

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A DAY OF CONVENTIONS.

CONVENTIONS IN FOUR STATES—JUSTICE SWAYNE ON GENERAL GARFIELD—WORK OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

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CONVENTIONS IN FOUR STATES—JUSTICE SWAYNE ON GENERAL GARFIELD. THE JUDGE'S CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE—HE DECLARES THAT HE NEVER REPRODUCED AN OPINION CONDEMNING GENERAL GARFIELD—THE STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT ALIE, AND THE SIMPLE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Butterworth is in Washington. He says the prospects in Ohio were never more brilliant for a Republican victory. The laboring element is congratulating itself that one of its representatives, a man who has worked his way up from the lowest walks of life, is the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Representative Page, of California, who is here, feels entirely confident of Republican success in his State. He says that the only Eastern speaker they care to have out there is Mr. Blaine; and that if he goes success in California will be assured.

Justice Swayne is now here at Sharon Springs, and he has just given the following explicit and absolute denial to the above campaign lie. He says: "So far as I am concerned there is an entire misstatement. I never wrote a word of what is attributed to me with quotation marks. I never knew anything of the facts of the matter charged against General Garfield, and it was certainly never in any shape before the Supreme Court. I had, therefore, neither occasion nor opportunity to express any judicial opinion upon the subject. It is not stated where any case in which General Garfield was concerned is reported. My confident impression is that I never heard of such a case before. General Garfield is a personal friend of mine, and I have the highest confidence in his integrity. The statements in the World are an entire fabrication and without a particle of truth to sustain them."

HOW THE STORY STARTED. Correspondence Philadelphia Press. The World's story about Justice Swayne and his opinion is utterly devoid of truth. The facts are these: At the May term of the Court, Justice Swayne, who is now in the United States Supreme Court, was asked by the Chief Justice, George D. Chittenden, a lobbyist, who had been employed by the firm of De Golyer & McClellan in obtaining a contract for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, West Virginia, to sign a certificate of disinterestedness.

WASHBURN ON GARFIELD. THE HON. E. B. WASHBURN ABOUT TO SAIL FOR EUROPE—HE HEARTILY APPROVES OF GENERAL GARFIELD AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE—THE IMPROBABLE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Having learned that ex-Minister Washburn proposed going abroad for a few weeks, a reporter of the Chicago Tribune called upon him yesterday morning at his residence here, and that journal will give to-morrow the following report of the interview: Finding him at his table covered with books and papers, the reporter observed, "You must have a good deal to do?" to which Mr. Washburn replied that he always found enough to take up his whole time in one way or another.

"No, I shall not be here until toward the end of the canvass," said Mr. Washburn. "I should not leave at all were I not impelled by reasons of health. I have been very much bronchitic for two years past with a local trouble, the bronchitis, which my general health is good in every other respect. I am much annoyed by this bronchitis. I intended to have gone away a month ago, so as to have had a couple of months to devote to the canvass. But the additions and repairs I am making to my house have unavoidably detained me. I hope to be back in the first days of October, and shall then contribute all in my power to the success of the Republican ticket."

life, and has a full knowledge of the legislation of the country, and a most extended acquaintance with the public men of the country, which is of immense advantage. I consider him one of the most profoundly studied statesmen in the country. His general record on the financial question is particularly satisfactory to me.

There should be no reasonable doubt about it, and there will be no doubt whatever that the Republican party rises to the height of its mission. The peace, happiness and prosperity of the people imperatively demand that the Government of the country should remain in the hands of the man who saved it. The election of the so-called Democratic ticket would subordinate the loyal States to the Confederacy, and produce results which every true patriot of the Union will confront with alarm, and I might say with horror.

REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE CONFIDENT. BRILLIANT PROSPECTS IN OHIO—ENCOURAGING LETTERS FROM LEADING REPUBLICANS—INCREASED MAJORITY PREDICTED.

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"I suppose you know him well?" "I served with him in Congress from 1863 to 1869, when I went to France."

band Democracy with the young party of wild financial ideas, and that there is no fear of the result.

In order to meet the demands for campaign documents the Committee has ordered 100,000 copies of Secretary Schurz's recent speech at Indianapolis, 50,000 of which will be printed in German. The Republican platform for the next election of acceptance of General Garfield and Arthur will be printed in a neat pamphlet, with cut pages, and will be distributed as an effective argument. Short biographies of the Republican candidates will be published in a twenty-four page pamphlet, and extracts from the speeches of General Garfield, including that made at Warren, Ohio, in 1874, in reply to attacks upon his personal reputation, and his speech on "The New Nullification," delivered on March 17, 1880. These documents will be ready for distribution in ten days.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK. The rooms of the Republican State Committee are now open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and callers from the ranks of Republican workers have begun to pay their visits. It was not the intention of the Committee to open their rooms until August, but the pressure of correspondence from various parts of the State made it advisable to begin work somewhat earlier. It was stated yesterday by the secretary of the Committee, that already more than 300 Garfield and Arthur campaign clubs have been formed in the State. The clubs are ready to begin at any time, and the Committee will begin in a day or two the work of distributing the campaign material. Reports from several of the County Districts in this State indicate that there will be a largely increased Republican vote this Fall.

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. EDWARD J. PHELPS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—A LONG PLATFORM IN DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 22.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers and two Presidential Electors closed here to-day. The Convention numbered over 400 delegates; being the largest ever held by the party in the State. The Convention was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by Hiram Atkins, chairman of the State Committee, who delivered a brief address. He then named as temporary chairman Colonel A. Dickey, of Bradford, who took the chair amid applause. J. E. Stapleton, of Middlebury, was elected secretary. B. B. Smalley, of Burlington, moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. This was adopted after some opposition. The roll was then called.

A series of resolutions denouncing the increase of the State taxes, demanding a reduction of the salaries of State officers, the taxation of corporations, a reformation of the tax laws, the abolition of free railroad passes to members of the Legislature and the Judiciary, were referred, in company with an anti-prohibitory law resolution, to a Committee on Resolutions. Edward J. Phelps was then unanimously nominated for Governor.

The following nominations were also made: Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Gates, of White River Junction; Treasurer, James K. Willis, of Newburgh Falls; Presidential Electors—Largy, Cyrus Jennings, of Hubbardston, and J. W. Bliss, of Bradford. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows: Indorsing the platform of principles adopted by the late National Convention at Cincinnati; ratifying the nominations of Hancock and English; indorsing the nomination of Phelps for Governor; indorsing the heavy support, and commending them to the suffrages of the people of Vermont; recommending the repeal of the law which authorizes the State Government to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000; recommending the repeal of the law which authorizes the State Government to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000; recommending the repeal of the law which authorizes the State Government to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. NOMINATION OF WILLIAM LONG FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—A SHORT PLATFORM.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning in the Euclid Avenue Opera House. There was a full attendance. The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Balles, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Judge L. D. Thomas, of Youngstown, was made temporary president. After his speech and the appointment of the customary committees, the Convention took a recess till afternoon.

UPON THE CONVENTION RESEMBLING THE HON. THOMAS COOK, OF CINCINNATI, WAS ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT, WITH A VICE-PRESIDENT FOR EACH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND SEVERAL SECRETARIES. THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS REPORTED 635 DELEGATES PRESENT, AND NO CONTENTS. THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS REPORTED THE FOLLOWING: Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio heartily indorse the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and that we will zealously labor for the election of Hancock and English and for the candidates for State offices named in the platform.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. NOMINATION OF THOMAS T. CHITTENDEN FOR GOVERNOR—PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Jefferson City yesterday, adjourned at a late hour last night, after debating all day the report of the Committee on Credentials. A nomination for Governor was made finally, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented. Ex-Governor Willard P. Hall was made chairman, and D. C. Kennedy secretary of the Convention. Thomas T. Crittenden, General Marmaduke, and the Hon. James Hockaday were put in nomination for Governor. The call of the roll resulted as follows: Crittenden, 295 1/2 votes; Marmaduke, 80; Hockaday, 62 1/2. A brief speech of thanks was made by Colonel Crittenden, and pledge of hearty support of the nominee was professed by Generals Marmaduke and Hockaday. The platform, as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, is in substance as follows: It accepts and indorses the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the National Democratic party in June, 1880, and indorses the nomination of Hancock and English as a matter of earnest congratulation, not alone to the Democrats, but to all patriots, irrespective of party; that it means the arrest and constitutional ordination of military to civil powers, and that sectional aspirations will disappear, and the country; it congratulates the people of the State that the administration of the State Government by the late President Lincoln has made his name a household name, and that the institutions of learning are taking rank among the best in the Union; that nowhere is there a

AFFAIRS IN OTHER LANDS.

GERMANY SEEKING OTTOMAN FAVOR.

GRECE PREPARING TO PUT HER ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING—HEAVY SENTENCES ON BANK OFFICIALS—MANILA STILL SUBJECT TO EARTHQUAKES.

Germany strives, by allowing some of her officials to enter the Turkish service, to acquire greater influence at Constantinople. Greece has decided to mobilize her army. The report of the British Agricultural Commission has been published. A bank manager and five directors have received heavy sentences at Manchester for falsifying accounts. The earthquake shocks continue at Manila.

ORIENTAL TROUBLES IMPENDING.

GERMANY SHOWING HER HAND—AUSTRIA PREPARING TO TAKE PART IN A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A Berlin dispatch to The Times says: "The real aim of the German Government in sending General Goltz to Constantinople is to hinder the present situation in the East from being used by some of the Powers to form a coalition against Germany. German diplomats are, therefore, willing to take a very active part in the regulation of Eastern affairs in order not to be surprised by any foreign intrigues. The Government may think it best to limit the fulfillment of the Berlin Conference, by which complete and unqualified sovereignty in the European Provinces has been granted to the Porte. The Government will certainly use her influence on the Sultan to convince him that it is absolutely necessary to satisfy the wishes of the Powers in regard to the claims of Greece. Germany will never encourage the Porte by objecting to the fulfilment of the Berlin Conference. The new troubles in the Peninsula can be avoided. The names of the officers who go to Constantinople are not yet known, and Austria is highly resolved to refuse all overture in the matter."

THE VIENNA CORRESPONDENT OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN TELLS US AS FOLLOWS: The Government has ordered the Ironclad Prince Eugenie of Sardinia to be despatched to the East to participate in a naval demonstration in Turkish waters. Two gunboats will reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron for the occasion. Baron Calce, the new Ambassador to Turkey, will leave for Constantinople on Saturday.

A Berlin dispatch to The Morning Post says: "The leading journals of Germany taking an active part in the reconstruction of Turkey. A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: "Greece has just decided to mobilize her army." The mission of the French General Thomassin to Greece is to reorganize the Greek Army.

A Vienna dispatch to The Times says: "The Porte has renewed its order to the Albanians to evacuate the positions they hold at Tsal." A dispatch from Vienna to The Manchester Guardian says: "It is announced from Cattinze that at the desire of the Emperor of Austria, Prince Zorka, the eldest child of the Prince of Montenegro, will marry Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. The marriage is one purely dynastic. The Princess, who is her seventeenth year, was educated at St. Petersburg."

RIFLE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND. THE IRISH TEAM WON THE ECHO SHIELD BY ONE POINT—SPELTERS IN AMERICAN PRACTICE.

WIMBORNE, Thursday, July 22, 1880. In the competition for the Echo Shield to-day, the shooting fifteen shots each man, resulted in the following team scores at the 800, 900 and 1,000 yard ranges:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 800, 900, 1,000, Total. Includes Farrow, Laidlaw, Jackson, Hyde, Dudley, Brown, and Total scores.

The light at the longer ranges was very troublesome. At the 900 yards range Dudley and Gerrish shot several points by the bullets accidentally shifting after loading, but this has now been remedied.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 22.—The English mail steamer, via St. Thomas, July 16, has arrived here. The German steamer Saxonia, which arrived at St. Thomas on the 8th inst., picked up a boat containing Captain Savin and the crew of the American bark Mary Pratt, which left St. Marie, Hayti, on the 2d inst., with a cargo of logwood for Boston, and took fire on the following day. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1880. An explosion of powder in the artillery works at Koors, in the south of Russia, on July 17, killed eighteen and wounded twelve persons.

A telegram sent from Manila on Wednesday says: "The tremblings continue. The telegraph office has been closed since last night." An interview has been arranged between Aburhaman Khan and the British authorities to take place at the camp of General Gough's brigade, fourteen miles north of Cabul.

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RAILROAD AFFAIRS. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for June, 1880, as compared with the same month in 1879, shows: An increase in gross earnings of \$28,000; an increase in gross expenses of \$419,413; an increase in net earnings of \$411,253. The six months of 1880 as compared with the same period in 1879 show: An increase in gross earnings of \$4,020,013; an increase in gross expenses of \$12,248,553. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the six months of 1880 show a surplus over liabilities of \$1,211,392, being a gain over the same period in 1879 of \$1,704,473.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Of the \$40,000,000 of \$10 refunding certificates, issued under the special act of Congress, which were convertible into 4 per cent bonds of \$50 and upwards, about \$1,367,000 remain unconverted. A great many of the certificates are now being received by the United States Treasurer in sums of less than \$50, and converted into 4 per cent bonds. The principal is obliged to return them. The question has also been raised in the Treasury Department whether these certificates are convertible, principal and interest, into 4 per cent bonds. It has been decided that the principal is convertible. When these certificates are presented in proper amounts they are converted on the basis of the current market interest rate, however, paid to the holders by check.

GOOD CROPS IN VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, Va., July 22.—Information received here from the different sections of the State reports a bumper crop of the cereals to be very promising, especially corn, which is the finest seen for fifty years. The continuous rain here to-day brings great relief, as there has been a scant supply of water in the city reservoir.

LITTLE ROCK IN DEFAULT. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22.—The city has failed to pay about \$10,000 interest on bonded indebtedness due to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—John Henton, (colored) was hanged in a masked mob near Shelbyville, Tenn., on Saturday.

THE POPULATION OF BOSTON. BOSTON, July 22.—The official returns of the census supervisor give Boston a population of 359,550, an increase of 17,098 in ten years.

RECOVERY OF A DROWNED BODY. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—The body of a young man, who was drowned in the bay near Long Branch last Sunday, was found near Pike's Beach last night.

A FATAL KICK FROM A HORSE. CENTREVILLE, N. J., July 22.—Dr. M. M. Oswald, a leading physician, was kicked by a horse on the 15th inst., from the effects of which he died this morning.

STILL BURIED IN THE SHAFT.

WORK DELAYED BY A BROKEN PUMP. A DIVER GOES DOWN INTO THE WATER—RESCUES THE PUMP AND PUTTING IT TO WORK—NOT ACCOMPLISHING WHAT WAS INTENDED—THE SHAFT FILLED WITH RIVER WATER—SCENES AT THE PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Efforts to take the bodies of the workmen from the Hudson River Tunnel were delayed yesterday by the accident to the pump with which it was hoped to remove the water in the pit. The damage was repaired late in the afternoon, and some water was taken out, but it seemed evident last night to the engineer in charge that it would be impossible to get the water out in this way.

EFFORTS TO REACH THE DEAD BODIES. There were even more persons about the scene of the tunnel disaster yesterday than on Wednesday, despite the extremely disagreeable weather and the muddy paths to be traversed in order to reach the place. At about 10 o'clock in the forenoon a drizzling shower began, which soon settled into a steady rain, continuing throughout the day; but it had little effect upon the crowd which gathered outside the building, watching the work inside with a curiosity which not even the rain could dampen.

On the outskirts of the crowd, outside the building, were some women and young girls, scantily protected from the rain by umbrellas. They anxiously watched the work going on in the direction of the recovery of the bodies, and although assured that the victims could not possibly be reached for two days at least, they refused to leave the place where so much, to them, was buried. There was a mournful fascination in watching the steps to be taken before the bodies could be reached which they did not care to shake off, and they stood through almost the entire day. A shed outside was filled with boys who could not get into the building, and myriads of ragged urchins waded through the muddy pools of the field or sat on the piles of iron plates, regardless of the rain.

Workmen were on the ground ready to go to work as early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but nothing could be done until the pump, which had fallen into the shaft and sunk in thirty feet of water the night before, while it was being rigged to recover, could be recovered. Joseph Wonneberg, a submarine diver, who lives in Hoboken, had been sent for late on Wednesday night, but his diving suit was in New-York and could not be obtained before morning, so the work was abandoned then. The outside workmen had already dug down over the fallen portion of the temporary enclosure of the tunnel until they were stopped by the water. The diver came over with his suit at about 7 o'clock. He is a short, thick-set German, with bald head and gray beard, and from the time of his arrival was the center of attraction. It was thought by many that he might be able to discover some of the bodies. Hastily attiring himself in his strange garb, after explaining to the attendants how they must supply the air through the long rubber tube, which he carefully inspected, he adjusted the helmet-shaped headpiece, with its round glass windows, and descended into the great well. For some moments he remained below, the crowd awaiting the result of his operations with anxiety. Finally he gave the signal to be drawn up. Mr. Anderson, the superintendent, was on the steps awaiting him. "What did you discover?" he asked. Wonneberg answered that he had not found the pump, that he had crossed a part of the railroad track, and had found considerable difficulty in making his way over a lot of timbers and iron-work with which the bottom of the shaft was covered. He had been at the air-lock, but the doorway leading into it was blocked up by debris. He saw no bodies, of course.

After a short rest Wonneberg descended again. This time he succeeded in finding the pump, and securely tying it with ropes, made signals, and was drawn up. The pump was then brought to the surface in a few moments. The work of rigging it to occupy the time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The parts of the heavy machine had to be connected and swung below the beams laid across the top of the main shaft, the steam-pipe connections had to be made, and the long troughs constructed to carry away the water pumped out. The pumping did not begin until 4:45 p. m., and advanced at first but slowly, owing to certain difficulties in the connection of the pipes and the too small capacity of the trough. The men worked diligently and well under the direction of Superintendent Anderson. President Haskin was also busily engaged in looking after affairs. He was greatly annoyed by the crowds who hindered the work. "I cannot exactly drive them out into the rain," said he, "some of them have friends and relatives among the dead, and it would be heartless indeed to treat them unkindly—and yet the men cannot work with them here; there is not room. I do not think we would have had our accident last night had the crowd been kept just about the dropping of that pump has kept us back just about one day, and I attribute it all to the presence of so many persons. After to-day, however, no persons shall be admitted to our premises besides the workmen and those who are related to the dead and wish to come in long enough to make inquiries."

PRESIDENT HASKIN'S OPINIONS. President Dewart C. Haskin, when asked by a Tribune reporter yesterday if any change had taken place in his opinion regarding the disaster, said: "It still seems to me that it was due to carelessness or a too great confidence in the successful progress of the work. Nothing has occurred to change this opinion."

"Will the damage be any greater than the amount that you stated yesterday?" "I think not. It still seems to me, as the Tribune stated this morning, that \$15,000 ought to cover it. We have been working hard to get the pumps in position, and we hope to be able to get the bodies out through the air-lock. The pumps which we are adjusting will take out about 1,200 gallons a minute. At this rate we ought to reach the air-lock in five hours. We think we can take the water out faster than it comes in, for there is no doubt about its being mostly surface water; and if we can do this, we will be able to reach the bodies without building a coffer-dam. Yet it is a greater work than we thought it would be. It will require a piece of engineering work in itself—and if the heavy plates are upon the bodies and much earth it may be necessary after all to sink down the coffer-dam. If this becomes necessary we may not reach the bodies until next week, and it looks very much now as if we could not get to them sooner."

"May not this rain interfere with your work?" "The rain will not interfere with our work. It is only the fact that it will percolate through this loose earth to the silt may run through into the tunnel entrance where the break is, and annoy us somewhat. The coffer-dam part of the tunnel will be filled with water, but it will not do much damage, and we shall force it into the shaft by the pumps."

THE CRIME OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—A convict named Vonnahme escaped from the Frankfort Penitentiary on Tuesday. Yesterday in a field at Brownsville, he met a convict girl named Rebecca Johnson, fifteen years of age, whom he enticed and murdered. Vonnahme was captured by the sheriff and taken to the penitentiary.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A CHILD. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—Annie Hardy, a colored girl, fifteen years of age, was found by her mother, several weeks ago, lying dead in her bed, and several months ago her mother had heard that she had been murdered. The body was found in a ditch near the city, and the mother was unable to identify it.

SCHOOLBOYS IN COLLISION. GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 22.—The bark Bertolotto, from Trapani, arrived to-day, and reports that a fight took place on board between the crew and the passengers. The captain was killed, and the bark was set on fire, and the captain was badly cut on the head.