

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Representative Davis has to-day received an interesting letter from the Secretary of War in response to one in which he invited the Department's co-operation in his movement to procure the use of part of some of the land in San Francisco Bay for quarantine purposes. Secretary Ramsey embodies in his letter, with an expression of approval, the following telegram recently received by him from General McDowell:

"I see by to-day's dispatches that steps are to be taken to set off some portion of the public lands in San Francisco Bay to be used by the city authorities for quarantine purposes, and that Angel Island is suggested as the most suitable station. I beg to represent that there are grave objections to the use of Angel Island both as affecting the military and the city of San Francisco. A station can be had on Goat Island, Peninsular Island, or, best of all, near Lime Point, between that point and Point Cavells, where there is a delightful shelter, water and old buildings not now used by the military."

Secretary Ramsey continues: "With reference to your inquiry as to the authority of this department to grant the use of a portion of Government Island or Angel Island for the purpose indicated, I beg to state that the Attorney General, in an opinion dated May 13th, 1869, holds that the Secretary of War cannot convey to any person any interest in land belonging to the United States except in pursuance of an act of Congress expressly or implicitly authorizing him to do so." and that, under this opinion, an act of Congress will be necessary to authorize me to grant the use of any lands of the War Department to the city of San Francisco for quarantine purposes." In accordance with the above suggestion respecting the land near Lime Point, Davis will have his bill amended by the House committee, to whom it was last week referred, so as to relate to the mainland as well as island.

While the agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration in the House to-day, the chairman of the public lands committee offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to sink two experimental artesian wells in Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains. Sparks, of Illinois, immediately raised a point of order, that it was not germane to the bill, but the chairman of the committee of the whole, (Hooker, of Massachusetts), overruled the point of order. Belford then took the floor, and characterized Sparks' opposition as "a small business." He, said Belford, had yesterday reported a bill appropriating \$9,000,000 to improve eastern rivers and harbors, and now when the west came forward and asked for an appropriation of only \$20,000 to demonstrate the existence of water in its arid region, that gentleman rose in his place and objected. Hutchins, of New York, asked Belford where he found any warrant in the Constitution for such an appropriation, whereupon Belford, walking rapidly down the aisle and crossing the space in front of the Speaker's table towards the democratic side, replied with characteristic enthusiasm that he found the warrant in the fact that the Government owned the land, and that it was its solemn duty to make it fit for human habitation. He immediately added, good humoredly but with great earnestness, "No honest man can object to such an appropriation." This elicited laughter and applause on both sides of the House.

An employe of the Census Bureau has addressed to the chairman of the committee on Pacific Railroads some very serious allegations in regard to the means employed to secure for the Texas Pacific corporation the land grant whose extension is now being sought from Congress. He claims to have evidence to show that \$90,000 in cash and \$200,000 in first mortgage land grant bonds were paid to Senators for votes to pass the land grant bill in the Upper House in July, 1870, and that \$1,000,000 worth of land grant bonds were divided for a similar purpose among members of the House. The bill finally passed on the 3d of March, 1871, and the Texas Pacific scheme has been so fertile a source of lobbying and wire pulling in Congress as to give certain inherent probability to the charges now made. Their author professes to be able to furnish documentary evidence of the

truth of his assertion, as well as the names of witnesses who are cognizant of the facts. Charges so specific and so obviously capable of being readily tested demand thorough and immediate investigation.

General Charles Adams, who has just returned from Colorado, says there are now waiting on the borders of the Ute reservation, at least 1,000 wagon loads of emigrants, who have come thither from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, expecting to make homes and put in crops this summer in the Uncompahgre Valley. Many of them are already destitute of provisions, and a threatening state of affairs exists, not only on this account, but also by reason of a growing feeling among the Indians that they have been cheated by being brought to Washington to sign an agreement which has not been ratified. Senator Hill called with General Adams on the President and Secretary Schurz to-day. They were assured that the Administration is deeply impressed with the necessity of speedy action by Congress on the pending bill to ratify the Ute agreement.

The Senate did not act on the adjournment resolution. It should be a concurrent resolution, and this error may send it back to the House and reopen the question there.

Hay, the writing expert, testified in the Donnelly-Washburne case that W. S. King did not write the anonymous letter, and that Finley might have written it.

The President notified the Cabinet he had decided to appoint Horace Maynard, minister to Constantinople, to succeed Key as Postmaster General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 18.—The State central committee held a very harmonious meeting this evening with all the members present but two. It was decided that A. M. Jones, chairman of the committee should call the convention to order to-morrow and nominate as temporary chairman Raum, commissioner of Internal Revenue. A resolution was then unanimously passed that none of the contesting delegations be admitted to the floor of the hall, but be given tickets to the gallery. Seating capacity will be equally divided among the members of the committee. It was also decided to depart from the usual programme on account of the contest in Cook County, and instead of calling the delegates together at ten a. m., by Congressional districts, as usual to select district delegates and members of different committees. All the districts but the first and third, which are partly in Cook County, will meet at 10 and select only their members of committee on credentials. This plan gives satisfaction to everybody and no business will be transacted until the contest in Cook County is settled. If the usual plan had been adopted at the first, the districts would not have been represented on different committees until their business was transacted. Under the programme adopted, the convention will organize and districts will report committee credentials, and recess will probably be taken.

The fairness displayed by the Grant majority on the State central committee in making these arrangements indicates that the convention will be a harmonious one.

The Blaine delegates and visitors held a public meeting to-night, which was largely attended. It was decided to unite with the Washburne men in the convention and demand the admission of the Farwell Hall delegates from Cook County. A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Washburne meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The time of the Workingmen's Convention this morning was taken up by wrangling over the question appropriating delegates to the national greenback labor convention, without reaching any result.

In the afternoon the committee on platform, resolutions and constitution reported. The platform is anti-Chinese, anti-subsidy, anti-national bank, anti-monopoly, and favoring greenbacks, government control of corporations, female enfranchisement, creating by tax, a fund to be used in assisting the heads of families in settling on public lands, and the election of president and vice-president of the United States and postmasters by direct vote of the people. The constitution does not differ materially from the old except in providing that in addition to president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer the executive department of the party consist of one club, and a president from each county.

Additional resolutions sympathize with Killoch and Kearney and emphasize many clauses of the platform. The resolutions were adopted as read.

A resolution declaring Allen G. Thurman the choice of the workingmen's party for president of the United States, was adopted after a hot debate, by a vote of 60 to 41. The opposition to the resolution was on the ground that it was impolitic to express any preference at present, not because of objections to Thurman as a candidate.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Bulletin* prints a table of grain exports from the Atlantic and western ports from which it compiles the following for the month of April. Total exports of wheat from those ports, (including flour reduced to wheat,) was 11,114,965 bushels against 8,983,480 bushels for the same month in 1879. So, notwithstanding the speculative check to shipments, the exports for the last month exceeded those of April, 1879, by 2,131,485 bushels. The Pacific total export of wheat and flour from July first to May first reached 151,059,361 bushels against 124,189,587 bushels for the same period of 1878-79. Western wheat averaged \$1.25 per bushel against \$1.07 for the same period of 1878-79.

There is a painful rumor on the street that the steamer *Canada* has been lost with all on board. There are two steamers of this name, one belonging to the National line, which left London May 1st for New York, and the other belonging to the French line which left here on the 14th, for Havre. The rumor is not yet traceable and is given for what it is worth.

WEST POINT, 18.—Whittaker this morning, on hearing his testimony read, made only one or two trivial corrections.

ST. PAUL, 18.—The State republican convention meets here to-morrow. The candidacy of Senator Windom has given unprecedented interest to the contest in the primaries. Of the whole number of delegates chosen so far, 114 are instructed for Windom, 110 for Blaine and 10 scattering. It is thought that when the convention meets, however, Windom will be the choice of much the larger number and will be presented to the National Convention almost unanimously as a candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—At a meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Club, of this city, last evening, a letter was read stating a telegram from Jamaica, signed by Meguel Barret, had been received announcing that a Provisional Government had been formed in Cuba, with Gen. Yriguez as President, Porosad, Minister of the Interior and War, Señor Fonseca, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Señor Lamadrid, Diplomatic Commissioner to the United States.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., 18.—At three this afternoon a fire broke out in the rear room of Shebbin Bro's store, used for storing oil. The town being without water supply or fire apparatus, nothing could be done to check the fire, which burned rapidly. By five o'clock every dwelling store and place of business except four, were laid in ashes. About 40 buildings in all were destroyed. Loss \$200,000; insurance \$75,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 19.—A caucus was held last night of the Grant delegates and 85 counties responded to the call. A dispatch from E. B. Washburne requesting his friends to support Grant was read.

The republican State convention was called to order at noon by A. M. Jones, and Greene B. Raum was unanimously chosen chairman. Thousands of people are in the city unable to gain admission to the hall, only 600 tickets being issued. Jones made a speech alluding to the glorious record of the republican party in Illinois.

The congressional districts, except the first three, held conventions during the forenoon to select members of the committee on credentials. In several districts delegates were also selected.

NEW YORK, 19.—A cable dispatch received this morning announce that an American newspaper recently offered Prince Bismarck \$130,000 yearly to write weekly articles for the journal in question. Bismarck was greatly amused at the offer but wrote a serious letter respectfully declining.

The *Times*, which continues as hostile to Blaine as it possibly could be to Tilden has Washington correspondents who declares that Blaine is implicated in the Texas Pacific land grant business, as told in the famous Georgia letter.

Several journals direct attention that this is the hundredth anniversary

of the celebrated "Dark Day" of history.

The *Tribune's* Washington says: General Adams, Indian Inspector, has arrived in Washington from the Ute reservation. The condition of affairs there as he reports, is peaceful, but so critical as to make it necessary for Congress to act promptly on the Ute bill. There are, Adams says, a thousand wagons upon the borders of the Ute reservation, containing the household goods and effects of intending settlers upon the agricultural portions of the Indian lands, and the owners of them are awaiting the action of Congress.

At the meeting of the Bullion Club last evening C. L. Canfield, of Eureka, Nevada, read a paper on "The Past and Present of Eastern Nevada." Canfield first gave a sketch of the country as it was more than twenty years ago, before the touch of the magic silver wand turned the arid, barren region into a scene of activity and excitement. He told how the town of Austin flourished until it had a population of 40,000, and subsequently it fell away to a few hundred, the impression having gone abroad that the soil was worked out, while in truth although the place had yielded untold wealth, it had hardly been scratched over. In 1868 followed the White Pine heira and the discovery of the famous Eberhart mine, the ore from which was almost a solid mass of silver. After the first rush a rapid decline set in and the property fell into the hands of English capitalists, and at present through their enterprise the probability is that good results will be immediately achieved. The Eureka District, the lecturer claimed, contains the biggest ore bodies in the world. It had come into existence without a "boom," and it had been worked by conservative progress. There was the Richmond Consolidated Mines ore, which at a moderate calculation would yield twenty-four millions of dollars. There had been taken from the Eureka mine, ore which if placed on a three acre lot would make a pile a hundred feet high, yet at one time the mine had been offered for sale for \$5,500 without finding a purchaser. Since then the district has yielded over \$80,000,000 and no estimate could be formed of what it would yet return.

After the paper had been read the secretary announced that the club had secured rooms at No. 137 Broadway, for the exclusive use of the members during the summer months.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Referee Bleakie says of the Hanlon-Courtney race that word from both boat houses is to the effect that everything is in readiness and the rowing apparatus of both men is in perfect order.

Secretary Sherman has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase \$3,000,000 in United States bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Dispatches from Tucson, A. T., says: A courier has arrived from old Camp Grant, 60 miles north of Tucson, who states that Eskieraisen, chief of the old San Carlos Indians, now at peace, has warned the whites on the San Pedro to leave for safety. A large band of Indians is in the neighborhood who have left the San Carlos on the war path. Nine prospectors are known to have been killed and a few more are reported killed. Settlers and prospectors have left the district and are coming to Tucson. George Stone, one who this morning left for the American Flag mine, located near San Pedro, has returned. He reports that he met 17 wagons of settlers fleeing from San Pedro to Tucson, who confirmed the report of Indians being in that vicinity and of prospectors being killed. There are about 1,000 available troops in the Territory, and most of them are near the line of New Mexico, fighting the hostiles there.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The *Times* announces that Musurus Pasha, Turkish ambassador to England, has been summoned to Constantinople immediately, to advise with the Porte on questions likely to be raised by the British circular and the embassy of Yosehen.

Prince Orloff delivered to the Emperor William a letter from the Czar, and after holding several personal interviews, a special courier was sent to St. Petersburg.

A Halifax dispatch says: A boiler explosion in the McClem and Blake's saw mill near there, killed Hugh Boyd and Allen Heighiton.

The promoters of the South Sea

Trading Company are encountering serious difficulties in the reconstruction of the company and have again applied to the German government for help.

Trickett, an Australia oarsman, and Hanlon, are expected to meet on the Thames in October.

The famine in north Hungary is increasing. Fourteen hundred persons at Szirra Comitta and Seemplin, have no other food but grass, nettles and mushrooms, troops of emigrants are leaving the county. The Government has ordered the authorities to stop the emigration, and the police have arrested some emigrants.

Forty brigands were killed near Solonica, the others captured, and their prisoners rescued.

The young Californian, Mademoiselle Nevada was favorably received at her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, last night, in La Somnambula.

MISTAKES AND PREJUDICES OF RELIGIOUS AND TEMPORAL JOURNALS.

Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-intoxicating medicine, simply because it is called "Bitters," while the same journals are making a greater mistake by advertising some drunken stuff, or nostrum, because it has some nice, fancy deceptive name, ending with "eine," "tine," printed on its label, when the bottle is filled with destruction, drunkenness and death. If these good journals would take the trouble to ascertain how many overworked clergymen have had their lost nerve-force, brain-waste and flagging energies restored by the use of Hop Bitters, enabling them to perform their arduous pastoral duties and preach the good sermons that they would have been totally unable to do but for this valuable medicine, and did these journals but know of the host of good Christian Temperance women who rely on them for their family medicine, and how many invalid homes they could make happy and what glad tidings they would send to every neighborhood by publishing the merits of Hop Bitters, they would advertise them without money and without price. And did these journals but know how many have been, and may be saved from forming intemperate habits by doctors prescribing Hop Bitters, instead of beer, where the use of hops are needed (there being more actual hop strength in one bottle of Hop Bitters than in a barrel of beer, without any of the intoxicating or evil effects of beer), they would lay aside their fear and prejudice against the word "bitters."

A few of the many witnesses from religious and temperance sources are given below, who use, recommend and advertise Hop Bitters.

The President and Manager of Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. is a veteran temperance advocate and worker of 48 years' service; every man in the Company is an active temperance worker, and the company spends thousands of dollars annually in temperance and Christian work.

What the Religious Press Says.

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1878.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen.—We do not allow anything in the line of Bitters to enter our paper that contains alcohol, but we are satisfied that your Bitters are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the families of our subscribers, that are affected by our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very low rates will meet your approval, and that we may hear from you.

"THE LIVING CHURCH."

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore brain and nerve waste. — *Temperance Times*, Brockport, N. Y.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester