

officers have informed the proper owner of the check that the parties wrongfully holding it left to-night for New York with the intention of negotiating it.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Upon invitation of Secretary Windom, McGrew, sixth auditor of the Treasury, and his deputy, Lilley, tendered their resignations to-day. The action of Secy. Windom was taken, it is said, at the request of the Postmaster General and Attorney General, both of whom represented the removals necessary to the full and complete investigation of the Star routes. This investigation has reached a point now, it is said, where legal machinery will very soon be put in motion. To-day, Col. Wm. A. Cook was commissioned special assistant Attorney General, to take exclusive charge under the Attorney General, of the prosecution of these cases in the courts. It is said by those well informed that the Attorney General and the gentlemen specially charged with the prosecution are entirely satisfied with the evidence obtained and have no doubts that indictments and convictions will follow.

GALVESTON, 2.—A *New* Palestine, Texas, special says: At a meeting of the Intercolonial and Great Northern Railroad Company to-day the road was leased to the Missouri and Pacific for 99 years. The first mortgage bond and trust deed of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railroad Company, in the form of the Central Trust Company of New York, amounting to \$10,600,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

NEW YORK, 2.—The London *Sportman* says: Iroquois victory was received as it deserved to be, with a tremendous outburst of cheering. Right heartily may Americans be congratulated on having a colt capable of winning the Derby, and though the field was confessedly one of the weakest ever known in point of quality and below the average of recent years with regard to quality, it will not do to rob Iroquois of one iota of credit due his victory, which he secured handsomely. American success is one in which Englishmen should feel the utmost satisfaction, as it will induce the Americans to send a further contingent of racers to England. Iroquois' victory was most popular. His jockey Archer was cheered to the echo, so handsomely did Iroquois reserve his running in the race for the two thousand guinea stakes at Newmarket. He must have improved greatly since the early part of May, it may safely be said he is a better stayer than Peregrine, and is bound to win a lot of races. Betting against Keene's Foxball for the Grand Prix de Paris on the 12th inst. is now five to four.

The *Herald's* London interviewed Archer after the race. He said he got off with a good lead at the start, but pulled back after a quarter of a mile, Keene's Marshall Macdonald making the running here. Archer, however, held a good position throughout the race, and was challenged by Geologist and then Peregrine. After passing Tattenham corner he brought Iroquois out and Peregrine made a determined effort, but the American horse was full of running, and without a touch of the whip kept on. Peregrine could not get up. The heaviest winner on Iroquois is Howland Robbins, of New York, who it is said, won \$90,000. The announcement of the victory of Iroquois created considerable excitement in Jersey City, where Lorillard's tobacco factory is situated. The wire had been run into Mayor Seidler's private office in the factory, and information of Iroquois' wonderful performance was tacked into the office as soon as the race was over. Flags were flying on the factory building before the news was announced in New York. Lorillard being interviewed, said, "I had very little money on Iroquois, my money was on the other two. I only won about £2,500, enough to pay my trainer and jockey. I cabled over word to give Archer £1,000 for his success."

RICHMOND, 2.—General Wyatt M. Elliott, will be temporary chairman. Among the delegates are three negro brothers, from New York County, named Norton. It was rumored last evening that Garfield would not give Mahone control of the State patronage. The readjuster platform will declare for the protection of mining and manufacturing interests and on the color line will denounce the capitalization prerequisite as in violation of the second article of the 14th amendment and the plighted faith of those who swore to abide by the reconstruction acts.

NEW YORK, 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, Mr. James M. Brown, banker, presiding, a resolution was adopted declaring that the system of examination for appointment to places in the custom house, which has ruled during the last few years, has been of a substantial view to the mercantile community, and should be continued and extended. The committee appointed to prepare a reply to Secretary Sherman's letter to Chandler, last February, in reference to the collection of duties on sugar, presented their report. They declare the secretary's letter evasive, as no attempt was made in it to refute the facts set forth on behalf of the importers. Referring to the trial of the case of Welch vs. Merritt, at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, they say: "In the trial of that case, importers offered no evidence whatever in rebuttal to the testimony of Treasury witnesses. They claimed they were conducting their business within the law, and were satisfied to rest their case solely on the law. The court sustained importers, and notwithstanding all the evidence introduced by the Treasury, directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs. We make a point of the result of this trial, because it is a direct refutation of the allegation set forth by Mr. Sherman in his letter, and a confirmation of the position taken by the chamber. It is conceded on all hands, that for the purpose of evading duties, it is a fraud to color sugar after it becomes sugar. Scientific treasury agents told the secretary that sugar became sugar as soon as the crystals formed in the entire product from the cane; but, of course, this was not the sugar of commerce, and so far the court has sustained the position of the merchants, upon which, as a matter of law, they rest their case, namely: That so long as the article in question is a sugar of commerce, its color, by comparison with the Dutch standard, is the sole test of a dutiable classification. In conclusion, the committee remark that the treasury department cannot secure the kindly aid and good will of merchants, for which Sherman expressed a desire, when the merchants are, in a wholesale way, charged with fraud, and without any evidence in support of the charge."

Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, brother of ex-Senator Conkling, made a long speech, in which he upheld the course of Secretary Sherman in refusing to rescind his order of September 2d, '79, or refund the alleged excess of duties on sugar collected under its provisions. The committee's report was then adopted, Conkling alone voting in the negative.

A letter was read from James E. Ward & Co., enclosing a copy of a letter sent by them to Secretary Windom regarding the refusal of Collector Merritt to grant clearance to the steamship *Newport*, on the ground of smuggling by members of the crew. Ward & Co. say: We claim that the interpretation given to the United States laws by officers administering the law division of the custom house is, to say the least, an unfair one, as we cannot believe it was the intention of any government or legislature to make the innocent suffer for the guilty. Farther than this, these officers decline to prosecute men caught in the act of smuggling, but claim the right of holding a ship and her master for an offense, when the written report of the officers making one seizure stated the cigars were found on the persons of some of the crew, who were attempting to land them. Thus they desire to make our captains and officers revenue officers without pay, and our ships virtually bondsmen for them. The letter was referred, and the chamber adjourned till October 2d.

The *Herald's* Albany special says: The dispatch of Conkling to Mahone has created a genuine sensation here. Representative stalwarts say it has very great significance, and predictions are made that it will have a marked effect on political affairs. Conkling has placed himself and friends on record for all that is good in Mahone's policy, and have taken just the opposite ground of that adopted by Garfield and Blaine. It is claimed that the senators and assemblymen who vote against the re-election of Conkling practically oppose the sentiments uttered in the senior ex-Senator's dispatch.

Following was the first ballot to-day: Conkling 34, Jacobs 50, Wheeler 19, Rogers 11, Cornell 21, Fenton 2, Pomeroy 1, Edick 1, Folger 2, Crowley 1, Bradley 1, Tremaine 2,

Chapman 1, Dutcher 1, Lapham 1, Fish 1.

Following was the vote to fill the Platt vacancy: Platt 28, Kernan 53, Depew 28, Cornell 11, Lapham 8, Evarts 2, Ward 3, Folger 3, Crowley 3, Miller 9, Dutcher 2, Wadsworth 2, George B. Sloan 1, Van Cott 1, David Rumsey 1, Fenton 1.

On the second ballot Cowles changed from Conkling to Cornell. Conkling 33, Wheeler 17, Jacobs 52, Bradley 1, Rogers 15, Cornell 22, Fenton 3, the others scattering.

Second ballot for the vacancy of Platt, as follows: Platt 28, Depew 30, Kernan 52, Cornell 13, the remainder scattering. One of Conkling's votes, that of Astor, was withheld from a pair with Forster.

Further voting was postponed till to-morrow.

It is in the failure of the half-breeds to unite upon a candidate that the stalwarts see their opportunity. It is suspected that Conkling has had several members active with the half-breeds, who are kept there for the express purpose of preventing agreement on candidates.

The *Herald* says: Three hundred men, women and children arrived from Europe to go to Utah. They might have been secured for any other colony were the alleged opponents of Mormonism enough in earnest to put money into the business of offering counter attractions to Europeans, among whom the Mormon missionaries always work.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The Treasury Department will, to-morrow, issue another circular letter relative to excursion steamers for the information of officers of the inspection service in general, as well as for the information of the traveling public, who are invited to present to the proper officers authenticated proofs of violations of steamboat laws, in order that offenders may be prosecuted. Inspectors will be required to exact from captains and owners strict compliance, in all cases, with instructions.

Samples of flour or other powdered substance are declared unmailable, except when put up in transparent bags, and sealed so that no particles can sift through. Bags must be enclosed in boxes or tubes made of hard wood or metal, with sliding clasp or screw lids, and without sharp corners.

No news has been received from General McKenzie en route to Los Pinos. The Ute commissioners are awaiting the arrival of troops before proceeding with the removal of the Utes.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—By the explosion in the dye house yesterday, Frederick Descher, Thomas Cody and Mrs. Hannah Dooley, who were on the steps of the house directly opposite, were prostrated, Descher being instantly killed, and the other two injured. Frank Harblson, an employee was taken out of the ruins dead, and Robert Bradley, a lad of four years was killed by flying debris. The others injured were Louis Lehr, John Harblson, Albert Stevenson, John Morrison and Nellie and Michael Duffy, children. The dye works took fire afterwards and were destroyed together with the stock, involving a loss of \$20,000. The debris was sent in all directions. The boiler was blown fully 400 yards, forcing its way through a back brick wall, through two fences, knocking down posts and landing on the railroad depot yard in the front works. No engineer was on the premises and only a fireman, Dennis Cully was employed. He has a scalp wound and scalds.

BERLIN, 1.—A farewell banquet was given to-night to Andrew D. White, U. S. minister, by the members of the lower house of the Reichstag. Many celebrities were present. The minister of war proposed a toast to the Emperor. Dr. Lucius proposed one to President Garfield, and Gneist proposed a toast to White. He replied in a long speech in English, pointing out the historical friendship of Germany and the United States. He referred to the sympathy shown the United States by Germany during civil war, and to America's interest in German literature and civilization. He concluded his speech in the German language by proposing a toast to the mighty German empire. Excuses of General Count Von Moltke, Herr Maybach and Herr Stephano, for their absence, were then presented.

RICHMOND, 2.—Over 700 readjuster delegates are present, with 75 colored men. Speeches very encouraging and complimentary to the party were made and recorded with cheers. General Mahone made a speech in which he thanked them for their public approval of his conduct and their unshaken devotion to

Jeffersonian principles of the government. The people of this State, in their might and sovereign power are here to say to the States of this Union that Virginia is to be put in cordial relations with the government. In the future her people are to be identical and her march is to be for freedom and progress in the land. Freedom of opinion is to rule in all matters which relate to men. You sent me to the national capital as your representative, chosen without solicitation on my part, except a personal responsibility of earnest devotion to serve this people, wherever they saw fit to put me. No sooner was I called to the capital to answer for you than the policy of terrorism was put in practice to silence your representatives. I would be recreant to manhood did I not maintain that I was there to voice the manhood of this people, there to oppose democraticalism which attempted to dictate to the readjuster party of this state, and was not there to do the bidding of men claiming to be the democratic party, but who would throttle free opinion and free ballots. I want no more of that democracy. You are here to give effect to equal rights, free ballot and honest count; maintain economy in the state government and support the present system of public education. You are here to save this people from bourbon domination and lift the blight of bourbon democracy which has set in upon us and to put an end to sectional contest and obliterate race distinctions.

General Mahone concluded by urging harmony, and that to whomsoever they gave their banner they should stand to him to a man in the great fight which Virginia is to make for freedom and the freedom of their posterity. There was great applause during the delivery, and at the close of the speech a resolution approving General Mahone's course in the United States Senate was adopted unanimously. A platform of principles were adopted and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for State officers.

The platform of the readjusters is as follows:

- 1.—The support of State institutions.
- 2.—Support of the Riddleberger bill as just.
- 3.—Equal and uniform taxation, internal improvement.
- 4.—To promote the development of mines and farms.
- 5.—Free ballot in every State, no capitation tax, it being a violation of the 14th amendment.
- 6.—Fraternity with other States and emigration.

The following were nominated: Governor, John E. Massey, of Albemarle, present State Auditor; Col. Wm. E. Cameron, Mayor of Petersburg; Gen. V. D. Grover, of Norfolk, and Captain J. S. Wise, of Richmond. The first ballot was Cameron 272, Massey 234, Grover 94, Wise 127.

The second ballot was Cameron 287, Massey, 245, Wise 105, Grover 101.

After the second ballot, H. H. Riddleberger's name was presented and received with great applause. Riddleberger stated he was not a candidate before the convention, and thought the office should seek the man. Gen. Mahone was next nominated, amid the wildest enthusiasm. Capt. John Wise, one of the nominees, earnestly appealed for the convention to sacrifice everything for the good of the party and not consider men. With this object in view, he urged an adjournment, which, amid confusion, was agreed to, and the convention at 1.10 adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *World's* City of Mexico special says: Gen. Grant has been completely successful in his expedition to Mexico. He signed his railway contract with the executive on the 11th of May. The House of Representatives approved it on the 15th by a vote of 162 to 6, and the Senate on the 25th, by unanimous vote. The contracts signed by Grant will lead to a practical revolution in the work of building railways in Mexico. He has abandoned the system of subsidies absolutely, and the railways to be built under his contracts will be pushed forward to completion on business principles, and on their own merits as commercial enterprises. The only opposition offered to him came from persons interested in schemes founded upon principles of monopoly, backed by subsidies, and these have been ignominiously overthrown.

The *Herald* says: Guggell & Simpson, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri,

have selected from the best herds in England and Scotland, 96 Hereford cattle and 39 polled Angus, to be shipped on the 4th inst. by the Dominion line steamer *Mississippi* for Quebec. This is one of the largest shipments of cattle ever made from England.

In accordance with the suggestion of Postmaster Pearson, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have consented to make such changes in the sailing hours of their steamers leaving San Francisco for Australia and China, as will secure the dispatching of mails from New York. Under their contract with the Australian colonial government the company are required to await at San Francisco the arrival of the British trans-continental mails, but are under no similar obligation with regard to mails from this city and other parts of the United States, for the transportation of which they receive only comparatively small sums as postage. The colonial government pays them a large subsidy. In a letter of thanks to Mr. W. H. Lane, secretary of the company, Postmaster Pearson has expressed his appreciation of their liberal action.

The *Tribune* has an Albany special to the effect that as soon as it was known Conkling had left for New York, it had a demoralizing effect on his followers, and the most lukewarm are believed to have at once entered into negotiations with the friends of the administration. It now looks, says the dispatch, as though a combination will be made to secure the election of Cornell and Depew.

RICHMOND, 3.—A resolution was adopted, amid great excitement, to drop the lowest candidate at each ballot, and that he shall not be re-nominated until one ballot has intervened. Grover's friends obtained leave to withdraw for consultation, and recess was taken.

The readjusters are in a rather sour temper this morning. The harmony movement in the interest of Riddleberger, last night, was badly managed, and had the opposite effect. The hasty and disingenuous speech of Riddleberger hurt his cause and may defeat him. Wise withdrew Mahone to-day, and in the ballot that followed Riddleberger received very few votes.

The fourth ballot, in the readjusters' convention showed a steady gain for Massey. There were many changes and much confusion, and Cameron began to forge ahead amid prolonged cheers, as the Wise men turned over to Cameron. The friends of Massey and Grover asked leave to retire, but were ignored, until Mahone appeared, and after the thundering applause, which always greeted his entrance, had subsided, he pleaded that fair play be given the friends of Wise and Grover, and they be allowed to retire. They were permitted, and when they returned, the ballot showed that Cameron was sure to win. Massey here made his appearance and was greeted with great applause. He said he indulged in hopes, but everything must give way to harmony, and he urged his friends, who had so nobly stood by him, to make Col. Cameron's nomination unanimous. There were only two or three dissenting votes to this proposal. Lewis E. Harvie was nominated for lieutenant governor, although Riddleberger had opposed him and favored Wm. Milnes. Captain Frank S. Blair was nominated for attorney-general.

At 9 p.m. Cameron addressed the convention.

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The best of all Hair Dressings. It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effects upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed.

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IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old, worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Father.)"