

Treasury officials think that the flow of gold from Europe to this country is about to set in again, after having slackened under the preventive policy of the English and German banks.

A Paris correspondent says all the charges against Gambetta and others that the Tunisian expedition was arranged for a stock jobbing purpose, will be made the subject of searching investigation in the criminal prosecution about to be instituted before the Paris court of assizes by Reustra, French minister to Tunis, against Henri Rochefort.

From a source only less authoritative than would be the utterance from Secretary William Windom's own lips, the St. Paul Pioneer Press learns that the present head of the treasury insists that President Arthur regard his resignation tendered upon the present executive session, as bona fide and accept it at once in order to give the tender time to reach St. Paul before the 10th of this month, the date of the assembling of the legislature in special session.

The New York primaries resulted as follows: Erie county elected a solid delegation of twenty-one stalwarts to the state convention. The other conventions elected delegates as follows: Schuyler county, anti-stalwart; Livingston county, anti-stalwart; Seneca county, anti-stalwart; Newburg, anti-stalwart; Albany, two anti-stalwarts and one stalwart; Whitehall first district, anti-stalwart; Onondaga, first and second districts, two stalwarts and one anti-stalwart; Cortland county, two stalwarts and one anti-stalwart; second district, Steuben county, stalwart; Poughkeepsie county, second district, anti-stalwart; Orleans county, anti-stalwart; first district, Ulster county, stalwart; Lockport, two stalwarts and two anti-stalwarts; Tioga county, Hon. T. C. Platt and three other stalwarts.

A Chicago Inter-Ocean special of Sept. 30 says: The action of the government to-day in filing information against Gen. Brady and some of his associates for their complicity in the star route frauds has created much excitement among office-holders here. Up to a late hour to-night the warrants of arrest ordered have not been served, although the persons accused were expecting to receive them.

Ever since Gen. Hunt tested his trial circulars the question of bringing coal has been under serious consideration by many who have previously burned wood, and the high price of eastern coal has brought the Baby Mine lignite into prominence once more. Many recalling the experience of last winter are loath to try this fuel again. To show that it is satisfactorily used for both heating and cooking purposes, a series of experiments are now being tried here by the N. P. and Mr. Bly and others. This morning Messrs. Windom, Hargry, Lloyd, Parkhurst, Bill, Walker, Kiana, and K. Jahar met at the store of Walker & Bly for the purpose of viewing a test that was being made of the coal in baking bread under the supervision of Mr. Kenna. The stove used was a Calland, manufactured in St. Paul, and has a large fire pot, and a close grate than a common coal stove. The first trial resulted in baking the bread in an hour and the second trial in forty five minutes, and doing it as well as the best fuel could. The railroad company will have a stove set up in the waiting room of the passenger depot and invite the people to come and examine it and try its baking qualities with this coal. These experiments are not tried to advertise any particular kind of stove, but to show that the coal can be burned with the proper stove, and the railroad company agrees to transport same at half rates for settlers. A heating stove calculated to burn this fuel will set up in the Baby Mine office. W. L. Goldert, fuel agent of the Northern Pacific, says that coal will be delivered here in car lots at \$1.65 per ton, and tailors will sell it at the rate of \$3.50 per ton and that there will be no lack in procuring plenty of it.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Star Route Trials.

Washington, October 4.—Owing to a rumor that counsel for the defendants in the star route cases would this morning make a motion to quash the information filed against Gen. Brady and others there was a large number of lawyers and others present in the criminal court room. Court having been called to order, Brady, Frand, Turner and Brown entered accompanied by their counsel, Robert G. Ingersoll, Jeremiah Wilson and Enoch Tatten, the government being represented by Corhill and Wm. Cook, special assistant. The proceedings were opened by Totten, who said he had found that a paper, called an information, had been recently filed against Brady and others, and wished to enter a motion to quash that paper. He asked leave of the court to file that motion, and desired that a day should be fixed for its argument. Cook objected to filing the motion at present, for when the information had been filed it was accompanied with an order of the court for the appearance of the parties. Until they did appear and give security to answer they had no legal standing. Totten replied that the parties were all present in court and ready to ask that their bonds should be arranged. Judge Cox inquired whether the counsel had any suggestion to offer as to the amount of bail. Cook said according to the information the amount of which it was asserted the government had been defrauded was \$200,000. According to act of congress bail in cases of conspiracy to defraud the government was fixed at \$100,000. He would suggest, however, that in order to cover possible costs, bail should not be less than \$150,000. Wilson suggested that in fixing the amount of bail the court ought to examine the pretended information in order to learn the character of the allegation against the defendants. The arguments against Turner and French, which consisted simply of a charge of conspiracy and making some calculations, and said upon such averments bail of \$150,000, or \$100,000, or \$50,000, was little more than the court ought to grant. What applied to those two gentlemen applied to all the defendants. The whole character of the case against Brady was that he did not exercise sound and judicial discretion in the discharge of his duties as second assistant postmaster general. There was nothing in the information that he could see that would warrant the court in fixing a high amount of bail. Ingersoll, who appears for Brown, contended that the court should only fix bail at a high enough amount to secure the attendance of defendants. Cook said the question of the character of the information was not now before the court, but when it came to the question of evidence the government expected to produce adequate proof to sustain the information. Judge Cox did not think that it was a case that would require any large bail. He would examine the information to-night and fix bail to-morrow. When the bail was fixed he would determine upon a day to hear argument on the motion to quash the information. It would probably be some time next week. Totten's motion was then filed and the defendants discharged on their personal recognizance.

DAKOTA COAL.

Testing the Soft Lignite of the Mines in Dakota.

Jamesonia Alert. Ever since Gen. Hunt tested his trial circulars the question of bringing coal has been under serious consideration by many who have previously burned wood, and the high price of eastern coal has brought the Baby Mine lignite into prominence once more. Many recalling the experience of last winter are loath to try this fuel again. To show that it is satisfactorily used for both heating and cooking purposes, a series of experiments are now being tried here by the N. P. and Mr. Bly and others. This morning Messrs. Windom, Hargry, Lloyd, Parkhurst, Bill, Walker, Kiana, and K. Jahar met at the store of Walker & Bly for the purpose of viewing a test that was being made of the coal in baking bread under the supervision of Mr. Kenna. The stove used was a Calland, manufactured in St. Paul, and has a large fire pot, and a close grate than a common coal stove. The first trial resulted in baking the bread in an hour and the second trial in forty five minutes, and doing it as well as the best fuel could. The railroad company will have a stove set up in the waiting room of the passenger depot and invite the people to come and examine it and try its baking qualities with this coal. These experiments are not tried to advertise any particular kind of stove, but to show that the coal can be burned with the proper stove, and the railroad company agrees to transport same at half rates for settlers. A heating stove calculated to burn this fuel will set up in the Baby Mine office. W. L. Goldert, fuel agent of the Northern Pacific, says that coal will be delivered here in car lots at \$1.65 per ton, and tailors will sell it at the rate of \$3.50 per ton and that there will be no lack in procuring plenty of it.

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THE COUNCIL BLUFFS EXPLOSION.

A Scientific Explanation of its Causes and Effects.

Of course every one has their own theory of the matter, each that they are right and the rest wrong, and each opinion is based upon observation and conjecture. Science has however demonstrated that unproved observation is quite of a wholly a fault. To instance, for hundreds of years observation taught the world that the earth was the center of the universe and the sun moon and stars revolved around it. Science and its appliances at last convinced the world that all their observations had been a delusion, and the earth and moon revolved around the sun. '80 where men say that different explosive have habits peculiar to themselves and explode in different directions, gun-powder up, dynamite down, etc., and this is shown by experience. If the earth had been loaded with any other explosive both Omaha and Council Bluffs would have been wholly destroyed. The truth is that all explosives are alike in that respect, only differing in power. An explosion is anything that burns quickly. Saltpetre, or nitre, which is the same thing, united with carbon forms the ordinary explosive of commerce. Saltpetre and charcoal make powder. Saltpetre and glycerine make nitro glycerine, and nitro glycerine and alcohol or adulterated with soil make dynamite. It is not practicable to ship nitro glycerine in its pure form. The best of the matter the concussion of the cars passing over the road would explode, or would be liable to, hence its adulteration. Its explosion is purely a chemical result like all other fires. Heat is the arrest of motion, whether from the sun or the fire. It is the uniting of oxygen and hydrogen in the explosion that produces the heat. Heat causes expansion in proportion to its intensity. In this instance a whole car of dynamite boomed in an instant. The decomposition of atoms of oxygen and hydrogen produced the heat by the arrest of motion in the impingement of the atoms. Oxygen and hydrogen joined forms water, in this explosion the heat was so intense as to vaporize the water and that vapor joined with the liberated carbon, formed a dense cloud covering the whole southern part of the city. The sudden explosion of heated air drove open the walls, and when they fell together and pressed in, the pressure of the waves of energy passed in front of glass windows driving the air before it causing a vacuum, while on the inside of the windows the air was pressing fifteen pounds to the square inch, a pressure greater than the air could resist unless equally sustained by pressure on the other side, and hence gave away in fragments. The hole in the ground under the car was produced by the record that the hunter feels against his shoulder when he discharges his gun. The pressure was equal in all directions, but as the waves of energy extended they divided into beams like those of the sun and one window was demolished and its mate escaped because out of the track of the heat beam. The formation of the cavity had much to do in guiding the waves of energy. The bluffs conveyed them along up the river so that the shock was felt at Sioux City very distinctly, while scarcely noticed ten miles to the east.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

[The following is yesterday's press report, received after our paper had gone to press.]

Washington, Oct. 3, 1881.—Hillhouse accepted two million governments to-day. Washington, Oct. 3, 1881.—Witnesses in the Garfield case were examined by the grand jury to-day. Berlin, October 3.—The municipality has arranged for special services in memory of President Garfield. Danville, Va., Oct. 3.—During the year ending Sept. 30th 30,552,000 pounds of tobacco were sold in this market at an average of \$10.89 per one hundred pounds.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3.—King Kalakaua and suit arrived this morning from Washington and started by train for Lexington, Ky., where the king expects to buy some blooded horses. Lawrence, Mass., October 3.—It is reported that there is a large shortage in the funds of the Pawtucket navigation company, of which B. F. Butler and E. M. Boynton are the chief controllers. East Aaganaw, Mich., October 3.—A boiler explosion in Luduc & Pinney's factory at Carrolltown last night caused terrible destruction. Two brothers, named John and James Rickard were killed. Cause—no water in the boiler. Damage about \$70,000.

Washington, October 3.—The grand jury has been in session two hours chiefly on the Guitau case hearing Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Lamb, Messrs. White, G. W. Adams, Ticket Agent Park, of the depot office, Police-man Jarley, Detective McElfish and E. A. Baily, the last two on Guitau's confession. An indictment is expected this afternoon.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Cork says the day's proceedings here Saturday on the occasion of a public reception of Parnell was a great success. A splendid display was made by the trades' guilds. Horsemen, called the Parnell guards, brought up the rear of the procession, which was nearly two miles long. In some of the streets triumphal arches were erected.

London, Oct. 3, 1881.—A company is forming with a capital of three million pounds under the auspices of a member of the royal family, for the purpose of purchasing waste lands in Ireland, to be reclaimed and let or sold to tenants on easy terms. The land league in Drogheda adopted resolutions urging the American government to interfere in behalf of subjects who are American citizens.

New York, Oct. 3.—Among the callers on President Arthur this forenoon were Senator Saunders, of Nebraska; General Sharp and Postmaster Pearson. A man named Wilkins, evidently drunk, called but was not admitted. He had a long document containing a large number of signatures and was looking for a foreign consulship. He said the document was a letter from Governor Jewell and was signed by the most prominent men in the country.

Panama, September 24.—The German ship Hugo was burned in the South Pacific August 31st. The long boat with Captain Carpenter and seven men arrived at Chile, Chili, having made 800 miles in nine days. They suffered terribly for want of food and water. Two boats with the rest of the crew has not been heard from since parting with the captain's boat. One man, however, was latter before reaching Chile. The Hugo was twenty hundred tons bound for San Francisco.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1881.—C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati, to-day filed before Commissioner Ramm a brief holding that private bonds are subject to taxation on called bonds. Ramm has formally so decided, but the treasury leaves the investigation into the liabilities of private banks in the matter of taxation still proceeding. In all large cities discharges are continually being made which increase the amount. There is no doubt that the aggregate amount due the government from them is over two millions.

Washington, Oct. 3.—On the meeting of the criminal court this morning, District Attorney Corhill stated that it was rumored that it was the purpose of the counsel for the defense to move to quash the information filed in the star route matter. He presumed that before anything could be done it would be necessary for the parties against whom information has been filed to appear in court, but he nevertheless asked that before any motion was heard by the court, that two days' notice be given to the counsel for the government. The order asked for was granted.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1881.—The republican senatorial caucus has been called for Saturday morning, at 10 a. m., to devise a plan for organization. The democrats met at the same hour and some compromise is expected. Some of the democratic senators here oppose compromise, and hold that under law and custom the organization of the senate is in their democratic control. Some democrats, however, prefer to agree quietly in advance if possible. It is stated that Pendleton and Garland are among the latter class, but say they expect to abide by the caucus dictum. Both sides desire to avoid a partisan contest, but it is not improbable that one may occur. The president of the senate being so close to the presidency of the United States, only one life intervening, both parties are anxious to possess the office and think it is worth a struggle.

Utica, N. Y., October 4.—Henry J. Rowley, of the second ward, the writer of a letter said to contain threats of assassination against Conkling, has been discovered. He has been a republican speaker and offered a strong Garfield sympathy resolution at the late ward caucus, which received only two votes, a more moderate resolution by a stalwart being adopted instead. Rowley has no particular objection, but says he merely kept a hotel at Canastota where he employed the man Johnson, not Jackson, now of No. 10, South street, New York, to whom the letter was addressed. Rowley admits that the letter contained the expression of a hope that some one would put a bullet through Conkling if he attempted to enter the state convention. A dispatch has been sent to Police Commissioner Mason on behalf of Police Commissioner Rowley, authorizing him to make the letter public.

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