WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

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KIRKSVILLE, - - MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

SECRETARY THOMPSON made a Republican speech at Denver on the 20th.

CAPT. JAMES D. HAMILTON, one of the oldest pilots on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, died at Louisville on the 21st.

SECRETARY SCHURZ addressed a Republican meeting at Indianapolis on the night of the 20th.

REPRESENTATIVE HOOKER has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi.

THE Republican Convention of the Twelfth Illinois District nominated Hon. T. L. Morrison for Congress.

THE Princess Louise is going to the German baths, by order of her physicians. She has never fully recovered from the injuries received by her at Ottawa last winter. Prince Leopold will accompany her home to England.

THE new census gives the following population to the cities named: New Orleans, 215,230; Richmond, Va., 63,243; Nashville, 43,453; Dallas, Tex., 33,466; Mobile, 29,000; Little Rock, 15,000; Knoxville, Tenn., 12,928, and Macon, Ga., 12,695.

THE survey of the Mississippi River, under the direction of the Coast Survey, will not begin until October, when the weather becomes more suitable. It is then proposed to place seven parties on the lower river, and to press the work forward with all the energy consistent with accurate work.

GEN. NEAL DOW has written a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency by the National Prohibition party. He says that "he considers the suppression of the liquor traffic to be an object of far greater importance than any other claiming the attention of the country."

DURING the month of June there arrived in the United States 72,567 immigrants. Of this number Ireland furnished the largest quota, and Germany the next largest. The immigrant arrivals at the port of New York alone for the year ending June 30 were 203,726, against 9,224 for the preceding twelve months.

DURING the month of June this year $28,049,859 worth of breadstuffs were exported from this country, against $17,210,710 worth exported in 1879. During the year ending June 30 the value of the breadstuffs exported was $277,226,762, against $201,776,499 worth exported during the preceding year.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Cleveland on the 22d. Judge Wm. Lang, of Tiffin, was nominated for Secretary of State; M. B. Follett, for Supreme Judge; Richard H. Fanning (incumbent), Clerk of the Supreme Court; W. J. Jackson, Board of Public Works; J. J. Burns (incumbent), Commissioner of Schools.

THE State Department is in receipt of information that the vessel which recently fired on two American schooners in Cuban waters was the Canto, a small screw steamer belonging to the Spanish navy. No formal presentation of the case will be made to the Spanish Government until the report of Admiral Wyman has been received.

THE Egyptian obelisk to be erected in the City of New York, presented by the Khedive, arrived on the 20th in the steamer Dessouk, Lieut. Gorringe, commander. The pedestal is 70 feet long, eight feet square at the base and five feet three inches at the top. The pedestal weighs 43 tons and the foundation 74 tons.

THE members of the Western Division of the National Republican Committee met in Chicago on the 22d. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, was elected Vice-Chairman, to act in the absence of Senator Logan. It was voted that an auxiliary committee be appointed for Chicago and for each of the States embraced in this jurisdiction.

DR. TANNER on the 22d at noon entered upon the twenty-fifth day of his fasting. He complained somewhat of vertigo and sickness during the morning, but recovered sufficiently to take his customary ride and to write a few letters. His pulse was somewhat weaker than ordinary. Weight, 131 1-2 pounds, a decrease of 26 pounds since he began his fast.

TURKEY is making extensive preparations in case of war with Greece. It is reported from Berlin that a number of German staff officers have, with the consent of the Emperor, engaged to go to Turkey and reorganize the military institutions. They will resign from the German service, with the understanding that they shall be restored to their present rank upon their return.

THE Missouri Democratic State Convention, which met at Jefferson City on the 21st, nominated Col. Thomas T. Crittenden for Governor on the first ballot; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, for Lieutenant-Governor; Robert D. Ray, of Carroll, for Supreme Judge; Michael K. McGrath, of St. Louis, for Secretary of State; Philip E. Chappell, of Cole, for Treasurer; John Walker, of Howard, for Auditor; D. H. McIntyer, of Andrain, for Attorney-General; Robert A. McCulloch, of Cooper, for Register of lands; and George C. Pratt, of Boone, for Railroad Commissioner.

THE marriage of Miss Bertie Ord, daughter of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, to Gen. Trevino, Commander of the Northern Division of the Mexican Army, was celebrated with unusual ceremony in San Antonio on the 20th. The bride is 23 years of age; the groom 41. The newly married couple will take up their residence in San Luis Potosi.

IT is stated that instructions have been sent to the District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas to prosecute Payne and all other invaders of the Indian Territory who have been guilty of a second trespass. The law is that on being caught the first time, trespassers shall be turned off an Indian reservation, and warned; for the second offense they are liable to prosecution and fine. Payne, of the twenty-two captured, is the only one whom the military authorities have any knowledge of being a trespasser for the second time. Further inquiry as to whether others of the party have been guilty will be made.

THE steam yacht Mamie, with twenty-four persons on board, was run down and sunk on the Detroit River on the evening of the 22d by the excursion steamer Garland. Sixteen lives were lost. The party on board the yacht consisted of Father Bleyenbergh, pastor of Trinity Roman Catholic Church of Detroit, and a number of acolyte boys and others officiating in various capacities in the service of the Church. Father Bleyenbergh was saved. Ten of the sixteen lost were boys between 11 and 14 years old.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

EDWARD J. PHELPS has been nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Democratic State Convention.

MANILA has again been partially destroyed by an earthquake. Full particulars not received.

A VERY perceptible earthquake shock was experienced in New Hampshire on the evening of the 20th.

RICKLEY, the Columbus (O.) Bank President, who was shot at a few days ago by an irate creditor, is recovering. He will lose the use of both eyes.

ANOTHER and more serious earthquake occurred at Manila on the 21st. Not a single public edifice remains standing. The Convent of Guadaloupe, which had lasted three centuries, was destroyed. The inhabitants were encamped outside the town and consequently no lives were lost.

THE Empress Eugenie disembarked at St. Helena on her return from Africa and visited the former residence of Napoleon I.

GEN. GRANT had an elaborate and enthusiastic reception at Leadville on the 22d. The City spent $20,000 on his reception.

THE Democrats of the Indianapolis District have nominated Charles Byfield for Congress. An attempt to secure the indorsement by the Convention of Mr. De La Matyr, the Greenback candidate for re-election, was unsuccessful.

EX-GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN has announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE has gone to Europe for his health. He will return in October.

A SMALL party of Osage Indians recently raided a herd of horses on Mr. Driscoll's ranch, on the Cimmaron River, about forty-five miles south of Dodge City, Kans. They ran off five horses, returning to the Indian Territory. Cattle men are arming to defend their stock, and a party of soldiers from Fort Dodge have been ordered to the locality.

GEORGE BENNETT, alias Dickson, who murdered Hon. George Brown, a prominent citizen of Toronto, Canada, was hanged on the 23d.

A BOLD robbery is reported from the vicinity of Grayville, White County, Ill. The family of Edward Kershaw went out on a visit, leaving a little girl alone in the house. Three men entered, and while one of them held the child on the bed, stifling her cries with a pillow, his partners ransacked the house. One thousand dollars, belonging to Kershaw's mother, was taken from a bureau drawer, but another $1,000, belonging to Kershaw, was overlooked. The thieves escaped.

CHARLES NORTON shot Policeman O'Neil at Kokomo, Colo., on the 23d. Norton was intoxicated and raising a disturbance. The policeman attempted to arrest him and was shot dead. Norton was taken to jail and placed under guard. A crowd soon gathered and overpowered the guard and lynched the prisoner. He is said to have confessed having committed other murders, and admitted he ought to have been hung long ago.

A RECENT storm in Monroe County, Mich., destroyed many vineyards filled with the choicest grapes and also ruined grain of all kinds. The aggregate loss is $100,000.

A SAW-MILL boiler exploded near Gettysburg, Darke County, O., blowing the mill to tatters and instantly killing William Reid, the fireman, and seriously injuring six other persons.

S. C. PETERS, A. W. Davis and H. Marks, proprietors, together with fifty others, attaches of Boyd & Peters' Circus, were arrested at Greensburg, Pa., charged with abducting Miss Salome Burkett, aged 14, from her home in Somerset County. The girl's story of her treatment was almost too horrible for belief. Great excitement prevailed at Somerset and Greensburg on account of the outrage and mob law was feared.

TROUBLE is reported between the Indians and whites in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, owing as alleged to the encroachments of settlers.

THE project of erecting a statue to the late Prince Napoleon in Westminster Abbey, which had the countenance of the Queen, has been declared by the House of Commons (161 to 147) to be "inconsistent with the national character of the edifice."

CICERO SIMONS was hanged at Fair Play, Colorado, on the 23d, for the murder of John Johnson in April last.

JUSTIN HOFFMAN, a shoemaker living near Pittston, Pa., while crazed by drink shot and fatally wounded his wife and young child, and seriously wounded another child named Hooke, who was standing by. He was locked up just in time to save his being lynched by an infuriated mob.

THE House of Commons on the 20th passed the Irish Relief Bill.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at the Hudson River Tunnel, Jersey City, at an early hour on the morning of the 21st, by which twenty men were killed, while eight others had an almost miraculous escape. The accident was caused by the escape of compressed air, which was relied upon to help sustain the roof. The falling of the roof closed the air-lock into the tunnel, and the water rising rapidly cut off the escape of the twenty men who were at work in the shaft at a depth of sixty-five feet. The eight who escaped were in the air-chamber when the water began to rush in, and just saved themselves by running up the ladder.

A LATER report regarding the result of the election in Mexico says that Gen. Gonzales has been elected President by a large majority. While the President-elect was on a balcony at Guanajato receiving an ovation, some person shot at him from the street. The bullet missed its intended victim, wounding two other persons in the party.

A NEGRO named John Houston was lynched near Shelbyville, Tenn., on the night of the 21st, for committing an assault upon the six-year-old daughter of a white man.

A BOLD robbery was committed at the private bank of Fisher, Preston & Co., in Detroit, on the 22d. While the clerk, Fred. D. Gifford, was alone, a stranger appeared at the opening of the wire screen in the counter and expressed a desire to buy some Government bonds. As Gifford was about to reply the stranger suddenly reached through the aperture and struck him on the temple with a slungshot. The blow felled him to the floor and temporarily rendered him insensible. When he recovered it was ascertained that between $4,000 and $5,000 in currency, lying on top of the counter, had disappeared.

THE report of Clare Sewell Read and Albert Pell, sent by the Royal Agricultural Commission to the United States and Canada to inquire into the state of agriculture, is published. They say while many prevailing conditions are favorable in America in the contest for agricultural supremacy, still drawbacks exist which tell in favor of England. Severe winters suspend agricultural employment; drouths, injurious insects, and in the prairie country a short supply of water endanger crops. Western America possesses singular advantages for stock-raisers, while the Middle States afford them excellent pasture and the Eastern States good markets. The allotment of land and the termination of free ranges in the West will increase the cost of cattle-raising, but the increased consumption by the growing population will enhance prices. Success and extension of the growth of blue grass open fresh prospects for the grazier, and will in time bring the improved turf under the hoof of thoroughbred stock, or at least of highly graded cattle.

THE London *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says: Gen. Skobeloff's mother left here the 17th inst., in a carriage for Tchirpan, with money and medical supplies for the hospital there. She was attacked when half way on the road by armed men. Mme. Skobeloff was killed and a servant and steward dangerously wounded. Considerable money was stolen. Gens d'armerie were sent out in pursuit of the murderers. A later telegram reports a Russian Captain named Mussot, who committed the crime, has been captured. When arrested he shot himself with a revolver and is not expected to recover. The steward and a coachman have since died. Madame Skobeloff has been here for some time, organizing schools and hospitals.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A BANQUET to the amnestied Communists was given by the students in Paris on the night of the 24th. Rochefort, Blanqui and others were present. Violent speeches ware made eulogizing the Commune, demanding a European republic, the annihilation of kings and a social revolution.

THE cotton operatives at Bolton, England, have determined upon a general strike for an increase in wages. The masters declare their intention to meet the strike with a general lock-out. Two thousand operatives are now on a strike at Rochdale, and a strike is probable at Oldham.

THE Ute Commission held their first grand council at Los Pinos, Colo., on the 22d. The principal chiefs and head men of the Uncompahgres and several White River Utes were present. The treaty was discussed by sections. The Utes do not favorably entertain the severing of tribal relations and settling down on 160 acres of land. They want reservations as heretofore, and the boundaries of the same established before the treaty is signed. One Indian spoke denouncing the treaty. Ouray replied, assuring him that it was the best arrangement that could be made under existing circumstances, and informed the Indian that if he did not like it he had better join some other tribe.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT has been elected President of the San Pedro and Canon Delaqua Company, which owns 40,000 acres of land in New Mexico, including copper and gold mines. Eastern capitalists are largely interested in the enterprise.

SOLOMON H. EASTERLY, a wealthy farmer of Wayne County, New York, killed his wife and mother-in-law and then committed suicide. Easterly frequently quarreled with his wife, and blamed his mother-in-law for much of his domestic trouble.

JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTY, Chairman of the bolting Republican Convention of Louisiana, has appointed a full State Central Committee, to meet in New Orleans on July 31. This action creates much comment among the regular Republicans.

DR. TANNER on the 25th entered upon the twenty-eighth day of his fasting. Weight, 129 3-4 pounds, a loss of 27 3-4 pounds since he began his fast. There was no material change in his condition otherwise, pulse, temperature and respiration being not far from normal.

THE Arkansas Conference Seminary, at Harrison, Boone County, Ark., an institution founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church, was burned on the night of the 20th, together with the church adjacent.

THE John Kelly (Tammany) Democrats have withdrawn their Electoral ticket in New York and will support the regular ticket chosen at Cincinnati.

LITTLE ROCK'S population is 16,119.

The Detroit River Disaster—Sixteen Lives Lost.

DETROIT, MICH., July 23.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred about 10 o'clock last evening on the Detroit River, some nine miles below this city. The excursion steamer Garland, with 150 persons on board, under the auspices of the Detroit Boulevard Union, while going down the river, collided with the steam yacht Mamie, coming up, cutting her in two, so that she almost instantly sunk. The latter had on board twenty-four persons, consisting mainly of Father Bleyenburgh, pastor of Trinity Roman Catholic Church, and a number of acolyte boys and others officiating in various capacities in the service in the church. They had been on an annual excursion to Monroe, and were returning home. The night was bright and moonlight, and there would seem to have been no earthly reason save that of criminal negligence why the accident should have occurred.

THE LOST.

Of those on board the Mamie, the following were drowned: Mrs. Fred. Martin, wife of the engineer; Miss Lizzie Murphy, housekeeper for Father Bleyenberg; Miss Mary Hahn, domestic in the parsonal house of Trinity Church; Frank Solan, John Howe, Daniel Barry, John Donovan, Willie Cuddy, David Cuddy, John Cosgrove, James Toomey, Jos. Monaghan. (These nine were altar boys of the Church, aged from eleven to fourteen.) Thomas Kelley, sexton of the Church; Jim Kelly, organ-blower, and Andrew Dorin, a boy who was invited to accompany the excursion. Thomas McGuire, another boy, is missing, and is doubtless drowned.

THE SAVED.

Capt. Hoffman, Engineer Martin, Father Bleyenburgh, Miss Lizzie Dassean, of Monroe, and four others, were saved.

All the parties reached this city about 2 o'clock this morning.

FATHER BLEYENBURGH'S STATEMENT.

In an interview Father Bleyenburgh states that just prior to the collision most of the boys were in the cabin. He was sitting with the older members of the party, and they noticed the steamer coming down the river. The Garland and the Fortune (another steamer) seemed to him not very far apart, and coming very rapidly. "I do not know," he said, "I hardly dare to assert it, and yet it seemed to me," and the father made a significant pause, as though he thought they were racing. He went on to say that he did not dream of a collision; in fact, he had just said to Miss Dassean, who was sitting beside him, that it was a picturesque and exhilarating sight to see a steamer plow through the water on such a bright moonlight night, when he saw the Garland suddenly loom up larger, and instantly divined with horror that a collision was imminent. The Mamie whistled, and soon after the Garland replied, but bore directly down on the Mamie's yacht, striking it as if it had been an egg-shell, fairly cutting it in two amidships. At the moment he had divined that the collision was unavoidable, he had shouted to his friends and children "Come to the front, come to the front." Some of them did so. Miss Dassean followed him, and at the same time he felt the boat give way beneath him, and caught hold of a rope on the Garland. The young lady did the same. Somebody on board the steamer pulled her aboard and he climbed the rope he had hold of unaided. The four boys who were saved crawled out of the cabin windows of the yacht and threw themselves into the water. They were picked up by the life-boat of the Garland, which was immediately lowered; but some who might have been saved were, he fears, drowned by the swell or run down by the Fortune, which plowed along very soon after. This was not the fault of the Fortune, as they seemed to suppose that the Garland people, who hailed them in alarm and anxiety, were cheering them. The father did not know how the accident could have occurred at all, as it was such a brilliant moonlight that the smallest object could be discerned at a great distance.

Persons on the Garland claim that the right of way belonged to her, as she was going down stream and was the larger boat. Mamie, they say, came straight toward the Garland, signaling that she would pass to the left by a blast whistle, to which the Garland responded. Neither apparently changed its course until the Mamie was almost under the bow of the Garland, when the pilot of the Mamie threw his wheel over and she swung directly across the stream, and presented a broadside to the Garland. In this position the latter struck her squarely, just aft of the pilot-house, crushing in her side, and submerging her whole forward part. Before they struck the Garland stopped her engine, but did not reverse it. She was apparently going at nearly her full rate of speed at the moment of the collision. When the two vessels struck they clung together for a moment or two, and the pilot of the Mamie and one or two passengers clambered on board the Garland with assistance. The Garland then began to back and the two vessels separated. The Mamie then drifted down stream, her forward part submerged or entirely carried away, but her stern out of the water. She sank entirely out of sight in about ten minutes.

General Arthur's Letter Accepting the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Following is the letter of acceptance of General Arthur:

DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies an approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views.

ELECTIONS.

The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in the front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often placing not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, has made these laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections ordained by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as the cardinal point in its creed that the Government should by every means known to the Constitution protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the enfranchised slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the Electoral College from former slave-holding States was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights, but bodies empowered to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievements will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the and, nor until liberty of thought, conscience and action, and equality of opportunity, shall not be merely cold formalities of the statute, but living birthrights which the humble may confidently claim, and the powerful dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is by cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which of course I approve.

I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, and speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honestly, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of the Republican policy—has brought a return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit—all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated or in no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

EDUCATION.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged so far as the Constitution permits by the generous cooperation of the National Government. The interests of a whole country demand that the advantages of our common-school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

THE PARTY.

Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendency, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession to its opponents to power. Their success, if success attend them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution. There is the gravest reason for the apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the National Legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical and patriotic administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

NEW ORLEANS has an old German woman, known as "Grossmutter," who became a centenarian last Christmas. Her comical stories about old times in Germany create great merriment, and the neighbors flock to her house to listen to them. She sews and reads without the aid of glasses. She had two husbands, and brought up sixteen children, only one of whom is a girl.

THE average life of a house-fly is twenty days.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!

Terrible Fate of a Number of Workmen in the Hudson River Tunnel—The Walls Suddenly Give Way, and Twenty Men Miserably Perish—Heroic Conduct of One of Their Number.

A New York dispatch of the 21st gives the following account of the terrible accident at the Hudson River Tunnel:

At five o'clock this morning the caisson leading to the entrance of the Hudson River Tunnel, constructing at Sixteenth street, Jersey City, caved in, carrying with it an immense quantity of earth. Twenty-two men lost their lives, while eight had almost a miraculous escape. The night gang of thirty men, including Assistant-Superintendent Woodland and two firemen, entered the shaft at midnight, the hour for work for this gang being from twelve to eight o'clock. The depth of the shaft is sixty-five feet, and, while most of the men were employed at the bottom of the shaft, about a third of the gang was engaged on the brick wall of an arch twenty-five feet high. It was the latter squad, all bricklayers, that escaped, except two. The main arch of the tunnel runs out from the shaft a distance of about thirty feet, when it opens into two distinct arches that are to form the tunnel. Through some negligence of the workmen, it is supposed, the air-lock was not properly adjusted, and when the process of shifting commenced, the brick wall connecting the two arches gave way and water rushed into the cave.

The following is a list of the casualties: Peter Woodland, Assistant Superintendent; Frank Alceston, foreman; Thomas Burns, foreman; A. Eickson, Peter Feisher, Patrick Kimin, Charles Neilson, William F. Bagley, Andrew Jacobsen, Bryan Sheridan, Charles Svensson, O. Anderson, Frank Bark, of Hoboken; Mat McCarty, Patrick Broderick, Otto Besseilen, John Jensen, Patrick Collins and Mike Broderick.

The following is a complete list of the saved: Thomas Brady, B. McGovern, A. J. Moline, Thomas Cummings, Christ Hansen, J. Vannostrand, John Doyle and James Hayes.

In addition to these, three men whose names are not known are missing, and the officials say they must have perished. All whose names are given belonged to Jersey City except Bark. He resided in Hoboken.

The Superintendent thinks the air in the tunnel must have escaped through the silt.

Thomas Van Nostrand, one of the rescued men, says: "The main shaft is sixty feet deep, and from the bottom of this shaft the entrance to the tunnel is effected through a cylindrical barrel six feet in diameter and fourteen feet in length. This is called an air lock, and serves to preserve the density of the atmosphere of the tunnel, which, in turn, is secured by the forcing of air through pipes from pumps. There is a door in each end of the air-lock. They both open inward. At each side of the doors are round windows of thick glass, through which, from the outside of the air-locks, a view can be gained of the work and workmen inside the tunnel. There were twenty-eight men at work in the tunnel. They went in at twelve o'clock last night for the eight-hour shift. I was at work near the east end of the lock, and in the west end of the tunnel. It was at about 4:30 o'clock that I heard the bolts snap, and the braces give way. At the same time I felt a rush of air in my face. I started back with seven of the men who were near me and ran into the lock. The air pressure crowded the door shut at the east end. At first it was blocked by a joist which we pulled out, and then the door slammed to. Through the dead-eyes we could see the men inside the tunnel. The water was fast rushing in. Peter Woodland, Assistant superintendent, stood at the door outside the lock, which was stationary. It would not move with us without knocking out the dead-eyes. This would be fatal to the men outside, as the water would rush in and drown the men in an instant. Woodland knew this, but stood at the door. His face was ghastly white, and he realized the horrible danger. He said to me: 'Tom, quick, bust the dead-eyes, and do what you can for us.' I knew it was death to us all if I did not, so I obeyed the order. As the glass broke the air rushed in, and the lock shot out in the main shaft, leaving the men to drown, as the space occupied by the shaft filled with water in an instant. We were wholly stripped of our clothes when we crawled out. I heard the rush of water at our back. It filled fast, but the obstructions kept it back long enough for us to escape from the main shaft. It was all we could do to save ourselves. Woodland was standing in water up to his waist when I saw him. It was sure death, and I had to knock out the dead eyes, as I told you. He knew as well as I that it was all over with them. I shall never forget the look on his face or the sound of his voice as he told us to save ourselves, though the very act was to insure his death."

Another of the escaped workmen says: "After eight men had escaped one man, in trying to pass through the door leading from the air-lock into the temporary chamber of the tunnel, was jammed in the doorway, and, despite the efforts of those ahead, could not be brought out, as the door closed upon him and held him fast. Peter Woodland, Assistant Superintendent, told the men to try and get out, and, when the sixth man was fastened in the doorway, called out to those who had escaped, telling them to hurry and try and get assistance to help the rest and himself who were left behind. He refused to leave himself, saying he would stay and make every effort to get the rest out, and, if it were not possible, then those escaping must try to get the rest and himself out alive."

The officers of the company, in explaining the accident, say the workmen, in coming through the air-lock, must have exercised unusual care, because, and, both doors of the air-lock being opened at the same time, the compressed air was allowed to escape. The compressed air serves a double purpose, namely, to keep the water out and to support the roof of the tunnel. So, when it escaped, the catastrophe was inevitable.

The engineers and officials say that it is impossible for any of the imprisoned workmen to be alive, as the water within the whole length of the tunnel is up to the roof, and even above it. The laborers who are making the excavation west of the shaft will, however, not cease their labors to get at where the bodies are supposed to be, but it is impossible to force any air into the tunnel, as all which has been forced in so far has escaped through the shaft, in which it has made the water leap up two or three feet above the surface.

It is feared this afternoon that only seven men instead of eight men have been saved, as one, named Thomas Cummings, who was reported by one of the workmen to have escaped, is now said to be missing.

Women Lawyers.

NOT every lady and gentleman who has this season applauded Miss Terry's Portia is aware that, about the date when the "Merchant of Venice" may be supposed to have exhibited his gabardine on the Rialto, there actually existed great female lawyers in the neighboring city of Bologna. Prof. Calderini, who held the Chair of Jurisprudence in that University in 1360, and Prof. Novella, who occupied it in 1366, were not only celebrated for their legal lore and skill, but if we may trust their portraits, exceedingly beautful women, with noble Greek profiles, dressed in a style which Miss Terry might have copied without disadvantage. If women hereafter should again obtain entrance into the legal profession, it is not at all improbable that we may see something more of the keenness of feminine wits engaged in disentangling the knots of the law. Two ladies in Ireland, according to the *Times'* Dublin correspondent, have just been conducting their own most intricate cases in a manner which excited the surprise of the Master of the Rolls, who even observed that he was "astonished that the ladies had been able to put their case on paper so intelligently and clearly without legal advice." If other ladies should follow the example of the Misses Fogarty, what a falling off must ensue in solicitors bills. They lost their case, it is true, but seemingly could not have won it under any guidance; and at all events they have escaped that great aggravation of the misery of defeat in a court of law—the lawyer's costs.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IN a recent letter to a friend in this country, Mr. Gladstone said: "To enjoy the sympathy of our kinsmen in America will ever be to me an object very highly prized.

THE pants of a dog are increased in hot weather.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City, July 21, and was called to order by John O'Day, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. W. Barrett. Mr. O'Day then announced that the Central Committee had selected Hon. Charles P. Johnson for temporary chairman, and that gentleman took the chair and made a brief address. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions were then named, after which the Convention took a brief recess.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent Chairman Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Buchanan, with one Vice-President for each district.

Parliamentary Secretary—D. C. Kennedy, of Greene County.

Assistant Secretaries—T. O. Towles, of Lewis, and J. J. Rice, of Callaway County.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Riley, of St. Louis.

Assistants—Benton Coetz, of Marion County, and Thomas Metlins of Saline County.

Superintendent—John A. Martin, of St. Louis.

Assistant—Silas Carr, Montgomery County; G. R. Hill, Jasper County; A. P. Speed, Jasper County, J. W. Steward, Crawford.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, and the report was adopted by a unanimous vote. The following is the platform:

Resolved, By the Democratic party of Missouri, in Convention assembled:

1. That we accept and indorse the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the National Democratic party in June, 1880.

2. That the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and the Hon. W. H. English, for President and Vice-President, by our National Convention, is a matter of earnest congratulation, not alone to Democrats, but to all patriots irrespective of party. That it means the strict and constitutional subordination of the military to the civil power, and that through the national triumph of the Democratic party in November, of which that nomination is a sure presage, sectional asperities will disappear, and the era of good feeling again return throughout our common country.

3. That we congratulate the citizens of the State that the administration of the state Government by the Democracy during the last decade has increased her population, natural wealth and means of social happiness; that our institutions of learning are taking rank among the best in the Union; that nowhere is there a surer reward for honest labor, and we cordially invite the industrious immigrant to make his home in our midst.

4. That the Democratic party will ever encourage and maintain the common schools and institutions of learning—the foundation of a great State, believing a general diffusion of useful knowledge promotes the happiness and protects the rights of the people.

5. That as one of the objects of good government is to so administer public affairs as to afford the largest measure of protection to the greatest number with the least possible uncertainty and burden, therefore we recommend the enactment of the fewest and plainest laws consistent with this end, their rigid enforcement and exact observance, and the strictest practice of economy in every department of the state Government consistent with the growth, development and necessities of the state, together with the most exacting accountability on the part of those intrusted with the custody and disbursement of the public revenue.

6. That we recommend the reduction of the rate of interest on the State debt so soon as it can be honorably and legally done.

7. That this Convention, speaking for the people of Missouri, bear cheerful testimony to the eminent public service of John S. Phelps, Chief Magistrate of this State; that by his matured statesmanship, wise and efficient administration of our laws, full protection to life, liberty and property has been guaranteed to every citizen of our State.

NOMINATIONS.

The Chairman then announced that nominations for Governor were in order, and Judge Theo. Brace, of Monroe, placed in nomination Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County.

R. Graham Frost, of St. Louis, nominated Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke.

James Harris, of Callaway, nominated John A. Hocauday.

A ballot being taken, resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 407. Crittenden, 255½; Hockaday, 62½; Marmaduke, 89.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers, and Col. Crittenden being sent for soon appeared upon the platform, and made a brief speech, stating he endorsed Messrs. Hockaday and Marmaduke. The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock on the next morning.

The Convention reassembled at 9 a. m. on the 22d. Two candidates for Lieutenant-Governor were placed in nomination—Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, and Charles E. Peers, of Warrenton. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Campbell.

For Supreme Judge the following names were presented: Alexander Martin, of St. Louis; Robert D. Ray, of Carroll; William Carter, of St. Francois; Judge Napton, of Saline; Galvin D. Burgess, of Linn. Mr. Ray was nominated on the fourth ballot, the vote standing—Martin, 20; Ray, 29.

For Secretary of State there were presented the names of Martin O'Malley, of St. Louis; Thomas W. Parker, of Platte; W. P. Seymour, of Ray; M. K. McGrath, of St. Louis; Charles Pollock, of St. Louis; A. A. Lesueur, of Lafayette; T. T. Dysart, of Chariton; James Carroll, of Andrain; Richard Walsh, of St. Louis; James H. Bethune, of Mississippi. On the fifth ballot the candidates had dwindled down to McGrath and Lesueur, and the former was nominated by a vote of 276 to 125.

For Treasurer there were nominated Edward Nolan, of Jackson; Philip E. Chappell, of Cole; J. C. Minter, of Livingston. On the third ballot Chappell had 256 votes to Nolan's 196, and the former was declared nominated.

For Auditor the candidates were John Walker, of Howard; Gen. Thomas Holladay, of Madison; John T. Clark, of Washington; J. S. Parsons, Saline; Major A. C. Lemmon, of Polk. Walker was nominated on the third ballot, his vote being 220 to Holladay's 150.

The chief contest for the position of Attorney General was between McIntyre, of Andrain, and Boone, of Henry. It was decided on the sixth ballot, the vote standing McIntyre, 207½; Boone, 203½.

For Register of Lands three ballots were taken, which resulted in the choice of Robert A. McCulloch, of Cooper, he receiving 222 votes, McHenry, of Jackson, his principal opponent, had 98 votes, and Bradfield, of Lacleede, 86.

There were twelve names brought forward for