Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878. NUMBER 256.

CLARION NOTES.

RUNG OUT FROM SEVERAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Conkling Makes "the Greatest Effort of His Life" at Saratoga--A Strong Appeal for Resumption and Hard Money--A Platform of the Same Sort Adopted--The New York Democracy Adopt a Platform and Conclude Their Labors--Louisiana and Nebraska Politics--Congressional Nominations.

The New York Republicans.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26.—The Republican State convention organized to-day with Roscoe Conkling as temporary chairman and permanent president. The Senator, after acknowledging his hearty greeting, began his speech. He said:

We have met in a year likely to be the hinge upon which much in the future will turn—a year which in its political results will leave a deep and lasting impression on other years. America, in common with every land in Christendom, has been passing through a period of depressed industry and commerce. Labor and capital have both suffered much everywhere. Hard times have fallen on all lands—not on all alike, because less heavily on ours than others. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France and other countries are passing through deep tribulations. We have overpassed the worst and restoration, gradual but constant, is sure unless a want of wisdom and fallacious measures block the way. The matchless resources of the country and the matchless enterprise and activity of our people will not fail to cure our business disorders, if these things can be assured:

First—Congress must not destroy the headway which has been made and launch the country on new seas of confusion and agitation by a wild and restless attempt to control the laws of trade and to create values by legislation. The financial stability and certainty on which men can rely and calculate ahead must not be exchanged for exploded theories or novel devices. Permanent and fixed laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

Second—We must have frugal, honest government, earnest and stately administration, and an honest constitutional currency with public credit untarnished and the public treasury defended against unfounded claims and against plunderers and speculators.

Third—We must have peace and order and protection, full, equal, [illegible] before the law courts for all men everywhere, North and South. The object of just government is not to carry on business, but to protect life, property and rights, and thus so leave every citizen free and safe in all lawful exertions, opportunities and enterprises in which he chooses to embark. Wealth or property can not be conjured up by legislation nor by political parties. No sleight of hand can produce the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion can be discovered by legislative devices, however cunning. Property is the product of labor. It must be hewed out of the forest, plowed out of the field, blasted out of the mine, pounded out of the anvil, wrought in the factory and furnace. Labor is at the bottom of it all, and the nation in which there are the most laborers and which labor is best cherished and cared for must be most wealthy and most prosperous. Capital and labor are natural allies. When they work together both are enriched. When they are hostile or separated both suffer. What is the difficulty now? Business is stagnant. Capital is afraid and labor lacks employment. Capital is always afraid when labor lacks employment. Whenever capital is not afraid there is a brisk demand for labor. It has been asserted again and again that three million laboring people in the United States who want work are out of employment, but everybody knows this cannot be true. The picture has been overpainted. The truth is bad enough and sad enough. Business is depressed and honest, honorble labor is suffering. Can these evils be cured by such projects as are now urged upon us? It is said we should have a new and large issue of paper currency. What for? Is not currency piled up in every bank and money center and depository? Cannot money be borrowed in millions at the low est rates of interest? When all the paper and coin in the country is put into active circulation, will not there be abundant currency? Confidence, stability and assurance that credits and values will not be tampered with, will unlock capital and put money in circulation, but schemes for watering the currency and the shrinkage of its purchasing power, and this changing of bargains and transactions will frighten capital and make it hide. What is to be done with the new issue of paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bondholders. What are they to do with it? Will they give it away? They will keep it or loan it. What good will that do? Put it into circulation it will dilute and depreciate the whole currency and put up prices, for the pay and wages of labor will not advance enough to keep up with the prices of food and commodities. All borrowers with security can borrow at the cheapest rates of interest now. This all is they can do after more greenbacks are issued. But to pay off debts with paper currency will stop so much interest. Yes; but what stands in the way? Gold can be bought too dear. In the first place this would be flat repudiation. Why? The bonds themselves for many years have said on their face, and laws and resolutions in every solemn form of plighted faith have said, that the the bonds should be paid in honest hard money—in coin. Savings banks, trust companies and individuals have bought the bonds for widows, and orphans and soldiers on this plighted faith. The bonds are not held by the rich. Most are held by or for those who are not rich.

Again, the government and American people in Congress assembled said when they asked money for bonds that not more than $400,000,000 of legal tender should be outstanding. This was to say the bonds should never be paid by legal tender notes. This pledge obtained the money, and there it stands to be kept in honor or repudiated in dishonor. What is the reason for striking at the bonds of the United States or those who hold them? The chief objection now seems to be that the bonds are not taxed. There are several answers to this. In the first place, they were and are taxed, and taxed in advance. The man who pays par in gold for a bond bearing only 4 per cent. interest, and thus loans his money for 4 7-10, or only a fraction more than half the legal and usual interest in this State, pays for exemption from further taxation in advance, and pays pretty largely for it. To tax again, or differently now, would be to break a contract just as much as to refuse payment in whole or part. The bonds and legal tender notes were issued to save the nation's life, and now it is proposed, in violation of the laws and faith of the American people, to repudiate and depreciate both. It is proposed to uproot our whole financial system, when its worst evils have been over passed; to overthrow the banks and to set shifting Congressional majorities, caucuses and coalitions printing paper promises or "fiat" money as much and as often as they please. Such action would unsettle values, would inflate or debase the currency, would cheat labor of just wages, would breed corruption and gambling and speculation, would baffle all calculations of business, and make trade worse than a raffle—a raffle in which honest industry, not shrewd capital, would be the heaviest, sorriest sufferer. The Republican party is against it, and one of its missions is to manage to final success and relief the ugly financial legacy of a war which it did not make—a war in which every Republican in every State and on every spot was on his country's side. Look on the country and see the position of the Democratic party. Its last national convention demanded the repeal of the act to resume specie payments next January. Now, when gold and paper have come together, months beforehand, Senators Thurman and Pendleton in Ohio, Senator Voorhees and Gov. Hendricks in Indiana, Mr. Johnston in Virginia, the Western and Southern leaders of the Democracy generally, and Democratic conventions even in New England, call aloud for huge schemes of more paper money. In the West the Democratic party has become the party of inflation. In New Jersey and other States fusions of Democrats and inflationists are progressing. In Maine a large portion of the Democracy voted the avowed expansion ticket, and the Democratic press exults over the result. Massachusetts outdoes herself, and Gen. Butler advances as Cæsar, with the Democracy at his heels. Neither in Congress or the country will or can our opponents stem the rising tide of inflation.

Senator Conkling spoke of the schemes to take money from the treasury in staggering totals and the grievances and projects to be presented. When full away in Congress is given to the party, the sentiment which now rules the "Solid South"—a South made solid by minorities dominating through crimes against God and man. That solid South again, as of old, sends up a majority of all the Democratic votes in Congress. It rules the Democratic caucus, and must decide the party action whenever it insists. In the House of Representatives there are forty committees, and already the chairman of twenty-three of them are ex-confederates from the South. After next March the South will control the committees of the Senate also. I am for conciliation, and reconciliation, and concord, and peace all around, but my belief is that the men and communities who stood by the flag and prayed for it, and fought for it, if they behave themselves, are just as good as those who drenched the land with blood and covered it with mourning, debt and taxes. When pestilence smites Southern homes, let the North pour out as she now does money and sympathy, never holding back a farthing because it is Southern, not Northern, woe. This is right. But when taking political action let us be just, not only to ourselves, but to the black or white whose protection we are bound by ties which would not be forgotten by an Algerine pirate or Barbary corsair.

Senator Conkling spoke of the disbanding of the Republican party in the Southern States, and thus closed: "There are matters about which the Republicans differ, differ widely and earnestly. These differences do not concern issues which deserve attention now. It is not the right of any man or group of men to divert the Republicans of New York from questions which urge themselves upon us. Let all men, of whatever party, see the danger around and before us and make a common whole-hearted cause to avert them. Let our motto be: "In essentials, unity—in non-essentials, liberty—in all things, charity."

Mr. Conkling having concluded, the usual committees were appointed and a recess taken.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of New York, appealing to the struggles and triumphs as proof of Republican patriotism and fidelity, and meeting the high demands of the hour in the same unfaltering spirit which saved the Union and established it on a firm foundation of freedom, make the following declarations:

First—The faith of the nation is directly pledged to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of the public promises according to the spirit and letter of the engagement, and our good name and well being require that the national honor shall be kept as inviolate as the nation's life.

Second—Under the management of succeeding Republican administrations the country has advanced to the point of specie resumption, and the highest interests of business no less than the pledged faith of the republic demand that there shall be no step backwards and no postponement. With this steady progress we hail the auspicious signs of reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that if the good work shall be completed, the depression which grew out of the financial condition forced upon us by the war of the rebellion, will give solace to returning confidence, and permanent prosperity which can rest alone on the fixed money standard of the commercial world, and certainty for the future.

Third—Standing unalterably for the constitutional principles of hard money, we insist that the greenback, instead of being dishonored and depreciated, shall be made as good as honest coin; that the laborer's dollar shall mean a real dollar; that the uncertainties which rob toil and paralyze trade shall cease; that our currency shall be made the best currency by making all parts of it, whether paper or coin, equivalent, convertable, secure and steady, and all public servants, who, whether executive officers, Senators or Representatives, whose acts or votes conduce to this high object, deserve our approbation.

Fourth—The electoral commission was a wise and honorable mode of settling a dangerous dispute, all parties were bound to abide its decision, and any attempt to undo or impair the conclusion it established is unpatriotic and revolutionary.

Fifth—While sincerely seeking fraternal relations in all just efforts and aspirations, we summon the people to renewed vigilance and unflinching warfare against the vast hordes of claims and raids on the treasury, which count for success on Democratic rule under the mastery of a solid South, and which would fall with special hardship on New York as the chief tax paying State in the union.

Sixth—We demand free and unlimited elections in the South as in the North, and a full recognition and observance of the equal rights and liberty of all citizens, as ordered by the amended constitution, and until they shall be secured the work of the Republican party to protect human rights will be unfinished.

Seventh—We renew our declarations for the elevation of the public service on the basis of secure tenure during the faithful performance of official duties for a fixed term; for a pure, frugal and efficient administration of affairs, and for unyielding resistance to any further land grants or subsidies to corporations or monopolies; for a grateful recognition of the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic, and for common schools free from sectarian influence, and unmenaced by sectarian appropriations.

Eighth—While recognizing with satisfaction that many patriotic Democrats do not share its spirit and impulses, we arraign the dominant forces of the Democratic party as a constant disturber of the public tranquility and peace, as a wanton foe of the public security in its persistent assaults upon the authority and stability of the established government; as attempting to weaken the nation by crippling the army in time of uncertainty and danger; as guilty of false pretences in claiming for the Democratic House a reduction in the public expenditures whose fraudulent character is proved by the necessity for heavy deficiency bills; as dependent on a solid South, and therefore subservent to all its demands, as aggravating the troubles of the country throughout the period of its supremacy in the House of Representatives; as faithless to the obligations of national honor, and the chief support of the wild schemes of inflation, repudiation, and other financial disorders which imperil the public credit and business security, and its further or greater success would be a material calamity.

Ninth—An emergency in the history of the country second only to the great struggle for its existence now confronts us. As then the Republican party was the sole organized political protection against national disruption, and patriotic citizens of whatever party name, rallied under its standard for the defense of the union, so now the Republican organization is the only efficient bulwark against national repudiation and disgrace, and it again invites all good citizens of all political ties to unite with it in preserving the national honor. To all Republicans this great exigency especially appeals to rise to its high obligation and join heart and hand for the triumph of those vital principles upon which the security and welfare of the Republic depend.

Geo. Wm. Curtis, rising, was greeted with applause and loud calls to take the platform, where he was again received with a hearty greeting. He said he rose to second the motion for the unanimous adoption of the platform which had just been read. (Renewed applause.) We came here for harmony, and harmony we have found. I do not believe there is a Republican in the land from the President down (applause) who can fail to approve the position taken in this platform on the great overshadowing issue of the hour. I believe this is the platform upon which the Republican administration of the country would stand.

Geo. F. Danforth was nominated for judge of the court of appeals and the convention adjourned sine die.

The New York Democrats.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State convention was to meet at 10 o'clock, but at 11 the committee on credentials stated they would not be ready to report until 1 o'clock, and the convention did not assemble. Until half-past 2 there were no signs of the convention reassembling, the delay being caused by debate in the contested cases in Onondaga county.

At 2:45 the delegates entered the hall and business was resumed. Erastus Brooks was chosen permanent chairman.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred, and said regarding the financial issue: A Democratic convention cannot afford any lower standard of value, it seems to me, than the coin of the country, with paper currency of equal value to the standard of precious metals, and always interchangeable the one for the other. The Democratic party is not responsible for the past anomalous condition of the currency, nor for the present uncertain and unsatisfactory state of our finances. It has been powerless in the federal head of the nation, and all appointments and distribution of the power of patronage for the past seventeen years. In all the year—nearly fourteen of them since the war closed—the President and Senate have been a unit in authority, and in all save the present and past Congress, the executive, Senate and House of Representatives have been one in action, power and responsibility. The panic of 1873 was the natural result of maladministration in Washington, and its unnecessary continuance as a part of the follies, mistakes and crimes of the long dominant party. Whatever remedies have so far been found for the past have grown out of the economies and experiences of the present, and all substantial and endurable hopes for the future in relation to the business of the country and all its prosperity depend next to individual thrift, industry and integrity upon the success of that party which, for nearly sixty years of continued power before the war, gave to the country unparalleled growth, vitality and success. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, and when the government moves for the greatest good of the greatest number, and less for persons and corporations, business will permanently revive and the country prosper. We need first of all confidence in the integrity of the nation that it will redeem in future all these promises to the people in what it has so signally failed in the past. We need a stable currency of uniform value throughout the country. We want a legal tender of wise, uniform and intrinsic value, whether gold or silver or paper. We need, also, every encouragement to successful labor, and especially upon our public domain, which is one of the best outlooks for the future for the relief of present and past distress. The Federal government has given away to such corporations millions upon millions of acres of the people's domain, which should have been devoted in cheap homesteads to the industrious poor of the land. What is the best of the nation's soil should be equitably and justly divided. The country also needs reduced taxation. Let official integrity, high capacity, rigid economy, strict accountability, with certain punishment for all official crimes, be the watchword of the Democratic party all over the Empire State. Then shall we have union for sake of union, and victories that will crown the nation with prosperity and the Democratic party with unfading glory. Mr. Brooks, in closing, alluded to the manner in which Tilden was deprived of his rightful place at the head of the government, and declared that no like outrage will ever again be submitted to by republican freemen.

The committee on resolutions made the following report and it was adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York reaffirms the following principles set forth in its platforms adopted in 1874 and 1877, and endorsed by a majority of the people of this State:

Gold and silver coin and paper convertible into coin, at the will of the owner, the only currency of the country. Steady steps toward specie payments, the honest payment of the public debt. We congratulate the State and country upon the practical, relative value of this greenback currency of the government with gold and silver. The preservation of the public faith; a tariff for revenue; no government partnerships with protected monopolies; home rule to localities guarded most jealously; restriction of the powers entrusted to public servants, whether public, municipal, State or federal; no centralization, equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; official accountability rigidly enforced by all civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers, and corporations chartered by the State always subject to the State supervisors in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in public expense that labor may be lightly burdened and the laborer fully paid for his work; uniform and equitable excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Resolved, That the provisions of the State constitution are mandatory in regard to the apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly, and the failure of the Republican party for three successive years after the taking of the census to so apportion the State is a grave crime against the people, and a dishonest and infamous refusal to obey the plain directions of the fundamental law.

Resolved, That by the infamous conspiracy of force and fraud the high officials and unrepudiated leaders of the Republican party annulled and reversed the nation's choice for the Presidency, put a defeated candidate in the chair of Washington, and cheated the people of that reform of the federal government which their ballots had demanded and ordained, and it is the stern resolve of the American people that such fraud has been perpetrated for the last time.

The administration of Gov. Robinson was approved.

G. B. Bradley was nominated for judge of the court of appeals, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Nebraska Democrats.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State convention met here yesterday with 125 delegates present. On temporary organization W. P. Connor, a representative of hard money, was chosen chairman over C. H. Brown by five majority. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed, and the convention adjourned until to-day. An effort will be made to endorse the Greenback State ticket, the Democrats making no nominations.

Politics in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—A member of the State central committee of the Democratic Conservative party asserts that it is untrue that any attempt has been made to make an active political canvass in Louisiana where the fever prevails. On the contrary no address has been issued, no public gatherings or speeches made in such localities. Unobtrusive efforts are being made to secure registration, and the committee are quietly at work in connection with the candidates perfecting party organization and preparing campaign documents. The recall of absent candidates by the Democratic committee was to secure their aid and advice in the organization, and did not necessarily involve their presence at a point where the fever prevails.

Congressional Nominations.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—The Greenbackers in the Second district have nominated Cyrus A. Sulloway for Congress.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—The *Standard*, the organ of the greenback party of Massachusetts, has suspended for lack of support, after an existence of five months.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 26.—The Democrats of the Twelfth district nominated Ex-Gov. Andrew J. Curtin for Congress.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 26.—The Republican convention of the Fourth district, after three days' balloting, nominated Ex-Representative Jere Haralson, colored, for Congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Democratic Congressional convention of the Third district this afternoon nominated Judge Tree.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—The Democratic convention for the Fifth Congressional district (Whittehorne's) met yesterday, and had taken 203 ballots up to its adjournment this evening until to-morrow morning. The last ballot stood Whittehorne 53⅔, Burke Bond, his competitor, 54⅔. The third candidate, Col. Moore, withdrew from the convention and will probably be run as in independent.

PLAGUE SPOTS.

SCATTERED ALL OVER THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Reports That the Fever Has Broken Out With Great Violence at Louisville An Emphatic Contradiction—A Slight Improvement in the Condition of New Orleans and Memphis—A More Hopeful Feeling at Other River Points—All the Aid Needed on Hand at Several Points—Distressing Reports of the Pestilence at the Smaller Towns—Relief Notes.

LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—Refugees from Louisville, arriving here by every train, and on all roads, give alarming accounts of the sudden outbreak of the yellow fever in that city. 250 cases are reported in the neighborhood of the Louisville and Nashville depot, and some streets in that vicinity are reported as almost entirely deserted by the fleeing populace. Every vehicle obtainable is reported as being used to remove the terror-stricken people, and hackmen are accused of charging exorbitant rates when called into service by the frightened inhabitants. The locality of the outbreak is said to have been largely populated by refugees from the fever districts further south, but the disease is not confined to them alone. One lady said she was told to leave by her physician, and she started at once.

BEN LOMOND, Miss., Sept. 26.—About 300 deaths to date at Greenville, among them Mayor A. B. Tregg, Arthur G. Marshall, Rev. Duncan, Green H. Dewitt, telegraph operator, was taken down, and is now in a dying condition. No operator there now. Fifteen deaths out of twenty cases of refugees.

A STOUT DENIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—Reports which may be published to-morrow, to the effect that the original yellow fever exists in Louisville, are untrue. There is no desire to conceal the truth, and the outside world can rest assured that the moment the original yellow fever does exist these dispatches will communicate the fact. Louisville has opened her gates to the suffering South, and bid her refugees welcome. The fever is not feared. There is none, and by reason of the geographical position and climatic influences, it is confidently believed the disease cannot prevail in this city. There has been a disposition upon the part of other cities to have the fever here whether or no, and reports that people are leaving Louisville in large numbers are sensational.

ANOTHER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The report as to yellow fever in Louisville telegraphed from Cincinnati to-night is absurd in the extreme. It is entirely uncalled for, and entirely without foundation.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Catharine Murphy, in religion Sister Nelicita, native of Mendota, Wis., died to-day at the Hotel Dieu.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Deaths, 44; cases reported, 129. Total deaths, 2,652; total cases, 8,360.

A TRIBUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Dispatches to the Howards announcing the death at Vicksburg this morning of Wm. Rockwood, president of the Howards, says: "He died on the field of honor and duty. He bravely met the king of terrors and died a martyr in a holy cause. He died in the full possession of his faculties, and with many anxious words about the association of which he was the honored president, and with blessings on dear friends who nobly came to the relief of the suffering people.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—To-day twenty sailors of the steamer St. Louis, lying at the head of Jackson, left the vessel because there were some cases of yellow fever on board. They were willing to return provided the captain sent the sick to the hospital and had the ship fumigated. At the Seventh Street Protestant Orphans' home twenty-three children have been sick since the epidemic commenced. Three had the black vomit, but not one death occurred. From noon to 6 P. M. two deaths are reported and 126 new cases, thirty-seven of which were prior to Sept. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—For twenty-four hours up to noon there were 231 cases reported to the board of health, 129 of which were included in the official report, and 102 omitted, they being of dates prior to Sept. 23d. The grand total of cases is 8,695. Dr. R. D. Murray, in charge of the United States marine department at Hotel Dieu, reports three new cases. Three more cases are reported at the boys' hospital, corner of St. Charles and Duffosal streets, and two at the female orphan asylum on Camp street. Benjamin Meyer, one of the clerks in the Third district court, died to-day of yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The Y. M. C. A. made the following statement: "The generous sympathy of the whole country for the distress prevailing in this city finds expression in varied contributions, quite as useful as money. Thus the Y. M. C. A. has received from its sister associations of St. Louis and Detroit contributions of clothing and clothes, and from the ladies of the fruit and flower mission of Detroit a large package of delicious fruits. Ladies and church organizations can render material aid by similar gifts. The fever has thrown under the care of the association upwards of 2,400 cases of fever, and a large number of destitutes. The contributions have not equaled the demands made on it, and now as a general impression prevails that New Orleans needs no more money, it is feared that before the sickness closes a large number of cases will be left on its hands without means to carry patients through to convalescence. The association still wants continued aid from its friends in money and the mode indicated above."

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—A severe rain storm, accompanied with lightning and thunder, visited this city just after midnight, and this morning the air is purer. From noon yesterday until noon to-day, forty-three deaths have occured, twenty-six of these cases were reported this morning. Among those who have died since last night are Chas. G. Fisher, chairman of the citizens' relief committee, Ed. Charson; Capt. Homan of the police force; Mrs. Cromwell, who came in charge of the nurses sent from Washington city; Jonathan Wood, bookkeeper of Langstaff, Graham & Proudfit; E. Kiercheval; Mrs. E. G. Forrest, wife of the station house keeper, and Chas. L. Parth. This forenoon the Howard association sent another batch of nurses to Brownsville, Germantown and Colliertown, Tennessee, and Decatur, Alabama. Drs. O. D. Bartholomew and G. W. Tucker have been detailed by Dr. Mitchell, medical director of the Howards, to attend the sick in the suburbs of Memphis. Martin Griffin, cashier of the German National bank, is progressing favorably. Pat. McConnell, the well known detective of the Southern Express company, died. Marcus Jones, chairman of the Odd Fellows' Relief, is slowly convalescing.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—J. F. Cummins, special correspondent of the Kanas City *Times*, was found in his room to-day very ill from fever. His condition is critical, as he had laid for two days without informing any one of his sickness. Dr. Mitchell has relieved from duty Drs. Boo, of Georgia, and C. S. Roberts, of Sulphur, Ky., on account of drunkenness. Twenty-two physicians of the Howard medical corps report 134 new cases. It is turning cooler, which is unfavorable to the sick. Forty-one deaths have occurred for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-night. Physicians find it difficult to procure conveyances, and to overcome this obstacle President McKenzie, of the Howards, will telegraph to Louisville for twelve horses and buggies.

Peter Tufts, deputy inspector of oils, died to-day. The wife of Dr. J. R. Dawson also died this evening. Her husband has preceded her but a few days. Louis Czespki, general bookkeeper of the Union and Planters bank, was stricken this evening, also Mrs. Abe Corne, Mrs. R. Clarke, wife of the treasurer of the citizens' relief committee, Mrs. Jessie F. Brown, Mrs. Jennie Williams, and Leopold Geopolle. Geo. S. Webber, of Norfolk, Va., G. G. Smith, druggist from Shreveport, and Mrs. Frances Heady, of Marshall, Texas, died to-day and was buried by the Howards. Dr. P. Funk, of Dayton, O., is slowly convalescing. The funeral of Langdon Cheever, the volunteer physician from Savannah, who died last night, was attended by volunteer physicians of the cities of Charleston, Mobile and Savannah. Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of Shreveport, delivered a most eloquent sermon, and the scene was affecting. Rev. Dr. Huson, of Florida, who has been acting in the double capacity of physician and minister, was taken down with fever late this afternoon. Among the convalescents who were seen on the streets today were Louis F. Ryerson, P. W. Lemmes, Forney Holt and C. S. Staffer, all Howard visitors; Henry James, of James & Roosa, carriage manufacturers; Charles Taylor and W. C. Davis. T. Roane Waring, the visitor at large of the Howards, reports all the sick in the city as being provided with competent nurses.

GRAND JUNCTION.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Many mistakes having found their way into the public press regarding yellow fever at Grand Junction, we ask the press generally to publish the fact as regards our past sufferings and our real wants. We have not had time to furnish the press with details of our sufferings and distress. Our worthy telegraph operator, C. J. Handy, has been completely worked down by the pressure upon him, but he has manfully stood to his post amid the distress and sufferings around him. W. W. Wall, of New Orleans, has come to his relief, and a noble worker he is. We send the following list of deaths to-day: Mrs. W. Bellum, Miss B. M. Wood, Sam. Brook, Henry Brook, Mr. Collinger, wife and child, Nathan Howard, old Mr. Hawkins, Bettie Hayes, Mrs. Campbell and child, Thos. E. Jones, express agent, Mr. Lloyd, Harry Toundean, Wm. Leadner, Joseph Toundean, R. P. Milan, C. V. Prewitt and child, Mrs. Joe H. Prewitt, Thos. E. Prewitt, Jr., Mrs. Albert Stinson, C. F. Styson, Mrs. Melva Smith, Booker Swan, telegraph operator, Ellen Thompson, W. J. Wood and four children, James Wood. Total, 40. Convalescents, 23; under treatment, 18. We do not need doctors, nurses or medicines. We do want wine, brandy and ale, and money with which to pay nurses, grave diggers, etc. We have a perfectly reliable responsible agent, to whom all contributions should be directed, Mr. J. M. Morris, who will use all such with economy.

(Signed) W. H. BENTLY, M. D.,
Representing Mobile Can't-Get-Away Club,
N. H. & E. T. PREWITT,
Resident Physicians.

CANTON.

CANTON, Sept. 26.—New cases, 12; deaths, 2.

VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 26.—Weather slightly cloudy all day; thermometer 95; strong breeze to-night from the north and much cooler. Deaths to-day, twelve, among them Alfred Reid, of Washington City. Dr. Stuart Roach, of Yazoo City, who came here three weeks ago and offered his services to the Howard association, died at 5 P. M. His death bed scene was very touching. Many friends called to say farewell. Many houses throughout the city are draped in mourning. The funeral procession was very large, composed of all classes, regardless of color or religion.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 26.—Frank and James Walter, who had so faithfully stood at their posts throughout this plague, were laid in a common grave.

Gen. Faut is lying very low, and his brother Seldon fell to-day at his post. Dr. Lewis, of Denison, Iowa, died this morning. I should like to pay a tribute to this noble man, for he deserves it. One of the good sisters, Sister Stella, passed away this morning. We all mourn for one who represents a church and a sisterhood that has stood by us through all this trouble with their lives and their hands. The situation is very gloomy, and we need a great deal more than we had announced. Five hundred persons now lie stricken with fever. About 150 have died, and there is yet over five hundred to take it. We pray for frost and friends. The only hope for our people is a killing frost.

OTHER POINTS.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 26.—Twenty-four new cases; deaths none.

GRENADA, Sept. 26.—One death; no new cases.

LAFOURCHE CROSSING, Sept. 26.—Two cases; 1 with black vomit.

HICKMAN, Sept. 26.—At noon 3 new cases; no deaths. Outlook much brighter.

MARTIN, Tenn., Sept. 26.—At noon 1 death; 1 new case. Agent Johnson is improving. Operator Payner is not doing so well.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 26.—Send physician to Port Hickey. Dr. Williams, the resident physician, is down with fever. Several other cases.

NOTE—The Howards send twelve nurses to Thibodeaux; four to Napoleon; Dr. Stone and one nurse to Tangipapea; Dr. Veasie and one nurse to Lagonda to-morrow. Howards new cases to-day, 257; Y. M. C. association, 101.

TANGIPAHOA, La., Sept. 26.—Medical supplie. received. No provisions nor funds on hand Thirteen deaths to date; 5 deaths the last twenty-four hours; 9 new cases. Destitution prevails.

THIBADEAUF, Sept. 26.—For God's sake send twelve nurses at once. Fever increasing rapidly.

LOGONDA, Sept. 26.—Send six physicians as requested. Eleven cases now on hand; 2 new cases last night.

Relief Measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The total amount forwarded to this city from all sources amounts $80,000, of which nearly $70,000 has gone South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The secretary of war this afternoon sent Geo. Shepherd, chairman of the yellow fever relief commission, the following telegram received by him from Mayor Langdon, of Detroit: "Is there any truth in the published statement that they need no more funds, and that you have ordered an investigation in regard to the fever fund in the hands of the Howards, of New Orleans? Can you give me the cities where funds are needed or much needed?" To this the secretary replied as follows: "I am advised that the Howard association have on hand an unexpended balance probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. I think the association perfectly reliable, and have ordered no investigation."

At all afflicted points save New Orleans and Memphis the suffering and want are great, and I think increasing, and even in those cities more help may be required in the near future. You can scarcely go amiss on sending aid.

(Signed) G. W. MCCRARY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Total subcriptions for yellow fever sufferers to date, $89,032; appropriations, $44,844.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—The entertainment this afternoon by the dramatic and musical professions at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the fever sufferers, was a grand success. Nearly $5,000 was realized.

LO'S CONDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The Indian commissioner held a secret meeting this morning and adjourned until this evening, when the hearing of testimony commenced. The gentlemen who were examined and gave statements were: Alfred L. Riggs, of Santee agency, Neb.; Dr. Geo. Marston, late superintendent of civilized tribes in the Indian Territory; ex-Indian Commissioner Felix R. Brunat; Rev. James H. Wilder, of the Takawa nation, Washington Territory, of long experience with the Indians; Rev. D. Lowty, Secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions, and Rev. Dr. Strieby, secretary of the American Congregational Missionary association. It was the unanimous opinion of these gentlemen that it would be unwise to transfer the bureau to the war department. It would not be any more economical, and the Indians strongly oppose it. The object should be to give the Indians a common school education, teach them the English language, and induce them to support themselves. Great confidence was expressed that under proper influences in the administration of affairs concerning them they would become rapidly civilized. Many of them are now qualified to become citizens, and have the general laws of the country apply to them. It was also the general opinion that if any change is made there should be an Indian department presided over by a cabinet officer.

SULKY MOODS.

Indulged in by People in St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton and Columbus---Rifle Practice at New York.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—The first race was won by Bramble, Cammie F 2, Warfield 3, Momentum 4, Day Star 5, Pomeroy 6, Bergamot 7, McHenry 8, Solicitor 9, Fanny Green 10. Time, 1:34½. Track very musty.

Second race, dash of 1⅛ mile, was won by Waterwitch, Lucifer, the favorite, second, Adventure third, Tom Sayer fourth. Time, 2:08⅛.

The third race, dash of two miles, was won by King William, Dave Moore second, Wheeler third, Tolema last. Time, 4:05½. The attendance was the largest of the week. The great interest in the stallion stake attracted thousands. This event had sixty nominations, of which ten started. Its value was $7,525, including the Woolburn challenge vase, worth $2,500. The distance was one and three-quarter miles. In the start Pomeroy was first, Bramble second, Bergamot third, Cammie F. and McHenry following, the others grouped. Cammie F. was soon third, Solicitor second, and McHenry fourth. Day Star, who sold ahead of both the entries of Brown and Bramble, was fifth passing the string, Bramble having taken the lead before the first quarter was run, Cammie F. second, Warfield a good third. These positions did not change till the last quarter, when Warfield showed up second, and Momentum took fourth place. In the finish Bramble was fifteen lengths ahead. The other events were of no special interest except that Bramble's companion, Lucifer, again suffered defeat.

Pools on to-morrow's races as follows, at the Galt house to-night: The first race, the Galt house purse for three year olds that have not won a prize to Aug. 1, 1878, mile heats: Fortune, $130; Glenmore, $25; T. Swager, $16; V. Brill, $9. Total, $180. Second race, selling race for all ages, dash of 1¼ miles: Petral, $160; Caligula, $80; Tampico, $95; Checkmate, $55; B. Lath, $30; Julia Jackson, $15. Total, $435. Third race, the Sanford stakes, for year colts and fillies, dash 1 mile: Swigert, $150; Wood, $35; Montral, $17; Goodnight, $16; Grinstead, $23; Churchill and Johnson, $15. Total, $256.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The attendance at the races to-day was good, the track in splendid condition. The first race, 2:35 class, purse $1,000 divided, first heat a dead one between Up and Up and Header. Mary drawn.

SUMMARY.

Up and Up	0	1	1	1
Header	0	3	3	3
Tenahoe	3	2	2	4
Shoucliffe	5	4	4	2
Carry Berryhill	5	5	dis.	

Time, 2:28, 2:29, 2:30½, 2:30¾.

Second race, 2:22 class, purse $1,500 divided; Woodford Mambrino drawn.

SUMMARY.

Darby	1	2	1	1
Bonesetter	2	1	2	3
Wolford Z	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:22, 2:20½, 2:23, 2:22.

Rarns will trot to-morrow to lower, if possible, his own record. The opinion of turfmen is that the track will be better to-morrow than to-day if no rain intervenes, of which there is no prospect, and the horse will beat himself, so to speak, with ease.

Columbus Races.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—The judges of the Columbus driving park association, who were in the stand when the 2:22 race was trotted last Tuesday, rendered their decision on the race to-day. They gave first money to Bell Brassfield, Neomi second, Silversides third, Lew Scott fourth. Deckwright was suspended with his driver, John Briggs, until July 1st, 1879. Yesterday's unfinished 2:40 race was decided to-day. The fifth heat was taken by Lola in 2:32, Alex S. second, Honest Mary third, Mountaineer took the sixth heat in 2:34, General Lee second. Alex S. took the seventh heat and race in 2:33, Gen. Lee took second money, Mountaineer third and Lola fourth.

The first regular race for to-day was in the 2:28 class, for $800. The following is the summary:

Nettie C	1	1	1
Turnball	2	2	2
Convoy	4	3	3
Envoy	3	4	4
Lady Monroe	dis.		
Lucy Fleming	dis.		

Time, 2:30, 2:28¼, 2:30.

There were but two starters in the 2:27 class, for $800, Protine being drawn. The following is the summary:

John H	1	1	1
Lew Scott	2	2	2

Time, 2:27, 2:28¼, 2:26¾.

Rifle Shooting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The following were the scores made in the second day's shooting walk-over:

	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total
W. H. Jackson	75	69	72	216
H. F. Clark	75	72	69	216
J. S. Brown	73	69	68	209
J. S. Summer	73	70	66	209
R. Rathbone	73	63	66	202
Wm. G