NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

STATE TICKET COMPLETED.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor—A Platform Adopted—Adjournment Sine Die.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 25.—The sun shone down brightly this morning upon apparent harmony among the Democratic cohorts at Saratoga. The County Democrats paraded the streets for two hours with banners and music, and those who chose could interpret this demonstration as showing their acquiescence in the result of last night's work. The Committee on Resolutions was in session most of the night, and finally agreed upon a civil-service plank which they were confident would not meet with opposition in any quarter. This desirable result was largely due to the pacific influence of Congressmen Abram Hewitt and Perry Belmont, and the plank as agreed upon is substantially the same as that adopted in the county convention which renominated Mr. Belmont. It approves the principle of the civil-service laws, but condemns many of the rules and practices which have grown up under them and become part of the system as actually administered and which are held to operate unjustly and with partisan effect.

Chairman Raines brought his gavel down at noon and called the Convention to order.

Hon. D. Cady Herrick, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the committee were ready to present their report.

Before the report was read Chairman Raines asked unanimous consent for the presentation of a special resolution. It was granted, and ex-Confederate-General Roger A. Pryor, who was on the platform, was recognized by the Chair. He said: "I have the honor to submit the following resolution for the acceptance of the Convention":

Resolved, That with profound sorrow the Democracy of the State of New York lament the death of that inflexible patriot and invincible soldier, Ulysses S. Grant [applause], of whose illustrious career they recognized a fitting crown and consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good-will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered.

[Applause.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted, every delegate rising to his feet. The platform was then read as follows:

"The Democrats of the State of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the whole Union upon the election and inauguration of Grover Cleveland to be President of the United States. We commend the wise and statesman-like tone of his inaugural address, and significant public recognition in the selection of his Cabinet advisers of the fact that the Union of these thirty-eight indestructible States is at last thoroughly reestablished. His firm, considerate, and conscientious conduct as the President has already proved the falsity of the prediction of national calamity with which his enemies and the enemies of the Democratic party endeavored to alarm the public mind during the canvass. We hereby tender to him our hearty approbation of the public policy which has governed his official action, and we especially emphasize in our approbation the effort he has made to eradicate corruption and incompetency from the public service by the appointment of honest and capable Democrats, in order that there shall be a thorough and wholesome reform of the methods condemned by the people who confided to him the administration of his high official trust."

We heartily approve the administration of the State government by Governor David B. Hill, its able head, and his efficient Democratic associates in other departments. Their fidelity to principles, devotion to official duty, strict regard for the public interests, unceasing efforts to secure economy in expenditure, and efficiency in every branch of official service, and beneficient results of the prosperity and good government which have attended their efforts, have justly commended them to the confidence of the people.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, as demanded by the Constitution, is all that is required for purposes of equitable district representation. The elaborate census taken by the Federal Government once in ten years affords detailed and complete information as to the progress and resources of the State. To duplicate this work and expense would, therefore, be a waste of public money.

We reaffirm the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, in regard to the necessity of reforming the civil service, but we condemn the actual administration of the existing civil-service law, as the same has been executed by the Republican party. They have abused its provisions for the purpose of keeping Republicans in office; they have, through the machinery of law, formulated lists of eligibles composed almost exclusively of Republicans; they have extended the period during which, by provisions of law, those eligible for appointment to office should remain on the registers, so as to exclude Democrats from all offices within the rules of the civil service. We ask that the commission at Washington be reorganized so that its majority shall be in sympathy with the Administration; that both parties be fairly represented on the examining boards; that the present lists of persons eligible for appointment be annulled.

While, therefore, proclaiming our approbation of the general spirit which inspired the recent legislation of the Federal Government and of the State of New York to promote the needed reform of the civil service, we must at the same time place on record our wish and purpose that the proper officers of each Government charged with the execution of that legislation and empowered to make suitable rules and regulations to carry it into effect shall take care that the constitutional power of the Executive and heads of departments to make appointments shall not be impaired, and that the machinery, whatever it may be, for the testing of eligible candidates, shall not be prostituted to unworthy purposes.

[At this point Chairman Herdic said: "I am requested to state to the Convention that this provision was adopted by a majority of this committee, but the minority, in the interest of harmony, decided to make no minority report."]

The Convention believes that the experiment of coining standard silver dollars in the hope of maintaining a fixed ratio with gold has gone far enough, and cannot be continued longer without great danger to the business interests of the country. The loss in interest alone on silver dollars stored up in the Treasury is over $4,000,000 per annum, and this accumulation of silver, purchased at a cost of $180,000,000, is worth to-day not more than $166,000,000, with every prospect of further depreciation. We therefore demand the repeal of the act under which compulsory coinage of silver goes on, but we will welcome any practical measure of agreement with other nations by which the ratio of value between gold and silver may be made less fluctuating; but to this end the first step must be the stoppage of any further compulsory coinage of silver dollars.

The National Democratic platform pledges the party to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. While it declares in favor of a reduction in taxation and the enlargement of the free list in order to lessen the cost of the production, it commits the party to a due regard for the existing interests, as "the plain dictate of justice," and declares that American labor shall not be deprived of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and that the proposed duties shall be sufficient to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

This Convention calls for a revision of the tariff upon principles thus laid down, in order that the market for our products may be enlarged, and that industry may be relieved from the unnecessary burdens and serious obstacles which have paralyzed its operations and narrowed up the field for remunerative employment of labor and capital offered by the exhaustless natural resources of this country.

We also demand that the methods of administration in custom-houses shall be thoroughly reformed, and the vexatious annoyances and oppressive regulations which have driven our own merchants out of business shall be swept away, and that the conduct of business between the people and the Government shall be made as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The people of the State having declared, by a large majority, their opposition to the contract system in prisons, we are opposed to convict labor in any form, and in favor of a proper substitute that will employ convicts according to the State account system.

We favor the prohibiting of the employment of children in factories and other industrial establishments in the State under fourteen years of age.

We favor limiting the hours of labor to ten per day for all women employed in mills and other industrial establishments in the State.

We are in favor of such legislation as shall insure to the honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the preservation of the Union priority in certification under the civil-service laws and regulations of this State and cities thereof, and upon passing such examination successfully priority in certification and appointment over all other persons.

We favor the lengthening and improving of the locks of canals, thereby doubling their capacity and reducing the cost of transportation between the lakes and ocean.

The efforts of the Republican Legislatures of 1884 and 1885 having proved inadequate to prevent the manufacture and sale of counterfeit compounds in simulation of the genuine butter and cheese product of the dairy, we demand the enactment of such laws as shall effectually protect the people by prohibiting such fraud and deception.

We oppose all sumptuary and other laws that interfere with the constitutional right of personal liberty, and favor the enactment of such excise laws as shall be alike just to all, considering the claims of all, and protecting their individual rights.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Roswell P. Flower was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Frederick Cook, of Rochester, was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot; A. A. Chapin, the present incumbent, was nominated by unanimous consent for Comptroller; Dennis O'Brien, the present Attorney-General, was unanimously renominated; Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, of Cortland, was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation; Nathan Sweet, of Albany, was renominated for Engineer and Surveyor.

At 2:45 P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

As soon as the Convention adjourned there was a general rush for the hotels and scramble to settle bills preparatory to leaving the city. Word was passed around that the New York County Democracy delegation would parade before taking their departure, and the Sixty-ninth-regiment band summoned the members of the organization together. Their elegant banner, which had been placed in the reading-room of the Grand Union Hotel on the arrival of the delegation here, was thrown out, and upwards of one thousand men, wearing purple-and-gold badges, fell into line. It required twenty cars to carry home the members of the organization. The band played Dixie as the train passed out of the depôt. Tammany and Irving-Hall delegations left an hour before.

The Western Union Telegraph Company during Convention week sent from their office in this city 393,110 words of press dispatches, being the greatest number of words ever sent out of Saratoga in the same number of days.

Attachments Against a Telegraph Company.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, O., September 25.—Sheriff Dewstoe, of this city, has issued attachments on all the property of the Postal Telegraph Company in twelve counties of this State on a judgment against the Postal Telegraph Company for $42,000 in favor of Campbell C. Brown and Thomas Fleming, holders of two promissory notes which were not paid at maturity.

Grant Memorial Services.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, September 25.—The public-school children of Alleghany City, numbering 12,000, joined in the memorial services in honor of General Grant this afternoon. Services generally were held at the respective school-buildings, but the special feature was the service under the linden-tree in Alleghany Park, which was planted by General Grant while a guest of this city.

Dakota Prairie-Fires.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BISMARCK, DAK., September 25.—The prairie-fires are still raging, but the farmers are now prepared to meet it and will make a stand against it. Reports reached here late last night that Fort Yates, a military station, was in danger and that the whole garrison was out fighting the fires. It has been impossible so far to get further particulars, as the wires are all down.

The thermometer here ranged as high as 97 degrees yesterday.

Surrounded by Indians.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DENVER, COL., September 25.—To-day's dispatches report that Cockrell's ranch, in the Mogollan range, in Arizona, is surrounded by Indians. The settlers have taken refuge at the ranch, and are prepared to meet the attack. No further depredations are reported. Major Dickey's company, of the Twenty-second infantry, is within eighteen miles of the ranch, and no anxiety is felt for the safety of the adjacent settlement.

THE CAMPAIGN.

RIDING WITH GENERAL LEE

From Harrisonburg to Stanardsville Over the Mountains—A Splendid Reception—Over Five Hundred Men in Line.

[Special correspondence of the Dispatch.]

STANARDSVILLE, GREENE CO., September 23, 1885.

Fitz Lee left Harrisonburg in the rain Tuesday morning for Millbank, near Elkton. He was accompanied by Dr. S. H. Moffett, H. V. Strayer, S. H. Harnsberger, George G. Gratton, and Winfield Liggett. There was also a *Dispatch* man in the party. The objective point was near Elkton, on the Shenandoah railroad, twenty-three miles from Harrisonburg. The road travelled was the famous Rockingham turnpike, and all along the road the scenery was wild, picturesque, and grand. For miles rich farms were to be seen. Lee and party passed within two miles of the piece of woods in which the gallant Turner Ashby, who commanded the Black-Horse cavalry during the late war, received his death wound. Near here is the famous Massanutton mountain, upon whose topmost peak the Federals were in the habit of stationing their signal corps to observe the movements of Stonewall Jackson in the Valley. The next point of interest reached was the village of McGaheysville, which, during the war, was the scene of a severe cavalry engagement between the Confederates, under the command of Captain Bayler, and a detachment of General Banks's Federal cavalry. A few miles further is Millbank, where a large number of people had assembled in the rain at Rucker's Store to see and hear Lee. In the wood across the road had been erected the speaker's stand, in front of it were placed a number of pine boards that were used as seats. This section of Rockingham, which is at the Blue Ridge, is one of the strongholds of Republicanism, and usually gives their ticket a large majority. It is seldom that any number of people turn out to hear a Democratic speaker, but on this occasion the crowd surprised the expectations of the Democratic Committee—Messrs. J. G. H. Miller, W. H. Marshall, M. F. Powell, J. S. Naylor, and Ed. Herring. Preparations had been made by the ladies to feed all that came, and before the speaking commenced a good dinner was furnished all present. It is said that about one half of those at the meeting were Republicans. Lee spoke three hours and was listened to with marked attention, and was followed by Messrs. Moffett, Gratton, Harnsberger, Liggett, and Strayer. After the speaking was over Lee was introduced to a large number of persons, shaking each of them cordially by the hand as they came up to the stand where he was. In all, it was an enjoyable meeting—lots to eat and plenty of speaking. General Lee and Moffett spent the night at Millbank as the guest of W. H. Marshall, the other speakers returning to Harrisonburg. Millbank is half a mile from Elkton, on the Shenandoah river.

At Millbank your correspondent saw the old battle-flag of the Tenth Virginia infantry that had been carried by them into fourteen pitched battles. This regiment was in the fights of Manassas, first and second, McDowell, Winchester, Port Republic, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. It is the property of Captain J. G. H. Miller, who commanded the regiment at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. The Captain says at the time he was undecided what to do—bring off his horse and leave the flag, or take the flag and leave the horse, when a happy thought struck him; he wrapped the flag beneath his clothing and brought it safely with him home.

Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock Fitz Lee and Moffett left Millbank in an open hack, crossed the Shenandoah river, driving through Elkton, and meeting a number of people. They passed through Swift-Run Gap on the Rockingham side, as they ascended the Blue Ridge mountains, a distance of eight miles. On reaching the mountain-top a halt was made, and a bird's-eye view taken of the surrounding country. While here the blast of a bugle was heard. The whip was given the horses, and they found that for miles, scattered in groups along the road, descending the mountain, were mounted men riding hither and thither. As soon as the hack containing Lee, Moffett, and the *Dispatch* man was seen by the pickets—Dr. Hume and R. S. Thomas—they put spurs to their horses, and, riding rapidly up to where Lee was, lifted their hats, and, saluting him, said: "General, we have five hundred mounted men on the mountain to go with you to Stanardsville as an escort." As Fitz Lee approached the groups of horsemen they would cheer him and, in twos, take their places in the rear of the hack. The descent of the mountain was made amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and on reaching the main body, which was drawn up in line, the excitement and enthusiasm was immense. The cavalcade was under the command of George B. Scribner, who had as his assistants the following gentlemen as marshals: B. F. Creel, Dr. Q. R. Hume, —— Horton, John M. Moyers, Fred. Falconer, John S. Fails, Champ. T. Powell, Henry G. Gilbert, W. S. Locker, Andrew G. Fray, J. B. Lictie, and Andrew J. Gilbert. The men were divided into four sections, and borne at the head of each section was a handsome banner with the names of Lee, Massey, and Ayers, and James Hays, Esq., candidate for the House from the counties of Greene and Madison. The first section was commanded by George W. Parker, the second by Selden Graves, the third by Reuben S. Thomas, and the fourth by Dr. J. C. Ewell. The long line of mounted men, as they rode leisurely along the mountain road, with banners and flags flying and the bugle playing "Boots and Saddle," recalled the movements of an army. On the road a number of people could be seen seated on the fencing observing the cavalcade as it passed.

When within a few miles of Stanardsville the wildest enthusiasm was created when Fitz Lee grasped the reins that were in the driver's hands, saying, "Stop; let me get out; I want to get on a horse." He mounted a brown charger and rode to the head of the column. The men went wild with enthusiasm, lifting their hats and tossing them in the air. All along the line could be heard prolonged and continued cheering. In the line were several colored men, and among them a colored preacher of influence by the name of William Coleman. The cavalcade reached Stanardsville at 1 o'clock.

Wednesday will long be remembered by the people of Greene county. All through the morning hours, in carriages, on horseback, and afoot, the people were travelling towards Stanardsville, and by noon the largest crowd seen in the village for years had assembled to greet Lee. When the head of the column entered the principal street cheer upon cheer rent the air. The sidewalks were thronged with ladies and children. It was a great ovation. The speakers' stand had been erected on the court-green by the side of the court-house and near one of its windows. It was tastefully decorated. The court-room was packed with ladies. A committee of three—Dr. George B. Jennings and Messrs. James S. Eddins and George B. Graves—escorted Lee and Moffett to the stand. Lee spoke two hours, and was followed by Dr. S. H. Moffett.

After the speaking Dr. Jennings, on behalf of the ladies of Greene, presented Lee with a handsome pyramid of choice flowers. They were arranged by Miss Mary Blakey, who is a cousin of President Cleveland's. The pyramid was two and a half feet high.

ARAMINTA.

LEE COUNTY.

Mr. Massey Divides Time with D. F. Bailey—A Great Day for Democracy.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JONESVILLE, VA., Sept. 22, 1885.

This has been a grand day for our cause in the good old county of Lee. According to announcement, the Hon. John E. Massey was here to-day to address our people on the issues involved in the campaign. The Republicans had an appointment for the Hon. D. F. Bailey at the same time. Our people believe in joint discussion, and terms were readily agreed upon, by which Mr. Bailey was to open in a speech of two and a half hours; Mr. Massey to follow in the same length of time, and each to reply in thirty minutes.

At the ringing of the bell the court-house filled until there was not a single foot of standing-room that was not occupied. Yet but little more than half the large crowd could get into the court-house. Mr. Bailey's speech was far above that of the average of the Mahoneite speakers, and yet he and his speech were but as playthings in the hands of that grand old champion of Democracy and of the people's rights. The arraignment of Mahone and his party by Massey was terrific and crushing. He swept the brush thrown in his way by Bailey aside as though it had been chaff, and exposed the naked corruption and crooked ways of Mahone and his party so fully to view as to astonish and disgust even Mahoneites themselves. His defence of the Democratic party, its principles, its teachings, and practices, was simply grand, convincing, and overwhelming. You may put Lee county down as forming one block in the great Democratic pyramid that will be built in Virginia on the 3d day of November next.

Mr. Bailey's speech showed conclusively that he felt even now the defeat of his party, because he said that "he was afraid that they would be counted out."

Yes; they will be counted out, but that counting will be an honest count of the free ballots of the free Democrats of Virginia independently cast by men who wear the collar of no man.

Mr. Massey has made two speeches in the county, and will make another one on Thursday. He will then go to the railroad. We propose to make the canvass hot and swift from now until election-day. Colonel O'Ferrall will speak here to-morrow night. Our organization is complete, and everything is being done to make assurance doubly sure.

JUNIUS.

COCKADE DEMOCRATS.

Cabell and Staples Open the Campaign in Petersburg.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., September 25. Hon. George C. Cabell, of Danville, and Judge Staples addressed a great Democratic meeting here to-night and kindled an enthusiasm which will be left for good in this city. The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost, and an interesting and encouraging feature of the assemblage was the presence of a large number of colored people in the galleries, among them a club of 150 Republicans who have resolved to support the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Cabell's speech was, in considerable part, addressed to the colored people, and his arguments and appeals to their reason and manhood were received with the heartiest applause. Their eyes were evidently opened by the facts he so plainly and tersely placed before them. He made a manly speech on the issues now dividing the people and the dangers which threaten the State should the Republicans succeed, and his appeal to all true sons of Virginia to rally to the support of their mother State struck a chord which elicited unbounded enthusiasm and applause. His vindication of the people of Danville and of Virginia from the charges of John S. Wise and the Republican platform of being assassins and murderers was complete, and words failed to express his condemnation of and contempt for the Virginians who could thus asperse the fair name of this State and people.

Judge Staples made a statesman-like speech on State politics, and he thoroughly covered the whole ground. His comparisons of the two conventions that assembled in Richmond in July, and of the respective tickets placed before the people by them, was just as well as severe.

The name of Fitz Lee was received with the wildest enthusiasm. There were Old-Line Republicans in the audience who vied with the Democrats in their applause. The canvass opens auspiciously here, and the outlook, judging by to-night's meeting, is encouraging in the highest degree.

AMELIA DEMOCRATS.

R. S. Thomas Makes a Stirring Speech to a Good Crowd.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AMELIA C. H., September 24, '85.

According to appointment Mr. R. S. Thomas, of Isle of Wight, addressed the people of this county to-day. Owing to the fact that it is cutting-tobacco season and the frost-signal was displayed, the attendance at court was not as large as usual, but the court-room was well filled.

For an hour and a half Mr. Thomas reviewed the leading issues of the canvass. He first commented upon the inconsistencies and deceptions of the Mahone party, taking in the prominent acts of the party. He unmasked its hypocrisy and demagogism with a masterly hand. His contrast of Mahone with Aaron Burr was striking. He then gave a history of the Democratic popular, its devotion to principle and party rights. He told in terms that all could understand what Democracy had done for the country, and dwelt with great emphasis upon the fact that the Democratic party had inaugurated the free-school system, and nurtured and fostered it with almost a parental devotion. He contrasted John S. Wise and General Lee. His eulogy on Lee was strikingly eloquent and glowing. I have never seen an audience listen with more profound or deeper interest. Mr. Thomas will do good work, and I hope the committee will lay tribute on his efficient service. It was regretted that his time was limited. He had to take the train to meet another engagement.

VOX POPULI.

B. B. Munford in Hampton.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, VA., Sept. 25, 1885.

Hon. B. B. Munford, of Pittsylvania county, addressed a large gathering of Democrats in the court-house last night. All who heard him unite in pronouncing the speech a splendid one. It caused much enthusiasm. Mr. Munford was followed by Mr. M. T. Hughes, Democratic nominee for the House of Delegates.

The Republicans held a meeting on Back river, where addresses were delivered by Dr. Wise, their candidate for the House of Delegates, and others.

Mr. Munford was serenaded at the hotel by Rathbun's Band.

PAUL.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

A Naturalized Citizen's Experience in an Ecuadorian Prison.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Julio R. Santos, a naturalized American citizen, lately released from prison in Ecuador, accompanied by Congressman McComas, of Maryland, called at the State Department this morning to pay his respects to the Secretary and to thank him and the officials of the Department who interested themselves in his behalf, for their services. To a reporter of the Associated Press, Santos said that the Ecuadorian authorities pretended to have liberated him in consequence of the passage of an act of pardon by the Ecuadorian Congress. This, Santos declared, was mere pretence. He was liberated three days after the arrival of the Iroquois, and wholly in consequence of the action of the United States Government. The charge against him of having conspired against the Government of Ecuador was, he declared, unsuscceptible of proof and untrue. He was imprisoned, with some other business-men, in order that money might be extorted from him. He has documentary proofs of the willingness of the authorities to release him at any time upon the payment of $30,000. He was confined for a time in an unventilated and filthy coal-hulk, and was then transferred to a prison situated in the basement of a yellow-fever hospital. Mr. Santos will employ counsel immediately, and will file a claim for damages with the State Department against the Government of Ecuador.

Socialists Organizing in Chicago.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, September 25.—The Socialistic leaders of this city are out with a new scheme. There are about 250,000 wage-workers, laborers, and artisans in Chicago, and the number of trades and occupations of all kinds represented here is, in round figures, 500. Of these but fifteen are organized on a strictly socialistic basis, while twenty-five others are under the control of various Knights of Labor and trade organizations, making a total of forty organized trades out of 500, or 8 per cent. The Socialists propose to organize every trade and every occupation on a socialistic basis. These organizations will be formed in groups of international working people or socialistic unions, and there will be created a series of different central labor unions. There is one such only in existence now, and that represents practically but two peoples, Germans and Bohemians. Halls have been engaged for the whole season for the purpose of having regular assemblies on Wednesday nights and Sundays, at which the creed and aims of the Socialists will be publicly expounded. The first practical end which it will be sought to attain will be the enforcement of the eight-hour system, to go into effect May 1, 1886. It is not intended to agitate for the enforcement of the eight-hour rule by legislative means, but it is boldly admitted that intimidation and the use of brute force are to be advocated.

Terrible Dynamite Accident.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

YORK, PA., September 25.—A terrible accident occurred at York Haven, about ten miles from here, this afternoon, which resulted in the death of one man and serious injury of three others. A large paper-mill is being erected there, and workmen were engaged in excavating for rock for the foundation. A number of blasts had been made, but one of them failed to explode, and it was thought the workmen had neglected to charge it. John Morrissey, of Washington, D. C., began drilling out the hole, and with his drill struck the dynamite with which it had been charged, when a terrible explosion occurred. Morrissey's right hip was crushed and the flesh was torn from his limbs. He died this evening. Thomas O'Brien was cut about the head and was badly burned with powder. Patrick Hagerty had his left eye blown out and was also severely burned and John O'Conner was badly injured about the body. Medical assistance was sent from York and the injured men were brought here to-night.

Failed to Agree.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.—For a week past the trial has been going on in the Court of Common Pleas of Cannon *vs.* The Baltimore *American*, the plaintiff claiming $20,000 damages for having been called in that paper a "Pirate King." Cannon was a well-known violator of the oyster law, and in writing up the difficulty in the lower section of Dorchester the appellation was used. The jury retired yesterday forenoon and to-day were discharged, being unable to agree. The jury stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant. Those in favor of the plaintiff proposed to make the damages $1,600, but the five were obdurate and would not consent to give a penny.

Suicide from Shame and Mortification.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

READING, PA., September 25.—Mrs. Robert Spang, a well-connected married woman, brought suit for slanderous charges this week in the court here against Miss Charlotte Harvey, a relative, for $10,000 damages for defamation of character. The jury decided in Miss Harvey's favor, and this morning Mrs. Spang committed suicide with poison because of her shame and mortification in losing the suit.

Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Right Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan, formerly pastor of St. Peter's church, who was consecrated last Sunday, was presented with a purse of $1,000 by his congregation, but he declined to accept it and advised the committee to turn it over to his successor for the benefit of the debt of the church. He said he came among them with nothing and preferred to take nothing away with him.

The Swatara and Yantic at Washington.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The United States vessels Swatara and Yantic, engaged in transporting silver from the New Orleans Mint to the Treasury in Washington, arrived at the navy-yard here to-night. The work of transferring the silver from the vessels to the Treasury will be entered upon to-morrow.

Shot to Death on the Highway.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, September 25.—A special to the *News* from Clarksville says: To-day, two miles southwest of this place, William Messick, a respected planter, was riding to town, accompanied by Dr. Williams, when they met Jim Ward, who, without warning, shot Messick, the latter being unarmed. Williams fled. Ward put twelve bullets into the body of Messick after Messick had fallen. A *posse* is searching for Ward. He will be lynched if caught.

Bulgaria and Roumelia.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

ST. PETERSBURG, September 25.—The feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated that the Czar has telegraphed the Minister of War to prepare plans for the campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian general in an interview today, when asked if it was true that the Czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Turkey, replied that Russia would declare war against Turkey the moment the Porte attacked Bulgaria, and added that the Czar is most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, September 25.—It is stated that Prince Alexander has telegraphed the Czar that he will abdicate in favor of any successor the Czar may select, if he will allow Russian officers to remain in the Bulgarian army and guarantee that Russia will preserve the unity of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

ATHENS, September 25.—Five thousand troops of the reserve force have been formed into an army corps. Seventeen thousand regular troops, including all branches of the army, are marching on the frontier of Thessaly. A feeling of indignation prevails throughout Greece over the recent events in Roumelia.

PARIS, September 25.—A dispatch from Phillipopolis to the *Temps* says the enthusiasm of the people there over the revolution is not as great as has been alleged, and that the feeling in favor of a union with Bulgaria is dying out. Large numbers of Roumanians, the dispatch says, are emigrating to Servia to avoid military service. All able-bodied Servians now in France have been ordered by their Government to return to Servia forthwith.

LONDON, September 25.—A Cabinet council has been hastily summoned for to-morrow. It is said that the Roumelian subject will be the subject of discussion.

Turkish Ministry Dismissed.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The Ministry has been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed, with the following changes: Kianul Pacha, Grand Vizier, in place of Said Pacha, dismissed; Said Pacha, recently Ambassador at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Assym Pacha, dismissed; Munir Pacha, who was lately dismissed from the office of Minister of Finance, is made Minister of Interior in place of Edham Pacha, who is appointed Ambassador at Paris; Server Pacha, a senator, Minister of Justice in place of Hassan Fehmi Pacha, dismissed; Arify Pacha, senator, president of the Council, in place of Akif Pacha, dismissed; Essad Pacha, Ambassador at Paris, has been transferred to Berlin.

Foundered in a Cyclone.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

CALCUTTA, September 25.—Reports have reached here that several ships have foundered in a cyclone on Bengal bay, and that a great many persons were drowned.

CALCUTTA, September 25.—A fearful cyclone has visited False Point, a port on the Bay of Bengal. The telegraph lines have been swept away. It is probable that many vessels have been wrecked. A Government steamer has gone to the bay.

Cholera Notes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, September 25.—There were 742 new cases of cholera and 240 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

ROME, September 25.—Cholera reports from Palermo for the past twenty-four hours show 176 new cases and 94 deaths. At Parma during the same period there were seven new cases and five deaths. Several cases of cholera are reported from other points.

The Pope to Mediate.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, September 25.—The Pope has agreed to mediate between Germany and Spain with regard to the Carolines question, subject to certain conditions which have not yet been promulgated. Telegraphic communications are now progressing with a view of establishing a ground upon which the negotiations may be continued.

The Treaty of Berlin.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 25.—The signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin all favor a conference forthwith for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

Viscount Wolseley.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 25.—Lord Wolseley has been gazetted a viscount.

Foreign Notes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, September 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury will return to London to-morrow, when a council of Ministers will be held to prepare an electoral manifesto.

Count von Munster and M. Waddington, the German and French Ministers, have returned here. All the foreign Ministers to Great Britain are now at their posts.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Czar has convened a council of Ministers for Monday next.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck and Lord Salisbury are in favor of a solution of the Roumelian question based upon the acceptance by the Porte of a union of North and South Bulgaria, on condition of the complete recognition of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and of the payment of tribute to Turkey.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 26—1 *A. M.*—*For the Middle Atlantic States, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds generally southerly, lower barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, except in the southern portion local rains, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

For Richmond and vicinity, warmer, fair weather.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was clear and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	68
9 A. M.	68
Noon	78
3 P. M.	77
6 P. M.	72
Midnight	60
Mean temperature	70½

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The stock market to-day has been unusually irregular, at times somewhat feverish and weak throughout most of the afternoon. The closing prices, however, are generally a shade above the lowest quotations reached in the last hour, which were the lowest of the day. The highest prices in a majority of cases were made during the afternoon, some at the opening, and others toward midday, while for two or three of the active stocks the best figures were reached late in the afternoon. This was true of Lackawanna, which closed 1½ higher. It is the only stock on the active list, however, that shows any gain as compared with last evening. After Lackawanna the greatest interest centred in St. Paul. The semi-annual meeting of the directors of the company was held this afternoon, and there was a flood of rumors throughout the day respecting the dividend that would be declared. It was not until after 5 o'clock that the announcement was made that no action would be taken upon the question to-day, and that an adjournment had been agreed upon until to-morrow. The weakness of the stock led to various speculative statements of a damaging character. The stock closed 1¼ lower. Lake Shore closed ⅞ lower, and, with the two stocks just mentioned, contributed 58 per cent of the day's business. The declines for the remainder of the list ranges from ⅛ to ¾, amounting to 5,000 shares. A new stock exchange has recently been incorporated in this city, to be known as the "American House." One of the new features to be introduced is to represent coal on storage by certificates as petroleum is at present, and to deal in these certificates on the boards. It is thought that this feature will bring in a large constituency of coal-dealers and coal-consumers.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—Virginia 6's, consols, 42; past due coupons, 59; new 10-40's, 35¾; new 3's, 59. North Carolina 6's, old, 138½. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1885.

SALES.—500 Atlanta and Charlotte incomes at 95¼; 3,000 Virginia Midland incomes at 59¼, 1,000 do. at 59¼; 1,000 Richmond and Mecklenburg first 6's at 91; 200 Richmond city 8's at 138¾.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	36	...
Virginia consols	48	...
Virginia peelers	40	...
Virginia new 3's	59	59½
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82	59	...
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83	39	...
North Carolina 4's	88½	89
North Carolina 6's	113½	...
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's	138	...
Richmond city 6's	117½	119
Richmond city 5's	106	108
Petersburg city 6's	103½	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Va. & Tenn. 3d mortgage 8's	123	...
Col. & Greenville 1st 6's	103	...
Columbia and Greenville 2d 6's	87½	88½
Va. Midland income 6's	59½	60
Piedmont railroad 1st 8's	109	...
Petersburg 1st mortgage 6's	113	...
Petersburg Class B, 6's	99	99½
R. and D., 1890	106	...
R. and D. gold 6's	106	...
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's	61½	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	115	...
A. and C. income 6's	95	95½
C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7's	112	...
C. C. & A. 2d mort. 7's ex	103	106
Western North Carolina 7's	109	...
Western North Carolina 6's	79½	80½
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	99½	101
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's	40	43
Rich. and Mecklenburg 1st 6's	90½	98
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
R., F. & P. common	100 66	...
R. F. and P. dividend scrip	100 ...	60
C. and O. Railway com	100 6	...
Columbia & Greenville pref.	100 34	...
Petersburg Railroad	100 38½	38½
Richmond and Allegheny	100 1	...
Orint., Col. and Aug.	100 25	27
Atlanta and Charlotte	100 77½	77½
BANKS.		
Merchants and Planters	25 ...	23

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, September 25, 1885.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—Mixed, 10,388 bushels. Red, 2,206 bushels. Total, 12,594 bushels.

CORN.—White, 702 bushels. Mixed, 710 bushels.

OATS.—1,032 bushels.

ORCHARD-GRASS SEED.—300 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—Mixed, 9,600 bushels very good to prime on private terms; 68 bushels fair at 90 to 92c. Red, 54 bushels common to fair Longberry at 80 to 96c.; 1,112 bushels common to prime Shortberry at 70c. to $1.

CORN.—White, 106 bushels very good Virginia (old) at 53c.; 96 bushels very good Virginia (new) at 51c.

OATS.—Winter, 132 bushels very good Virginia on private terms.

ORCHARD-GRASS SEED.—300 bushels on private terms.

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, $2.75a$3; superfine, $3a$3.50; extra, $3.75a$4; family, $4a$4.75; patent family, country, $5.25a$5.50.

COTTON REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

At Roanoke warehouse, 20 bales.

SALES.

At Roanoke warehouse, 20 bales middling to strict middling at 9½c.

QUOTATIONS.

NEW MIDDLING.—9⅝c.

STRICT MIDDLING.—9