THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1882—8:52 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Barometer...	Temperature...	Direction of wind...	Velocity of wind...	Character of weather...	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia....	29.92	58	S. W.	6	Fresh	.....	....	Cloudy.
Portland....	29.97	57	N. W.		Light	.....	.02	L. Rain.
Roseburg...	29.97	59	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	.01	L. Rain.
Red Bluff...	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	....	.....
Mendocino..	29.90	56	N.	20	Brisk	.....	....	Cloudy.
Sacramento.	29.81	63	S.	10	Fresh	.....	....	Clear
S. Francisco.	29.85	56	W.	20	Light	.....	....	Foggy.
Visalia....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	....	.....
Los Angeles.	29.97	62	W.		Light	.....	....	Clear
San Diego..	29.97	67	N. W.		Light	.....	....	Foggy.

Maximum temperature, 80; minimum, 62.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 113¾ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 89; silver bars, 113¾.

Silver in London, 51¼d; consols, 99 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91½@92 cents.

The Potosi Mining Company have levied an assessment of 25 cents per share.

Mining stocks showed some strength at the early informal call in San Francisco yesterday, and nearly all of the Comstock shares were from five to fifty cents per share higher than the best rates Wednesday morning. At the regular 11 o'clock call free offerings caused values in most cases to recede, though not to any very great extent. The market as a whole is in somewhat of an interesting condition, there being sufficient variation in values to make operations desirable.

Rev. Henry Vidover, rabbi of Congregation Sherith Israel, at San Francisco, died in that city yesterday.

General McDowell yesterday gave the Marquis of Lorne and party a trip around the bay in a Government steamer. Lord Lorne was also presented with an address by the British Societies of the city.

A Chinaman died at Oakland yesterday from the effects, as he asserted, of being hit on the head with a stone thrown by a white boy.

The smelting works recently burned at Hotaling, Placer county, are to be rebuilt.

Emma Bond, the victim of the outrage at Taylorsville, Ill., is in a dying condition.

The Republicans of the First Ohio District have nominated Benjamin Butterworth for Congress.

Amos Smith, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio District.

In the Second Illinois District, the Democrats have placed Henry F. Sheridan in nomination for Congress.

Frank Hiscock has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans at Syracuse, N. Y.

Edwin Thorne won the great 2:17 race at Beacon Park yesterday in 2:19, 2:19 and 2:18¼, defeating Santa Claus and the other contestants.

Mrs. Davis, recently married, shot and killed her husband at Chattanooga, Tenn., to prevent being murdered by him.

The Fair of the Ninth District Agricultural Society begins at Rohnerville, Humboldt county, next Tuesday.

Peter Halm, an innocent looker-on at a fight between two men at Eureka, Humboldt county, was fatally shot by one of the combatants.

Ed. E. Steinagal, the train-wrecker, escaped from the Sheriff at Auburn, Placer county, where he had been brought from San Quentin to testify in the trial of his accomplices.

The British cavalry are pushing on to Cairo by forced marches along the desert route.

It was reported at Alexandria yesterday that Arabi Pasha had been captured.

Samuel J. Tilden is suffering from a disease from which his physicians say he cannot possibly recover.

By the falling of a buttress of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin yesterday, four women were completely decapitated.

Severe and disastrous storms of wind, rain and lightning passed over a portion of New York yesterday and Wednesday night.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention met at Omaha yesterday and nominated a full ticket, with J. Sterling Morton for Governor.

James B. Weaver has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Sixth Iowa District.

The Republicans of the Third Wisconsin District are in a dead lock on a candidate for Congress.

Thirty thousand people attended the races at Toledo, O., yesterday.

Archie E. Baxter has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth New York District.

Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, was given a public reception at New York yesterday, when 2,000 people shook him by the hand.

One of the most daring murders in the annals of crime is reported this morning from Chattanooga, Tenn.

The two Tombstone (A. T.) editors who went to Sonora to fight a duel returned without a shot being fired.

A yacht capsized yesterday near Wolfburg, N. H., and fourteen persons were drowned.

IN Merchantville, N. J., a magistrate fined a boy $1 for swearing. This furnishes a basis for calculation to a brother of Colonel Sellers, who lives in Camden. He reckons that in Camden county there are 70,000 people, half of whom swear. That would be $35,000 for an oath apiece. Each fellow swears fifty times a day. That makes $1,750,000 daily income, $12,250,000 per week, and, counting twenty-six good working days to the month, $318,500,000 each month. If he will come to California and make a like calculation on our "cursing" habit, he won't be able to find figures enough in which to announce the result.

THE Bank of England, in settlements involving fractions of a penny, always reckons such fractions in its own favor. It has thus accumulated the astonishing sum of $716,360. The London *Economist* cites this as an example of the power of accumulation of small amounts, and praises the wisdom of the English Government in establishing the postal savings bank, in which deposits of one penny are received. During the year 1881 the deposits in this institution were $12,500,000.

ACCORDING to a census bulletin just issued there are in the United States—the Territories not counted—12,870,117 persons of the male sex over twenty-one years of age. The enumeration is supposed to have been made in 1880, so that it may fairly be compared with the election in November of that year, when 9,204,438 ballots were cast; so that 3,465,689, or nearly 30 per cent. of the males of voting age did not go to the polls.

THE Rev. David Haliburton, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, one of the oldest Baptist ministers now living, could not see with his right eye until he reached his 70th year. By the use of double eyeglasses to assist the sight of his left eye, which was becoming impaired with age, sight was gradually restored to the other, with which he can now see reasonably well, while the left eye has become sightless.

THERE is one large and important exhibit in the fair that demands special examination for its worth, its fitness to the occasion and its suggestive value to agriculture. We refer to the grain exhibits made by John Bidwell, of Chico. It rises above all others in the Pavilion and represents the greatest industry in California.

TRADITION says that beer was first made at Pelusium, on the Nile, 400 [B. C.; but nowadays only a crude kind of barley beer is made by the natives in Egypt. There is, however, a brewery in Cairo, owned by a Geneva company, and worked on the German plan, which can turn out 400 barrels a week.

A YOUNG husband who was promenading in the Pavilion at the Chico Fair the other night with an acquaintance he had just made, calls his wife Crystal, because she is always on the watch. She caught him, says the Chico *Record*. What a number of Crystals there are at the pending State Fair.

"[illegible] woman can control one man, certainly," said [illegible] Roberts at a meeting of the Woman's Labor League in Washington. Then the meeting, which had been occupied with discussion of methods of getting clerkships, turned its attention to the subjects of matrimony and the high price of beef.

THE Marysville *Appeal* says that the Democratic Convention to be held there next week promises to be the liveliest of the age. It predicts a rattling time on the debris question between the valley and mining representatives of Yuba.

THE papers of New Mexico complain that there both the mail and telegraph service are badly in need of reconstruction. Matter sent by either is uncertain of reaching its destination at any given time, if at all.

"IT is a solid formation that you can't get a hundred-thousand-dollar hole through," is a miner's apt illustration of sterling integrity in a mine manager out in the Territories of the Southwest.

LADY HARBERTON's new celebrated divided skirt, introduced into London last season, is worn in the English mountain regions by the most fearless lady climbers.

JOHN CHINAMAN has a new handle to his name. When he goes on a visit to the Flowery Kingdom hereafter he is to be known as "a certified Chinaman."

BLAINE AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Mr. Blaine has contributed, strangely enough to an unnamed Chicago magazine, an article in explanation and defense of his proposition for a Congress of South American representatives. We do not understand to what end this publication is made, for it certainly does not throw any new light upon the subject, and in fact it only justifies the condemnation already passed upon the undertaking. Mr. Blaine asserts that his ultimate object was to secure the trade of South America, but as he says nothing to indicate the abandonment of his old high tariff views, it is only necessary to point out that it would have been impossible to compass this end by the methods which he proposed. It is made perfectly apparent that he does not understand the causes of our failure to secure the South American trade, and this is curious. He does not even comprehend what he calls the free-trade view of the question, and entirely fails to state the question clearly or accurately. He seems to think that the alleged free-trade reason why we cannot get the South American trade is that we cannot manufacture so cheaply as England; and he undertakes to show that we can manufacture some things quite as cheaply. But in truth the reason of our failure, as alleged by the free-traders, is not at all what he represents it to be. The reason of that failure is that the tariff prevents us from exchanging our manufactures for the raw products of South America. We have to deal with countries possessing very little money, but plenty of raw material. But instead of so arranging things that we can exchange our manufactures for their raw material, we block our own trade by refusing admittance to their raw material. The natural result is that the South Americans trade with England, who takes all the raw products offered her, and who does not undertake to stifle her own commerce with Custom-houses. Mr. Blaine does not understand anything of this, and therefore his defense is irrelevant and, so to say, in the air. The trade of South America never can be secured to the United States while the present tariff remains what it is. But Mr. Blaine is a firm believer in the efficacy and righteousness of the present tariff, and is the last man to lay sacrilegious reforming hands upon it. This being the case, it follows that no scheme devised by such a man could have the least practical value in securing for us the South American trade, and that his projected Congress of South American States must have been as futile from a commercial as it certainly was from an ethical standpoint. He could not have secured peace between the States, because their general conditions and tendencies all urge them toward war. He could not have secured their trade to the United States, because the latter has built a wall round itself which Mr. Blaine regards as the very flower of statesmanship. We fear that the gentleman is writing and speaking too much of late.

IN PERPLEXITY.

The Congregational Club, of San Francisco, has been discussing the Sunday law question, in connection with politics, and has been unable to determine which of the two parties it ought to support in the present campaign. Such a discussion, under the circumstances, could not but issue in this way, for as a matter of fact there is no controversy between the Republicans and Democrats on the Sunday law. They are both on the same side of the fence, despite a slight difference of verbiage in their respective platforms. The Democrats declare themselves opposed to any Sunday legislation. The Republicans refuse to pledge themselves to any but ineffective Sunday legislation. Nor is there any room for doubt as to the Republican position, seeing that the Convention deliberately rejected a resolution pledging the party to such amendments of the present laws as would make them effective. That action of the Convention was equivalent to an open declaration to the effect that it was opposed to effective Sunday legislation, and as the action of the Convention binds the party, it follows that the Republican party to-day is as much opposed to effective Sunday legislation as the Democrats are. This being the case, the Congregational Club of course could not make up its mind as to which party it would support, nor will it ever reach a rational conclusion on that line. It may as well realize that both parties have betrayed the elements which it represents, and that it cannot support either of them without encouraging the treachery and cowardice which leads politicians always in these cases to pander to the basest elements. Our Congregational friends will do well to reflect that one reason why the politicians do this so often is that Republicans have hitherto been weak enough to swallow every such insult and outrage, and to support the Republican ticket. They have in fact rewarded the politicians for repudiating them, and as a matter of course the politicians have done the same thing the very next time. Of course, if the Congregational Club wishes to follow the old course it can do so, but let it in that case proceed with a clear apprehension of what it is doing, and not deceive itself with the pretense that the Republican platform means a whit more than the Democratic one in this connection.

FOLLOWING A BAD EXAMPLE.

Several years ago we expressed the opinion that Japan would come to grief through adopting American financial theories. This we did at the time when American financial theories were crude and fallacious; when we had an inflated and redundant paper currency, and when our politicians and demagogues were going about boasting of the circumstances which, in the eyes of every intelligent man, constituted the disgrace and opprobrium of the country. The Japanese, always too impulsive, and far too ready to to jump at the conclusion that anything connected with Western civilization must be an improvement on their own, adopted our deeply-discredited financial follies. Unfortunately it is the easiest thing in the world to put a paper currency afloat, and moreover it is quite a fascinating game at first. So the Japanese found it, and as the agricultural classes of the interior took a whimsical fancy to the paper currency, it obtained a mischievous hold upon the people. But it has been sinking in value from the first, and now it has reached 70 per cent. discount; or, as our Greenbackers would put it, gold has risen to that premium in Japan. At present the situation is very discouraging. It is said that nobody knows how much paper money is in circulation, but everybody has found out that it is an evil of the first magnitude, and yet there is no probability that they will soon get rid of. The Japanese debt was infinitely superior to that which these too-willing imitators have substituted for it. Perhaps their experience in this may cause them to doubt whether they have not also been going somewhat too fast in other ways.

WILL HE HANG THIS TIME?

Wheeler, the murderer of his sister-in-law, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, for the second time. Under ordinary circumstances it would be reasonable to conclude that after this his execution would follow, but considering upon what manner of grounds the Supreme Court has heretofore granted new trials in murder cases, it would be very rash to make any predictions. Certainly his counsel have encouragement to seek another trial. Perhaps they can show that the prosecution read something from another book, the author of which had not secured a world-wide reputation. Apparently the prisoner himself continues to think that insanity is his best resource, though it is painfully conspicuous that he has not studied alienism closely enough to be able to offer a decent resemblance to mental weakness. If he is refused a new trial we suppose the young women who glory in making fools of themselves in public will undertake to soothe and console his last hours, supply his cell with daily flowers, and do all that in them lies to produce the impression that they particularly admire women-murderers. If the authorities would prevent these disgusting exhibitions, however, they would be doing something to mitigate the disgrace entailed upon the community by the continued existence of a wretch who, had justice been administered, would have been hanged more than a year ago.

HE DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH.

Dickson, the foreman of the Star Route jury, appears to be suspiciously profuse in his protestations since the failure of the jury to agree upon anything like a rational verdict. His accounts of all the wonderful things which happened to him during the trial, and of his struggles with the people who wanted to corrupt him, do not sound probable. According to him both the prosecution and the defense were engaged in the most deliberate and unconcealed efforts to corrupt the jury. He was applied to by a man who represented himself as an agent of the Attorney-General. Altogether it is a very extraordinary jumble of a narrative, and needs probing and analyzing badly. It seems as if the Star Route cases infected everything that was brought into contact with them, and that their corruptness was so contagious as to involve both sides as well as the jury. At present there remains only the Court to hear from, and perhaps if Judge Wyllie would tell all he knows we should find that he, too, had been approached.

THE RETURN OF MELVILLE.

Engineer Melville has returned at last to his native land, and now there will be an investigation of the loss of the Jeannette, which it is expected will damage several reputations, and clear up several misunderstandings. Melville was put under a cloud by certain very cowardly and unmanly statements in regard to his conduct in the De Long search. An attempt was made to demonstrate that he did not use needful diligence and energy on that occasion, and what renders the affair more painful, some of his brother officers appeared more than willing to injure or destroy his reputation during his absence. He, however, is not the man to put up with injustice of this kind. He has come back determined to have the whole facts revealed, and there is reason to expect that when all the testimony is before the public they will see him to have been cruelly and grossly calumniated.

FOREIGN CRITICISM ON GENERAL WOLSELEY.

Some of the continental military critics appear to be talking a good deal of nonsense about the Egyptian campaign. Thus it is said that General Wolseley is censured because he did not land a few hundred men at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria, for it is alleged that he could then have crushed Arabi. This reminds us of the story of the man who said there had been a time when he could have obtained the land upon which Chicago was afterwards built, for a pair of old boots. Being asked why he did not buy the land, he replied that he did not happen to have the old boots. Just so it might have been easy to have put down Arabi with a few hundred men at the time of the bombardment, but it is necessary to remember that the few hundred men were not obtainable. Nor was General Wolseley present either—a circumstance which suggests the philosophic remarks of the Irish sportsman who was looking at a river. "Bedad," said he; "but there'd be an illegant place to "gaff a salmon, if one had but the gaff—"only there's no salmon."

SPECIMEN JOURNALISM.

The reports of some of the San Francisco papers of the arrival of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were quite remarkable in their way. The democratic spirit which no doubt filled the breasts of the reporters when they saw these representatives of an effete monarchy and a bloated aristocracy, found vent in peculiar ways. Thus one republican journalist appraised the costume of the princess, gravely estimated the value of her hat, her dress, her gloves and her boots, and concluded by expressing the contemptuous opinion that there were hundreds of American ladies in the crowd who were very much more expensively dressed. Another playful and equally refined reporter endeavored to create the impression that some of his rivals had been kicked off the special train. Nearly all of them seem to have striven to infuse as much as possible of this kind of "fun" into their accounts, and taking the latter altogether they must be regarded as effective illustrations of what ought most to be avoided in journalism.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mass Meeting of Republicans—Estate of B. B. Redding—Mining Assessment—The Royal Excursion Party—Death of a Rabbi—Veterans' Home Association—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Movements of the Marquis—Mining Assessment—Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—Shortly before noon to-day British Consul Booker introduced the representatives of the British Societies of the city to the Marquis of Lorne, and the address of welcome was read. The Marquis responded briefly. The Princess assigned fatigue as an excuse for her absence. The party then accepted an invitation of General McDowell to make a trip around the bay in a Government steamer.

Potosi levies an assessment of 25 cents per share.

Rev. Henry Vidaver, rabbi of Congregation Sherith Israel, formerly of Philadelphia, died this morning, aged 49 years.

The Will of the Late B. B. Redding.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—The will of the late B. B. Redding was filed for probate to-day. It was drawn up by Mr. Redding himself April 24, 1873, just previous to his departure for Europe. By it one-half of his property is given to his wife, the other half to be divided equally between his three children. He desires that his father and mother, if they survive him, shall have from the estate $500 a year during their life. The house and lot at Sacramento are given to his wife. Mrs. Redding and her son Albert are appointed executors, and have applied for letters of administration. The estate consists of $5,500 in coin and various parcels of land in different parts of the State, with lots in this city. The value of the estate is as yet unknown.

Republican Mass Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—The Republican mass meeting held at Platt's Hall was both large and enthusiastic. The large hall was densely packed, many not being able to obtain even standing room. As announced, Hon. M. H. Estee, the Republican candidate for Governor, addressed the meeting. He spoke at much length, his address being characterized by force, conciseness and point. He ably reviewed all the issues of the canvass, and made many telling points against the Democracy.

The Veterans' Home Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—The Association of Mexican Veterans and several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the State have been addressed by circular with regard to sending representatives to a general meeting of the Veterans' Home Association. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, held to-day, a vote was taken on the choice of a site for the Home. Descriptions of all the sites offered and visited by the committee were given. Trustees Blanding, Phillips, Apsey and Backus voted for the Clark place, near Napa, and Major Hammond for the Smith place, in Santa Clara county. Should this choice be acquiesced in by the Advisory Committee, the Clark place will be definitely settled upon. The place consists of a tract of 765 acres, about eight miles north of Naps, and near the town of Yountville, in Napa valley. The place is valued at $16,000. A final decision will be made on the 23d inst.

Meeting of Greenbackers.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.—A meeting of Greenbackers was held to-night in front of the Mint, which was attended by quite a large crowd. The meeting was addressed by Stephen Maybell, who at the conclusion presented resolutions denouncing monopolies, and urging all good citizens to vote for Major McQuiddy.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Santa Claus Wins Fourth Money in the Great 2:17 Race—Nominations for Congress—Emma Bond Dying—Further Disastrous Storms—Tilden Hopelessly Ill—Husband Shot Dead by his Young Wife—Nebraska Democratic Nominations—Rumored Capture of Arabi Pasha—Forced Marching Upon Cairo by the British—Four Women Beheaded in Dublin—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Great 2:17 Race—Santa Claus Only Gets Fourth Money.

BOSTON, September 14th.—The Blanchard $10,000 race for horses of the 2:17 class, at Beacon Park, which has been looked forward to with great interest, took place this afternoon. The rain of last night and this morning served to make the track heavy, and deterred many town people from attending. The weather partially cleared before noon, and it was not decided to postpone the race. A light wind improved the condition of the race, and when the horses were called it was in fair shape. From 11 o'clock until the middle of the afternoon the thoroughfares leading to the park were lined with conveyances filled with people, while special trains frequently brought large numbers. Fully 15,000 people were on the grounds, and a most lively scene was presented. Delegations were present from all parts of the country. Before the race betting was about even on Edwin Thorne and Clingstone, Thorne being a slight favorite, with Santa Claus third choice. The judges were W. H. Wilson, of Cythiania, Ky.; C. H. Keeler and B. F. Ricker, of Boston. Keeler also acted as starter.

The horses were called at 2 o'clock promptly, but did not appear upon the track until half an hour later, when they drew positions as follows: Fanny Witherspoon first, Santa Claus second, Clingstone third, Parana fourth, Edwin Thorne fifth, Helene sixth, Humboldt seventh. All the horses appeared in good condition except Santa Claus. He was quite lame. Nevertheless he trotted throughout the race.

In the first heat much time was lost in scoring. Fifteen times the horses came to the wire, and as many times were sent back. On the six-teenth attempt a fair start was made, with Parana slightly in the lead. Thorne came to the front at the turn, with Parana, Helene and Clingstone following in the order named, and thus they went to the half. Here Parana fell back into the fourth place. Helene came up, and from here to the homestretch made a pretty race with Thorne. On the homestretch, however, Thorne pulled away from the mare, and won by at least three lengths, Clingstone third, Fanny Witherspoon fourth, Santa Claus fifth, Parana sixth, Humboldt last. Edwin Thorne now sold for $50 against $40 for the field.

In the second heat the horses were sent off well together on the fifth scoring. Again Edwin Thorne led after passing the quarter, with Helene second, Clingstone third. Here Clingstone overtook Helene, and gained second position. The other horses, except Parana and Humboldt, gradually closed up, and coming into the homestretch were well bunched, Helene and Santa Claus here broke and fell back, but Thorne, Clingstone and Witherspoon kept together and trotted splendidly. Thorne, however, had a slight advantage, and was closely pressed by Clingstone. This order was maintained down the homestretch, where all the horses showed fine speed. Clingstone was outtravelled, and could not overcome Thorne's advantage. Thorne finished winner by from a head to shoulders, Clingstone second, Fanny Witherspoon third, Santa Claus fourth, Parana fifth, Helene sixth, Humboldt seventh. Thorne stock here boomed, and he sold for $50 against $24 for the field.

The celebrated stallion Smuggler, winner of the stallion race of 1874, and who has the best record of any stallion in the world, was now exhibited upon the track, and was greeted with great enthusiasm.

In the third heat Edwin Thorne, Santa Claus, Clingstone and Parana rounded the turn in the order named, and so continued to the backstretch. Here Santa Claus overtook Thorne, and the two went neck and neck to the three-quarter pole amid excitement. Clingstone came up with Thorne and Santa Claus, and the three kept abreast till half way down the stretch, when Thorne again pulled ahead. Clingstone, by a fine burst of speed, passed Santa Claus when within a few rods of the finish, and came under the wire less than half a length behind Thorne. The order of the finish was: Thorne first, Clingstone second, Santa Claus third, Parana fourth, Helene fifth, Fanny Witherspoon sixth, Humboldt seventh. Edwin Thorne was consequently awarded first money, Clingstone second, Helene third and Santa Claus fourth. Following is the summary:

Special Race for horses of the 2:17 class. Purse, $10,000; divided.			
Edwin Thorne	1	1	1
Clingstone	3	2	2
Helene	2	6	5
Santa Claus	4	5	3
Fanny Witherspoon	5	4	3
Parana	6	5	4
Humboldt	7	7	7

Time, 2:19—2:19—2:18¾.

The American Turf.

LONG ISLAND, September 14th.—The first race to-day, three-quarters of a mile, Little Phil won, Gus Matthews second, Little Fred third. Time, 1:55¾. The second race, one mile, President Jennings won, Pinafore second, Jennie third. Time, 2 minutes.

TOLEDO (O.), September 14th.—Thirty thousand people saw the races at the fair this afternoon. The phenomenon St. Louis, recently described in your special dispatches, trotted in the race for the 2:33 class, winning the three last heats. Best time, 2:30¾. In the 2:17 class, Black Cloud won, Rosa Wilkes second, J. B. Thomas third. Time, 2:25—2:25—2:23—2:27¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 14th.—In the race to-day for the 2:20 class Lumps took two heats, Dick Wright two and Fannie Robinson one. Best time, 2:21¾.

A Sheriff and His Deputy Shot to Death.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), September 14th.—The Sheriff and Deputy of this county were shot and killed to-day while en route to Knoxville with a prisoner. It was the most daring murder in the annals of crime. John Taylor two years ago killed Captain Fletcher on the Tennessee. He escaped at the time, but was finally captured and brought to this city. He had several trials, and at the last term of Court was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. He got an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court is now in session at Knoxville. To-day at noon Sheriff Cate and Deputy Conway took the East Tennessee train, having Taylor in charge. He was handcuffed. Several men boarded the train at Sweetwater, or Philadelphia, about seventy-five miles from here, and while the train was between Philadelphia and London deliberately shot and killed Cate and Conway, and wounded another man. They then released the prisoner and took charge of the train, running it through London. At Lenoir's station John Taylor and his brothers, Bob and Andy, got off and forcibly took horses and left for the mountains. John Taylor was wounded in the arm. The city is in an intense state of excitement. A posse of thirty men, with Springfield rifles, left on a special train on the Cincinnati Southern for Kingstown. Another posse will leave overland. A posse had already left Kingstown and another London. Cate had been Sheriff for two weeks to-day. He was one of the most popular men in the city, about 50 years old, and leaves a large family. Deputy Conway was about 30 years of age, and a prominent local politician. Such excitement has never been known in Chattanooga since the war. The shooting occurred about 4 o'clock.

CHATTANOOGA, September 14th.—Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the Taylors. The sum will be increased.

Samuel J. Tilden's Health.

NEW YORK, September 14th.—The *Times* says of the dispatch from Poughkeepsie relating to the very grave condition of Samuel J. Tilden, and which was published in a Boston paper yesterday: A *Times* correspondent, after a very careful inquiry, has the best reason to know that the dispatch is correct. Tilden has been attacked by a disease from which his physician says he cannot possibly recover. He may linger a while, but his early death is certain. The present trouble is mental, being a disorder of the nerves, and, in plain fact, an incident in his progress of softening of the brain. Mr. Tilden has been spending the summer at Graystone, his handsome country place, under the care of physicians, who have advised perfect rest of mind and body. They hoped quietude would restore him, but it did not, and an acute condition has come on, completely disabling him. A consultation of physicians has been held. The hopelessness of his case is now understood alike by medical men and patient. Mr. Tilden was some time ago made aware of the danger he was in, and the erection and decoration of his magnificent new house in New York city were meant by him for diversion to keep his mind from more engrossing subjects. The *Times'* correspondent has it from a gentleman in intimate relationship to Tilden that in consequence of the development of this necessarily fatal malady he has resignedly laid down his life work and put himself in waiting for death. As yet his mind is clear, but he has scarcely any control of his nerves, and the physicians say that the brain is already seriously affected, will speedily degenerate, and he may live several months or he may die in less time.

A Hasty Marriage and Its Results.

ST. LOUIS, September 14th.—The *Post-Dispatch* special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: Six months ago two sisters named Merriweather, daughters of a well known citizen of Huntsville, Ala., eloped to this city with two beaux, and were married. One of the sisters, whose husband's name was Davis, discovered that he was a gambler and opium eater. He mistreated her, and she left him. He dogged her footsteps, and on Tuesday night told her to return to him or a murder would follow. He had a pistol in his hand at the time. She was also armed, and in an instant shot him through the bowels. He died at 2 A. M. to-day, asking that she be not arrested, as she did the shooting in self-defense.

Further Severe Storms.

MEXICO (N. Y.), September 14th.—Heavy wind and rain storms swept over this place about 3 P. M. Three thousand people were on the fair grounds at the time. A liberty pole was blown down, killing one horse and seriously injuring several people. Horses ran away, and women and children were panic-stricken. Thomas Delong, of Mexico, and Fred. Winkler, of Richland, were seriously hurt. Winkler's horse was killed. Much damage was done to fruit and crops.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), September 14th.—Lightning last night did considerable damage in this city and neighborhood. The Baptist Church at North Parma was badly wrecked, and fourteen telegraph poles just north of the city were shattered by lightning.

HARTFORD (Conn.), September 14th.—A terrific hurricane passed over the village of Winston this evening, destroying ten houses and five barns, mostly in the northeastern portion of the village. No lives were lost, but several persons were injured. Mrs. Daniel Maxwell, Thomas Ash and Miss Mary Conners were seriously hurt. Miss Conners is in a critical condition, and is supposed to be injured internally. The injured are mostly hurt only slightly. The cyclone uprooted the largest trees.

ALBANY (N. Y.), September 14th.—A terrible wind-storm swept through Mohawk valley this afternoon. At Mundenville, a man driving a load of hay drove into a barn to escape the storm. The barn was blown down and the man and team were killed. There were severe thunder storms along the Hudson. The lightning was incessant and blinding. In many places the Hudson River Railroad track is flooded and telegraph wires broken.

Yellow Fever.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), September 14th.—The Rio Grande is still raising. We are completely isolated. Our mails neither come nor go. Thirty-two new cases of fever were reported to-day, but no deaths from fever have occurred in the last 24 hours. All the sick in the city are doing well now. It is generally believed that the physicians have entire control of the fever, and hopes are entertained of its disappearance inside of two weeks. The sick in Fort Brown are doing well, and there are no new cases. The sick of Point Isabel are doing well, with few new cases and no deaths there for several days past.

MATAMORAS, September 14th.—The people are very indignant at the establishment of a quarantine. The city is reported healthy. The weather is clear and pleasant.

PENSACOLA (Fla.), September 14th.—Eleven cases of fever were reported to-day, and two deaths. The fever continues to rage in this city, and destitution and suffering is on the increase, while the means for its amelioration are daily growing more and more inadequate. The National Board of Health refuses to make a reasonable appropriation, and aid from the outside is scarce. There are about 100 cases under treatment. The medical men have been taxed to their utmost.

CORPUS CHRISTI (Tex.), September 14th.—Forty cases of yellow fever are reported at Mier, Mexico, introduced on goods from Matamoras. Refugees are going from Mier to Monterey.

BROWNSVILLE, September 14th.—Thirty-two cases were reported to-day, including relapses and intermittent cases. There were no deaths. The force of the disease is broken.

Nominations for Congress.

CINCINNATI, September 14th.—The Republicans of the First District have nominated Benj. Butterworth for Congress. The Republicans of the Second District have nominated Amos Smith, Jr. Thomas T. Young is the present incumbent.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), September 14th.—Frank Hiscock has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans.

CHICAGO, September 14th.—Henry F. Sheridan has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District.

OSCALOOSA (Ia.), September 14th.—The Greenbackers of the Sixth District have nominated James B. Weaver for Congress.

MONROE (Wis.), September 14th.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third District are in a deadlock, standing Keyes 20 and Hazelton 20. Keyes, however, secured the organization.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), September 14th.—The Prohibitionists of the Fourth District have nominated E. C. Phillips for Congress.

DES MOINES (Ia.), September 14th.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated J. H. Murphy for Congress.

PEORIA (Ill.), September 14th.—The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated N. E. Worthington for Congress.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), September 14th.—The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District have nominated Archie E. Baxter for Congress.

ELIZABETHTOWN (Ky.), September 14th.—There is no prospect of breaking the deadlock on nominating a successor to J. Proctor Knott. There are six candidates.

Nebraska Democratic State Convention.

OMAHA, September 14th.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated for Governor J. Sterling Morton; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Warner; Secretary of State, Charles J. Bowlsey; Treasurer, Peter D. Stewart; Attorney-General, J. C. Crawford; Auditor, Charles Leach; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Henry Grebe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chas. A. Spiece; Regent of the University, Isaac Burke.

The Returned Hero.

NEW YORK, September 14th.—Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, was given a public reception to-day at the City Hall. As he entered the Governor's room he recognized an old friend, Chief Engineer Danby, U. S. N. (retired), and running to him clasped him in his arms and kissed him again and again. Two thousand citizens paid their respects to Melville, who shook hands warmly with each visitor. The banquet to-night was attended by about 200 of the best known citizens. An address of welcome was delivered by Judge Brady. Melville made a short response. Mayor Grace and others also made addresses. Nindermann arrived late, and was loudly cheered.

A Frightful Death.

CHICAGO, September 14th.—At the Joliet rolling mills this morning James Furguson swung a ladle so carelessly as to pour five tons of molten steel into the pit where he stood, roasting himself instantly.

Yachting Disaster—Fourteen Persons Drowned.

CONCORD (N. H.) September 14th.—A dispatch was received at Weirs early this evening stating that the yacht Nelly, half a mile out from Wolfburg, had capsized, and fourteen persons were drowned.

Destructive Bush Fire.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), September 14th.—A destructive bush fire is raging above and below the bank on the American side just below the suspension bridge. Buttery's elevator and other buildings are in danger.

Emma Bond Dying.

TAYLORVILLE (Ill.), September 14th.—Miss Emma Bond is in a dying condition. Last night it required four men to hold her. Her death, which is hourly expected, may again rouse the population to a violent outbreak.

The Nebraska State Fair.

OMAHA, September 14th.—The State Fair is an unprecedented success. Fully 25,000 people attended to-day, and more are expected to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-Egyptian War.

LONDON, September 14th.—General Wood telegraphs the War Office from Alexandria to-day as follows: "An officer from Kafir-el-Dwar has brought a letter saying that all the military chiefs wish to submit to the Khedive. They have given orders to open the canal dam, and ask me to reopen the telegraph. They state that the army has stopped all hostilities."

ALEXANDRIA, September 14th.—Toulba Pasha has sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender. Gen. Wood has telegraphed Gen. Wolseley for instructions. A deputation from Cairo is at Kafir-el-Dwar, waiting to come in. The enemy have opened the canal, and water is coming down rapidly. Orders have been issued that the dyke at Meks, into Lake Maroti, be closed.

ALEXANDRIA, September 14th.—The conditions of surrender are not yet known. The general opinion here is that the natives will deliver up Arabi Pasha to the British. The British troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take possession of Kafir-el-Dwar.

LONDON, September 14th.—General Wolseley telegraphs that about sixty guns were captured at Tel-el-Kebir. He says Arabi has gone to Cairo. General Wolseley hopes the cavalry will occupy Belbres to-day. The infantry will arrive there to-morrow. He expects to take possession of Berba to-day, and if all is well to advance to Galloub, if not to Cairo, with the Guards.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, September 14th.—Our loss is 150, including 30 men killed and 8 officers. General Lowe is at Belbos with cavalry, a brigade of Highlanders have marched towards Zagazig, and are now in possession of the railway to Cairo. All of Arabi's papers were seized here. Hundreds of fugitives, including many officers, are surrendering.

TEL-EL KEBIR, September 14th.—General Wolseley has gone to Zagazig.

LONDON, September 14th.—General Wolseley telegraphs that the cavalry will push on to Cairo to-day by forced marches along the desert route.

ALEXANDRIA, September 14th.—The negotiations for surrender are proceeding satisfactorily.

The British will probably occupy Kafr-el-Dwar to-morrow.

It is stated that the surrender will be unconditional.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha has been captured near Berba.

PORT SAID, September 14th.—The English advance guard