

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

Duluth, Minn., 9.—Last Saturday Mrs. Ericka, a farmer's wife went to a neighbor's for milk. Not returning, search was instituted, lasting till today, when the body of Mrs. Ericka was found. It was the most horrible butchery ever known in this part of the country. The woman had been shot in ten places, outraged and then put on a log head downwards. Her bowels were then cut open, and she was otherwise cut in a manner too horrible for print. Parts of her flesh were thrown to one side. The community is greatly excited.

Millersburg, Pa., 9.—In a political fight in a tavern near Liverpool last night, three men were fatally wounded, Morris Bayer, James Weiss and James Hogan. Twenty men were arrested.

Indianapolis, 8.—Gen. Abe Buford of Kentucky, the best shown turf man in America, committed suicide at Danville, Indiana, this morning at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin E. Buford. Gen. Buford came to Danville last week and attended the races this week. He seemed much depressed, which visibly increased after reading an account in a newspaper of the decadence of the Buford family, written in connection with the return of Tom Buford to an anchorage in an asylum a physical and financial wreck. The General's fortune was also swept away. Entering his room just after breakfast this morning, he had been there but a very short time when the report of a revolver was heard, and he was found in a dying condition, having shot himself in the head. He died without a struggle. Two statements are made, one dated this morning, stating that financial misfortune and the death of his family induced the act, and the other is the trouble of his brother, Tom Buford, who killed Judge Elliot. His body will be sent to Lexington, as requested by him.

Pittsburg, Pa., 9.—A McConnellsville, Pennsylvania, special says: A landslide at the deep cut on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sheepskin Hollow, to-day killed two Italians and seriously injured four others. No further particulars.

El Paso, Texas, 9.—The Rio Grande is rising rapidly, causing great damage to property along its banks. Trains cannot cross the railroad bridges; it is feared the street car bridge will be washed out before morning which would cut off travel between Mexico and this side. No trains or mails in from the North.

Ottawa, 9.—The residence of Alexander Carroll, 20 miles from this city was burned by lightning last night; four children perished.

St. Johns, N.F., 8.—A fishing schooner commanded by Veil Shanner, with a crew of thirteen hands, was wrecked in Trinity Bay; all hands perished.

Springfield, Vt., 9.—This village has been visited by another disastrous flood within 11 months. At noon today a moderate rain fell, but in an hour a storm of terrible force broke upon the village. The storm was also in progress about five miles north of town, and a high wind that changed in a few minutes from south to southwest and then back, drove two storms together. The rain fell as if a mighty river was falling from the heavens, and the whole north of the town that slopes west to Black river and east to the creek, sent a torrent of water toward the town. Warning was at once given, but so rapidly did the water rise that few had time to save anything, all were forced to flee for their lives. The channel of the creek soon became filled with the wreckage of houses, barns and other buildings, which forced it in other directions. One stream passed through a Springfield house, another through Hart & Dodge's livery stable, and another through Ellison Bros' stage barn. The loss and damage to the highway reached at least \$50,000.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report on the production of the precious metals places the total production during the calendar year 1883: Gold \$30,000,000; silver at its coining rate, \$46,200,000. Following is the product of States and Territories:

	Gold.	Silver.
Arizona . . .	\$ 900,000	\$ 520,000
California . .	14,120,000	15,600,000
Colorado . . .	410,000	17,379,000
Dakota	3,200,000	150,000
Idaho	1,400,000	2,100,000
Montana . . .	1,800,000	6,000,000
Nevada	2,520,000	5,430,000
New Mexico . .	280,000	2,845,000
Utah	140,000	5,420,000

The remainder was produced principally in Alaska, Oregon, Georgia and Carolina.

This is a reduction of \$2,500,000 gold and \$600,000 silver from the yield of 1882.

DENVER, Col., 10.—The Giant Powder Company's magazine containing 10,000 pounds of tonite powder, located three and a half miles east of the city, exploded with terrific force this morning. A large number of plate fronts in the business portion of the city were wrecked. A new farm house 300 yards distant was completely demolished, the occupants escaping injury by a miracle. No clue to the cause of the explosion.

The occasion of the thousandth performance at the Tabor Grand Opera House was celebrated last night. The great audience was successfully photo-

graphed with the aid of fifty electric lights, were temporarily placed in the auditorium. A copy of the photograph will be given to each lady in attendance as a souvenir. Rhea in the "School for Scandal" was the attraction.

STOCKTON, Cal., 10.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning, John H. Wise in the chair.

New York, 10.—Bar silver 10 1/2, 3's 100, 4 1/2's 10, 4's 19 1/2, Pacific 6's 23, Central Pacific 42, Burlington 13 1/2, Northern Pacific 20 1/2, do old 46 1/2, Northwestern 98 1/2, New York Central 3 1/2, Oregon R. & Nav. 74, Oregon Trans. 13, Pacific Mail 40 1/2, Panama 98, St. Louis & San Fran. 18, Texas Pacific 11 1/2, U. P. 43 1/2, Fargo ex. 4, Western Union 60.

WILMINGTON, 16.—Cashier Hill, of the Citizens' Bank, is a defaulter to an amount unknown. The bank is alleged sound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 10.—The schooner *Six Brothers* was lost at Baccadeu; the captain and 13 men were drowned. The steamship *Plover* reports rescuing 45 of the sailing crew of the ice-stranded brig *Confederate*. They could not save the remaining 30 being forced to retreat on account of the ice. The ship approached within 12 miles of the *Confederate*. No provisions nor fuel were on board the brig. The crew were suffering fearfully.

Boston, 10.—Tilden Gabbott, defaulting cashier of the Watertown Bank, arrested in Missouri, was sentenced to eight years.

Boston, 10.—Samuel B. Gregory, commander in the navy, died on Saturday, aged 71.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—At to-day's session of the Grand Lodge of Orangemen the Grand Treasurer denied the order had decided not to support Blaine for President.

Stockton, Cal., 10.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning, John H. Wise in the chair. Mr. Wise, in an eloquent speech, said: Let us democrats of California, send a delegation to Chicago for the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks. If Tilden is nominated, we can pledge California against the Plumed Knight of Maine. Mention of Tilden's name was greeted with tremendous applause. All present jumped to their feet, waving hats, handkerchiefs and canes, and for some minutes the speaker was unable to proceed. When quiet was restored, nominations for temporary chairman were called. Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, anti-monopolist, was elected by acclamation. On taking the chair, White, in the course of his speech, said it was the duty of the democrats throughout the entire country to nominate Tilden for the Presidency.

After the appointment of the various committees the convention adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow. The Third Congressional district assembled in caucus and elected Warren B. English and M. F. Tarpey delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Both are pledged for Tilden and Hendricks, with Thurman as second choice. John R. Glasscock was unanimously nominated for Congress.

The Fourth Congressional district elected John F. Wright and Lewis Holtz delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Both are pledged for Tilden and Hendricks. For Congressman, R. P. Hastings was nominated, defeating Sumner by 56 to 9.

Austin, Nev., 10.—The Democratic State convention met here to-day, and Geo. W. Baker, of Eureka, was elected temporary chairman. The platform adopted affirms devotion to the Democratic party, to the principles laid down in the National Democratic platform of 1876 and 1880; demands the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks; the removal of all restrictions on silver; opposes the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by aliens, and demands the absolute exclusion of the Chinese. G. W. Cassidy was nominated by acclamation for Congress, W. M. Sewell for Supreme Judge, and A. C. Ellis, George Ernst, W. E. T. Deal were elected Presidential electors. D. E. McCarthy, E. J. Hardesty, John H. Dennis, R. Sadler, T. Lemmon and Matt Conovan were elected delegates to the Democratic National convention. All are pledged for Tilden and Hendricks. Adjourned.

New York, 10.—The Tariff Reform League formed here to-day with W. B. Anderson of the Rochester University as president. The vice-presidents include Henry Ward Beecher, George Wm. Curtis and ex-Governor Robinson. The League is to hold an annual convention. Addresses were made by David A. Wells, Gen. Devine, Thomas G. Sherman and others, and Mr. Wells was requested to frame a pamphlet on the tariff question to be distributed among the people.

Cincinnati, 10.—The Turner Hall was crowded to-night by a meeting of Germans called by the German Republican Club to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Speeches were made by A. H. Bode, Gen. J. S. Robinson and Hon. J. B. Foraker. There was much enthusiasm.

St. Louis, 10.—The Republicans held a ratification meeting at the Mercantile Hall to-night. The hall was packed with people, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

Ex-Congressman Finkelburg presided, and speeches were made by Gen. John B. Henderson, Chauncy I. Filley, Col. D. P. Dyer, J. Milton Turner and several others, all of which were received with great applause. Both factions of the party were well represented, and the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Dispatches from Rye Patch, Nev., announce terri-

fic cloudbursts in the Humboldt mountains. The Central Pacific Railroad track is washed out in different places to the extent of about 30 miles. It is expected the road will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Kansas City, 10.—The *Times*' El Paso, Texas: A bridge was washed away to-day and intercourse with Mexico is cut off. The bridge on the Southern Pacific, west of Yuma, is washed out, cutting off communication between here and California. This severs all railroad communication. No eastern mails are arriving. The prospects for an early subsidence are improving.

St. Paul, 10, 12.30 p. m.—The Union depot is burning. The fire caught in the kitchen of the restaurant connected with the depot, which is located on the third floor. The fire spread so rapidly that 20 waiting girls and employees connected with the restaurant escaped with only their night clothes. The loss on the depot will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. There are fears of the fire spreading to the immense wholesale grocery houses which fill the block.

Later—The fire is now under control. No danger to other buildings. The fire was confined to the depot building, and the sheds will be used as depot for the present. Loss \$200,000.

NEW YORK, 10.—John E. Kelly, a member of the well known bookmaking firm of Kelly & Bliss, was arrested to-day on a charge of violating the laws against selling pool tickets at the Jerome Park races.

Galveston, 10.—The *News*' Winslow special: A negro named Joe Brett, attempted to outrage a little 12-year old white girl, early Sunday morning. Brett escaped for the time being, but was arrested yesterday, identified by the child's mother, and at 4 o'clock this morning a mob of fifteen citizens visited the calaboose, broke open the doors and shot the negro between the eyes with a rifle, killing him instantly. No arrests.

Quebec, 10.—Ex-President Eno of the Second National Bank of New York, was liberated to-day under a writ of habeas corpus and immediately re-arrested on a charge of forgery.

Washington, 10.—The record of the Court of inquiry in the case of General Swain, reports the facts developed by evidence and concludes as follows: "The court is of the opinion that while it is not prepared to say the specific act developed by the evidence is actually fraudulent, yet the evidence does show a series of transactions discreditable to any officer of the army, and which specially demands the severest condemnation when engaged in by an officer holding the high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army, held by Brigadier-General Swain." The Secretary of War laid the report before the President to-day, and it was decided to order a court-martial for the trial of General Swain. The detail for the court will be made in a few days.

LYNCHBURG, 11.—The negro boy who shot a lad named Osborne while strawberrying at Castlewood, was taken from jail on Saturday and hanged by the citizens.

HARTFORD, 11.—Wm. G. Morgan, defaulting agent of the New York banking firm of Putnam & Earle, was sentenced to three years in the State prison.

WASHINGTON, 11.—At the meeting of the House committee on appropriations to-day, the following resolution, offered by Randall, was adopted as an amendment to the general deficiency vote, 6 to 2, party vote of those present, that no senator, representative or delegate in Congress, or senator, representative or delegate elect, and no officer, clerk or employee of the United States, or any department, branch or bureau thereof, or any person receiving any salary or compensation from money derived from the treasury of the U. S., or any contractor under the United States Government shall give or hand over to any person or persons directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing on account of, or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever; that any person guilty of violating this provision will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and will, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment, not exceeding the term of three years, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The concessions from Nicaragua which Secretary Frelinghuysen wishes to secure for this government are understood to be those made three or four years ago for the Inter-Oceanic Canal project in which General Grant, Governor Morgan, S. M. Barlow, Captain Phelps and others in this country, together with some people of influence in Nicaragua were interested. The term within which the work was to be begun has nearly elapsed, and whether the Secretary proposed to purchase the rights of the original grantees or to secure an extension of time or both with the money asked for, cannot yet be learned.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The German Minister presented a letter of recall to-day.

Col. Morrow, whose name figured so prominently in the Swaim case in connection with duplicate pay accounts is to be court martialed.

NEW YORK, 11.—The following communication from Samuel J. Tilden has been given the Associated Press:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.

To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, New York:

In my letter of June 18th, 1880, ad-

ressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said: Having now borne faithfully my full share of the labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even a quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because that I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency. To those who think my re-nomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their own rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination: Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it, were at that time well known to you and others, and when at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourselves, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose. I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject of my intention this has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influences upon mankind for good or evil, as the governmental machinery for the administering of justice, and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime, against the sacred rights of the people. For fifty years as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the actions of the governmental institutions of my country, as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare. I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life. I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876, because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform, which the democratic majority of the people believed would have been worked out in the Federal Government, as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the Government of the United States and at the close of my term, to hand over the great trust to a successor, faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of a private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee, communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier going into a battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service. Twenty years of continuous maladministration under the demoralizing influences of the war, and of bad finance, have infected the governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growth of false constructions and corrupt practices. The powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without

the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic. The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake, would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York, have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work. At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880, have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the federal government, to realize my own ideal, and to fulfill the just expectations of the people, would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass; undervaluing in no wise that best gift of heaven, the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good. Grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party, nor the republican, for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be able to determine by any one man, their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny.

Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the turn of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands I submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Stockton, Cal., 11.—The Democratic State Convention resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The First District elected as delegates to the National Convention, Dennis Spencer, H. C. Wilson, pledged for Tilden, and opposed to Field; Second District, J. W. Breckenridge, Niles Searles, pledged for Tilden or Thurman, opposed to Field; Fifth District, Maurice Schmidt, Lawrence Archer, pledged for Tilden, opposed to Field. Sixth District, L. J. Rose, A. B. Butler, pledged for Tilden or Thurman. A resolution instructing not to vote for Field in any case was lost.

For Congressmen in the First district there was nominated Barclay Henley; second district, J. H. Budd; fifth district has not yet nominated; the sixth district nominated R. F. Delvalle.

A resolution was adopted that all delegates be pledged to attend the National convention at Chicago.

The platform reaffirms the anti-monopoly principles adopted at the San Jose convention, endorses the calling of the extra session by Gov. Stoneman, and invokes Congressional legislation against the interference of the Federal courts in State affairs; discountenances the present high tariff; opposes the holding of large tracts of land by non-resident aliens; demands the forfeiture of the unearned land grants; opposes the present national bank system; declares Tilden and Hendricks the first choice of the California democracy, Thurman second; repudiates the presidential aspirations of Stephen J. Field, and pledges the delegates to the National Convention to vote against him.

F. J. Sullivan of San Francisco was nominated for Congress from the Fifth District.

Galveston, 11.—*News* Fort Worth: The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago and to elect presidential electors, convened at noon to-day. Gen. Claiborne, in calling the convention to order, said: Tariff for revenue only is the Democratic slogan. Men are secondary issues. This sentiment was greeted with vociferous applause and shouts of "Tilden." After temporary organization and the appointment of various committees the convention took a recess.

At 4 o'clock the convention re-assembled. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sayres was made permanent chairman. The committee on credentials reported and ex-Governor Hubbard and others addressed the convention. The speakers all declared the tariff issue to be the great central figure of the coming contest. Hubbard said he had been informed that Tilden would lose nothing if he refused the nomination, as there were others worthy of the grand honor. Adjourned till 6:30 p. m.

Indianapolis, 11.—Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, in an interview concerning Tilden's letter of declination, said the news was not a surprise to him, for when he visited Tilden in August last, that gentleman very firmly announced his intention to remain permanently out of politics. On a succeeding visit, in April last, the same determination was expressed. Hendricks thought there was little doubt the old ticket would have been unanimously nominated by the Chicago convention if it had not been for the declination to-day. He said that the demand for it among the democracy was almost universal, and greater than any movement of the kind he had ever seen in politics. He personally felt no great disappointment, as he did not want the