THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

MR. FORAKER'S OPENING SPEECH.

AN ADDRESS AT PORTSMOUTH, OHIO—NATIONAL AND STATE ISSUES DISCUSSED.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Hon. J. B. Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, delivered his opening campaign speech in this city today. After reviewing the causes which led to Democratic defeat in 1860, he said:

In other words, the overthrow of the Democratic party by the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 was a verdict of condemnation visited upon that party by the people of the country. But not so was the Republican party turned out of power as the result of the election of Mr. Cleveland. Instead of its principles and policies being condemned, it enjoys the exceptional gratification as it goes out of power of an unqualified approbation for all that it has done during the twenty-four years it administered the affairs of our Government, by the whole American people, Democrats and Republicans alike. You will search its record in vain to find a single measure of National importance that has ever been adopted by it that the people are displeased with at this time. . . . When the War was over it cared for the National honor in securing a resumption of specie payments, and in the protection of the greenback, and giving to the country a sound financial system, as it had in the War cared for the National integrity. It enacted homestead laws and provided wise and efficient measures for the promotion of education. It has protected and encouraged American industries, developed our resources, and elevated and dignified labor. Under this patriotic policy the country has enjoyed the most marvellous development of industries and the most wonderful multiplication of wealth that have ever been known in the history of the world. Not a single one of any of these measures is disapproved by the American people. On the contrary, for every one, as well as for all else it may have done when in power, there is, as I said a moment ago, the most unqualified approbation of the whole people, Democrats as well as Republicans. I need hardly say that all of these were distinctively and purely Republican measures. . . .

REPUBLICANISM APPROVED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

In short, as I said a moment ago, all these great measures have been wrought out by the Republican party, as Republican measures, in spite of the opposition of the Democratic party. It is most significant, therefore, that although the Republican party has gone out of power, yet it was not called upon to do so until after all this Democratic opposition to these several measures had given way to Democratic approbation. Not simply nominal approbation, either, but unqualified, emphatic and formal declarations of approbation; for the fact is that before the Democratic party was permitted to regain control of the National Government, it found it necessary to declare in its formal platform declarations, through the public press, on the stump and in every way by which it addressed itself to the people, that if returned to power it would not disturb any of these fruits and results of Republican Administration. The Democrats pledged themselves over and over again, as their platforms will testify, that they accepted the results of the War, that they would not interfere with the abolition of slavery or the right of suffrage; that they would not disturb any of the constitutional amendments; that they would not interfere with what had been accomplished in the matter of homesteads or education; that they would protect the colored man, both in the South and in the North, in his freedom, and in the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges of citizenship; that, in short, if returned to power they would adopt as settled, and continue as nearly as possible, the wise policies inaugurated and pursued by the Republican party. . . .

Our Democratic friends have now been in office about six months. They have examined the books and they have counted the money; and what is the result? After a searching examination they have been compelled to certify that they found the books all right. They balance to a cent; not a single entry that can be even criticised. They found also that according to these books there ought to be between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in the Treasury. They have also been compelled to certify to the country that they have counted that money, and "it is all there," to a cent. It may not be amiss to recall here the fact that when the Republican party came into power, in 1861, instead of finding the books in such a condition our Democratic friends find them now, we found them inextricably entangled and incapable of being balanced at all. And instead of finding between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in the Treasury, we found there as a cash balance on hand with which to commence the gigantic War of the Rebellion, only thirteen cents. It is proper, too, to remember in this connection that instead of a credit so bad that a six per cent Government bond was worth only eighty-eight cents on the dollar, our credit is now so high, notwithstanding the ravages of the War and the tremendous debt with which we are still burdened on account of it, that a three per cent United States Government bond sells readily at a premium all around the world, and a greenback or a National bank note is worth its face in gold in every commercial centre of the earth. . . .

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

By fraud, by violence, by murder, by assassination, by bull-whips and shot-guns, White Leaguers and Ku-Klux—lans, by agencies of the most unscrupulous and diabolical character, by horrible barbarities such as were practiced at Coushatta and Hamburg in the murder of the Chisolms, in the massacre at Danville, and in the assassination of Print Matthews in Copiah County, Mississippi, a system of terror was inaugurated and practised for the last ten years preceding the election, by reason of which at the last election the colored Republicans of the South were wholly deprived of all practical benefit of their right of suffrage, and the forty votes which ought to have represented them and been cast in the Electoral College as Republican votes, were wrested from them, not only in violation of their right, but in violation of the right of every voter in the United States, and cast as Democratic votes, whereby to elect a Democratic President and install a Democratic Administration. I have no disposition or desire whatever to keep alive any sectional hatred or prejudice or bitterness. It is not, therefore, for any such purpose that I allude to this matter. I am sure I but speak the sentiments of Republicans everywhere when I say that the Republican party cares nothing whatever how people may vote in the South or any other place, so long as they vote, as American citizens ought everywhere to vote, according to their own free will and choice. I know that I also speak the sentiments of Republicans everywhere, and of all fair-minded Democrats as well, when I say that it is not our aim to outrage upon individual right and public right, but a fatal stab at free institutions, when American citizens are deprived of the right to exercise their suffrage as they may see fit to, no matter by what means the deprivation of that right may be accomplished. I might, if it were necessary, cite unquestioned statistics to show that for the purpose of making a solid South, in the interest of the Democratic party, more men have been killed and wounded in the last ten years, throughout the seceding States, than were killed and wounded at Gettysburg. But I have no desire whatever to array such matters when it is not necessary for my purpose to do so. It is sufficient to say here that these general statements are not denied by the Democrats of the South. On the contrary, they admit their truth; they have admitted it in public debate in Congress; they have admitted it in their newspapers; they have admitted it by their public declaration in almost every relation to public life. Their sole excuse or extenuation is their absurd claim that they are engaged in a great struggle between the races, and that in no other way can the white people of the South overcome and control the colored people of that section. . . .

In order that there may be absolute friendship between the people of the North and the people of the South, it is not asked by the Republican party that the people of the South should vote the Republican ticket. All we ask of them is that they will accord to every citizen that right to which he is entitled under the Constitution and the laws; that they will accord to the colored man of the South the same rights that they themselves enjoy, of voting as they please and having their votes honestly counted. If by argument and persuasion they can induce the colored man to vote the Democratic ticket, all well and good; we have no cause of complaint and would not make any. But until these rights are accorded to all, it must not be expected that we shall either hold our peace or cease to seek a remedy for such a wrong. I do not believe the party that comes into power by such methods can long retain it, or that a party that is put out of power by such methods can be long kept out. . . .

BUSINESS INTERESTS WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SPEAK.

Men say, Why should not the country be as prosperous under President Cleveland as it was under General Garfield? They say he is a good man, an honest man, that he desires to give the people a good, clean Administration, and that he has so far conducted himself to the satisfaction of the people of the country. All this is not conceded, but, if it should be, there is nothing in it all to produce a favorable effect upon the business interests of the country. It is a matter of no consequence so far as the business interests of the country are concerned, who represents this Government at London, or Paris, or St. Petersburg. It is entirely immaterial who is the postmaster in this, that or the other city. One man may perform these duties as well as another. But what is of importance, and that which does affect the business interests of this country, is something President Cleveland has not yet spoken upon, and that is the policy of his Administration as to whether it is to be a continuance of that wise and patriotic policy of protecting and encouraging and developing American industries, or whether it is to be a return to the ancient Democratic policy of free trade. Without regard to whether a free-trade policy or a protective tariff policy is the better for the country, there is a necessary uncertainty until the policy is determined, which is almost as potent as evil itself in interfering with and destroying business enterprises. What the people want to know, therefore, from Mr. Cleveland is, what he will recommend to the incoming Congress; and what they want to know from Congress is, what Congress proposes to do about it. When it is settled, if happily it may be so settled and, as I trust it may be, that there is to be no interference with the protective tariff policy that the Republican party inaugurated, there will come a revival of prosperity. Had Mr. Blaine been elected President, that assurance would at once have been given to the people of the country, and immediately upon the happening of that event fires would have been lighted, wheels would have turned, and the spindles would have whirled. If it should unfortunately turn out that the President is to favor a free trade policy we may only expect a repetition of that continued decline and ultimate bankruptcy which has overtaken us every time the country has lapsed from the stimulus of protection to the paralysis of free trade. . . .

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Mr. Foraker devoted a large portion of the closing parts of his speech to a discussion of the wool question, showing how the Democrats had broken their pledges to the farmers while pretending to be their friends. He then spoke of the corruption and extravagance of the present Legislature, and closed his speech with a discussion of the liquor question. After explaining the Democratic position with regard to the taxation of the liquor traffic, Mr. Foraker said:

The people of Ohio want another such law as the Scott law was, and they not only want it, but they intend to have it. Not that we imagine that such a law will be entirely satisfactory to everybody, for we do not. On the contrary, we know that some people will be satisfied with nothing but license, others with nothing but prohibition, while others want absolute free trade, such as we are practically having now; but because so long as we live under our present constitution—which we must do until the people change it—it is the only practicable and the most nearly satisfactory measure we can have. The Republican party is a practical party. It takes hold of the situation as it exists and makes the most and the best possible out of it. And hence it is that the Republican party, recognizing the situation as it is, declares itself to be in favor of the regulation and the taxation of the liquor traffic. Our Democratic friends do not pretend to say that the liquor traffic ought not to be taxed. On the contrary, they conceded that right two years ago, and they concede that right now. Their only objection is that they do not want to tax it until they can amend the Constitution, and not only till they can amend the Constitution but until they can amend it in a particular way, that is to say, in favor of a graduated license system. . . . In other words, our Democratic friends declare that they are in favor of regulating the liquor traffic and taxing it only by one way, and that way is a way which the people of Ohio have voted upon and condemned by a majority of more than 500,000 votes. There never was a more impertinent and palpable case of trifling with the people of Ohio than the Democratic party are attempting when they say they propose to regulate and tax the traffic by a license system that is manifestly an absolute impossibility. . . . If it were possible to have license, it could not be had for two years yet to come. It is hardly probable, if our Democratic friends should have the Legislature, that they would have it by a three-fifths vote. Until they get a Legislature in which they have a three-fifths majority, and every single one of them in favor of license, it will be impossible for them to even submit the question to the people. This of itself is so improbable that it is hardly necessary to consider the further improbability of the people ever adopting any such measure. It is manifest, therefore, if the people of Ohio would have this matter dealt with, they must elect the Republican party to power.

W. S. WARNER'S LARGE PEOPITS.

THE EXAMINATION OF WARD RESUMED.

FABULOUS SUMS PAID ON SHORT INVESTMENTS TO THE PRISONER'S FRIEND.

Ferdinand Ward was the only white-faced man yesterday in the General Term court room of the Court House. All about him were lawyers with faces as brown as berries and countenances beaming from memories of wonderful "catches" of fish and bags of game and of abundant fresh air. Referee Cole's month at Claverack had left him in prime condition; similar results had been worked out for Lawyers Alexander, Hubbard, F. S. Bangs, Charles H. Butler and Hornblower. Receiver Davies had evidently undergone a sunning process; so had ex-Cashier Spencer. Stenographer Caswell had taken a long pull of fresh air in Maine, and he was once more prepared to reel off folios of reports. Ludlow Street Jail was the melancholy cause of Mr. Ward's unique appearance. One of the lawyers said sadly: "Ward's color is due to the fact that he has done no fishing this summer."

Mr. Ward took the stand to resume his testimony in the suit of Assignee Holt to set aside the Ward conveyances to W. S. Warner. The case was suddenly adjourned on July 23, in consequence of the death of General Grant. General Hubbard took up the subject of the $30,000,000 in checks in the stupendous transactions between Ward and Warner. Ward used for reference his own tabulated two-by-three-feet account of his "contract" patent. Sums in tens and scores of thousands of dollars were passed deftly over. The tracing of sums was a slow process, however, involving a labyrinthine procedure. In a transaction of December 2, 1882, Warner put in $7,000, and on this he received from the "contract" $9,100. The letter-press book containing copies of the Ward-Warner contracts and receipts was a source of constant reference. Ward would read off one of the "contracts" on "certain stock transactions," etc., then the corresponding check would be traced and then the receipt hunted up to "clinch" the evidence. In one case Warner put in $8,000 on January 23, and $1,000 on January 24, 1883, and the corresponding check, when the papers on the contract were surrendered, was $11,050. On February 6, 1883, Warner put in $10,000. The corresponding letter-press contract called for two sums of $5,500 each on February 21 as the total due on the investment, a profit of $1,000 on $10,000 for fifteen days.

General Hubbard blandly asked Ward the nature of the contracts, and the witness promptly read the letter-press copies, which luminously shed forth the exceedingly definite words: "certain transactions," "certain pool transactions," and "certain contracts." The sum of $50,000 put in by Warner on February 6 had corresponding contract calling for $57,000 on March 1. Ward, in referring to his letter-press book found the sum of $50,000 cut up into contracts as follows: $11,000, calling for $12,100 on March 1; $2,000, calling for $2,250; $15,000, for $16,500; $15,000, for $18,000; $7,000, for $8,200; total $50,000, calling for $57,000. The following interesting conversation between General Hubbard and Ward ensued:

General Hubbard.—Why were these contracts divided up into these sums?

Ward.—I don't know, sir.

General Hubbard.—Who did divide them up?

Ward.—I don't know, sir.

General Hubbard.—Who drew the contract?

Ward.—I don't know, sir.

General Hubbard.—When did you first see the contract?

Ward.—It was brought to me at my office; I suppose by Mr. Warner.

General Hubbard.—Did you divide the sums up in that way?

Ward.—I did not, sir.

The witness then went on with his letter book, showing a profit of $500 on $5,000 due Warner fourteen days from date, $630 on $7,000 fifteen days from date, while $18,000 on February 15, 1883, was to bring in $22,000 on March 2. On March 9 and 10, two "contracts" for each date called for a total of $23,400 fifteen days from date. Ward could not tell how much money had been put in to call for this; the presumption was in favor of $20,000, as the sums deposited were in multiples of $5,000 generally.

On March 24, 1883, a check from Warner of $30,000 brought six contracts whose total footed up $36,500, to be paid on April 16 following, giving 21 2-3 per cent for twenty-three days. Ward said that whenever any contract became due and was given up to him, the check of Grant & Ward was given. Warner's deposit of $250,750 on May 31, 1883, brought him in $270,000 on June 12; $225,000 on May 1 returned $250,000, and $50,000 on the same date swelled to $60,000.

The following table gives a few of the profitable Ward-Warner transactions indicated in the words "contracts," "pools," "memoranda" and "duebills":

Date put in.	Amount.	Date paid.	Amount.
April 23, 1883	$20,000	May 20, 1883	$24,000
April 26, 1883	27,000	May 15, 1883	33,000
May 15, 1883	40,000	June 6, 1883	48,000
May 19, 1883	4,500	June 15, 1883	5,600
May 23, 1883	50,000	June 11, 1883	60,000
May 28, 1883	20,000	June 20, 1883	30,000

The typical contract, on which most of the transactions were made, runs as follows:

NEW YORK, — —.

For value received the bearer of this memorandum is entitled to an interest which has been taken by us on his behalf in a certain contract, on which interest by the terms of the contract there will be due upon this memorandum — days from the date hereof the sum of — which we hereby promise to pay to the bearer he eof or his order — days from the date aforesaid, — —, $—.

Due $—. (Signed) GRANT & WARD.

A feature of the proceedings is the rapidity with which Ward manipulates figures. Being handed the plaintiff's exhibits of checks by General Hubbard, half a dozen papers in bunch, Ward lifts them one by one and at the same time jots down the figures on them, adds them up almost before the last paper drops from his hand, and announces the total as corresponding with the sum called for. By his celerity he at least expedites proceedings. After going over some eighty of the 120 checks representing $8,000,000 of transactions, Ward was excused for the day. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow to enable him to receive a visit to-day from Mrs. Ward, who has been in Connecticut.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST MRS. SANDS.

Mrs. Emma Sands, wife of Nathaniel Sands, failed to appear before Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday in obedience to the order for her examination in regard to the ownership of securities said to be worth over $100,000, deposited in her name with a safe deposit company in St. Louis and which her husband declares were purchased with her money. An affidavit was presented setting forth that although she is said to be in bad health she left the city last Thursday, on which day she was to have appeared in court, and went to see her husband in jail in Connecticut. The counsel for the city therefore asked for an attachment against her.

Mrs. Sands's counsel, James R. Cuming, said that she was not in a condition to appear in court and undergo the ordeal of an examination and he did not feel like taking the responsibility of bringing her before the Court. He had taken an appeal in good faith from the order directing that she be examined, and he asked for a stay. He was willing to have a referee appointed to take her testimony, but the opposing counsel would agree to this only upon condition that she be immediately brought before the referee. Mr. Cuming could not promise that this would be done.

Justice Van Brunt said he could not grant a stay unless Mrs. Sands first appeared before him, and issued an attachment against her.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TEMPORARY BUILDERS.

The injunction granted on the day before the funeral ceremonies of General Grant in this city restraining John Phelan and others, at the suit of Alfred C. Post and others, from erecting or maintaining structures or doing business on the land belonging to the Post family in the vicinity of General Grant's tomb at Riverside Park, was continued yesterday by Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, with certain modifications. In giving his decision the Judge said that the only point upon which he had any doubt was as to whether the plaintiffs were joint owners or tenants in common, but this could be left for decision at the trial. The injunction was modified so that, while restraining Phelan from erecting or letting any structures upon the land, he is permitted to use his stable or remove it, if he desires, after completing his levelling contract.

FRAGMENTS OF LEGAL NEWS.

The owners of the St. George's Flats, in East Seventeenth st., having agreed to put the walls in good condition as demanded by the Fire Department, the proceedings taken against them before Judge Allen in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas were yesterday adjourned for one week with the understanding that they would be discontinued if the work was done as promised.

By the will of Peter R. Watson, which has been admitted to probate, all his real and personal property is bequeathed to his wife Roselle Rebecca Watson, who is to provide for their children out of the estate until the sons become of age and the daughter is married. The personal property is valued at over $100,000. The will is dated June 6, 1860.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT. CHAMBERS—Before Van Brunt, J.—2, 15, 56, 163, 165, 171, 173, 178, 180, 186. Personal tax calendar. Nos 232, 68, 93, 94, 102, 103.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Rollins S.—Will of Rosamond M Colwell at 3 m.; G Landsberger 10 a m; Thomas Long at 11 a m.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I and II.—Adjourned to Monday, September 7.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE NORRIS CASE.

A CAUSTIC LETTER FROM THIRD AUDITOR WILLIAMS TO THE EX-PENSION AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Third Auditor of the Treasury to-day sent a letter to ex-Pension Agent Norris, of which the following is a copy:

SIR: I have your letter of August 29. The matter between us is in a nutshell and can be disposed of in a few words. Section No. 3,622, Revised Statutes, limits the time for rendition of monthly accounts of disbursing officers to ten days after the close of each month, but provides that "if the circumstances of the case justify and require it" such time may be extended by the Secretary of the Treasury. There was no extension of time granted in your case. None was asked.

In your letter you say "in a reply to an official letter now on file in the Pension Office in this city I was informed by your office that forty days were allowed for making up the extraordinary accounts in the months of March, June, September and December and, in certain emergencies, upon request still further time would be given." I have a copy of the letter to which you refer, before me, dated October 20, 1884. There is nothing said about forty days being allowed, etc. Here is what you were told: "As the accounts of pension agents for months of March, June, September and December could not well be prepared within ten days, this department has usually granted an extension of twenty or thirty days additional for such months. Any delay beyond that will require explanation." As stated above, you did not ask for an extension; you made no explanation. Under the law your June accounts should have been received at this office on or before July 10. It is now September 1—sixty-two days—and they are still missing, and this, too, after having been relieved from the routine duties of your office since the 6th of July. In conclusion you are advised that I have cast no imputation upon your honesty, nor exhibited you to the world, "as a technical embezzler and defaulter." On August 18 I called your attention to the delay and requested you to forward your accounts at once. On August 25 I again reminded you of the matter, calling your attention to sections No. 3,622 and No. 5,491, Revised Statutes. I have no answer to that letter and no returns. According to the Treasurer's statement sent to this office, you were debited on July 31 with $176,117 33. These are facts and I gave them to the people. They had a right to them. I told the truth. If I hurt you it is your fault, not mine. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Acting Postmaster General has appointed the following named fourth-class postmasters:

Maine—At Oldtown, Melville M. Folsom.

New-Hampshire—At Sunapee, Charles A. Knowlton.

Massachusetts—At West Townsend, Richard McElligott.

New-York—At Luzerne, Erastus Dayton; Chestertown, Leander Mead; Creek Centre, Andrew J. Aldrich; Cayuga, E. H. Whitney; Athol, Clayton Y. Kenyon; Johnsburg, Charles W. Noble; Pottersville, Frank S. Griswold; Horicon, Richard P. Smith; Windham's Mills, C. W. Daniels; Elizabethtown, Robert W. Livingston; Willsborough, E. W. Daniels; Mount Riga, Hiram H. Becker.

Pennsylvania—At Elk Lake, Marion E. Griffis; Gelatt, Griswold Gelatt; Seun Station, William Weitz; Webster, Miss Jennie C. Guffie.

West Virginia—At Sun Hill, J. J. Shannon; Sissonville, James N. Johnson; Cove Gap, C. W. Faber; Palestine, A. C. Baker; Parchment Valley, Mrs. Demuna Rhodes; Romney, James Sheetz; Cairo, Van A. Zevily; Anstel, O. B. Wells.

Kentucky—At Floyd's Forks, R. P. C. Conn; Priorsburg, R. J. Howard; Burtonville, W. H. Thomas; Orlando, Martin Falin.

Tennessee—At Rogersville, Samuel P. Powell.

Ohio—At Neptune, Stephen Howick; Chattanooga, John Schenker; Osgood, Theodore M. Brenton.

Indiana—At Reifsburg, Harrison Burgess; Barbers Mills, C. C. Swain; Denver, T. M. Griffith; Geneva, Ignatius Hook; Laconia, Lewis Byrum; Waterford Mills, George S. Castellar; Oaktown, Joseph W. Mallett; Birds Eye, C. J. Mayfield; Benhams Store, John R. Bird; Edwardsport, William F. Shively; Roann, S. A. Labayleaux; Point Isabelle, Bayard T. Hale; Deputy, Samuel H. Wilson; Marengo, George Ballinis; Bruceville, John T. Simpson; Alfordsville, John T. Hedrick; Merrillsville, Marion F. Pierce; Patronville, Samuel M. Savage, Marco, F. P. Jarrett; Oxford, A. H. Maguire; Carlisle, C. M. Snapp; Laketon, Arthur W. Ward; Murray, Norol J. Sutton; Xenia, Charles N. Wales; Bobo, George A. Bunner; Fairmount, Thomas P. Latham; Wheeler-S. S. Reed; Ambory, John F. Zimmerman; Bath, James M. Fowler; Poneto, John Hardwidge; Hobart, George Stoker; Milford, Levy Keehn; Bourbon, George Stockman; Geneva, Samuel Bitman; Wheatfield, Stephen D. Clark; Burrows, Mahlon H. Smith; Conroe, David S. Smith; Lovett, William S. Campbell; Valeene, Elias Olent; Ekin, J. A. Kassbaum; Ogden, John Jackson; New-Salem, Hamilton Miller; Dublin, Ella Richmond; Wolf Lake, J. M. Richmond; New-Haven, Frank H. Bueter; Bicknell, George W. Donaldson; Salem Centre, Lewis Dale; Twikey Creek, George W. Ellithorp; Ellettsville, M. M. Wingfield; Star City, John M. Whitmer; Chili, Mrs. Charlotte A. Wall; Bridgeport, Samuel Marley; Mentone, Lewis S. Clayton; Hebron, John Wilson; Vernon, Dalton Hindman; Newbury, Reason C. Hiburn.

Ohio—At Scott Crossing, Simon D. Truesdale; Clifton, Isaac T. Confart; Levering, Frank O. Levering; Barnes, Darius Robinson; Trampton, George W. Chapin; Vanatta, Charles V. Warman; Plattsville, Alonzo Williams; Harrod, Samuel M. Reed; North Washington, Mathias McKinstrey; Lake View, John Warren; Spencerville, J. M. Beard; Webster, Charles Zesing; Darbyville, Mrs. Anna Moore; Gibsonville, Thomas Hutchison; Rockbridge, William Carpenter; Hills, Windel Shott; Bethel, W. W. Manning; Ridgeway, John Davis; Moscow, Joel C. Love; Marathon, A. W. Predmore; Attica, Levi S. Todd; Peninsula, Leander Beers; Idaho, Frank Daniels; Darlington, Z. T. Rhoades; West Florence, Martin Swisher; Mountvill, Henry W. Garrett; Monterey, Thomas H. Burgess; Mount Repose, Leonard McGarvey; Laurel, J. R. Hodges; Williamsville, H. R. Bennett; Bantam, W. H. Studer; Olive Branch, Gottlieb Schwab; Tobacco, James Hanks; Painter Creek, Frederick Meyers; Weavers Station, Jonathan Matchett; Etna, Lemuel Yoman; Goshen, George W. Smith; North Salem, Quincey A. Leppen; Carbon Hill, John Shunk; Grand Rapids, John A. Rickus; Lloydsville, Clark Mitchner.

Missouri—At St. Elizabeth, H. G. Luecknehoff; Bancroft, Lewis D. Shaffer; Elk Prairie, James Barnes; Hazel Green, John H. Harrison; Millwood, Daniel H. Mudd; Bird, James McLaughlin; Skidmore, Benjamin W. Campbell; Norton, Joseph Snyder; Walnut James M. Sheaver; Maysville, Henry L. Glazier; Kilwinning, J. C. Grisly; Highill, Mrs. A. P. McCarty.

Illinois—At Parkside, M. Saunders; Staunton, Cornelius Godfrey; Mowequa, Bartley Scarlett; Oconee-B. F. Roberts; Tower Hill, Henry K. Bales; Gays, Hezekiah Place; Grand Ridge, William M. Jones; Walshville, Charles J. Engelmann; Dewey, John G. Campbell.

Michigan—At Onekama, Charles D. Stanley; Eastlake, Charles Hemingway.

Iowa—At Pacific Junction, George W. Colburn; Woodbine, L. W. White; Riverside, George L. Shellig; Cincinnati, Moses N. Beer.

Missouri—At Bloomville, James G. Stevens.

Arkansas—At Des Arc, James J. Bauch; Peters, George R. Peters.

Texas—At Greenwood, T. S. Cavin; Fayburg, A. M. Thompson; Aubrey, Joseph S. Wells.

Kansas—At Opolis, Jacob Stoner; Hiatville, R. M. Wallace; Galena, A. M. McPherson.

Nebraska—At Chadron, William Wilson.

Dakota—At Union, George M. Houtz; Lakeside, Smith Newcomer; Travare, S. K. Weaver; Goodwin, George F. Nelson; Butte, Mrs. Nettie M. Collins; Britton, George L. Baker; Kranzburg, George Graen; White Swan, R. A. Hall; Le Beau, D. F. Curler; Waterford, William Gothman; Bonita, George R. Shipman.

Colorado—At Alamosa, Julius Gantt.

California—At French Gulch, Bernard Gartland.

LANDING OF PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to Commissioners of Emigration and customs officials in regard to the landing of prohibited emigrants. He says that all immigrants shall not be regarded as in fact landed so long as they are undergoing the examination of Commissioners of Emigration or of their agents or representatives and so long as they are temporarily in charge of those officers, and that any temporary removal of prohibited immigrants from on board ship to a place of convenient examination, care or treatment as incidental to such examination shall not be considered a landing until such officers shall have discharged such immigrants or returned them on shipboard. He authorizes and directs the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York, or their agents, to go on board of all vessels arriving from foreign ports and take all immigrants found thereon to Castle Garden for examination, and to make the necessary arrangements for the return to the country whence they came of all who may be found not entitled to land under the provisions of the emigrant law. Collectors of customs are instructed to give all necessary aid to the Commissioners of Emigration in carrying out the regulations.

POPULATION OF NEW-MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The census returns from New-Mexico have just been received and are as follows:

	1885.	1880.
Population	131,985	119,565
Farms	10,291	5,053
Manufacturing establishments	239	144

Returns from eight counties in Florida have also been received and the complete returns are expected shortly. Up to date the Department has received returns from Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, New-Mexico and Florida.

THE SHIPMENT OF SILVER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (*Special*).—It is stated that the difficulties between the New-Orleans quarantine authorities and the officer in command of the naval expedition commissioned to transport "Buzzard" dollars from the New-Orleans Mint to New-York has been adjusted, and it is expected that the Swatara and Yantic will sail from that city with their silver cargoes next week, probably on Wednesday. Treasurer Jordan said to-day that he expected the vessels to arrive in New-York about the 17th inst., and he estimates that they will transport nearly $15,000,000 in silver.

A FEW PRESIDENTIAL POST OFFICES LEFT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Of the 2,332 presidential postmasters in the United States, changes have been made in 487 cases since the adjournment of the Senate. A list of nominations for these offices is now being made at the Post Office Department to receive the signature of the President and to be transmitted to the Senate upon the beginning of the next session.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Major Charles W. Foster, Quartermaster, has been appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores at St. Louis, reported upon by a board of survey as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, is responsible. In compliance with the requirements of the general order sending army officers back to their regiments who have served over three years on detached duty, Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, and George W. Davis, 14th Infantry, were to-day relieved from duty on Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, and ordered to their posts.

Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan has been ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York; Ensign James P. Parker has been granted one month's leave of absence; the leave of absence of Surgeon Henry Stewart has been extended one year; the orders of Commander Hayward to the Naval War College have been revoked.

The Alliance arrived at Norfolk to-day. The Swatara will leave New-Orleans for Washington with her silver cargo about the 8th inst. She will be accompanied by the Yantic.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists met in annual convention at the Department of Agriculture to-day, the vice-president, Professor H. C. White, of Georgia, in the chair. Mr. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address. He thought that the General Government ought to co-operate with the respective State Governments in passing the most stringent laws against the adulteration of foods. Upon this point he said:

In so simple a matter as the adulteration of milk it would be hard to secure a conviction in a court of justice for any person practicing it because of the absence of any special standard by means of which the extent of the adulteration could be measured. It should not only be the object of chemical control of agriculture that abundant crops should be produced, but also to see that the products of the fields should be delivered to consumers free of any cheap or deleterious adulteration. The frauds that are practised upon the public in adding cheap and frequently harmful ingredients to the food we eat, in order to make greater profits, ought to be exposed in no uncertain way, and the perpetrators of them held up before the public as objects of scorn and detestation. To such an extent is the adulteration of butter and the manufacture of a counterfeit article carried on, that the great dairy interests of our nation are now almost prostrate. The honest producer of a pure article is impoverished, while the manufacturers of, and dealers in, a fraudulent article are enriched, some of them, having become millionaires by this illegitimate work. The same may be said in relation to the adulteration of our sugars and syrups. Indeed, it is almost absolutely impossible to get a pure article of syrup in any market. The honest manufacturer stands no chance beside the unscrupulous one. Many an honest producer has become bankrupt in trying to keep up with his unscrupulous competitor. The road to riches seems to be not in the path of honesty, but in the great highway of rascality.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1885.

THE COINAGE FOR AUGUST.—The coinage of the mints for August were as follows: Double eagles, $4,080,000; standard dollars, $2,447,000; dimes, $2,066 20; total, $6,529,066 20.

CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY REJECTED.—The Secretary of the Interior has rejected the application of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company for indemnity for 1,200 acres of land under the act of June 22, 1874, for the reason that the tracts for which indemnity is claimed were within the indemnity limits of the grant to the company and had never been selected by it.

MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The management of the American Exposition having conferred upon Major Charles S. Hill, of the State Department, whose economic writings are well known, the appointment of Commissioner of Consular and Diplomatic Exhibits, in appreciation of his technical work in behalf of that department's industrial exhibit last year, he has resigned his departmental duties to give his whole time to the interests of Southern industries.

LARGE SILVER PURCHASE.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 400,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New-Orleans and San Francisco Mints for coinage into standard dollars. The amount purchased is larger than usual, owing mainly to the good terms at which the bullion was offered.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.—An instalment of 100,000 of postal cards from the new contractor arrived at the city post office to-day.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

The receipts of grain at the West and at the seaboard were again heavy to-day, showing a slight gain on the Atlantic coast and a decided increase (principally in oats) at the West. The visible supply statement reflects an accumulation of nearly two and three-quarters millions since the preceding week; the gain is heavy in both wheat and corn, but especially so in oats. The Chicago statement closely approximates the New-York figures, but doubles the increase in corn shown by the latter. Here are the estimates of Statistician Walker for August 29, with the changes from the week previous: Wheat, 41,670,459 bushels, a gain of 425,860 bushels; corn, 6,821,886 bushels, a gain of 506,411 bushels; oats, 4,591,678 bushels, a gain of 1,803,390 bushels; total grain, 53,084,018 bushels, an increase of 2,735,661 bushels.

The heavy increase shown in the visible supply of wheat to-day was enough to stagger the market. Yet it failed to produce more than a fractional decline in options. Cash wheat went off ½@1 cent with scarcely any export movement. The dealings in futures were light and reft of animation; in character the trading represented chiefly a transfer of interest from early to later options for "hedging" purposes. Foreign advices and the sluggish markets at the West helped to depress the speculation here, and with trifling reactions prices gradually worked down to the lowest of the day at the close. Compared with last night September options were off ⅝ at 90¾, October ½ at 92¾. November and December ⅞ at 91⅝ and 96⅝ cents respectively, and January ¾ cent at 98½ cents. The close was weak but quiet. Cash corn showed little change from yesterday and nearly 100,000 bushels were taken for export. Options were dull, and after easing off ¼ cent ended steady at 51 for September and 49 for December (no change) and ⅛ cent better for October at 51 and November at 50¼ cents. In oats a fair export business was done, 40,000 bushels going to shippers. The options, after a break of ⅜@½ cent, enjoyed a full rally and ended strong; September was ⅛ better at 29⅝, October ⅛ lower at 30 and November unchanged at 30⅝ cents. After an easier opening the provision markets were better in sympathy with the steadiness of corn. Lard ended at a trivial gain from yesterday.

At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston the receipts of grain to-day were: Wheat, 380,408 bushels; corn, 341,131 bushels; oats, 348,253 bushels; total grain, 1,069,792 bushels; flour, 18,386 barrels. The arrivals at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis were: Wheat, 146,444 bushels; corn, 363,402 bushels; oats, 290,239 bushels; total grain, 800,185 bushels; flour, 14,742 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (*Special*).—The unexpected increase in Secretary Stone's visible supply of 553,000 bushels of wheat and the larger deliveries made the temper "bearish" to-day. October wheat opened at 81½ cents. Corn, pork and oats kept at last night's figures. It is supposed that Counselman & Co. and Poole, Sherman & Co. represent the Woerishoffer "bull" party in wheat. Corn was firmer a little, by apprehension of frosts to-night, but the price lowered in sympathy with wheat. Short ribs were strong and pork was a little higher as well.

At the afternoon session the market was a shade firmer. September wheat closed at 79¼ cents, October 81 cents, November 83⅛ cents, and September corn closed at 43½ cents, October 41⅝ cents, November 39⅝ cents. September oats closed at 24½ cents, October 24⅞ cents, Mar 28⅜ cents. September lard closed at $6 15, October $6 22½, November $6 15. September pork closed at $8 75, October, $8 87½, November $8 87½. September ribs closed at $5 82½, October $5 85. Taken for shipment to-day, 135,000 bushels No. 2 Spring. "Puts" on October wheat to-night sold at 80½ cents, "calls" at 81½ cents. Receipts to-day were 154 cars of wheat, 762 of corn and 278