THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 5, 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 107 for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 108¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84; silver bars, 113.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 111¾; 4½s, 112¾.

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 4d@9s 6d for average California.

Mining stocks were quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning. Prices were about the same as on Saturday, though rather irregular.

The mystery in regard to the shooting of young Diamond at San Jose has been unraveled, the man arrested for the attack on Mr. Roring Sunday night confessing to both crimes.

The Presidential party left Vancouver yesterday morning for Walla Walla, W. T.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

A party of freighters are supposed to have been murdered by Ute Indians near Cline's ranch, Col.

The transfer of $10,000,000 in gold from the New York Assay Office to Washington has been ordered by the Treasury Department.

Since July 1st the foreign gold brought to this country amounts to about $35,000,000.

A slight sprinkle of rain fell at Napa and San Francisco yesterday.

The rate of taxation in Napa county has been fixed at $1 80.

Pleuro-pneumonia continues to spread among the swine in Lancashire, England.

The steamer Canopus, stranded on the English coast, has been floated.

Symptoms of discord are showing themselves in County Westmeath, Ireland.

The Irish Land League has extended its organization to Great Britain.

There is no abatement of the horse disease in New York city.

Chimbote, Peru, was captured by the Chilean force on the 10th ultimo.

The American schooner J. H. Roscoe, from San Francisco, was wrecked at La Libertad, Salvador, September 19th.

The fair at Chico opens to-day.

Robert St. Clair, who was to have been sentenced at Winnemucca, Nev., to-day, for murder, escaped from jail last evening.

The U. S. Government has been invited to send a representative to the International Sanitary Conference, to be held at London, in August, 1881.

Three women and a boy were drowned near Montreal yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Norwich, Conn., yesterday elected Republican officials by 1,100 majority.

During September over 12,000,000 bushels of grain was shipped from New York for Europe, employing 300 vessels.

Yellow fever caused the death of 73 persons in Havana during September.

Georgia elects State officers and a Legislature to-morrow.

The steamship City of Peking arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan.

By the overturning of a stage near Modesto, Father Tranor, of New York city, who had been visiting Yosemite, was killed.

The Santa Clara Valley Fair opened at San Jose yesterday.

South Norwalk, Conn., which gave 48 Democratic majority last year, yesterday elected Republican officers by 110 majority.

The Mechanics' Fair opens at Portland, Or., Thursday.

Arrangements are completed for building a bridge across the Willamette river at Portland.

A man named Fahey struck his brother at Richmond Hill, Ont., yesterday, and their father, seeing the blow, fell dead.

A. A. Raney, nominated by the Republicans of the Third Massachusetts District for Congress, has declined.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company expect to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad by January 1st.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CARNIVAL.

It appears that, on a rough estimate, the expenses of the Authors' Carnival in San Francisco, including private outlay, must have approached $120,000, while as a result, so far as the charitable factor is concerned, $24,000 remains to be distributed among the beneficiaries. Certainly it must be admitted that this is a very costly and circuitous method of raising a little money. The amusement factor, no doubt, occupies an important place in the calculation; and then there is the didactic factor, the value of which is somewhat difficult to appraise. A large number of people have found active employment for two weeks in work which has considerably entertained, and to some extent instructed, the public; and besides this, six charities have benefited, to the amount of $4,000 apiece. On the whole, therefore, it may be considered that the game has been worth the candle, and especially since it may fairly be assumed that these charities have gained more in this way than they could have done in any other. Let us suppose, for example, that this sum of $24,000 had been necessary to their support, and that it had been impossible to hold the Carnival. How long would it have been before they got it in direct contributions from wealthy people? Judging from the ordinary experience of such solicitations they would not have obtained it at all, and therefore it is not really a question whether they should have had a larger percentage of the expenditures in the present case, but whether they were to have anything at all. The success of these two carnivals has been so considerable that it might perhaps be worth while to consider whether some entertainment of the kind could not be established permanently. The annual celebration of Mardi Gras and the Carnival in Southern cities, like Memphis and New Orleans, suggests practical examples of what we mean. There is no reason why similar arrangements should not be made in San Francisco, and these annual festivals, or whatever they might be called, would not improbably prove both entertaining and useful as well as profitable to the city.

THE "EXAMINER."

The San Francisco *Examiner* has ceased to exist as an evening paper of solid and sober Bourbon proclivities, and has, in passing into new hands, reappeared as a morning journal, under Democratic management and auspices, but with a promise of news enterprise which it never knew in its chrysalis state. It has been a moot point whether a Democratic morning newspaper could live in San Francisco, and perhaps the negative of this proposition has been unconsciously based on the fact that no really enterprising or substantial concern of the kind has been launched there for many years. The assumption that Democrats never read is hardly admissible. The allegation that they do not read Democratic papers might be accepted for the most part without impeaching their sagacity in the least. But that they are unwilling to support a journal which while it offers them all the news of the day, furnishes them in addition with opinions congenial to their way of thinking, remains to be demonstrated, and the new *Examiner* sets out with an evident determination to solve the problem. Its first issue is decidedly promising, and as it is said to have plenty of money it may, with judicious management, go far towards settling this vexed question against the common theory.

A CONFESSION OF UNTRUSTWORTHINESS.

The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting upon General Hancock's letter regarding the Southern claims, observes: "Nobody "has thought it necessary to ask the Re- "publican candidate to give a pledge that "he will not countenance any projects to "open the Treasury to be plundered by "rebel claimants. He could be trusted "without a pledge, just as the Republican "party can be trusted without a pledge to "support and enforce the constitutional "amendments. Why are pledges required "from one party and one candidate and "not required from the other party and its "candidate? It is because the record of "the Republican party and its candidate "is an assurance that needs no strength- "ening, while the record of the Democratic "party is all against the course which the "people desire and intend to have kept. "In order to obtain a chance it has to prom- "ise not to overthrow what it has vainly "attempted to prevent." This is true. The very fact that General Hancock has been forced to give a pledge that he would if elected veto Southern claims is a confession of the untrustworthiness of himself and his party. If the record of that party had been such as to inspire confidence, neither Tilden nor Hancock would have been compelled to come forward at the eleventh hour and give these assurances. Nor is this all. General Hancock's pledge can bind nobody but himself. His party has given no pledge that it will not urge Southern claims, and on the other hand the country sees that it is controlled by the very elements which are known to be interested in bringing those claims forward. What did Toombs say at the beginning of this canvass? He declared that if Hancock was elected he would have to run the Government to suit the South, and that if he did not so run it they would run it themselves. That is plain talk enough, and there can be no question that Robert Toombs is a representative Southerner, or that he stands for the dominant element of his section. General Hancock is merely the fly on the wheel, in any consideration of the comparative influence of him and his party. He was nominated as a blind. His choice was a cold-blooded political trick. It was calculated that by putting a Union soldier at the head of the ticket a good many Northern people would be deluded into believing that the Democratic party had undergone a real reform and had abandoned all its disloyal tendencies. But there has been no change in the Democracy. Its record is the only guide to its character and programme, and this is so bad that its candidates, even when Union Generals, have to come forward and solemnly pledge themselves not to do the things which it is evident that the party is most disposed to do. And General Hancock's letter is after all a very unsatisfactory document. When a man is going to pledge himself in the face of the nation upon a certain issue, and when he is sincere in what he says, he ought to know whereof he is speaking. But General Hancock's honesty can only be predicated upon the condition of assuming his ignorance. For he treats the question of the Southern claims as if in truth it was a mere bugaboo, and he intimates that nobody has ever thought of advancing such claims. Now this is notoriously untrue, and if General Hancock did not know it to be untrue the fact shows that he failed to inform himself in so important a matter as any conscientious and earnest man would have done.

Indeed his assertion that nobody would be "so unnatural" as to bring forward claims of this kind, and his further declaration that to do so would be to "insult "the honor and intelligence of our people," show that he is curiously ignorant of public affairs. For as a matter of fact not less than sixteen Democratic United States Senators, and fifty-four Democratic Representatives, have already brought in bills to promote the payment of Southern claims. Seventy Congressmen of General Hancock's own party have thus, according to him "insulted the honor and intelligence of "our people." These are matters of record, and therefore there is no escape from them, and it is a surprising circumstance that the Democratic candidate should have presumed to talk so loosely and inaccurately about a matter on which, notwithstanding his ignorance, he was willing to pledge himself so emphatically. His indifference to the facts of the case, his cool ignoring of the presentation of Southern claims amounting already to fifteen hundred millions of dollars, justifies the strongest suspicion as to the worth of his assurance, moreover. Thus his personal pledge is impeached, and even if it was not open to doubt the fact would remain that he cannot bind his party. The Democracy has made no promises, but what it will do may be gathered from what it has done. It has taken upon itself to advance the Southern claims. The syndicate of Washington claim agents which has them in hand is composed entirely of Democrats. And behind them come the Southern Congressmen, everyone of whom is already committed to these measures. It was Manning of Mississippi who introduced House Bill 3843, to reorganize the Supreme Court by appointing twelve new Judges. That bill contains the machinery through which the payment of all the Southern claims may be accomplished, and it is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. In the face of such facts General Hancock's disclaimer appears utterly inadequate to restore confidence, and it ought to be so regarded. The Democracy is obliged to apologize, and explain, and give pledges, at every step, and all these assurances are invalidated by the fact that they are obviously made for the purpose of the moment, and are in conflict with the record of the party. Wise men will refuse to have anything to do with a party whose character needs so much patching, and whose record is so opposed to all its present professions. They will prefer to be safe, and they will perceive that safety can only be had by supporting the Republican party, which requires no campaign pledges to give assurance of its faithfulness to the best interests of the nation.

THE QUESTION OF A CHANGE.

The Democrats say that a "change" is needed. Why? And what kind of a change? When a people are doing well, and in a fair way to do better, no change is likely to occur to them which will not have the effect of making things worse. At the present time there is less justification for a change than there has been for many years, and even if it was desirable the Democratic party is incapable of introducing it. To-day the country is steadily recovering from depression. Its finances are at last on a measurably sound basis. It rejoices in the possession of a currency which is at par with gold everywhere. The working classes are no longer cheated and impoverished by a depreciated money. Prices have been brought down to the bedrock. Wild speculation has ceased. Values are settled. The securities of the Government bring a premium in the money markets of the world. The public credit was never so high. The process of paying off the debt is being carried on rapidly and successfully. Production and industry and commerce are flourishing. What then is a change needed for, and why, and of what nature? And above all, what kind of change is the Democratic party capable of producing? We can only judge by its record, and we know very well where it has always been found. Every man who fought against the Union was a Democrat. Every man who tried to prevent resumption was a Democrat. Every man who resisted the maintenance of the public faith was a Democrat. Every man who approved the solidification of the South by force and fraud was a Democrat. Every man who sought to repeal the federal election laws was a Democrat. Every man who denounced the constitutional amendments was a Democrat. Every man who advocated the State Rights doctrine was a Democrat. In short every measure prejudicial to the interests of the country, whether political or financial, has found its support among the Democrats. At this moment the Democracy is seeking and making alliances with the Greenbackers, who aim at putting an end to specie payments, flooding the country with fiat paper money, swindling the public creditors, and involving the nation in bankruptcy, infamy and incalculable loss and mischief. This the Democrats do in the very teeth of their national platform, which commits them to "honest money" and "a strict maintenance of the public "faith, State and national." Does any sane man imagine that a change inaugurated by such a party would be a beneficial one? The Democrats again are responsible for the danger of the Southern claims. Their friends, allies and clients have designs upon the national Treasury of the most unexampled kind, and they are under the thumb of the South. What is it they offer the country in exchange for its present prosperity? Mexicanization at the South; the adoption of fraud as a permanent feature in American politics, and the nullification of the constitutional amendments. In finance, they offer us fiat money, repudiation, and the payment of rebel claims. They also evince a passionate desire to fill all the federal offices, and this is the one "change" upon which they are entirely agreed. They have in truth no case. No man can coolly analyze their propositions in the light of their record without perceiving that they are incapable of giving the country any change but a change for the worse. "Let "well enough alone" is a wise axiom, but people would indeed have to be badly in want of a change if they deliberately exchanged prosperity for adversity, honor for dishonor, order for anarchy, a free ballot and a fair count for Southern ballot-box stuffing and bulldozing.

THE SAN JOSE MYSTERY.

The other night a young man was walking in San Jose with two ladies, when he was attacked and suddenly shot by an unknown man who made his escape. As the young man had no enemies, the affair puzzled everybody. Later, a letter was picked up, stating that the writer had shot the wrong man; that he was looking for a person who had been the means of sending him to the penitentiary; and that he regretted his blunder. Still later another citizen was attacked by a man who first demanded his money, and then shot at him without waiting for a reply. A scuffle ensued, and the robber broke away, but was finally captured. It is thought that he is the man who shot young Diamond, and it seems by no means improbable. All the actions of the man in custody, however, point to his insanity, and we are inclined to think that this, and not any deep-laid plot or revenge, will be found to account for the alarming events which have so disturbed San Jose.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

By the steamship City of Peking, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, we have later dates from China and Japan.

CHINA.

From the *China Mail* we glean the following:

Our Pekin correspondent writes that it will not be long before Chung How is restored to his former honors. There can be no doubt that this shows that China will now amicably settle her difficulty with Russia, and there will be no war.

The whole tenor of our latest advices from Pekin is peacelike. Not only has Chung How been released, but an Imperial letter has been sent to the Czar in favor of a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. A great many conflicting rumors, however, are afloat, and it is hard to know what to make of them or how far the arguments publicists base on them are justifiable. It is said, for instance, by one Shanghai newspaper, that affairs at Pekin look very dark, and we may "soon expect to hear of something startling."

A decree has been issued calling on the various Yamens concerned to decide on a suitable punishment for the Ministers who have of late delayed the transaction of business. The above decree is somewhat analogous to the first decree against Chung How. It is rumored that Tso has arrived at Pekin, or is expected there immediately, and that this move is due to his influence. It is suggested that this remarkable decree is probably aimed more especially against Prince Kung than any of the others.

James B. Angell, the United States Minister, took charge of the Legation at Pekin from G. F. Seward August 16th.

JAPAN.

The question of raising a foreign loan for the purpose principally of withdrawing from circulation a large portion of the paper currency is, we believe, decided in the affirmative.

Reports from the provinces respecting the incoming rice crop continue favorable.

A telegram was received from Kobe reporting a violent storm at that port.

An explosion took place in the Osaka arsenal on the 31st of August. Upwards of thirty workmen are reported as killed.

ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.

Maine having ended the State elections in September, the contests to be held in October become of interest. They will be four in number, as follows:

Georgia will elect on Wednesday, October 6th, State officers and a Legislature, which will chose a United States Senator. It should be noted that Georgia will not elect its representatives in Congress at this State election, but will choose them on Tuesday, November 2d.

Indiana will elect on Tuesday, October 12th, State officers, representatives in Congress and a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator.

Ohio will elect on Tuesday, October 12th, minor State officers, representatives in Congress and a Legislature, which, in the case of the election of General Garfield as President, will choose a United States Senator.

West Virginia will elect on Tuesday, October 12th, State officers and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator. The people will also vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State—one relating to Courts and the other to the right of trial by jury in certain cases. As in Georgia, the representatives in Congress in West Virginia will be elected on Tuesday, November 2d.

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

ITEMS OF POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Outlook in Regard to the Coming Elections in Indiana and Ohio.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Trouble Between Freighters and Indians in Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Further Concerning the Land Agitation in Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Political Matters.

THE LITTLE GAME IN OHIO BLOCKED.

CHICAGO, October 4th.—Specials from Columbus, O., indicate that the desperate still-hunt which the Democrats have been conducting in Ohio has been earthed by the Republicans, both as to its effects and its methods. It was a brilliant idea of Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, and one which came near succeeding to capture Ohio, by the liberal use of money and other means known to him, and to end the campaign then and there. There had not been a doubt in the minds of Ohio Republicans that that State would give a stalwart Republican majority in October, but when the quick and effectual work of thousands of Democrats was put in where the most skillful political schemers of the Democratic party directed that it should be put, the phases of the political sky began to change rapidly, and but for the note of warning sounded by some equally shrewd Republicans, the State of Ohio would have stood a fair show of coming in in October with a Democratic majority. Republican orators of great ability are conducting the campaign with an activity never surpassed in the history of the State. The Democrats have not given up their plan yet, but yesterday Mr. Barnum, who, as he said, came to Ohio simply to attend to private business, met John G. Thompson and all the other more prominent Democrats in the State, especially from the districts which are classed as doubtful, and it is said made arrangements by which it was hoped to carry all the doubtful districts by such large majorities that the Republican vote in the others will be overcome. The papers are full of the details of the plan outlined, and it is quite probable now that the Democrats' scheme will prove abortive, so far as Ohio is concerned.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—The *Times* says Democrats returning from Indiana, after stumping the towns in that State, claim that Landers will be elected by 10,000 plurality, and that Landers himself thinks so. They claim that the Republicans are colonizing voters in the State. The Republicans also claim the State by a majority of some 4,000 to 10,000, and have proof of thousands of men being imported into the State for Democratic votes. The State is pretty well patrolled by detectives in Republican employ, to detect and prevent any attempt at fraudulent voting.

CONGRESSMAN COX'S FRANK.

NEW YORK, October 4th. — The *Times* learns with regret that Congressman Cox, who volunteered to aid the *Times* in discovering the person who forged his frank, has left Washington for Indiana without making good his word. He gave a wide berth to the Post-office Department and to the postoffice in which three bags filled with franked envelopes bearing his name are in quarantine. If he were anxious to hush up the whole matter and have nothing said about his "double," he could not have been more shady.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN MAINE.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—Neal Dow, lecturing yesterday, ascribed the Republican defeat in Maine to its leaders catering to the rum-selling interest, and the Republican officials neglecting to enfore the prohibition law. They pleaded "solid South" in our ears, while the chief officers of the State tried to overthrow the temperance law. We looked the situation in the face, and came to the conclusion that our law must and should stand, and we did not vote for their candidates. This is what lost Maine to the Republicans this fall. Let the "solid South" come, but intemperance must go. We are temperance men first, and Republicans afterward. By her temperance Maine has saved $24,000,000, and business is in a more satisfactory condition than ever. During the panic we did not suffer, as we were saving what the New Yorkers were spending over bars.

THE "BAR'L" IN INDIANA.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—The *Tribune* says: A Republican success in Indiana is not sure, simply because there is danger of the Democrats unloosing an enormous fund for the purchase of doubtful votes on election day. The amounts they have raised in this city within the past fortnight for this purpose are without precedent. Samuel J. Tilden makes a fresh contribution of $25,000; Augustus Schell gives $20,000, and others contribute in proportion—all for a single Western State in October, and all after the legitimate expenses of the campaign have been provided for. Doubtless many of these gentlemen will be shocked to learn that their money was to be used for the actual purchase of votes at the polls on election day, but Mule-buyer Barnum is the man attending to the disbursements. Large sums are believed by many to be reaching him also from England. We should be slow to believe this, but it is known that English manufacturers have contributed liberally to send documents to affect the Presidential election in favor of the tariff for revenue party, and perhaps in the crisis of the campaign it might seem only a step from documents to what Mr. Tilden has taught us to know as the best United States documents. If General Slocum did not hurry from Liverpool to Indianapolis thus burdened, he has been maligned.

A WEALTHY CAMPAIGN CLUB.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—The Stock Exchange Campaign Club now numbers over 300 members, with James D. Smith as President. Among the members are Russel Sage, J. Hutchinson, C. B. Foote, Brayton Ives and others of the most prominent men on Wall street. The *Evening Commercial* says the club already represents over $375,000,000 of capital.

GRANT TO VISIT CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, October 4th.—In response to an invitation, General Grant writes General Hawley that he will visit Hartford after his visit to Boston, probably October 13th or 14th. All arrangements will be made for a great meeting here on that occasion.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, October 4th.—The town elections took place to-day. This city elects the Republican ticket by 400 majority. Of the 74 towns so far heard from, 46 are Republican, 24 Democratic, and six equally divided which were Democratic in 1876. The constitutional amendment giving the appointment of Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts to the Governor, subject to the approval of the Legislature, is carried by a large majority. Heretofore the Judges have been selected by party caucus, and in the Legislature.

MERIDEN (Conn.), October 4th.—In the town election here to-day the entire Republican ticket was re-elected by an average majority of 350.

NORWICH (Conn.), October 4th.—The town meeting resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by 1,100 majority. A majority was also received for the constitutional amendment.

SOUTH NORWALK (Conn.), October 4th.—Edwin Adams, Republican, is elected Mayor; also a full Board of Republican Councilmen, by 110 majority. The city gave 48 Democratic last year.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

DENVER, October 4th.—It seems to be the impression East that the Colorado election takes place to-morrow, but under the new Constitution it is held November 2d. The Republicans claim the State by 3,000 to 5,000. The Democrats concede this on Governor, but claim the election of their National and the balance of the State ticket by small majorities. They claim that the immigration has been so largely Democratic as to overcome the former Republican majorities.

REPUBLICAN COMPROMISE.

ALBANY, October 4th.—The Republicans of this Congressional District have agreed to withdraw their three candidates and support Dr. S. O. Vanderpool, late Health Officer of the port of New York.

REPUBLICANS GAINING CONFIDENCE.

CHICAGO, October 4th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: Senator Bruce has returned from Indiana, and is confident that the Republicans will carry the State. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady also returned to-day and expressed the same opinion. Hallett Kilbourne has been in that State several days, and says it is all one bonfire from Illinois to Ohio. He says the Republicans have an even chance to win. Altogether the Republicans here seem in much greater confidence than last week. They take courage as the battle draws near.

GRANT ON HANCOCK—REASONS WHY HE WOULD HAVE ACCEPTED THE NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, October 5th—A. M.—Specials say that Grant, talking of Hancock, says he is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. He gave an authentic version of Order No. 40, and said it hung only on the fact that he was opposed to "nigger domination," as he termed it.

In speaking of the Chicago Convention, Grant said: "There are three reasons why I would have accepted the nomination. First, on account of the character of the men who urged it. I esteem their respect and confidence higher than the nomination. Second, I believe I could have broken up the solid South. Many life-long Democrats in the South have given the strongest assurances of their cordial support, believing that I could deliver them from the evils of the solid South; third, there is another partial reason. I believe that I could have induced, from my knowledge of our Consulates, the enactment of certain laws touching our commerce that greatly benefited the country.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

BOSTON, October 4th.—A. A. Raney, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District, has declined.

The Panama Canal Syndicate.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—The *Times* says: J. and W. Seligman & Co. cabled to Paris yesterday for further details of the reported formation of a syndicate for the construction of the Panama Canal, but had received no answer up to the close of business last evening.

At a meeting Saturday it was decided to emit a loan of 400,000,000 francs about the 20th of this month. Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, said last night to a reporter of the *Times* that when DeLesseps visited the Isthmus last fall he met him there in pursuance of an arrangement previously made, and an agreement was entered into for the sale of the Panama Railroad to the canal company in case DeLesseps was successful in forming the syndicate with sufficient capital to carry on the enterprise. Recently Park was called upon by Seligman, DeLesseps' agent, who desired to know if the Panama Railroad Company was ready to deliver the road to the canal syndicate in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Park replied that it was. He also stated that by the terms of the grant of the Colombian Government to the Panama Railroad Company no canal can be constructed within its territory without awarding damages to the railroad company by a Board of Arbitration, and no railroad can be constructed at all across the Isthmus without the unqualified consent of the Panama Railroad Company. As it is first necessary to have a railroad before the canal can be built, De Lesseps concluded to purchase the Panama road outright. Park thinks that the canal is entirely practicable, and he believes its construction will shortly be entered upon. The capital of the syndicate he understood to be $50,000,000. He did not believe the United States Government would put any obstacles in the way of the enterprise, or that any attempt would be made by Congress to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. Said he, "If the Colombian Government had the money in the treasury to proceed with this work on its own account as an internal improvement, no one could deny the right to do so. The principle is the same if it sought outside its own boundaries for the capital required." Park also said that no American capital could be asked for, as required by De Lesseps, who undoubtedly could obtain all he desired in Paris.

Transportation of Mails.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.—On the 30th of June the Postoffice Department had 5,862 contractors for transportation of mails on public routes, 1,857 special offices, each with a mail carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. Of the public routes in operation there were 1,111, aggregating in length 343,808 miles, at an annual cost of $18,747,991. Adding the compensation of the railway postoffice clerks, route agents, mail route messengers, local agents, etc., amounting to $3,548,278, the aggregate cost of the entire service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $22,296,269. The service was divided as follows: Railroad routes, 85,320 miles in length; annual transportation, 96,497,463 miles; annual cost, $10,539,271. Of which amount $1,259,216 was for railway Postoffice car service. Steamboats, 23,330 miles in length; annual transportation, 5,668,538 miles; annual cost, $887,221. Other routes on which mails are required to be conveyed with celerity, certainty and security, 235,248 miles in length; annual transportation, 76,070,925 miles; annual cost, $7,321,499. During the year railroad routes were increased in length 5,329 miles, and in cost $971,681. Steamboat routes were increased 2,081 miles in length, and in cost $132,833. Star routes were increased in length 19,768 miles, at an increased cost of $919,669. There was an increase over the preceding year in the total length of routes of 27,177 miles, and an increase in annual cost of $2,024,183. The increase in cost for railway office clerks, route agents, etc., amounted to $259,214, making the total increase in the cost of service over the preceding year of $2,280,397.

Championship Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—A billiard match for the championship of America and a purse of $1,000 was played to-night at Tammany Hall, between George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaefer. Dudley Kavanaugh was referee. Samuel F. Knight was umpire for Slosson, and Randolph Heiser for Schaefer. Schaefer won the string and scored 1. Slosson followed with 0. Both men at this stage appeared nervous. For the first nine innings 45 was the highest run, and the scores stood: Slosson, 111; Schaefer, 88. In the tenth inning Schaefer got the balls on the rail and ran 312—the best run on record under the new rules. He took the balls twice around the table. His score now was 400, and he was 289 ahead of Slosson, who, however, in the next inning added to his score 46 and 138. Schaefer for the remainder of the game played very badly, and seemed to have lost all courage, while Slosson kept adding to his score runs of 114, 83, 31 and 71, winning the match in the 18th inning, and leaving the balls in a good position on the rail. His average is the best on record. There was considerable betting, and the most intense excitement prevailed among those present. The following scores were made by Slosson: 0, 6, 0, 1, 45, 19, 32, 8, 46, 138, 0, 114, 0, 83, 3, 31, 74. Total, 600. Schaefer—1, 0, 27, 1, 6, 0, 9, 0, 44, 312, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 6, 4, 21. Total, 435. Time of game, one hour and fifty-five minutes. Best run, 312. Winner's average, 33⅓.

Trouble Between Freighters and Indians.

OURAY (Col.), October 24.—On the 27th ultimo a party of freighters in Camp Cimarron, about four miles from Cline's ranch, were visited by a number of Uncompahgre Utes, who demanded supper. On being refused, one of the Indians attempted to shoot, whereupon the freighter fired, killing an Indian named Johnson, son of Chief Chavanaux. The news of the affair was communicated to the Agent at Los Pinos, at whose request a detail of six soldiers was immediately ordered to Cline's ranch, and the freighters arrested. While on their way back to the Agency they were surrounded by a party of Indians, who overpowered the guard and took the prisoners from them. There is little doubt that the Indians have murdered the freighters.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 4th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 8th: J. Felteman and wife, South Australia; Mrs. S. E. Price, Los Angeles; Mrs. L. A. Davis, child and nurse, Riverton, N. J.; F. W. Woods and wife, W. O. Langhan, San Francisco; William Lewis, Miss E. C. Parker, A. Codding and wife, Boston; Irwin Chase and wife, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. A. Ely, Ottumwa, Ia.; Bernhart Edelman, New York; F. S. Dodge, Beherly, Mass.

Sixty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 11th.

The Ute Treaty.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.—Russell, a member of the Ute Commission, has arrived in Washington with the ratification papers, signed by 577 Ute Indians. The amount due the Utes is $75,000. Arrangements have been made for the payment of this sum in accordance with the terms of the bill. Russell expresses the opinion that the work of selecting new lands, surveying them and making allotments in severalty, work which must necessarily be accomplished before the Indians can be removed, will probably not be commenced, owing to the lateness of the season, until next spring, and for this reason he thinks that the removal of the Utes cannot be effected until next year.

Railroad Building in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, October 4th.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has just completed 35 miles of a new road in New Mexico, from Tucson to San Marcial, and expects to have enough more completed by January 1st to make connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Sleepers will then be run through from Kansas City, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, and important connections will be completed.

The Lawlessness in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received the following from Atlanta: "The United States Grand Jury has found true bills against thirty-eight citizens of Georgia for armed attacks on revenue officers in the Second District while discharging their lawful duties. Twenty of these outlaws belonged to the gang that burned Deputy Collector Stewart's property and fired upon his family."

Pork-Packing Establishment Burned.

BALTIMORE, October 4th.—The pork-packing establishment and slaughter-house of Foss & Homer, at Canton, adjoining the city limits, were burned this afternoon, with their contents, consisting of a large stock of meat. The fire communicated to the pork-packing establishment of Paul Goble, adjoining, which was also destroyed, with its contents. Foss & Homer's loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Goble's loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Unusual Dramatic Event.

CHICAGO, October 4th.—An unusual event in dramatic circles occurred to-night. Three of the principal theaters—Hooley's, Haverly's and the Grand Opera House—presented bills in which the central figure was an eminent Shakespearean actor. Lawrence Barrett and John McCullough appeared at Hooley's and Haverly's, respectively, and Thos. W. Keene at the Grand Opera House.

A Murder Confessed.

TOPEKA (Ks.), October 4th.—W. H. Fairchild, the man arrested in Chicago charged with the murder of Richard French, the stepfather of his wife, in Harper county, two years ago, has confessed. He claims that he found French and his wife in illicit relations, and that after some words, in which he called French a liar, he struck him twice with an ax, killing him instantly. He further says he has never tried to evade arrest.

Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.

MILWAUKEE, October 4th.—Seven members of the family and guests of Hon. John Ruggle were poisoned to-day by eating wild parsnips for dinner. All are now out of danger except Annie Ball and Sanford Ruggle, who are in a critical condition. The parsnips were purchased at the regular family grocery.

The Epizootic.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4th.—The epizootic is sweeping over this city. Already 5 per cent. of the horses are affected.

Heavy Business Failure.

NEW YORK, October 4th.—The failure of David Douglass & Co., importers of linens at 91 Franklin street, one of the oldest houses in the trade, is announced to-day. Liabilities, about $100,000; good assets, $80,000.

Fire in a Mining Shaft.

DENVER (Col.), October 5th—A. M.—A *Republican* Leadville special says: A fire started at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the shaft-house of the old Vulcan shaft in the Chrysolite mine, caused by a sick miner dropping a candle. The building was consumed, and the burning debris fell into the shaft, setting it on fire. The Vulcan connects with the Chrysolite, Little Chief, Annie, Climax and Little Pittsburg mines by levels at a depth of 120 feet, all of which are filled with carbonic gas and smoke, driving the men from their work of constructing bulkheads. Six hundred feet away twelve men were overcome by the smoke and barely saved themselves. After great trouble bulkheads were built, preventing the fire from spreading, and the flames are now confined to a radius of thirty feet from the Vulcan shaft, is completely under control. All the shafts are hermetically closed, to exclude draughts, and will remain so for four days. Work is suspended on all the mines for a week, and perhaps longer. Nobody was seriously hurt. The damage is about $20,000, caused by the delay of work. All the levels and drifts are full of gas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 4th.—Symptoms of discord are showing themselves in County Westmeath.

LONDON, October 4th.—The *Times*, in an editorial, says: Where Mr. Parnell and his fellow-agitators go they leave the country in flames behind them. Deeds of violence are done which they have not suggested in express terms, but which are in full accordance with the spirit, though not with the letter, of their harangues, and which they scarcely even pretend to disapprove afterwards. The Land League has extended its organization to Great Britain.

DUBLIN, October 4th.—A process server was murdered in Ireland Friday. One arrest has been made.

LONDON, October 4th.—A Dublin correspondent reports that a large number of men visited the farmhouses near Mullingar, capital of the county of Westmeath, in a search for arms. A largely attended land meeting was held Sunday at Mobill, County Leitrim. Arms are largely bought and freely imported in many quarters. The manager of one establishment in Dublin states that he has sold 1,400 rifles in a short period. In Belfast breech-loaders are advertised for sale for 15s, and in the small country towns, especially in the west, there is a brisk trade in rifles.

Garibaldi's Movements.

GENOA, October 4th.—General Garibaldi landed at 8 o'clock this morning, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He appeared much pleased with his reception. Perfect order prevailed. The General drove straight to his daughter's house.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GENOA, October 4th.—General Garibaldi war escorted through the principal streets by the Trade Societies with bands and banners. There was an immense crowd. The banner of the Thousand of Marsala was hoisted at Garibaldi's house. The College of Rome petitions that General Garibaldi do not resign.

The Excitement in Italy.

ROME, October 4th.—Premier Carroli's letter to General Garibaldi, sent to Genoa by the hand of Menotti Garibaldi, is intended to allay the General's resentment. Rigorous measures have been taken to guard the Genoa prison where Major Canizio, General Garibaldi's son-in-law, is confined. Two regiments of troops have been ordered to Genoa.

Accident in St. Gothard Tunnel.

PARIS, October 4th.—Thirty-five feet of masonry and an immense mass of rock has fallen in the St. Gothard tunnel. Four men were killed and many wounded.

Fatal Falling of a Floor.

LONDON, October 4th.—One person was killed and twenty injured in a Catholic church in Manchester to-day by a giving way of a gallery floor.

The Dulcigno Affair.

RAGUSA, October 4th.—Admiral Seymour arrived at Cattaro to-day, and immediately proceeded to Cettinje. Montenegro now urges that the season is too far advanced to permit of further delays, and declares her willingness to attack Dulcigno immediately, provided she can obtain the effective concurrence of the fleet.

Sharp Measures to be Adopted.

BERLIN, October 4th.—The *National Zeitung* says: The Government intends to adopt sharp measures against the Social Democrats in certain towns of Holstein, such as Altona, Ottensen and Wandsbreck. The execution of these measures would be difficult if a similar course of action is not adopted by Hamburg. With a view to obviate the difficulty, negotiations are proceeding with the Hamburg authorities, which, however, have caused no serious dispute.

Rowing Contest.

LONDON, October 4th.—A race between Joseph Cannon and Harry Thomas for £100 a side and a bet of £100 to £80, rowed this afternoon over the Thames championship course, four miles and a quarter. The race was a very hollow affair. Thomas won easily, Cannon being completely exhausted. Time, 24 minutes 21 seconds. Hanlan and Trickett witnessed the contest.

American Schooner Wrecked.

PANAMA, September 25th.—News has been received here that the American schooner J. H. Roscoe, from