVILLE, September 15th.—A letter from the adjoining county of Robertson says: Seven negroes have been arrested as implicated in the murder of one Lee Laprade. One of the negroes was taken to Sadlersville Sunday, and it is reported has confessed, naming his accomplices.

A Springfield special to the *American* says: At 12 o'clock Tuesday night a mob of 100 armed men came into town and began to batter in the doors of the jail containing two negroes charged with the murder of old man Laprade. Four suspected negroes were in the hands of the mob, and two others in jail; also a negro named Joe Ramsey, who murdered a Miss Holt.

The following are specials to the *American* this morning:

GUTHRIE (Ky.), September 15th—2:30 A. M.

Jim Higgins, one of the Laprade murderers, was captured at Paducah a few days ago and brought to Sadlersville for trial. He made a full confession yesterday. There were seven more negroes implicated in the murder. The trial not being finished, the parties were put under guard at Sadlersville last night. This morning at 1 o'clock a masked party of fifty men were seen half a mile from Sadlersville, armed with shot guns and holding consultation. Twenty men were seen passing here at 2 o'clock, going towards Sadlersville. No doubt they will lynch the seven negroes before morning.

SPRINGFIELD, August 15th—3 A. M.

Arch Jamison and Jack Bell were taken by the mob, and will be hanged. Ramsey was left dead on the jail floor, riddled with bullets. The mob left quietly. They broke open several blacksmith shops and got tools, then broke down the doors of the jail and went into the cells, took out the negroes and left town with them securely tied and riding in front of the mob. Everything was done quietly. Citizens went to the jail after the mob left, and found Ramsey lying on the floor dead, perfectly riddled with bullets. None of the mob are known. They went west on the Clarksville road. Some citizens asked where the would find the prisoners. The mob remarked that the buzzards would find them. It is said that all the negroes will be hanged together. The mob will now have time to take them where Laprade was murdered before daylight.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, September 15th.—Late advices from Springfield state that the crowds who broke into the jail there this morning were disguised with white handkerchiefs across their faces, and entered the town along Cedar Hill at 1 o'clock. They rode quietly to the jail and dismounted. Failing to find the Sheriff to obtain the keys, they broke in the doors with sledge hammers. The first cell reached was occupied by Ramsey, who two months previous shot a young lady because she refused to marry him. This prisoner retreated behind the door and fought the mob with the leg of a chair. He was shot in the left leg, severing the femoral artery, and falling, was dragged outside and one or two more shots fired into his body, which killed him. The crowd then secured Jack Bell and Archie Jamison (negroes), arrested a few days ago, charged with the murder of L. S. Laprade, who lived about 17 miles from Springfield. They placed these prisoners upon horses, and with them left town by the same road they entered. They halted seven miles from Springfield and hanged the two negroes on dogwood trees, about seventy-five yards apart. At 7 o'clock this morning a lady passing along the road observed the corpses swinging, and at once notified the neighbors. The intelligence soon reached Springfield, and the Coroner, accompanied by a number of citizens, proceeded to the spot, cut down the bodies, held an inquest and placed the corpses in a wagon and drove back to town. The bodies were then taken charge of by an undertaker. Five others, accused of complicity in the Laprade murder, are under guard at Sadlersville. One of them, named Higgins, made a confession implicating the others, and giving sickening details of the torture of Laprade to make him reveal where his money was kept. The excitement at Sadlersville is very great, and the lynching of the prisoners to-night is apprehended.

The Gully Murder Trial.

DE KALB (Miss.), September 15th.—The trial of Virgil and Houston Gully on a charge of the murder of John P. Gilmer in 1877 is progressing. The State has closed its case, having examined ten witnesses. In the trial years ago of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, he was acquitted. The plan of the prosecution then was to establish a conspiracy. That plan is now abandoned. The State's proof shows that Virgil Gully fired the first and second shots at Gilmer. Witnesses for the defense testified that Virgil fired neither the first nor second shot, because they were in conversation with him at the time. One witness—Hopper, for the State—testifies that he was in jail at the time Gilmer was killed, and saw Houston Gully shoot at him after he was down. Walker Morrison, for the defense, testifies that he was in jail with Hopper. They were looking at the crowd 300 yards away through the glass in the jail window, and could distinguish no one in the crowd of 100 men or more. He did not see Houston. Witness Harvey testified that Houston was near him all the while; that Houston had no gun, and he is certain that he did not shoot at Gilmer. Witness Waddle testifies that after the second shot he saw William Gully run out of the back door of his store in the direction Gilmer had gone, and after raising his gun to his shoulder, he immediately disappeared from view behind a corner of the store. An instant after he heard the report of a gun back of that house. This was the third and last shot. Witness supposed at the time that Wm. Gully fired it, but is not certain. The defense then closed.

Railroad Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15th.—There has been considerable excitement to-day in that part of the South Side through which the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad is attempting to gain entrance to a convenient place for a passenger depot. The company has secured a State Supreme Court decision in its favor, has obtained several injunctions restraining various railroad companies whose tracks it will cross from interfering with its track-laying, and has purchased and condemned the land which it needs except a small strip. Its opposition originated with the other railroad companies whose tracks it crosses, and with some of the property owners along the routes. This is regarded as in reality a contest between the Vanderbilt and Gould interests, the Western Indiana being also an entering road for the Grand Trunk and perhaps the Wabash. Last night the track was practically completed as far north as Twelfth street, the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Michigan Central, the