THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 108¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 96¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 111¼; 4½s, 112¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 93 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 9d@10s 1d for average California.

Mining stocks were a little firmer in San Francisco yesterday morning. Sierra Nevada sold at $1 advance on the best price on Saturday. There was also a gain of 5 to 75 cents on several other Comstock descriptions.

The Republicans of Shasta and Trinity counties have nominated C. C. Bush, of Redding, for the Assembly.

United States officers have arrived at Hanford, Tulare county, for the purpose of dispossessing certain settlers in that region.

Fire at Stockton.

In an accident on an elevated railroad in New York yesterday Edward Cooper, an engineer, was killed.

Several persons were killed and a number wounded yesterday, near Stillman valley, Ill., in a railroad accident.

The celebration of the foundation of Baltimore, 150 years ago, took place in that city yesterday.

Charles Allen killed William Toney, 92 years old, his wife's stepfather, at Milledgeville, Ind., Saturday.

A pronounced case of yellow fever was sent to quarantine at New York yesterday.

Twenty-seven deaths resulted from Saturday night's accident at Pittsburg, and others are hourly expected.

The United States Supreme Court convened at Washington yesterday, all present except Justices Clifford and Field.

A man and two boys were run over by a train in a tunnel Sunday, near Spruce creek, Pa., and killed.

The Mormon Conference has elected John Taylor President and George Q. Cannon Vice-President.

The Republicans at Springfield, Mass., have renominated George D. Robinson for Congress.

Francisco Jose Furtado was sentenced at Hollister yesterday to twelve years in the State Prison, for murder in the second degree.

The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., meets in San Francisco to-day.

The Porte has at last decided to cede Dulcigno.

The maraunding Kurds are still devastating Persian territory.

Negotiations for peace between Chile and Peru have been opened at Arica.

Fourteen deaths from yellow fever occurred at Havana during the past week.

Steam communication between China and Havana is spoken of.

Joseph F. Fisher, Postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J., is an embezzler to the amount of $23,000.

Water is lower in the ponds, rivers and lakes of Central New York than was ever known before.

Samuel C. Bates of Merced has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Mariposa and Merced counties.

Fire at Brown's Valley, near Marysville.

The Railroad Commissioners are at Chico to-day.

Indians are now compelled to reside outside the city limits of Victoria, B. C.

Heavy rains have fallen at Yale, B. C.

A sleet storm between Cheyenne and Laramie last night caused the telegraphic wires to work badly.

At Rockport, Ind., while fleeing from a mob of Democrats, Uriah Webb (colored) was shot down, a Hancock and English Club in uniform swinging their hats and cheering.

The requisition for the payment of the Ute Indians was signed at Washington yesterday.

Buenos Ayres has been declared the capital of that republic.

DR. KALLOCH'S LAST OUTRAGE.

We can recall nothing to compare in insolence and impropriety with the substance of Dr. Kalloch's pulpit "prelude" of last Sunday evening. On that occasion he stated that his son was to be brought up for trial the following day, for the murder of Charles De Young, before Judge Freelon. He intimated the probability that in consequence of the Sheriff's notorious friendship for the defendant, and the partiality with which the latter had been treated by him while in jail, the Court might refuse to allow him to summon a jury, and might employ an elisor for that purpose, in which event Dr. Kalloch intimated that the Judge "would do it in "defiance of law, in defiance of pre-"cedent, in defiance of Christian "decency and courtesy." And he proceeded in a covert but thinly disguised manner, to the effect, practically, that unless Judge Freelon allowed Sheriff Desmond to serve young Kalloch with his friendship in choosing a jury as he has served him during his residence in jail, some terrible vengeance would fall upon the Court, and not impossibly upon the city. His actual words, as reported by the *Chronicle*, were as follows: "I "don't know what I should do. I don't "know whether there are people enough "in San Francisco that would defend me if "I should undertake to do it, but I know "that I would call upon the intelligent, "unbought, unsolicited and uncorruptible "people of San Francisco to stand by me "against any such attempt; and if they "would not stand by me you may build my "funeral pyre at the corners of your "streets and place me upon it, and Repub-"lican machine politicians may light the "torch and burn me up, and the rest of "you may take care of the conse-"quences." It appears to us that Dr. Kalloch has in these utterances been guilty of so flagrant a contempt of Court that no hesitation ought to be had in proceeding against him. His attack upon Judge Freelon is atrocious. It can be characterized in no other terms than as a lawless, ruffianly attempt to browbeat and intimidate the Court in advance, and its manifest object was to secure advantages for his son which, from the means used to obtain them, must be assumed to be illegitimate. He sets out by admitting that the Sheriff had shown a most unwarrantable discrimination in the treatment of this particular criminal. His own statements indicate that good ground exists for suspecting that officer of a partiality which might well disqualify him for summoning the jury. And having made this confession, the preacher proceeds to threaten and abuse the Judge, if he does not refrain from using his just endeavors to secure a fair trial. So audacious and shameless an attempt to bully a Court has perhaps never been heard of since California was a State. Certainly no such piece of brutal impropriety has ever before emanated from a pulpit. It is amazing that such a man as Dr. Kalloch should be able to keep a congregation. It must be a remarkable body of people, judging from the character of its pastor and the character of his discourses. This brutal outrage, however, should not be suffered to go unpunished. No man should be allowed thus to assail the Courts in the discharge of their duty. It is time that Kalloch and his disreputable, lawless followers were taught a lesson in civilization, and no better opportunity than the present is likely to occur.

"It is marvelous how eloquent such men as Voorhees and Pendleton grow over the victories of the Union armies and their gallantry and achievements during the war, though they have been so little accustomed to look at that side of the picture that they only see the part that Hancock performed, and all other characters arranged in dwarfed proportions around him, on the same principle that lines are shown on railroad maps issued by enterprising ticket-agents. This experiment has no principle or honesty in it and must fail. Until the Democratic party can present an honest principle and stand before the country in some sincere and real character, it never ought to succeed."

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Four State elections are held to-day, but the interest centers on two of them. The outcome in Iowa and West Virginia is not doubted. The first will give its customary Republican majority of thirty to forty thousand, and the second will go Democratic by from fifteen to twenty-five thousand. The struggle is in Indiana and Ohio. In the first of these two States a fierce contest has been waged by the Republicans to break down, and, if possible efface, the Democratic majority. That majority in the last election was 14,000, and it is a very difficult undertaking to turn the tide the other way. We have carefully examined all the latest estimates, and have sought to secure the most trustworthy judgments on the situation, but though many very intelligent politicians entertain strong hopes of a Republican victory to-day, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that sufficient ground exists for that prediction. Of course we shall be more gratified by being proved wrong than by being justified by the event, but as the case stands it certainly does not appear to us that there is any present warrant for expecting more than a reduction of the Democratic majority. If it can be cut down to ten thousand there will be strong reason for anticipating a Republican victory in November, especially if Ohio comes forward with a satisfactory Republican majority. If the Democrats fail to hold their own after the tremendous efforts they have made, the result will be encouraging. If, on the other hand, despite the present appearances, the Republicans should carry the State, Hancock's canvass will be practically concluded, for the momentum of such a victory would cause a stampede throughout the North and West next month. But it is best not to expect anything more than the known facts fairly warrant. There may be a Republican reaction to-day in Indiana, but if so it is one of those movements which only manifest themselves at the polls. As far as can be judged from the outward aspect of the canvass the Republicans have made enough impression to reduce the Democratic majority, but not enough to carry the State. The energy which has been put into the Republican canvass must not blind us to the fact that the Democrats have been equally active, nor can we fail to appreciate the importance of the prestige which the latter derive from the present possession of the State. It may, however, be proper to recall the circumstance that a Democratic victory, even by an increased majority, would not necessarily indicate the result of the November election, since in 1872 the State went Democratic in October, and Republican a month afterwards by a large majority. A great deal has been said about the expenditure of money in Indiana by both parties. Doubtless these stories are all enormous exaggerations, where they are not pure fabrications. The fact that some of the sharpest politicians in the country are at work on both sides rather tends to argue a more than commonly decorous campaign, so far as venal agencies are concerned, for there must be a general fear of exposure. Republicans who are watching the contest, however, will do well to put their anticipations low, and then whatever the day brings forth they will not be disappointed.

The contest in Ohio has been almost as keen as in Indiana, and here the Republicans appear to have narrowly escaped a great danger. So confident were they of "Garfield's State" before the Maine election, that they thought it safe to bestow their utmost activity in other directions, and the Democrats, availing themselves of this prevalent over-security, undertook a "still-hunt" for votes in Ohio which began to promise important results. The Maine outcome was a thunder-clap to the Ohio Republicans. It roused them from their indifference, and as soon as they began to examine the situation they discovered the game of their opponents. From that moment there has been the most intense activity, and now the Republican leaders declare their confidence that the State is safe. In October, 1876, the Republican majority was 6,000, and last year Foster was elected Governor by 17,000. It is not to be expected that so large a Republican majority will be obtained this year, for the Democratic fight has been pushed to the uttermost. The average Ohio Republican majority may be set down as about 8,000. If that is obtained to-day the victory will be complete enough. If Ohio goes Republican by that figure, and the Democratic majority in Indiana is cut above 5,000, there will be good ground for predicting the election of Garfield in November. The Greenback vote in Indiana is a large one, having been 39,000 votes in 1878. It was then more damaging to the Republicans than to the Democrats, but it is by no means certain that it will produce the same effects in this election. In Ohio the National vote is much smaller, and in fact is a hardly appreciable factor in the situation. The Republicans there are united and enthusiastic, and as they feel the responsibility of their position they will undoubtedly put forth all their energies to secure a splendid victory. The presumption is that Ohio will go Republican and Indiana Democratic. If this is the result the great struggle of the campaign will occur in New York. Should Indiana be lost by the Democrats New York may be almost certainly counted on to go Republican. Should, however, the Democrats capture both Ohio and Indiana the Republicans all through the country will have very uphill work before them. Such a misfortune indeed is in the least degree improbable. The indications we have given are the most sane and reasonable we could find, and we shall be satisfied if they prove well-founded.

HANCOCK AND VANCE.

General Hancock has said that "nobody "wants or expects such unnatural ac-"tion" as the payment of rebel claims. As a practical commentary upon this assertion the frank declaration of Senator Vance, in a speech at Warren county, North Carolina, a few days ago, will be found interesting and instructive. Senator Vance, who by the way fought in the Confederate army, said on the occasion referred to: "The South asks no bold and unfair thing "when she demands her rightful compen-"sation for homes destroyed, farms laid "waste and pillaged, property stolen, and "slaves released by the Yankee plunderers "who lived upon us, and then refused us "bounty. And it is time that the whole "North should understand this. It is time "that the North should understand that "it must atone, as far as it can, for all the "South has suffered in body, pocket and "soul. Our time is coming, boys, and the "long purgatory we have gone through "will only make our paradise the brighter "when we get there." There is no ambiguity about that kind of talk. Senator Vance is at present a member of the United States Senate, and therefore called to pass upon rebel claims, such as are before Congress now by the cartload. He frankly states that he is in favor of paying all of them, and he does not hesitate to include payment for the slaves in his catalogue. As a corollary to this it may be of some interest to refer to the opinion of a United States Judge upon Hancock's letter on Southern claims. The *Inter-Ocean* publishes the opinion as written by "one of the ablest and most distinguished "Judges upon the United States Bench." As it occurs in a private letter the name of the writer is properly withheld. This jurist says that he has read General Hancock's letter carefully several times, and that he is somewhat surprised at its character. And then he says: "If General "Hancock intended to declare himself "against all claims for losses growing out "of the war, except those made by loyal "citizens, he does not say so in this letter. "If it is intended as a declaration that he "is hostile to the payment of all claims "for losses during the war of disloyal per-"sons, or persons who aided or abetted re-"bellion, it is clumsy and loose in the last "degree. If it was written so as to ap-"pear to the casual reader to be very full "and positive, and yet so as to commit the "writer to very little, it is an artful per-"formance." He then proceeds to analyze it, and shows that Hancock only pledges himself to oppose the claims of persons who were *actually in rebellion*; that is, who waged war in person. "But," says the Judge, "the great mass of Southern dis-"'loyal claimants never 'waged war,' and "'they are not claiming a debt, pension or "'reward' for doing any such thing. "They are claiming pay for property taken "by Union armies while they were march-"ing through the South, not from people "'in the rebellion,' but from citizens in "general, *and as to this class of Southern* "*claims Hancock is silent.*" Again the Judge observes: "Nowhere does he "(Hancock) say that he will veto a bill to "repeal the test of loyalty in claimants for "damages resulting from the operations of "war. Nowhere does he say that he "favors the existing legislation which "stands as a barrier against a thousand "million dollars of claims of people in "the South who were not '*in*' the re-"bellion, but who aided and encouraged "those who were. Twice he refers to the "claimants he would exclude, and in both "instances he is careful to say 'persons who "were *in the rebellion*. Why did he twice "employ these words? Will any reasonable "man believe that General Hancock does "not see their full significance?" And he concludes with the opinion that the letter "proves that Hancock does not "dare to come out squarely and unequivo-"cally against the repeal of those statutes "which keep the aiders and abettors of "rebellion away from the Treasury." This view of Hancock's position is the more significant when we perceive that his letter has in no respect discouraged those Southern politicians who, like Senator Vance, boldly declare their purpose to push the Southern claims. The inference is that the South fully understands Hancock's attitude, and that it has no reason to apprehend any resistance on his part to the prosecution of the claims which Vance and his colleagues are so audaciously announcing their intention to pursue. We recommend prayerful reflection upon these facts to all who may have thought that Hancock's letter was a sufficient settlement of the Southern claims question.

DULCIGNO ONCE MORE.

It is reported that the Porte has at last made up its mind to surrender Dulcigno, but why it should have done so is by no means apparent. In fact it looks as though a very little more tenacity at this juncture would have completed the triumph of the Sultan and the confusion of the Powers, for it had become evident that there was no possibility of securing sufficient concert among them to effect anything, and in fact the dispersion of the fleet had already been predicted. If therefore the Sultan has collapsed at the eleventh hour, it must be concluded that the Embassadors of the Powers brought arguments to bear upon him which had more effect than a naval demonstration. He is said to have declared that he would rather abdicate than surrender Dulcigno, not twenty-four hours ago, and now the surrender is reported. Truly has it been said that nothing occurs but the unexpected.

THE LESSEPS CANAL.

Notwithstanding the positive statement a few days ago to the effect that a syndicate had been formed for the construction of the interoceanic canal project of M. Lesseps, subsequent reports from Europe appear to cast grave doubts upon the truth of the account. It must be confessed that the misrepresentations regarding this enterprise have been so gross and frequent as to justify the sharpest suspicion whenever it is mentioned now. M. Lesseps has in fact so needlessly falsified facts as to give himself the air of an unscrupulous charlatan, and as important undertakings, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, are not usually launched with such accessories of falsehood, the world has naturally become doubtful of whatever is reported in this connection. Perhaps it will be time enough to believe in the reality of the alleged syndicate when the canal is actually commenced.

ANOTHER BAD PROPOSITION.

At the shipping Convention a resolution was adopted demanding the abolition of the office of United States Commissioner, and that "ship owners and captains be "left free to employ officers and men to "man their ships, and to pay them off "without interference from any Govern-"ment official." This is a bad proposition, and against public policy. Ship owners and captains cannot be trusted to manage the relations referred to, and that is why they are interfered with. The Government has been compelled to supervise the shipping and paying off of seamen because it was found that the latter were habitually abused and cheated. They need protection on shore, and the United States Commissioners fill most necessary and indispensable offices. We trust that the representations of the Convention will meet with no attention at the hands of Congress.

TOO MUCH ADVERTISING.

It appears to us that the Eastern newsgatherers might easily be in better business than in sending continual dispatches about the escapades of a drunken actor. We are confident that the American people are not harrassed with anxiety to know why Jo. Emmett, or any other wretched sot, fails to keep his engagements, or makes a disgraceful exposure of himself on the stage. Jo. Emmet is not a savory person by any means, and as he is evidently determined to drink himself to death—a resolve of no consequence beyond the circle of his family—we think it would be as well to drop him henceforward.

Registered voters in Benicia, 410.

POLITICS.

Indiana's "Yazoo"—The Riot at Shelbyville.

TO-DAY'S IMPORTANT ELECTIONS.

What is Thought of the Situation in Indiana and Ohio.

DASTARDLY DEMOCRATIC SCHEME UNEARTHED.

Precautions Taken to Insure a Peaceable Election.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special, referring to the Shelbyville riot, says: If there be a spot in the North more unlike the North, and more thoroughly resembling a political hell-hole of Mississippi, it is Shelbyville, Ind. Most appropriately has it been christened "The Yazoo of Indiana." There was a Republican meeting there yesterday, and as usual Democratic "hoodlums" endeavored to break it up. They were repulsed, but the trouble broke out afresh later on. The stories are about as contradictory as they could well be, the Democrats claiming that their man was shot by a young Republican named Kennedy, whom he had arrested and was taking to the station-house. Whether this is so, or whether a stray shot from a Democratic weapon in the rumpus did the work, the whole affair is only another bloody commentary of the daredevilism of these Northern Yazoos. Everybody regrets that there was any bloodshed, but the prevailing sentiment also is that it was the inevitable outgrowth of the system of things which is supposed to be tolerated only in the swamps and on the plantations of Mississippi. The Democrats will attempt to make a deal of capital out of it, however. Their organ here will come out draped in mourning, and Governor Hendricks will go down to Shelbyville to counsel moderation or something else. The money character of this campaign can be readily grasped from the pretty well authenticated statement that $1,000 was sent out yesterday to the Democratic boss of each and every school district in the State. As there are several thousand districts in the State, some idea may be had of the size of the Democratic pile.

A DASTARDLY PLAN.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special says: The Democratic managers and certain well known officials have banded together for the congenial purpose of carrying out the following dastardly plan to prevent decent men from recording their will through the ballot-box:

First—The Democrats propose to go earliest to the polls, get possession of the line and vote say 2,000 of their men first.

Second—The Democrats who shall have voted are then to withdraw from the polls and gather at a place agreed on at a convenient distance.

Third—The Republicans are to be harrassed and annoyed by being challenged, and quarrels are to be gotten up with them, and with their neighbors who swear to their right to vote.

Fourth—Shoulder-strikers and bullies from abroad are to follow with blows and bring on a general disturbance, which is then to be called a riot.

Fifth—To suppress this bogus and manufactured riot the Governor of the State is to be called on for troops at the polls.

Sixth—An officer of the State is understood to have already formed a Democratic secret military organization, to enable the Governor to respond to the call.

Seventh—It is an army of Democratic conspirators, secretly organized in our midst, who are to be the early voters on Tuesday morning, and who are to then withdraw to an appointed place.

Eighth—At the rendezvous of this Democratic army there is to be a full supply of State arms and ammunition, ready for use.

Ninth—A riot, so-called, which will be simply an assault on the citizens by hired thieves and assassins, is to be carried on until the ballot-boxes in Republican wards can be seized and rifled, or changed, while all the time the arms of the State will be used for the purpose of aiding this hellish scheme to destroy the rights of the people.

In a significant comment on this satanic piece of ingenuity, the *Journal* says: "We tell the leaders and loafers of the Democratic party that, if Governor Williams shall dare attempt to turn the arms of the State against the breasts of citizens at the bidding of the solid South, and in company with the criminal classes of the North, the men of Indianapolis, yea and of Indiana, will, with majesty and might, meet them bullet for bullet."

THE INDIANA OUTLOOK.

DENVER (Col.), October 11th.—The *Times* special from a well-known correspondent says: "After canvassing all parts of Indiana, it is my opinion that the Republicans will carry the State by a handsome majority. A large one would surprise me less than a defeat. The people are wonderfully excited. Meetings of 10,000 and 20,000 at little country towns are the rule. The Democrats are greatly exasperated. I was at Muncie Saturday night, when the meeting was attacked by roughs. The preparations to prevent fraud seem to be commensurate with those made to perpetuate it. The Democrats have been so long accustomed to buy votes in the State that they have come to count those purchases as a legitimate majority. They will have to buy them again if they get them this year, and at advanced rates. On the other hand, almost every township in the State shows Republican gains. These are nearly all young, sound business men. In some parts a good many Irishmen have come out as Republicans. Among the new voters we have apparently a decided advantage. Do not be surprised if you hear of trouble in more than one place. The Republicans are thoroughly organized, and do not mean to be run over by roughs, nor allow any Southern methods to prevail in Indiana."

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DISCOURAGED.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune* has a special giving a conversation between Barnum and Crittenden, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri, overheard recently. The latter said Landers had apparently lost his grit. The tariff, he feared, would lose him a thousand votes. Another cause of discouragement, continued Crittenden, is the unpopularity of English, and the bad blood existing between him and Governor Hendricks. Landers believes Hendricks would rather lose the State than see English elected. At the mention of English the mule-buyer opened out, charging him with being the meanest, littlest man in the nation.

THE VOTE IN OHIO.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune's* Cincinnati special says: The vote in Ohio Tuesday will be the largest ever cast. It will reach 680,000—possibly 700,000. Last year the total vote was 669,000, and the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 3,154, and a plurality of 17,129. A large vote always means in Ohio a Republican victory, and as a rule the larger the vote the greater the victory. I am inclined to think the size of the Republican majority on Tuesday next will surprise those who are figuring on a very close contest. There has been no campaign in Ohio in which the people as a whole were so deeply interested since the memorable Vallandigham campaign of 1863. There is an undercurrent of feeling running very strongly in favor of the Republicans.

THE "HERALD" BECOMING ANXIOUS.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—The *Herald* to-day says: There is urgent necessity that the President of the United States return from his long pleasure trip on the distant Pacific coast to his post of duty at the seat of Government. Matters that require his vigilant personal attention are hastening to a possible crisis. In at least two States political passions are inflamed to such a pitch that threats of violence have been publicly uttered. There is ground for anxiety, if not alarm.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PEACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11th.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Criminal Court-room this morning, to take measures to secure a peaceable election to-morrow. Among those present were Senator McDonald, Mr. English, Judge Gresham and other leading men of both parties. Short speeches were made and resolutions passed embodying the sense of the meeting. It is the general belief that the determined measures taken will prevent riotous demonstrations and illegal voting in this city.

ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—An address directed to the business men, manufacturers and mechanics of Ohio and Indiana has been circulated and largely signed to-day by business firms of this city. It requests them to vote the Republican ticket, in order that the present prosperous condition of business and manufactures may not be disturbed, and that the Democratic party, which is declared to be the party of repudiation and dishonor, may not be given the reins of power. The address is signed by J. V. Farwell & Co., W. C. Henderson & Co., Franklin McVeigh, Durant Brothers, W. T. Baker & Co., and a hundred or more of others equally prominent.

GENERAL GRANT—THE DEMOCRATS AND A "FAIR" ELECTION.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—General Grant informed an *Evening Post* reporter that he would remain East until May, going to Galena only to vote.

Ex-Governor Smith, at the rooms of the National Republican Committee, said this morning, when questioned about the outlook in Ohio and Indiana: "We shall carry Ohio by a good majority, but will probably lose Indiana." He held in his hand the following dispatch from a member of the committee at Indianapolis: "The work of distributing Eastern repeaters to small Democratic towns all over the State is energetically pursued by the Democratic Committee. Yesterday we had positive information that a corruption fund to buy votes ($350,000) was distributed over the State. The Democratic Committee has arranged at many hundred polling places to have fifteen men at each, will revolvers strapped outside their coats, to bulldoze and drive away Republicans. About 2,000 red shirts were issued last night."

THE SHELBYVILLE TRAGEDY—A DEMOCRATIC MEETING—ADDRESS OF EX GOVERNOR HENDRICKS—REPUBLICANS ENCOURAGED.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune's* Shelbyville special says: The excitement occasioned by the killing of Albert McCorkle, Sheriff, last Saturday, has somewhat subsided. Still considerable bitter feeling exists, but not sufficient to cause further bloodshed. Young Kennedy, who did the shooting, is still at large. The calamity is deplored by all. McCorkle was 33 years old, and at the time of his death was serving a second term as Sheriff. He was the senior partner of the Shelby *Democrat*, the county organ, but was not connected with the paper except as financial manager. Aside from politics McCorkle was a useful citizen, an upright, sober man, and a person who never intentionally harmed any one. The boy who did the shooting is only 17 years old, and comes from a respectable family.

The Democracy held their final rally here to-day, and it was feared that the scenes of Saturday would be repeated; but all passed off quietly, owing in a great measure to the fact that the Republicans kept perfectly quiet, having nothing to say or do. There can be no doubt that had any Republican dared to express his political opinion a certain element of the Democrats were prepared to begin hostilities. The crowd was estimated at 30,000, men, women and children.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks delivered an address, and the part of it referring to the recent riot and threatened trouble to-morrow did him much credit, as well as doing a great deal towards allaying the present excitement. He advocated peace at the polls in strong terms, urging every man in the county to do all in his power towards preventing another outbreak. In regard to Kennedy, he said: "Should the officers succeed in capturing him, whatever you do, do not resort to mob violence. Select twelve of your best men, give him a fair and impartial trial and abide by the decision."

To-night the Republicans feel much encouraged over the turn of affairs, and do not anticipate much trouble. There is, however, a feeling brewing that is very malignant, and should anything unfavorable occur, no power can prevent another and very serious riot. If it is commenced, there is no telling where it will end. The bulldozing element indulge in threats, and their fury, if again aroused, now that McCorkle is dead, will know no bounds. The Republicans intend going to the polls and remaining all day, and are intent that every man who has a legal right to vote shall cast it unmolested.

MORE DEMOCRATIC BRUTALITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11th.—The *Evening News* has a dispatch from Evansville, stating that at a Democratic meeting at Rockport on Saturday, L. N. Schonfeld shot down in cold blood Uriah Webb, a colored man, who was fleeing for his life from a mob of 200 or 300 Democrats. Another negro was badly cut. While Webb lay weltering in his blood in the street, the Hancock and English Club, in uniform, swung their hats and gave three cheers for Hancock. Schonfeld had not been arrested at last accounts.

GREAT HOPE AND CONFIDENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11th.—Marshal Dudley's scheme for spotting voters has resulted in placing him in possession of over 2,800 names of persons who have located in Indiana within six months, and who have of course no right to vote. The feeling among the Republican managers to-night is certainly one of great hope and confidence. On their figures, gathered for the information of the committee, they have the State by 5,000 majority certain. The uncertain quantity, as has been often remarked, is fraud. If with the immense amount of money brought into this State, to which Barnum added on his return Saturday night nearly $70,000, the Democrats shall be able to buy only five votes at each precinct in the State, it would make a difference of 10,000 votes in the result.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

COLUMBUS, October 11th.—To-day has been occupied by both State committees in sending out final instructions to their followers. Both parties have splendid organizations in the State, and an immense vote will be polled to-morrow. Each party claims to have taken every precaution for polling its entire vote and to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

A FEELING OF RELIEF.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Indianapolis special says: The general feeling to-night is one of relief from the fears that have prevailed of trouble on Tuesday. There has been so much talk of trouble, and the citizens have been so persistently warned, that the prevention has come with the alarm. There is more danger of trouble at many other large towns than here.

GENERAL GRANT ANSWERED—ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—Under the head of "General Grant Answered," the *Herald* prints a column interview with a prominent officer, whose name is suppressed, but who apparently speaks by authority. The following extracts show what induced this coolness between the two Generals:

"I am satisfied that their friendly relations would have continued, notwithstanding the bees in their respective bonnets, had it not been for mischievous intermeddlers. It was well understood what Hancock's reasons were for treating Grant with coldness. After having sustained his action throughout in Louisiana up to the last moment, including the removal of the City Councilmen, who had been advised to impale themselves against Hancock's authority, Grant had subsequently revoked his last approval, on account of the irruption of a cabal of radical Senators, who told Grant that he must cause Hancock to revoke his order removing the members of the City Council, or otherwise the Republican party would be at an immense disadvantage, and might result in Grant not being nominated by the Republican party for President. Hancock understood very clearly that the real reason for Grant's action in desiring him to revoke his order was because of that pressure, and hearing that Grant was making everything subservient to his inordinate ambition, he could not but feel disgusted, and therefore treated Grant coldly. Grant had sustained Hancock in every act of his in Louisiana, including the last act, which he subsequently revoked, and which caused Hancock to ask to be relieved."

"Do you think he will make a reply to Grant's damaging averments?"

"They are not damaging, except to Grant. My impression is that he will take no further notice of them. He cannot afford to do it. He must not descend to Grant's level. He must not lock horns with him. Let Grant bellow and throw up dirt by himself. Hancock's present condition as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, moreover, should restrain him, and probably will, from bringing himself to the plane of Grant."

MORE OF GRANT'S OPINIONS EXTRACTED BY A REPORTORIAL CORKSCREW.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The *Evening Star*, in a telegram from New York, repeats the following interview with General Grant:

"It is known that you favor the election of General Garfield. What do you think would be the result of his election upon the business community?"

"I believe that the people are prosperous now. Nothing I could say would make my opinion better known than the fact that our people are doing well. I believe that if General Garfield is elected our prosperity will continue without interruption, and that we will advance in every branch of industry. I believe that if General Garfield is not elected all the good results of a long-matured and now successful business will be immediately checked."

"You believe, then, that business would suffer by a change in the Adminstration?"

"I believe most firmly that if General Garfield be not elected, the change would result in a suspension of business. How long that suspension would last I do not say, but it would last until a new Administration differing in policy from the present could act. The business people know what to expect from a continuation of the policy of the present Administration. They would not know what to expect from a new one that involves a change of politics. They would be nervous from the time of the elections, and business affairs would be unsettled for a long time. There would be a suspicion connected with a change that would do great injury—a suspicion that a change of policy might involve losses in some way not exactly understood. It would not destroy, but it would rather cripple some branches of business and retard others."

CONTROVERSY IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, October 11th.—Some excitement exists in political circles here over a controversy between the Democratic and Republican committees on the question whether persons convicted of larceny have a right to register and vote. The Attorney-General, in an opinion furnished Governor Drew, takes the ground that persons convicted of larceny by any Court of competent jurisdiction, without regard to the grade of crime, forfeit the right of franchise. The Republican State Committee, however, take the position that when the conviction is for less sum than $200 it makes the grade a misdemeanor, not felony, and does not work such disqualification. The Republican Committee, in a circular, threaten any registration officer or Inspector of Election with prosecution in a United States Court if they interfere in any way with a citizen's right to vote on account of his conviction in a Justice's Court. The Democrats express a determination that their views of the matter shall control the registering officers.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), October 11th.—The Republicans have nominated George D. Robinson for Congress.

OMAHA, October 11th.—Dr. R. R. Livingston, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. S. H. Calhoun, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, have both declined, and the State Committee appoints J. H. Hamilton, of Seward, to fill Calhoun's place, and will shortly appoint a substitute for Livingston.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Pittsburg Catastrophe—Further Deaths.

PITTSBURG, October 11th.—The official investigation is proceeding regarding the cause of Saturday night's frightful accident. Twenty-seven deaths have now occurred, and two more are expected hourly.

More Railroad Accidents.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—This morning a train going down town on the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad, during a fog, ran into the rear of a train ahead, and Edward Cooper, the engineer of the rear train, was killed. The engine and three cars were badly broken.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: A fatal accident occurred on the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad to-day, in a thick fog. One train having run into a preceding train, the engineer stopped to examine the damage to his engine, when a third train ran into the train that had stopped, with great force, before its engineer could do anything to prevent it. The shock was so great that he was thrown from his seat and fell between the tracks to the street, a distance of thirty feet. The water from the boiler also poured over him, causing his death.

ELGIN (Ill.), October 11th.—A gravel train ran into a drove of cows near Stillman Valley, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, to-day, ditching ten cars and killing several men. Reports vary as to the number killed. The wounded and killed number at least 14. John Ryan, a section man, was killed outright. Doctors from this city are attending the wounded.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 11th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 15th: S. McAninch, Carrollton, Ill.; L. Edwards, Mexico; E. Cope and wife, Philadelphia; John Geldard, England; T. C. Armstrong and wife, Hamilton, Mo.; L. P. Jouett, U. S. N.; Mrs. James Woodworth, Annie P. Campbell, San Francisco; Hon. Arthur Mills, Mrs. Mills, Barton Mills, Dudley Mills, London, England; Louis E. Stuart, St. Stephens, N. B.; Ida Keyes, Woodstock, N. B.; R. Parker, Oroville; R. A. Parker, Detroit.

Sixty-one through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 17th, and 48 last night, to arrive October 18th.

Fast Mail from Australia to England.

CHICAGO, October 11th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: The *Tribune* gives editorially to-morrow an interesting story of a fast mail from Australia to England. Wednesday last Postmaster James learned that the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, which left Sydney September 9th, had reached San Francisco October 5th—two days ahead of time. She was just two hours too late to catch the mail train of that day, and a delay of 24 hours was inevitable. The schedule time from San Francisco was two hours too late to catch the first departing British steamer. Mr. James went to the Union Pacific office in this city, and represented the facts to Sydney Dillon, and asked if a special train could not be put on to catch the regular mail train of the day before. S. H. H. Clarke, General Manager of the Union Pacific at Omaha, and A. N. Towne, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific at San Francisco, were present. "Where is the train with the mail at this time?" Dillon asked of Towne. "On the Humboldt Division somewhere," was the reply. "Can a special train catch the other train?" he asked. Clarke replied in the affirmative, but added, "We shall have to run the special a thousand miles, and it will cost $1,000." "I don't care what it costs," replied Dillon, "do it." The telegraph was put in requisition, and it was done. The regular mail train was overtaken at Omaha, and the Australian mail-car was attached. Last night at 9:18 it was landed in this city, and to-day it goes by the Arizona to England. If the vessel makes schedule time, the trip from Sydney will have been made in the shortest time on record—about forty days.

Very Low Water.

PORT JERVIS (N. Y.), October 11th.—Never within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" were rivers and small lakes and ponds throughout this part of New York so low as at present. The Delaware river above Lackawaxen, Pa., is nearly dry in places, and pedestrians can easily cross without wetting their feet. Fish are dying by the thousand. The Lackawaxen river, which empties into the Delaware at Lackawaxen Station, is almost dry.

A Pronounced Case of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—John Johnson, employed on the steamer Musiel, from Barbadoes, has been sent from Long Island College Hospital to quarantine, suffering from a pronounced case of yellow fever. The vessel is lying in North river.

An Aged Man Killed.

MILLEDGEVILLE (Ind.), October 11th.—Charles Allen on Saturday night killed a man 92 years old named William Toney. Allen is the husband of Toney's second wife's daughter. No cause is given.

Requisition Signed.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.—The requisition for the payment of the Utes was signed to-day.

An Official Embezzler.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.), October 11th.—Postmaster Joseph F. Fisher, Treasurer of the Union Loan Association, has embezzled $23,000 of the stockholders' funds. He claims to be able to pay back the amount.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.—The United States Supreme Court convened to day. All the Justices were present except Clifford and Field. The former has much improved. The call of the docket begins to-morrow. The Kentucky lottery case was dismissed, for reasons heretofore stated.

Baltimore's Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, October 11th.—The celebration of the foundation of this city, 150 years ago, began to-day, and the streets present a brilliant spectacle. Vast multitudes of people, banners, festoons, flowers and verdure and general happiness among the citizens being the chief features.

Killed in a Tunnel.

HUNTINGTON (Pa.), October 11th.—John Carsom and his son, together with another boy named Bennor, of Spruce creek, attempted to walk through Spruce Creek Tunnel yesterday, but were run over by the Pacific express, going East, and all instantly killed.

The Tunnel Disaster—More Bodies Recovered.

NEW YORK, October 11th.—The body of Alfred Anderson, the fo