THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108⅝ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 114.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 97¾; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 111¼; 4½s, 112½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90¼ buying, 91¼ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 4½@9s 8d for average California.

In the San Francisco mining stock market yesterday morning there was quite a concession in some descriptions, especially Union Consolidated, on which an assessment is expected. This stock opened weak at the early informal call, and there were 10 and 20 share pieces sold at $17 50 to $18. On the regular call the sales were larger at $18 and upwards, closing at $18 87½. It is two months since this stock was down to $18, and in the meantime, it has been up as high as $30. Mexican fell to $9 12½, the lowest in six weeks, but closed at $10 25. All the north-end Comstocks were off yesterday morning. On the other hand, Belcher and Crown Point were active at an advance. It looks as though politics was going to have something to do with stocks this fall.

Colonel Fair, Sharon's opponent for the Senatorship, arrived at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

The fair at Stockton opened yesterday under very favorable prospects.

Captain D. P. Mallogh, a guard at the State Prison at San Quentin, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

William Reegan was instantly killed by a falling tree, near Seattle, W. T., Friday.

The Governor of Illinois has ordered the election of four additional Judges for the Cook County Superior Court.

Ex-Congressman Albright died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., yesterday.

Willie Mayar was shockingly mangled by a thrashing machine at Sharontown, Mich., Saturday, and died soon after.

In the Second Pennsylvania District the Democrats have nominated Daniel Dougherty for Congress; in the Third, Samuel G. Randall; in the Fourth, George Bull; in the Fifth, John R. Falwell.

John McAndler has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Massachusetts District.

An immense Republican mass meeting was held at Warren, Ohio, yesterday, at which Conkling, Grant, Logan and Simon Cameron were present.

Coal has been discovered near Touchet river in Washington Territory.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga yesterday.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that there is to be no county elections in this State this fall.

The remains of Theodore Glancey, assassinated at Santa Barbara, will be conveyed to Calistoga, where they will be interred Sunday.

The *Examiner* newspaper, of San Francisco, has changed hands, and will be issued as a morning daily on and after Monday.

Robert St. Clair was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Winnemucca, Nev., yesterday.

The Democrats of the First Pennsylvania District have nominated George A. Snowden for Congress.

Waite, the absconding bank President recently captured at Omaha, was arraigned at Bellows Falls, Vt., last evening, on eight indictments.

The distemper among the horses at Boston has spread to New York.

Fire near Dublin, Alameda county.

The remains of Nina Varian, the deceased actress, will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

The Republicans of Yuba county have nominated W. H. Parks of Marysville and J. P. Brown of Comptonville for the Assembly.

Robert Klotz has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

Senator Blaine addressed an immense audience at Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday upon political questions.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The sudden obstinacy of the Porte, and its determined refusal to cede Dulcigno, must force the Powers to decide how far they will go with the policy of coercion. A point has now been reached in the Eastern question from which it is difficult to retreat at all, and impossible to retreat without producing disastrous results. The Porte is making its last fight, not alone for the preservation of empire, but for the maintenance of its ascendancy as the spiritual head of Islam. Its claims in that connection have been for some time reluctantly admitted by many Mohammedan states and peoples, and should the Sultan fail to sustain himself against the European coalition his prestige will be shattered, and his title to the Caliphate will be repudiated. The Porte has long perceived this danger, and has ever since the close of its war with Russia been seeking to influence the followers of Islam in all parts of the world. Its agents have been actively employed in India and Arabia as well as throughout the Ottoman Empire, and strenuous efforts have been made to excite a holy war. Hitherto the responses made to these appeals have been slow and hesitating. The Mohammedan races have been watching the struggle between Turkey and Europe, and they have waited to see if the former would be able to sustain its pretensions. The efforts of the Sultan's worst advisers have, however, been so far effective as to inflame the fanaticism of the Moslems, wherever the population is of mixed faiths, and the result is that the Christians throughout the Ottoman provinces are exposed not only to persecution, but to a pressing danger of massacre. This is notably the case in Asia Minor, where for many years the Turks and Armenians lived peaceably and pleasantly together, but where the latter are now being cruelly abused and maltreated. And this is a main reason why any indication of infirmity of purpose on the part of the Powers at the present juncture would produce disastrous results. For a retreat on their part would certainly be construed as a triumph for Islam, and would almost certainly be the signal for outbreaks and massacres of Christians everywhere. There is no doubt that Russia has repeatedly availed herself of Moslem fanaticism to foment just such uprisings, and that she was actively engaged in the preparation of the Bulgarian massacres which afforded the excuse she wanted for the last war upon Turkey. But the Powers have much to lose and nothing to gain by vacillation now. If they strike hard and quickly the power of the Porte will be shattered, and the Christians of Turkey will be reprieved. If they refrain from striking it is probable that the ill effects of their hesitation will before long compel armed intervention, but in that case the Christians will have been uselessly sacrificed. It is clear that the Porte must be dealt with firmly. The Sultan cannot be trusted in anything. He is the mere creature of bad advisers, who seek only to perpetuate conditions which facilitate the plunder of the empire. England above all cannot afford to renounce her assumed protectorate of Asia Minor. Already she has laid up against herself a heavy burden of obligations neglected in that quarter. The present intervention is her policy, moreover, and she is bound to carry it to the end. There is no longer any middle course. The Sultan must be humbled, and if necessary crushed. He is apparently trying to draw down upon himself a second Navarino, and he should not be balked. The Powers have put their hands to the plow, and they cannot turn back. It is not possible to avoid subsequent complications, but at present the Treaty of Berlin must be vindicated, and if the Sultan chooses war rather than submission he should have it, short, sharp and decisive.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DEMOCRACY TODAY?

It may be seriously questioned whether any Democrat at the present time is capable of defining the political faith of his party. It is no longer possible to refer inquirers to the national platform of principles, for while those principles are themselves changed from year to year, it is notorious that they do not represent the position of any considerable body of the organization, and that they are flatly opposed in many parts of the country. Nor is it possible to allege that the national platform represents the central policy of the party, for it is plain that the Democratic leaders are not guided by it at all, and it has recently been made manifest that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency thinks it entirely unimportant to maintain even a show of consistency with it. The Cincinnati Convention declared that it pledged the party to "honest "money," and "the strict maintenance of "the public faith, State and national," together with "a tariff for revenue only." But the Democrats have seized every opportunity to fuse with the advocates of fiat money and repudiation of the national engagements, and this tendency has been emphasized by the general Democratic ratification of the Greenback victory in Maine. When General Hancock heard that a Greenbacker had been elected Governor of Maine, he sent him a dispatch saying, "Accept my congratulations on the glori-"ious results of your campaign. It will "inspire *our* friends with confidence and "strengthen them in the preliminary bat-"tles which remain to be fought else-"where, and which need all of *our* forces." What did General Hancock mean by this? In it he identifies the Greenback with the Democratic interests in the most direct manner; yet if the Democratic professions were honest there could be no sympathy between them and the Greenbackers. There is no evading this consideration. The course of General Hancock and his party proves that neither he nor they are honest and sincere. It proves that the Cincinnati declarations have no significance; that the Democracy never had any intention of keeping its pledge in regard to honest money; that that pledge was given for no higher purpose than to cajole the credulous; and that for the sake of securing the offices the party is to-day ready to ally itself with repudiators and currency quacks of all kinds, utterly reckless of principle or honor or self-respect or the interests of the country. The one leading characteristic of the Democratic campaign, in fact, is its shameless and audacious dishonesty, and we are compelled to add that General Hancock has shown himself a very pliant and subservient abettor of this abandonment of principle. His own letter of acceptance was a phenomenal example of claptrap and cant. His pretense of veneration for the freedom of the ballot was little short of an outrage. Perhaps it is not surprising that a candidate who, relying almost wholly upon the suppression of free institutions for his success, thus professes a special regard for the very doctrines he is engaged in repudiating, should display the same intellectual crookedness in the financial issue; but it is certainly a fresh reason for refusing to put faith in him or his party.

Whoever will take the pains to examine and compare Democratic utterances in different parts of the country, will, however, quickly reach the conclusion that the party has no longer any cardinal principles which it dare avow, and that it is animated by but one universal and harmonious desire, namely, the love of spoils. Never before has the assumption of virtue and consistency been so boldly discarded by a political organization as by the Democracy in this campaign. It dares not and does not advocate any one of the principles which it has put in its national platform. It is false to its professions on the currency. It is false to its professions on the freedom of the ballot. It is false to its professions on the tariff. It is false to its professions on the strict maintenance of the public faith. But it goes about with its soul in its hand, offering it to every comer, and when it cannot make a bargain it will even debase itself by embracing those who spurn its alliance. In Maine it secured no concession from the Greenbackers, but it abjectly abandoned all its own principles, and went and brought up the rear of their fight, for the mean satisfaction of claiming as a Democratic victory what had nothing Democratic about it. From Hancock down to the last little cross-roads politician this demoralization is manifest. They are all ready to trade away their professed convictions, to adopt the opposite views to those they have called their own, to grovel in the mire of tergiversation, for the sake of the offices. They have struck hands with the Southern Brigadiers, and have guaranteed to hand over the colored voters to the latter, and to stand by and see Liberty outraged all through the South, in order that their miserable greed of place may be gratified. They have ceased to have any belief of their own, and they are no longer able to define their position. A Democrat to-day is simply a man who opposes the Republicans, and that is all there is of him. He is not identified with any well-settled doctrine, for his party has surrendered or flung overboard all its principles, one after the other. He is a mere office-seeker, yearning for a "change" in the federal patronage. It is impossible to treat such a party with the respect that sincerity and earnestness of belief are entitled to. It is only possible to hold up its flagrant and unblushing dishonesty to public scorn, and to ask sober-minded men if they think such an organization can be trusted to govern the country, and to determine the important issues which are awaiting settlement.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS AND THE TARIFF.

We are glad that the Irish-Americans of New York have made up their minds to vote the Republican ticket this fall, but sorry that they have based their determination upon the Protective policy of the Republican party. It is no doubt true that the friends of Free Trade have nothing to hope for from the Democracy, for this was demonstrated in the cowardly evasion of their traditional principles by that party at the last session of Congress. But the Irish-Americans of New York are grievously mistaken in supposing that the tariff is or ever has been in the interest of the working classes, or that it "protects" them in any way. The truth is that nothing but the saddest ignorance of their own interests could have sustained the lamentable fiction referred to. If the workingmen of America possessed the knowledge requisite to show them the real operation of the Protective system they would have united against it a generation ago. At present, however, it cannot be even said that we have a Protective system. The tariff was framed purely as a war measure. No economic principles entered into its composition. It was intended simply to raise the largest possible revenue, and so duties were clapped indiscriminately on to hundreds of articles without any thought or care for the consequences. The real Protectionists, who believe in the doctrine upon principle, are no more defenders of the tariff as it is than are Free Traders. All who have studied the question have long ago become convinced that a radical revision of it is demanded. Its present tendencies are mainly paralyzing and restrictive. It operates to control the field of American productive industry. It shuts our merchants and manufacturers out from foreign markets. It produces those alternations of glut and famine which demoralize our markets and which develope into panics and crashes. Its influence is almost wholly mischievous, and it acts as a constant drain upon the wages of the working-classes. For these reasons it would have been more satisfactory had the New York Irish-Americans based their attachment to the Republican party on some other ground.

THE ARKANSAS REPUDIATION.

It appears, at length, that the repudiation amendment to the Arkansas Constitution has been rejected by a small majority. It would be a mistake to suppose that this is a vindication of the honor of the State, however, for she has already repudiated more than half her obligations, and the only question was whether she should make a clean sweep. It is perhaps worth while to recall the circumstance that when it was generally believed that the amendment had been carried, and consequently that the disgrace of Arkansas was complete, General Hancock sent a message congratulating the Democratic managers upon their victory, and hailing it as augury of his success. This serves to show how much the Democratic professions of financial good faith really mean, and what their chief exponent thinks of them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHTS DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

General Grant Tells the People of Ohio Why He is a Republican.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Senator Blaine Addresses a Crowded Audience at Wheeling, W. Va.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Nominations for Congress in Several Localities.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The Situation in Ireland—The Country Drifting into Anarchy.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Immense Republican Mass Meeting—General Grant Presides—He Gives His Reasons for Being a Republican.

WARREN (O.), September 28th.—An immense Republican mass meeting was held here to-day. Great crowds came early from all directions, and heavily-loaded railroad trains and multitudes of vehicles from all the country roads arrived. The town was profusely decorated. The procession was very long, in which were delegations from the surrounding towns with many bands of music. Conkling arrived quietly last night, coming by way of Ashtabula. He declined a serenade, and was seen by but few. Generals Grant, Logan, Simon Cameron and others arrived this afternoon, and were given an enthusiastic reception at the depot. A wigwam estimated to hold 12,000 persons was especially built for the speaking, and several stands were erected for the overflow of the meeting.

A procession escorted the distinguished orators to the wigwam, which was speedily filled, and two overflow meetings organized outside.

GENERAL GRANT

Was introduced as President of the main meeting, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I hope we may be able to have quiet and order here. It is not important so far as anything that I will have to say to you is concerned, because I shall not be able to make many of you hear; but after me comes speakers whom I know you will all be glad to hear, and you can do so by keeping quiet and orderly. Not being accustomed to speaking publicly, I have drawn off a few words that I will say in advance of the gentleman who is to follow me.

Taking a roll of manuscript from his pocket the General read:

In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long public career and association with the leading statesmen of the country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detain you with many remarks of my own; but it may be proper for me to account to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting, for "the faith that is in me." I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot, and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposite party. He can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is the only one among thousands, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinion. There are fourteen States, and localities in some others, where Republicans have not this privilege. This is one reason why I am a Republican; but I am Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life, property, public credit, and the payment of the debts of the Government, State, county, or municipality, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does, it has broken its promise to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican, as between the existing parties, because it fosters protection of the field and the farm and of manufactures, and it encourages the general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discouraged all these when in absolute power. The Republican party is the party of progress and of liberality towards its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition, the ignorant to educate their children to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and in fact it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Everyone has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable of. Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe this can be truthfully said in the greater part of fourteen of the States of this Union to-day, which the Democratic party control absolutely? The Republican party is a party of principles, prevailing wherever it has a foothold. The Democratic party is united in but one thing, and that is in getting control of the Government in all its branches. It is for internal improvement at the expense of the Government in one section, and against this in another. It favors the repudiation of solemn obligations in one section and the honest payment of its debts in another (where public opinion will not tolerate any other view). It favors fiat money in one place and good money in another. Finally, it favors the pooling of all issues not favored by the Republicans, to the end that it may secure the one principle upon which the party is a most harmonious unit, namely, gaining control of the Government in all its branches. I have been in some part of every State lately in rebellion within the last year. I was most hospitably received at every place I stopped. My receptions were not by the Union class alone, but by all classes, without distinction. I had a free talk with many who were against us in the war, and who have been against the Republican party ever since. They were in all instances reasonable men, judged by what they said. I believed then, and believe now, that they sincerely want to break up this "solid South" political condition. They see that it is to their pecuniary interest as well as to their happiness that there should be harmony between all sections. They want to break away from the slavery which binds them to a party name. They want a prefext that enough of them can stand upon to make it respectable. Once started, the "solid South" will go as Kukluxism did before, and is so admirably told by Judge Tourges in his "Fool's Errand." When the break comes, those who start it will be surprised to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, and have only been waiting to see some one else take the lead. This desirable solution can only be obtained by the defeat, and continued defeat, of the Democratic party as now constituted.

General Grant was followed by Senators Conkling and Logan, after which General Grant, Senators Conkling and Logan, Simon Cameron, Morton of New York and General Beaver took a special train for Mentor, to pay a brief visit to General Garfield, and then proceed to Cleveland to-night.

Movements of Republican Notables.

CLEVELAND, September 28th.—Grant, Logan, Conkling, Morton and others, having spent an hour in social talk at Garfield's home, arrived by special train to night. Conkling will speak here.

The Campaign in West Virginia—Senator Blaine at Wheeling.

WHEELING, September 28th.—Senator Blaine spoke here this afternoon to nearly 10,000 people. He said the anomalous feature of this campaign was that it was the first one in which a dominant party supremacy had ever been seriously contested while there was abundant prosperity all over the land. The people of the United States know enough to stand still when they stand well. There was no danger to Republicans when wheat brought a good price and labor was plenty. The "solid South" alone gave the Democrats any hope. If you elected General Hancock you will inevitably within the space of twelve months—I am not sure that it would not be within ninety days—hand over to the Democratic party, led by Southern men, the control of the Supreme Court of the United States absolutely. Five of those Judges are to-day beyond 70, or in that neighborhood. They may accept retirement at full pay. If they are reluctant to do so, a Democratic President, backed by a Democratic Senate and House, will swamp that Court by superior numbers. Blaine denounced the interference of English clubs and associations in our affairs, by sending free trade tracts over here for circulation, saying that he thought President Hayes would be justified in instructing Secretary Evarts to protest against such a flagrant breach of international courtesy. Referring to Maine, he said that if she hadn't set the country a good example she had given them a terrible warning. He ascribed the result there to a liberal use of money in corrupt ways by the Fusionists. He warned his hearers to be on their guard for the same conduct of the campaign here, and closed with a warm eulogy on General Garfield and an eloquent review of the past achievements of the Republican party.

To-night a monster torchlight demonstration is taking place, the residences of nearly all the Republican citizens being beautifully illuminated and decorated, and some 2,000 uniformed men bearing torches were in the lines.

New York Democratic State Convention.

SARATOGA, September 28th.—The Democratic State Convention organized this morning.

John Kelly was received with great applause, and made a speech congratulating the party upon the union existing, saying such a union guaranteed to Hancock and English 30,000 majority.

The contesting delegation from Kings county was not recognized, and retired from the hall.

The following is the substance of the platform:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, reaffirm the declaration of principles of the State Convention of 1879, and ratify the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York hereby pledge the 35 electoral votes of the State to Winfield S. Hancock for President and to William H. English for Vice-President of the United States, and we hereby express our confidence that the next Federal Administration will be organized by constitutional methods; that the right of self-government in the State will be respected, and that industry will be relieved from the weight of unequal taxation; that American commerce will be carried forward under the American flag, and that the union of these States will once more find its perfect and sure defense in the affections of all the people.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York congratulate their brethern in the other States upon the good prospect which now exists of success throughout the whole country, and we think ourselves justified in claiming that the result in part is due to the manner in which we have maintained and applied Democratic principles and methods to the administration in our State.

A resolution eulogistic of the late Judge Church completes the platform.

After several speeches were made the platform was adopted, and the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, September 28th.—Charles A. Rapollo, having received a majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, his nomination was made unanimous. The Convention adjourned.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th.—The following nominations for Congress have been made by the Democrats: Second District, Daniel Dougherty; Third District, Samuel G. Randall; Fourth District, George Bull; Fifth District, John K. Falwell.

BOSTON, September 28th.—The Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated John McAndler for Congress.

ELIZABETH (N. J.), September 28th.—The Republicans of the Third District have nominated Chellian Robbins for Congress.

MAUCH CHUNK (Pa.), September 28th.—The Democrats of the Eleventh District have renominated Robert Klotz for Congress.

DETROIT, September 28th.—The Republicans of the First District renominated John S. Newberry for Congress, but as he declined on account of business, Henry W. Ford was nominated.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th.—In the First District, George A. Snowden has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress.

CHESTER (Mass.), September 28th.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District have nominated Albert C. Woodworth.

JERSEY CITY (N. J.), September 28th.—The Democrats of the Seventh District have nominated A. A. Hardenburgh for Congress.

RICHMOND (Va.), September 28th.—The Republicans of the Third District have nominated H. L. Pelouse, vice C. P. Ramodel, declined.

Pan-Presbyterian Council.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th.—In the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day, Dr. Nelson of New Hebrides pleaded for shortening the creed, leaving subsidiary things of belief to individual conscience. His Presbytery has adopted the London Mission creed, and there was no difficulty found in admitting candidates to his church on that confession, which could be written on one short page.

Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, condemned the growing disposition of churches to furnish entertainments, concerts, fairs, comic lectures and then oyster suppers, thus turning the house of God into a place of hilarious amusement.

Presbyterian Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th.—This morning the Presbyterian ladies held a meeting in behalf of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Reports were read from the Established Church of Scotland, the Welsh Colonistic Methodist Church, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Association for the Christian Education of Jewish Females, and from the Free Church of Scotland.

The Nevada Senatorship.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—The *Press* says of Fair's recent letter: Colonel Fair is a member of the bonanza firm, is a very rich man and probably an able one; but the country will be much better pleased if somebody else were sent to the Senate from Nevada. Now that Cleopatra's needle is in this country, and that a very large-sized eye can be punched in it, a great objection to the presence of rich men any where has been removed. But as Mark Twain once said of certain other occurrences in Nevada, this thing of that State being represented in the United States Senate by a silver brick is getting monotonous.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Syndicate.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The Frankfort bankers, it would appear, are included in the Canadian Pacific Railroad syndicate, but to what extent they are committed the public must wait and see, as Sir John McDonald, who has just returned, will condescend to furnish no particulars. The fact, nevertheless, is significant, inasmuch as the investment of German money in the enterprise naturally, if not necessarily, implies German immigration also.

A Swindler in Custody.

OMAHA, September 28th.—Franklyn Beiron was arrested here last evening as a fugitive from justice. He was formerly a resident of Nebraska, and for a while represented the B. and M. Railroad Company as land agent, until they dismissed him for crookedness. Since then he has been operating on his own account, and selling bogus land certificates to parties in Michigan and elsewhere. His victims were principally Scandinavians. It is said that he has grown rich in this way, and has considerable property at Burlington, Ia., his home. He is wanted in Michigan by parties whom he had swindled in this way. He was arrested in Des Moines the other day, but managed to escape to Nebraska.

Named as Coadjutor.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—A special dispatch to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Pope has named Dr. Michael Carrigan, now Bishop of Newark, N. J., to be coadjutor of the Archbishop of New York, with the right of succession, and with the title of Archbishop *in partibus infidelium*.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, September 28th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 2d: Mrs. Craig, Los Angeles; Mrs. C. B. McDowell, Lyons, Ia.; E. Pierce, Mrs. C. T. Fay, Miss Fay, Chas. S. Fay, Mrs. Martin Bulger and daughter, San Francisco; Miss Colt, Milwaukee; N. G. Harwood, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Carrie McClay, Miss Dollie Adams, Miss Josie Goodwin, Miss May Dean, Miss Hazelstone, New York; Geo. Mooar, W. H. Chickering and son, Oakland; Mr. Deboom and wife, Belgium; Geo. Hawley, San Francisco; Mrs. E. A. Hawley and two children, Miss Lewis, Miss Lizzie Lewis, Portland, Or.; C. E. Tilton, Miss Genevieve Eastman, Miss Myra Tilton, J. Olize, Louis Reynaud, Mazatlan; A. Duncan, A. B. Duncan, Wm. Cunard, E. Cunard, C. G. Franchlyn, Mr. Balfour, London.

Forty-two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 5th.

Dastardly Insult—A Rebel Flag Floated from a Hancock and English Pole.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The Confederates to-day have been exulting over an insult to the Government such as they were never able to accomplish by force during the days of armed treason. A rebel battle-flag, with its stars and bars, was run up and floated for hours from a Hancock and English pole in Georgetown, within sight of the Capitol. An effort was made first to fly it in the congenial air of Virginia on Arlington Hights, opposite Washington, but the garrison of Fort Whipple learned of the intention, and told the enthusiastic Democrats in plain terms that the best way to avoid trouble was not to give the rag to the breeze in their vicinity. After some parley, therefore, they decided not to try, but to bring it over to the Maryland side, and it was run up without opposition and seen by hundreds of people.

Confession of a Murderess.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Manitowac, Wisconsin, special says: Anna Stroker, who has been on trial for the murder of her employer, Miss Nancy Heywood, to-day was visited by her mother, who, holding up the Catholic cross and adjuring her to tell the truth, got from her a confession of the murder, which confession she subsequently made in Court. She said Nancy scolded her, and called her crazy one Sunday, which so exasperated her that she pushed her down on the floor, and picking up an ax struck her on the neck and head, and finding her lifeless dragged her out into the yard and concealed the body. The girl is only seventeen years old, and can neither read nor write. She has hitherto shown no signs of guilt.

The Census in South Carolina and Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, September 28th.—While public attention has been turned almost exclusively to the miraculous census in South Carolina, it seems that General Walker has heard something startling from Mississippi, and to-day he dispatched Special Agent Stannat to that State to make an investigation. That this is a matter of importance is attested by the fact that General Walker has sent one of the chief men in the Bureau, the head of a division, who could not be spared without great inconvenience and detriment to the work in the office here. Great secrecy is maintained in regard to the matter.

General Walker still refuses to make known any of the results of his investigation in South Carolina, preferring to refer the matter to Secretary Schurz, and allow him to take the responsibility of the publication. It is not known whether this is in accordance with the order of Secretary Schurz or General Walker's preferences.

Additional Judges to be Elected.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—Governor Cullom has ordered the election of four additional Judges for the Cook County Superior Court, in accordance with the provision of the State Constitution giving one Judge to each 50,000 persons. This addition to the judiciary is rendered necessary by the large increase of population given to Cook county and Chicago by the last census.

A $100,000 Fire.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Fort Dodge, Iowa, special says: A destructive fire occurred here last night. The dry goods store of Hall & Julius, the boot and shoe store of Crosby & Co., the hardware store of Prussias and the First National Bank were burned, besides smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $55,000.

Secretary Schurz Going to Work.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Secretary Schurz leaves here on Thursday for Cleveland to strengthen the Republican cause in Ohio. He will speak in German at five places in that State before the October election, making the first speech at Cleveland on Friday next, and going thence to Cincinnati.

Pacific Coast Republicans.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—Emery A. Storrs, returning from the Pacific coast, speaks cheerfully and hopefully of the prospects for the Republicans there. There is no disaffection among the Republicans, according to his observations, and those who ought to know are confident of carrying not only California but every Pacific coast State.

Patents Issued to Californians.

WASHINGTON, September 28th.—Among the patents issued yesterday were the following to Californians: Philander Clark, Milpitas, coin counter and changer; Robert F. Halleck, Vallecitos, blasting apparatus; Silas Harrison, San Francisco, harrow; Phillip Hinkle, San Francisco, safety attachment for elevator cages; George W. Home, San Francisco, fare box.

Six Men Supposed to be Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28th.—On Monday night the steamer Josephine, towing two barges, was struck by a violent storm on Lake Pontchartrain, and was compelled to abandon the barges, leaving three men on each, all of whom are supposed to be lost.

Registration in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—This was the first day of registration in Brooklyn. The number registered was 43,231. In 1876 the whole number registered on the first day was 25,543, and in 1879 the number was 25,156.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—Silver bars, 114; money, 2@3; Governments weak; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 97⅞; Quicksilver, offered, 14½; Pacific Mail, 39⅛; Mariposa, ⅝; Wells-Fargo, 110½; New York Central, 129¼; Erie, 37⅞; Panama, offered, 195; Union Pacific, 82½; bonds, 112; Central Pacific, 77; bonds, 111¾; Sutro Tunnel, 1½.

Shocking Accident.

DETROIT, September 28th.—Willie Mayar, a young man, while trying to climb over a thrashing machine working in Sharontown Saturday, fell into the cylinder and was horribly torn and mangled. Physicians could only ease his pain, and he died six hours later.

Visit of Conference.

CLEVELAND, September 28th.—The National Committee to organize a permanent Republican Club, in session here, goes to Mentor this afternoon to confer with General Garfield.

Disteu per Spreading.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—The distemper among the horses reported as existing in Boston has made its appearance in this city, and seems to be influenza, which was the incipient stage of the epizootic of 1873.

Arraigned to Plead.

BELLOWS FALLS (Vt.), September 28th.—S. M. Waite was arraigned on eight indictments this evening and pleaded not guilty to each. He is charged with larceny, forgery and negotiating forged notes.

To Change Hands.

CHICAGO, September 28th.—The Jockey Club, having had a rather disastrous season, will change hands next year, some new blood coming in. The particulars are not known.

Shot and Killed.

HOT SPRINGS, September 28th.—Levining Shang, a boot-black, a disreputable darkey, to-day shot and killed a respectable colored man named John Summers. There is some talk of lynching and much excitement.

The Bodies Recovered from the Hudson River Tunnel.

JERSEY CITY, September 28th.—The bodies recovered from the caisson were buried to-day in the Catholic Cemetery. More bodies will be taken out in two or three days.

Theaters as Man Traps.

NEW YORK, September 28th.—The Chief of the Fire Department is inspecting the theaters, and says that several which he visited are simply man-traps and devoid of the necessary means of exit in the event of a panic.

Louisiana Greenbackers.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28th.—The Greenback Executive Committee of this State has resolved to put an Electoral ticket in the field.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

MAUCH CHUNK (Pa.), September 28th.—Ex-Congressman Albright died this morning.

The Jeannette Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK, September 29th—A. M.—The *Herald's* London correspondent says: Sir George Nares and Mr. Markham, with both of whom I had further conversation today on the subject of the Jeannette expedition, express the opinion that if news is not received from Captain De Long by the end of October, it would be the duty of the Government to send out a search expedition in the spring. Neither of these gentlemen, however, entertain any anxiety in regard to the safety of the expedition, but in so hazardous an enterprise too many precautions cannot be taken, and too much foresight cannot be exercised.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Ireland—The Country Drifting into Anarchy.

DUBLIN, September 28th.—The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited a feeling of alarm little short of a panic among all respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of a common and imminent danger. It is said on all sides with equal despondency and bitterness that there is no longer any security for life and property, and nobody can feel safe who ventures to assert his rights or discharge the duties connected with possession, occupation or management of land if his acts conflict with the interests or prejudices of those with whom he has to deal. The country is drifting into anarchy.

LONDON, September 28th.—A letter from Dublin says: The arm of authority seems paralyzed and the executive is utterly helpless. Although at present the panic is felt most keenly by land-owners, it is shared by employers of labor, who see the growth of a refractory spirit among the subordinate class. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is in the very center of the land agitation. It is the result of the communistic conspiracy of the worst type. It is idle to pretend that the murder was not agrarian. It is in vain that land agitators now repudiate all responsibility for the crime. Let them unteach, if they can, the lessons that for eighteen months they have been impressing upon ignorant and excitable people. Let them restore, if they can, the moral sense they have depraved and the conscience they have deadened. Let them endeavor to revive the principles of honesty and the instinct of humanity which they have helped to stifle by appeals to the base passions of cupidity and revenge. The country will now hold the agitators accountable for the atrocities which have been the natural result of the inflammatory language which they have delivered and the pernicious doctrines they have taught.

LONDON, September 28th.—Parnell left New Ross for Dublin, to hold a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League, at which a scheme for obtaining more detailed information with regard to the management of estates will be discussed. Parnell does not fear any prosecution against speakers of the Land League, as they doubtless would be abortive. Illegal drilling continues at Armagh.

LONDON, September 28th.—It is stated that in view of affairs in Ireland and in the East, influential supporters of the Government are urging the convocation of Parliament in November.

Eleven Men Killed and Eleven Wounded.

BERLIN, September 28th.—By an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Herme, Essen district, to-day, eleven workmen were killed and the same number seriously wounded.

Double Resignation.

ROME, September 28th.—General Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

At a Standstill.

GRAVOSA, September 28th.—Everything is at a standstill, pending instructions from the Powers, which cannot arrive for two days. The weather is still favorable for coast operations. The British Consul has returned to Cettinge.

THE SANTA BARBARA TRAGEDY.

On Saturday last Theodore Glancey, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, was fatally shot by Clarence Gray, Republican candidate for District Attorney of Santa Barbara county. The quarrel which culminated in the tragedy grew out of an attack which the *Press* made upon the character of Gray who, it declared, had a reputation which made him wholly unfit for the nomination. The *Press* characterized him as a hoodlum and law-breaker, and the cowardly and cold-blooded manner in which he attacked his victim is of itself sufficient evidence to substantiate the truthfulness of the *Press*. Mr. Glancey was a man of enthusiastic Republican principles, and a journalist of perfect candor and integrity. He opposed the nomination of Gray as a duty, and because he believed such a course to be to the best interests of the party. That his bravery, in defending what he thought was right, extended to rashness, is plainly evidenced by his neglect to prepare for the assault which he might well have expected after having been forewarned by such a ruffian as Gray, by his past acts, had proven himself to be. But whatever might have been the grounds for the charges against his reputation, Gray was certainly not justified in rectifying the wrong in the manner he did, and however he may fare at the hands of the law, he will be looked upon by the world as a cold-blooded murderer, and his escape from the gallows will be regarded as a mockery of justice, law and society.—[Woodland Republican, September 27th.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Gray, the Republican nominee for District Attorney of Santa Barbara county, assassinated Glancey, the editor of the *Press*, for denouncing him as a hoodlum and his nomination as one not fit to be made. And by that very act Gray justified the charge. The truth is that as the times go the fearless and independent press is about the only means of protection the public have left from disreputable partisans who are bent upon plunder. The Courts cannot take cognizance of the fact that bad men are put up by parties for office, the pulpit will not, and it remains for the press, and that alone, to call attention to their past acts, to hold the torch of light upon them, and to so arouse public opinion that the people may be protected in conscience, in character and in pocket. It has been proved, aside from the deed of murder itself, that Gray was a bad and dangerous citizen, unfit to hold any public position, and above all unqualified to be a public prosecutor. The Santa Barbara *Press* did simply its duty in the premises. It could not do less and retain its own self-respect. And for this its editor was murdered by this bad and worthless man. [Sacramento Bee.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS for habitual constipation.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, September 25—By Rev. Father McSweeney, W. H. Devine to Delia Power, both of this city.
Shasta, September 27—By James E. Isaacs, Justice of the