ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107¼ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 108½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84; silver bars, 113.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 98⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 111⅛; 4½s, 112⅝.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 93 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d@9s 9d for average California.

The mining share market was quite heavy in San Francisco yesterday, and prices were lower all round.

Work in the north header of the Sutro tunnel was abandoned Monday night.

The cases of Brown and Gaunce, the Mendocino outlaws, have been sent to Sonoma county for trial.

A systematic robbery of the Kansas Pacific Railroad by three conductors and a baggagemaster has been unearthed by detectives.

The body of August F. Weber was found floating in the slough at Stockton yester lay morning.

Thomas Knuckey was overcome with heat in the Belcher mine yesterday morning, and died before he could get out.

A local option election is to be held at Ukiah, Mendocino county, November 2d.

The Linn County (Or.) Fair opens to-morrow.

Milton Wasson has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

The Democrats of Shasta and Trinity counties have nominated John McMurry, of Weaverville, for the Assembly.

A Chinaman has entered the Freshman class at Harvard College.

Fears are entertained that St. Julien has caught the epizootic.

Joseph Abbott has been sentenced at Elmira, N. Y., to be hanged November 19th.

The horse distemper is still increasing at New York, 10,000 animals now being sick there and in adjoining cities.

Daniel Brown, a wealthy citizen of Colorado, was robbed of a well-filled pocketbook while en route East.

The Democrats of the First Connecticut District have nominated George Beach for Congress.

B. W. Harris has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Massachusetts District.

At Denver, Col., John Doolittle fatally shot P. A. Golden.

Offenbach, the musician and composer, is dead.

The fair of the Third District Agricultural Association is in progress at Chico.

Heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in Bengal.

The epizootic is prevalent at St. John, N. B., with some fatal cases.

Heavy business failure at Heywood, Eng.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth New York District have nominated Edward L. Gaul for Congress.

All is quiet among the Utes at the Los Pinos Agency, Col.

There was a death from yellow fever at New Orleans Monday night.

During the last fiscal year the United States Mints coined about $28,000,000 in silver.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions is in session at Lowell, Mass.

Fire at Waterbury, Conn.

Charles H. Voorhees, a member of Congress, has been indicted at Trenton, N. J., for embezzlement.

CAN STATES BE PURCHASED?

A dispatch from the East is to the effect that the Democrats have been discovered in an attempt to purchase a victory in Ohio next week by the profuse expenditure of money. If there were any possibility of truth in this it would be time to despair of the republic. That there must always be a venal element in politics no practical man doubts, but hitherto it has been assumed that this element was so small as to be incapable of influencing elections save in very exceptional cases. To declare that either party can go into a State and buy up enough votes to determine its position in a State election, is to assert that the American citizen has degenerated instead of improving, and that the proletarian vote has so increased as to be capable of swamping the independent and conscientious vote. Partisans in the heat of a fiercely contested canvass are very apt to say things which will not stand analysis, and we desire charitably to believe that a mistake of that character has been made in the present instance. We do not think it credible that the Democrats could spend enough money in Ohio to alter the result of the election, because we do not believe that the people of Ohio have ceased to respect themselves and their convictions. If the Democrats hope to do anything with money it is doubtless by colonization and kindred frauds that they are proceeding. When fraud is to be perpetrated that party is in its element, and in suppressing the ballot, or intimidating voters, or counting out candidates, it possesses unmatched skill and effrontery. It is indeed possible that the Democratic managers may have imagined it feasible to buy votes by wholesale, for the purchase of votes has usually been confined to their party, and in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, they have long been in the habit of buying up the venal elements. But Ohio has always had a will of its own, and has always voted according to its genuine beliefs, and the Democrats cannot buy that State, though they should add English's barrel to Tilden's, and expend the whole amount on the experiment. Should it ever become possible thus to purchase votes in open market, the beginning of the end will have been reached.

KUKLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., to the New York *Times*, states that a Southern man named Mooningham, who recently made up his mind to vote the Republican ticket, and who could not be persuaded to relinquish his resolution, has received a letter informing him that if he does not abandon his "unprincipled politics," and refrain from "trying to ruin society and "bring disgrace and ruin upon our race," he will be "attended to." The writer says in conclusion: "The next time you hear "from us will be in some other way. Our "Order consists of 203 members. We will "visit your section between this and the "10th of October, and if you still stick to "your mean designs you may make your "will and select your place to dig your "grave. By order of Capt. of Cuclux "Clan." As Mr. Mooningham has not been turned from his resolution by this dark and dreadful missive, the Kuklux (or Cuclux) of Raleigh will have to carry out its threats or subside, and it remains to be seen which it will do. There may not be any tragic sequel to this case, but it is a sample of the spirit which prevails at the South. The *Times* correspondent at Raleigh says further: "Whenever it is known "that a white Democrat has turned Radi-"cal, he is first besought to return to his "party. If he refuses to do this he is "made to feel the wrath of the Demo-"crats in his business, in his private rela-"tions, and in every other way that can "be devised." This is not a new experience, but its survival shows that the progress of political toleration in the South is very slow, and it indicates further that this progress would be altogether stopped if the party of intolerance should carry the country.

The Republican was the first political party to recognize the Chinese question as one of national importance, by the declaration in its platform of 1876—the subsequently adopted Democratic plank on the subject being simply a demagogical bid for votes.

REASONS FOR REPUBLICANISM

General Grant, in giving his reasons for being a Republican, said: "There is not a "precinct in this vast nation where a "Democrat cannot cast his ballot, and "have it counted as it was cast, no matter "what the predominance of the opposite "party, while there are fourteen States, "and localities in some others, where Re-"publicans have not this privilege." If there were no other considerations before the American voter to-day, this single one ought to determine his action instantly. For in this consideration the whole question of republican government is involved, and unless it is not only settled, but settled right, American politics will proceed on the downward path from bad to worse, until chaos is reached. Perhaps the most alarming circumstance in the situation at this moment is the comparative indifference with which this issue is regarded. It has been said of old that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but the meaning of that declaration seems almost to have been lost. There was a time when the organized programme to control the Government directly through the violation of the franchise would have raised a storm of righteous indignation before which the treason must have been swept away. But now men regard the spectacle of a South made solid by frauds with unimpassioned apathy, and even those who are in the van of the conflict do not appear to realize the tremendous significance of the phenomena to which they are opposed. If, in 1861, when the Southern States begun to pass ordinances of secession, the North had listlessly observed what was passing, and had continued to argue the question of State rights while the Union was being torn piecemeal, the republic would have been destroyed then and there, and by this time anarchy and intestine strife would have sealed the fate of its severed parts. But the danger to-day is only less menacing in appearance. It is true that the South does not now confront the North sword in hand, but that is because it has found a quieter, less expensive, and more certain method of gaining its ends. It has ostensibly yielded to the final arbitrament of war; but in fact it has conceded nothing. The North enacted the constitutional amendments, and supplemented them with coercive legislation. It enfranchised the negro, and undertook to give him equal political and civil rights. Yet neither the constitutional amendments nor the legislation supplementing them have been or are respected or obeyed in the Southern States. All that negro enfranchisement has done is to put a weapon in the hands of the old slave-owners, to be used against the North. The war measures have been nullified. The negro vote has been wrested from its owner, and turned to the purpose of the Southern Democracy. A Presidential election is in progress in which one party sets out with the bold and open theft of 138 electoral votes. Republican government is dead in fourteen States of the Union. The ballot in these States no longer represents the will of the majority. A minority has usurped the polls, and with this audacious defiance and violation of the fundamental principles of our government the Democratic party advances to "argue" the point whether 47 more Electoral votes shall be contributed by the outraged North to complete the mockery of free suffrage.

When in 1852 Louis Napoleon arranged his plebiscite, and made himself Emperor of France, Americans were quick to perceive and exclaim against the wretched pretense of free voting therein exhibited. But we assert that the assumed election of Hancock to-day, through the methods described, would constitute a far more disgraceful and alarming proof of the decadence of free institutions in the United States. He must indeed be blinded by partisan bias who will dare to maintain that Hancock can under the circumstances be "elected." With the help of the stolen electoral votes of the South he might be made to seem to have a majority in the college, but what would those votes really represent? Not, assuredly, the untrammeled choice of a majority of the lawful voters of the United States. Such an assumed majority in the electoral college would stand for the triumph of fraud over republican government. General Hancock cannot be the honestly and lawfully elected President of the United States. That fact is as plain and as certain as that the 138 electoral votes of the solid South do not represent the majority of the Southern voters. If the suffrage was free at the South the Democrats would be without a chance of success. If they succeed they will only do so through bold and wholesale crimes against the franchise. Does any sober-minded man believe that a permanent Government can be established on such foundations? To accept that belief would involve reliance upon anarchy as the means whereby order is to be evolved. It is impossible that the political conditions which this canvass presents can survive. Already, as Ingersoll has said, we are "upon the edge of Mexi-"canization." A Democratic victory would plunge us over that edge, for it would involve the abandonment by the Northern people of the only safeguards of ordered republican government. Everything in a democratic society is dependent upon the freedom of popular expression. Destroy that freedom, admit the legitimacy of frauds on the suffrage, and the preservation of free institutions must become impossible. The suffrage is not free to-day in fourteen States, and one party demands control of the Government on the strength of its success in striking down the sovereignty of the majority in all that region. The Northern people, if they realize the magnitude of the stake, will cling to the Republican party with the grasp of a dying hand, and hold every vote cast for the Democracy as a treason to the republic.

GRANT ON ORDER NO. 40.

We print this morning a statement by General Grant, giving the inside history of that Order No. 40, upon which Hancock's Southern and Democratic reputation rests. The story speaks for itself, and requires no interpreter. Told in General Grant's plain, blunt language, it shows how far back in Hancock's career the Copperhead inoculation occurred. It exhibits him weak, vain, and "crazed with ambition," because of the single vote for President received from the Democrats; as thenceforth subordinating everything to his personal aspirations; and as lending himself, a willing tool, to Johnson's Copperhead policy, for the express purpose of commending himself to the unreconstructed rebels at the South. Grant has fairly stripped the mask from him, and has in one and the same instant reft away from him the only hold he had upon the regard of Union men, and explained why it was he was so welcome a candidate to the South. General Hancock appears to have hardly done fighting the rebels before he began to plan how he could utilize their sympathy for his own ends. It is evident that he never possessed any deep political convictions. He fought for the Union because he was a soldier by profession, and because he had then no motive for conciliating the South. But as soon as the war was over he hastened to make it appear that he was "opposed to nigger domination," and he further stands impeached by General Grant of a most suspicious connection with a deep laid financial fraud at the South. This indictment, coming from so high an authority, and the publication of which has been deliberately assented to, will make a deep impression upon the public mind. Why did Hancock agree to the reappointment of those Commissioners, whose fraudulent purpose General Grant had seen through? Was it solely in the pursuance of his political ambition that he did this: was it merely to justify Johnson: or did he find his present pecuniary interest in it? These are questions which will have to be answered, and no matter how they are met the political significance of General Grant's disclosure will constitute a grave arraignment of the Democratic candidate.

BAD ACCOUNTS FROM IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is quite serious. The indications of increasing turbulence and disorder are unmistakable. The speeches of the Land Leaguers are producing their legitimate fruit, and agrarian crimes are on the increase rapidly. It is said that rifles and other weapons are being imported in considerable numbers. This statement probably ought to be taken with reserve, as the supervision is very close. It appears clear, however, that there is a prevalent inclination towards insurrection, and it cannot be doubted that any movement of this kind will bring added misfortune and suffering upon those who engage in it. There is less probability of a successful insurrection to-day than ever before, and there never was a time when such an experiment had any chance of prospering. As, moreover, the present Government is notoriously well disposed towards Ireland, an outbreak now would be particularly ill timed and disastrous.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joseph Abbott, on trial at Elmira, N. Y., for the murder of a fellow convict at the Reformatory, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of November.

The horse distemper is increasing in New York, nearly 10,000 animals being sick in that and adjacent cities.

John A. Gleicher, for the past four years agent of the New York State Associated Press, has resigned to accept a responsible position on the Denver *Tribune*.

A Chinaman has entered the Harvard Freshman class.

The metallic resources of the Imperial Bank of Germany decreased £42,350 during the past week.

Heavy rains caused disastrous floods in Rehilcund, Bengal. Many lives have been lost, and the crops are much injured.

At St. John, N. B., the epizootic is prevalent, with some fatal cases.

Warren Smith leaves Halifax on the 12th to contest in a race on the Thames for the American purse.

The sculling race on the Thames yesterday, between Laycock and Blackburn, was won easily by the former.

Frederick Wilkinson, yarn spinner at Heywood, Eng., has failed. Liabilities, $325,000.

The contempt case brought against the Western Indiana Railroad Company by the Lake Shore Railroad Company was dismissed in Court at Chicago yesterday.

Offenbach, of opera bouffe fame, died in Paris yesterday.

A convention will be held October 14th, at Chicago, of the farmers and shippers, to consider the questions relating to inter-state traffic and the control of railways. The convention will probably be large and interesting.

At Waterbury, Conn., last night, two of the largest buildings, comprising Holmes, Booth & Hayden's works, containing many costly machines and tools, were burned. The estimated loss is $700,000; insured.

A reception was tendered to Mrs. General Grant and Mrs. Jesse Grant at Chicago last evening, by Mrs. Perry H. Smith, which was attended by about 200 ladies and gentlemen. It was the most elegant affair of the season.

The United States Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., have indicted Charles H. Voorhees, member of Congress, for embezzling moneys of the Hackensack Bank.

The triennial elections throughout France have been fixed for the 7th of November.

Dobler and Guyon, of Chicago, started from New York yesterday for England, to enter for the Astley belt.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions began yesterday at Lowell, Massachusetts.

The coinage of silver at the United States Mints during the last fiscal year foots up about $28,000,000. Adding the net export of silver bullion and the probably consumption in the arts, etc., the production of silver for the year will be about $38,000,000—$2,000,000 less than the previous fiscal year.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 5th.—Reports of death and poverty fill the Russian press from all parts of the interior, particularly from the governments of Iver, Vladimir, Samara and Saratar. The granaries at Togarug are rapidly emptying their stores for consumption in the interior country.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Australian steamer which arrived at San Francisco yesterday brings the following items from Honolulu:

Some 500 Portuguese had been sent for by the Board of Immigration at the request of planters and others wanting laborers and servants, but that there was some hitch in the matter of the credit to be furnished to meet advances to parties who were to provide passage for the people.

The subject of artesian wells has been before the Hawaiian public for a long time. Recently the question has been revived, and the fact that water could be got by boring was proved by James Campbell at Honolulu. Since then the same gentleman has struck a flowing well at Lihue.

It is reported on excellent authority that not a dollar of the Chinese subsidy is to be paid.

There is great confidence in business circles. Capitalists are elbowing each other to invest their surplus cash. A case in point is the Costa estate. This was mortgaged a while since for $8,000, and when offered for sale the other day could not obtain a bid.

Claus Spreckels has bought out Keelikolani's title in the Crown lands for $10,000. The Crown lands were originally the private property of Kamehameha III., who in 1848 reserved them for himself and his heirs and successors, whatever that may mean.

All the sugar mills on Kauai, except Kilauea, have taken off their crops for this year. The largest is that of the Lihue Sugar Company, their two mills having made about 2,700 tons. Prospects are good on all the plantations for large crops next year. The total yield of sugar on Kauai so far this year is about 6,000 tons.

The following new Cabinet was announced by the King September 29th: Wm. L. Green, Foreign Affairs; Henry A. P. Carter, Interior; John S. Walker, Finance and Attorney-General *ad interim*, awaiting the arrival of Wm. Nevins Armstrong.

"In the stories of bulldozing and frauds in elections in the South the half has not been told. General West of Mississippi told me at Selma that if General Hancock were elected such an impetus would be given to the spirit of hatred and intolerance for Republicans in the South, that he (West) did not believe he could live in Mississippi a day. At Montgomery a Republican meeting was broken up by a mob, and after the speakers, one of whom was General Burke, Collector of Customs at Mobile, had been driven from the stand, the Democratic Solicitor of Montgomery mounted it and shouted: 'G—d d—n them, they can out-vote us, but we will count them out every time.' This information General Weaver had on unimpeachable testimony."—[General Weaver, on his return from Alabama.

I HAVE SUFFERED from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.—MRS. MARY REESE, Easton, Pa. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

POLITICS.

Grant Recites the Inner History of Order No. 40.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

Foreign Manufacturers and the Result of the Campaign.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Thoroughness of the Democratic Organization in New York.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The *Times* prints the following special from Cincinnati: The *Gazette* will print to-morrow a report of an interview between Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and General Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's Order No. 40. General Grant talked freely to Dr. Fowler, and, after the interview, gave him a written consent to its publication under certain restriction as to time. The conversation took place in General Grant's library, at Galena, on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock the ex-President said: Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer, but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It crazed him. Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was

WORKING FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Perhaps he thought that I did not praise him enough, but any way he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Major-General in the regular army. When I was made General, Stanton told me that it was a compliment to me, that I could name men to fill the vacancies in the Lieutenant-Generalship and the Major-Generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major-Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the Army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander, it took almost everybody; it even came over into the West for officers, but nobody even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had the bee in his bonnet, and shaped everything to get Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched and planned and waited till at last he has received the Democratic nomination.

General, do you think he is in sympathy with the South?

HANCOCK'S CHARACTER.

He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control him.

Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?

Well, I will give you the true inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undoing the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement, and would find pretexts to dodge around. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went on till Congress had taken from him all control of the Generals commanding the seven districts of the South, except the power to remove them and appoint others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade, Judge or Governor. When I was made General and they were determining my powers and duties, they gave the General, by accident, I think, or without seeing what it involved, co-ordinate power with these District Commanders. Sheridan was sent to the Department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He was shrewd and very able. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of $7,000,000 levee bonds, ostensibly for a levee. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent. of their face. The Governor and the Commissioners were to place the bonds on the market, but they soon found out that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law, they invented a plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State,

GENERAL SHERIDAN TOOK OFF THE HEADS OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE COMMISSIONERS

So quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places. For some reason the removed men were very anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He went to Andrew Johnson and made his case, and Andrew Johnson sent for me, and asked me to reinstate those men. I refused to do so. He said: "Reinstate them, even if it is only for one day. I will promise that they will resign." I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him that one hour would do those men as well as one day, and I unfolded their intent, but Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and excused myself. Johnson then removed General Sheridan and appointed General Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress on reconstruction. As soon as I learned that Hancock was in town I called at his hotel, instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his room. I found him in his room, perhaps before he had his breakfast. I said, "General, you and I are soldiers—army officers. We have life positions. We serve under successive Administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws. Congress bears that responsibility. We simply enforce them."

OPPOSED TO NIGGER DOMINATION.

He said: "Well, I am opposed to nigger domination." I said: "General, it is not a question of nigger domination. Four millions of slaves without education or property can hardly dominate 30,000,000 of whites with all the education and property; it is a question of doing our sworn duty." He said: "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination." I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party, and so he went South and removed the Governor and Commissioners that General Sheridan had appointed. I instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the government $250, his reasons. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient, and to send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quiteso long, costing only $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefulness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him as no one else could. That is the inner history and spirit of the celebrated Order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases and can give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is a truth admitted by all in time of established peace. But I can demonstrate that he did not subject the military power to the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil.

Dr. Fowler, who had the above conversation with the ex-President, was, until recently, editor of the *Advocate*, a leading Methodist paper published in New York. He is now Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—In the meeting at Richmond, Ind., yesterday, Postmaster-General Maynard made the following statement: "After the last Presidential contest I was on the shores of the Bosphorus when the news came that Tilden had been elected, and for a number of days it remained unquestioned. Very shortly afterwards I talked with an American gentleman just arrived from London, who said that while it was thought Tilden was elected he was approached by hundreds of manufacturers who said, 'Now your contemptible tariff law will be repealed, and we shall be able to sell our goods in your market without having to pay duties on them.' I was talking just before I left Europe for this country with an English manufacturer of great prominence, who was inquiring as to the candidates in this Presidential contest. He said: 'If General Hancock is elected I suppose we will not have to pay any more duties, and we will then be able to get our goods into your market.' Do you see, they know where the shoe pinches, and that is the reason they want the Democratic party to succeed."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Hartford special says: Of 106 towns heard from this morning, the Republicans carry 61, the Democrats 36, and nine towns which were Democratic in 1876 are now equally divided between the two parties, the rule of classification being the politics of a majority of the Board of Registration of Voters, the Town Clerk and Selectmen. Comparing these with 1876, the Republicans gain eighteen towns, the Democrats six, and the nine divided towns were Democratic in 1876, and are therefore Republican gains. The result may be taken as indicating that the Republicans will carry the State in November. The constitutional amendment giving the appointment of Judges of Courts to the Governor is carried by a large majority.

S. A. Hubbard, managing editor of the *Courant*, says: There are 167 towns in the State, and it is believed the gains are in the above proportion. The result is regarded by the Republicans as every way favorable to the prospects of Republican successes in November. The best of spirits prevails among the Republicans throughout the State. The registery law is much more favorable to an honest vote than in 1876. Business men and manufacturers are satisfied with the present prosperity, and the workingmen denounce the result of Democratic trickery with the tariff, all of which adds strength to the Republicans.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—A Hartford special to the *Evening Post* says: We have returns from 146 towns. The Republicans have carried 81, the Democrats 46, and 19 are divided. The Republicans have made a net gain of about 25 towns, as compared with the election of 1879.

HARTFORD (Conn.), October 5th.—The *Courant* has returns from 160 towns—all but five of those which held elections Monday. The constitutional amendment is adopted by about 9,000 majority. Eighty-nine towns are Republican, 56 Democratic and 15 divided. Of the missing towns four were Republican in 1876. The result in 1876 was 86 Democratic, 69 Republican and 11 divided.

ASTONISHING ENTHUSIASM.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The *Evening Commercial* says: The most prominent visitor at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee to-day was Nellie Holbrook of California, who has just returned from a tour throughout Connecticut. The young lady said the enthusiasm among the Republicans in that State was something astonishing. "I have never seen anything like it before," she exclaimed; "the meetings at which I spoke were very largely attended, and I was everywhere received with cordiality."

NOMINATIONS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 4th.—The following nominations were made by the Republican County Convention to-day: State Attorney, Luther L. Laflin; Judges—Kirk Havers, Elliott Anthony, George Gardener, R. S. Williamson; Sheriff, General O. L. Mann—all strong nominations, which will greatly strengthen the national ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

HARTFORD (Conn.), October 5th.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated George Beach for Congress.

BOSTON, October 5th.—The Republicans of the Second District have renominated B. W. Harris for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), October 5th.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth District have nominated Edward L. Gaul for Congress.

MIDDLEBORO (Mass.), October 5th.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated Charles G. Davis for Congress.

WILLIAMSPORT (Pa.), October 5th.—The Democrats of the Sixteenth District have nominated David Kirk for Congress.

HOW CALIFORNIA WAS SAVED TO THE UNION.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—A member of the Legislature of California in 1861 writes to the *Tribune*, showing how California was saved to the Union that year. He says: "California was saved from an attempt at secession by the foresight and prompt and prudent action of President Lincoln. Shortly after his inauguration he commissioned General E. V. Sumner, and ordered him to repair to California and relieve General A. S. Johnston, then in command of the Pacific Department. Sumner went aboard the steamer in New York incognito, and his departure was not known publicly until he reached his destination. Reaching the Golden Gate at midnight, he commanded the Captain of the steamer to come to anchor in the harbor until daylight, while the General took a small boat and went ashore. Calling upon Johnston at his lodgings at the Oriental Hotel, he advised the latter that he had been appointed his successor. Johnston replied that if he would call upon him at headquarters in the morning the Department would be turned over to him. Sumner, producing his commission, said to Johnston: 'Here is the authority under which I am directed to take command of the Department of the Pacific, and I insist upon being placed in possession here and now.' The transfer was then made and the news sent by telegraph all over the State on the following morning, and never was a set of men so chopfallen as were the secessionists both in and out of the Legislature. Lincoln, General Scott and a Republican Congress were bitterly denounced for the gross outrage upon General Johnston. Upon repairing to the barracks General Sumner found thousands of arms and accouterments stored there, of which no loyal man in the State had any knowledge. The presumption was that they were the quota which had been sent to California in the grand distribution of Buchanan's Cabinet, preparatory to the organization of the rebellion, and that General Johnston had been placed in command, with instructions to aid in carrying the State into the rebellion. This secret was undoubtedly in possession of the Democratic members of the Legislature. General Sumner at once reshipped the surplus arms and ammunition to Washington, where they were so much needed in the early days of the war, and General Johnston went to Southern California, where Hancock has been reported to have been stationed, organized a company of Secession sympathizers, stole an equipment of arms from the State, marched across the continent, joined the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh. That is how California was saved to the Union, and in the affair General Hancock took no part, nor was he known there then as a man of prominence, if known at all."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Times*, which has now bloomed out as a practically Democratic organ, says: The organization and management of the Democratic campaign in New York State is said to be admirable. The Central Committee has 120,000 agents with whom it is in constant communication. Every doubtful voter is registered at headquarters, and receives from the solicitous gentlemen who preside there a copy of a Democratic daily and countless pamphlets. Four hundred thousand publications of the latter class alone are distributed daily. There are 1,000 Democratic Clubs in the State outside of the great cities—more than ever before. As the Republicans have about given up Indiana—Chairman Jewell saying only yesterday, in the presence of a *Times* correspondent, that the fight would have to be in New York—these facts are of considerable interest.

The strength of Solon Chase's Independent Greenback party in Maine is estimated at from 800 to 3,000.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.—Hon. Horace Wilbridge, of Ohio, now here, reports a vigorous campaign in Ohio, and that the State will go Republican by a good majority. He thinks Indiana will give the Republican ticket a majority, the tariff question having a great influence there.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PROSPECT—COMPLACENT REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, returned from Pennsylvania, and says that State will give Garfield certainly from 35,000 to 40,000—probably 50,000—majority.

The Republicans here are thoroughly complacent over the Connecticut election, saying it shows the drift of public sentiment.

WHAT KANSAS WILL DO.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.—Congressman Phillips of Kansas says that State will give 50,000 Republican majority for Garfield, and less to Governor St. John, on account of his prohibition views.

FAILURE TO AGREE.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The Tammany and Irving Hall conference to-night failed to agree on which wing of the Democracy should nominate a candidate for Mayor.

ANOTHER REBEL FLAG.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Indianapolis special says: There was a rebel flag carried in a procession here to-night.

REGISTRATION AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The total city registration is 72,520.

OPPOSITION MAJORITY.

LITTLE ROCK, October 5th.—The majority against the constitutional amendment was 3,600 to 4,000.

A BIG RALLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5th.—The Democrats had a big rally here to-night, and a grand display of torches. Franz Siegel being Marshal of the day. Franklin Landers, ex-Governor Hubbard, of Tennessee, Senator Beck and others addressed the crowd.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

Submarine Volcano in the Pacific.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Commander Huntington, of the United States steamer Alert, in his report to the Navy Department, just received, says that while on a surveying cruise in the Pacific, south of Fort Sizio and Bocin Islands, on approaching the island of San Alesandro his attention was called to a strange appearance on the water. Apparently ten miles distant a volume of vapor was rising, as though some vessel was blowing off steam. This was followed by the appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breaching of a school of whales, the question was definitely settled by the upheaval of an immense black mass. As the ship approached the submarine volcano, the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports, like those from submarine mines, and by an odor of sulphur. Several days were spent in making a reconnoissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach the volcano in the Alert, but a boat was lowered and pulled within a hundred yards of it. A reef or island is in process of formation there. Soundings were obtained in from five to twenty-nine fathoms. The water was full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north 44 degrees west, distant 35 miles from the landing place on the southwest end of the island. At night flames were noticed issuing from the volcano. The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Captain De Kraft, in charge of the Hydrographic section of the Bureau of Navigation, and the change will be made on the charts.

The Internal Revenue Outrage in Georgia.

WASHINGTON October 5th.—The following telegram from Atlanta, Ga. was received by the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day: "The body of armed men who forcibly rescued the property held for a violation of the United States internal revenue laws at Dalton, on Friday night last, wore black masks and gowns, and their horses were covered with sheets. I have visited Dalton and obtained some evidence. The investigation is progressing favorably."

CHICAGO, October 5th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs Acting-Commissioner Rogers another phase of the recent outrage at Dalton, Ga., where armed men seized property held by the Government for non-payment of revenue. He says the men who made the attack wore black masks and sheets, and even their horses were covered with robes, so as to be indistinguishable. It is believed that the South is on the eve of another uprising of the notorious Kuklux Klan that terrorized that region during the reconstruction days.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 5th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 9th: Hermann D. Busch, Hoboken; J. R. Hoyck, Hartford; Mrs. M. J. Allen, Chicago; Mrs. Marks and three children, Penzance, England; Mrs. E. D. Eddy, Fort Gaston, Humboldt county, Cal.; John A. Vaughan, Nashville; Sophia J. Miller, Philadelphia; Mrs. Emil Magow, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. M. White and two children, Chico; P. S. Swain, Brooklyn; T. Carpenter, wife and child, St. Louis; Wm. Muller and wife, John Jones and wife, Buffalo; John McCafferty, Arizona; C. E. Smith, New York; Julien Smith and wife, S. Sachs, San Francisco; Mrs. George B. Closon, Mrs. Elting Elmore and three children, Milwaukee; H. H. Coil and family, Buffalo; E. A. Saville, G. G. Saville, Quincy, Mass.

Sixty-five through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 12th.

Fatal Case of Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5th.—There was one death from yellow fever at 409 South Liberty street last night. The premises were properly disinfected and the deceased buried immediately. All means to prevent a spread of the fever were promptly adopted.

Father Treanor's Death.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—News of the death of Father Treanor in California created profound grief among his parishioners here. He was visiting California to raise funds to help extinguish the debt of his church. When the dispatch announcing his death was read by Father Moylan in the school-room of the church, he was so overcome by his own feelings that he could hardly finish the reading, but he had read enough to convey the whole sad truth to his hearers, and then he turned about and knelt down and buried his face in his hands. Instantly over 100 women fell into loud and hysterical sobbing, as if their hearts were ready to break with grief.

Plethoric Pocketbook Pricked.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—Daniel Brown, a wealthy citizen of Colorado, who has relatives in Denver and Chicago, and who has just come from Denver on a visit to his son in Yale College, discovered when he reached this city that he had lost his pocket-book with $800 in large bills, a draft on the Chemical Bank of New York for $2,000, tickets to New York and back to Denver, and a trunk check. Mr. Brown is strongly inclined to believe that he was robbed, and has suspicions of the thief, who he believes was a passenger to Chicago on the Rock Island road, between Davenport and Chicago.

Systematic Railroad Robbery.

DENVER (Col.), October 5th.—A systematic robbery of the Kansas Pacific Road, which has been going on for several months, has just been unearthed by detectives, and the principal conspirators—three conductors and a baggage-master—arrested. Their scheme was to sell bogus tickets over the Kansas Pacific Road, cautioning purchasers to leave Denver on a certain train, thereby taking them through to Kansas City under the supervision of the three conductors engaged in the conspiracy. The amount stolen is unknown.

Anxiety Regarding St. Julien.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—A Washington special says: Some anxiety is felt about the condition of St. Julien, who is to trot against his record on Friday on the grounds of the National Fair Association. He was brought here by Hickok last week. Before that he had been in Boston, in the stables where the epizootic is now prevailing. Until to-day he was in prime health, but this morning he coughed a little. He went over the track, however, in 2:28 and 2:32.

The Epizootic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—One livery stable on the South Side has had several cases of epizootic, or a similar distemper, within three days. So far as learned the street car