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THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT.

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A full stock of
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Such as required by the Public County Schools
All kinds of STATIONERY, TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES
To suit both Young and Old.

BUYS AND SELLS LEGAL TENDERS furnishes Checks on Portland, and procures Drafts on San Francisco.

MAHONEY'S SALOON
Nearest to the Railroad Depot, Oakland
Jas. Mahoney, Prop'r.
The finest of wines, liquors and cigars in Douglas county, and the best
BILLIARD TABLE
in the State kept in proper repair.
Parties traveling on the railroad will find this place very handy to visit during the stopping of the train at the Oakland Depot. Give me a call.
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Home Made Furniture,
WILBUR, - - OREGON.
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FURNITURE. I have the best stock of furniture south of Portland And all of my own manufacture.
No two Prices to Customers
Residents of Douglas county are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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Richard Thomas, Prop'r.
THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED for a number of years, and has become very popular with the traveling public. First-class
SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.
And the table supplied with the best the market affords. Hotel at the depot of the Railroad.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE FURNITURE Establishment of John Lehnherr, is now prepared to do any work in the
UPHOLSTERING LINE.
He is also prepared to furnish
FURNITURE!
In all styles, of the best manufacture, and cheaper than the cheapest. His
Chairs,
Tables,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Are of superior make, and for low cost cannot be equalled in the State. The
Finest of Spring Beds
And the
Most Complete Sofas
Always on hand. Everything in one line furnished, of the best quality, on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.
COFFINS MADE AND TRIMMED.
And orders filled cheaper and better than can any other establishment.
Desiring a share of public patronage, the undersigned promises to offer extra inducements to all patrons. Give me a trial.
JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT may concern that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas County paupers for a period of two years. All persons in need of assistance from said county must first procure a certificate to that effect from any member of the County Board and present it to one of the following named persons, who are authorized to and will care for those presenting such certificates: Sutton & Parkinson, Roseburg; L. Kellogg, Oakland; Mrs. Brown, Looking Glass. Dr. Woodruff is authorized to furnish medical aid to all persons in need of the same and who have been declared paupers of Douglas County.
W. H. GLENN.

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SEEDS!
ALL KINDS OF BEST QUALITY
ALL ORDERS
Promptly attended to and Goods shipped with care.
Address, Hachemeyer & Bene, Portland, Oregon.

Something Bergh Would Stop.

The conquest of Strasburg by the Germans has added to the empire a city of 80,000 people and several millions of geese, 150,000 of which are devoted to strange uses. These geese live and die for the benefit of the few exquisite livers and the many men and women, especially men, who like to act the part of the gourmand and are willing to pay for it, as well as to indulge in a culinary fib occasionally. These geese are educated with a sole regard for their liver, the latter being used for the "pates de foies gras," which go around the world, packed in tin boxes or the pots of Sargenround, of which the latter are rather preferable. The first pate of goose-liver on record was made by the Romans. In order to get the liver large and fat the geese were placed in iron cages, their heads sticking out in such a way as to make its withdrawal impossible and life wretched. To make misery complete a bright fire was burning close by, keeping up a temperature in which three geese out of four perished, while the fourth succeeded, on the strength of three or four enforced meals a day, to develop a a miserable body and an enormous liver. Roman gentlemen occasionally had their anserania where the animals were fed on figs, as Horace says:

"Pinquibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris,"—(Of juicy figs they make food for the liver of the goose.)

When the luxury of Rome was swept away by the Teutonic migration of nations, it is reported that the Jews retained the secret of the goose-liver, and the whole secret of the modern pate was divulged only by the French revolution, although the "philosophers" who helped to bring it on enjoyed the dish hugely, provided it was saturated with the aroma of the truffle. The Jews had a preference for onions, but Close, a native of Normandy and chef de cuisine to Marshal Contade, who was commander in Alsace from 1762 to 1788, decided that a large, fat goose-liver was too good for onions and garlic; he filled it with truffles, surrounded it with daintily chopped veal, enveloped the affair in the richest dough, and gave it a slow stew. But he insisted on an enormous liver, the Prigord truffle and appreciative feeders. The latter were found readily among the male and female *beaux-esprits*, the higher clergy and the intellectual liberals; men of affairs are occasionally too prudent to be gormands. In 1788 Close decided to find a constituency of his own; he set himself in the rue Messange, and now the dish enjoys an international reputation. The Russians admire it greatly; it is liked in France and England, and much used in America. The Germans call it *Leberpastite*, and are not quite up to its refinements.

America will never produce much of this food for mellow palates, unless all its prevention-of-cruelty societies adjourn sine die. For the whole process of making it is unnatural and not specially appetizing. The geese are purchased when about nine months old; they are placed in a dark, damp cellar where they are tied on stone tables with backs down and their necks unsupported, while wings and feet are separated as far as possible. For about a week the unhappy creature struggles and screams against such human fondishness; then sets in a period of dull resignation, which lasts five or six weeks. They are fed once in two hours, or rather forced to digest little dumplings of stewed corn, buckwheat and chestnuts, and this process is repeated six times a day. Finally the animals approache their natural end, and the great point is to kill them just before. They are usually so fat gone as to be unable to make any resistance; they have no real meat; but their liver weighs about three pounds, and consists chiefly of fat. The rest is sold for about 10 cents. The liver is then filled with about a pound and a half of truffles, and placed on ice for a week. Then it is cut up into slices, and placed alternately with the most delicate of finely chopped meats in tin boxes or earthen pots, covered with pure and tasteless fat, and stewed for about five hours. The article is now ready for the market of five continents, and the rule is to like it. The last prevention-of-cruelty officer who made his appearance in Strasbourg was denounced as a socialist and scarcely escaped with his life.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A LAME DRUMMER.—Captain Bugbie was not only an officer but a soldier, and a good one, too; notable as a strict disciplinarian, and as notable for his fondness for creature-comforts—a fondness he found great difficulty in indulging when marching through a wild bit of country. One day the column had just left a small hamlet, when the Captain noticed that one of the drums gave forth no sound. He expressed his anger very emphatically, and ordered a lieutenant to go and rate the delinquent well. By and by the subaltern returned, and whispered to his superior that the drummer had got two roasted chickens and two bottles of whisky in his drum, one bottle and one chick being for the Captain. "Why didn't the poor fellow let us know his legs had given out?" cried Bugbie; "I don't want men to march if they are dead lame. Put him in the ambulance immediately." The order was obeyed, and having thus made amends for his injustice to the drummer, the Captain took the earliest opportunity of going to examine more particularly into his condition.—[Chambers' Journal.

R. G. SCROGGS, A. M., M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention paid to
Operative Surgery and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Office in rear of drug store nearly opposite the postoffice.
Office hours from 1 to 5 each afternoon.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICAN.
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DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, Spectacles
AND EYEGLASSES.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. All work warranted. Genuine Brazilian Pebble spectacles and eyeglasses a specialty.

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STAGE LINE!
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR DAYS.
THE QUICKEST, SAFEST AND EASIEST ROUTE.
STAGES LEAVE ROSEBURG
Every Day at 7:30 P. M.,
Making quick connection at Reading with the cars of the C. & O. R. R.
For full particulars and passage apply to G. F. STRICKLAND, Agt.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Exciting Hurdle Race at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A hurdle race with five starters took place here to-day, Frank Short selling a strong favorite over the field. A prompt start was made with Frank Short in the lead, Cannon second. Going around the turn they were neck and neck. Going over the third hurdle Frank Short fell, when Cannon took the lead with Franklin second and Frank Short third, coming home in this order; time 1:56. For the second heat in this race Cannon was a strong favorite, selling 100 to 25 for Franklin. The horses got away at the first trial, Cannon leading with Franklin on his heels. Knocking down the hurdle as he ran, Cannon won easily; time 1:56½, others distanced. Summary—Third race, hurdle purse $100, $75 to second, $25 to third; mile heat over four hurdles, Welter weights, 40 pounds added to weight for age; Frank Short distanced, Cannon 1, 1; Capt. Franklin 1, 1; Longstick distanced.

Beash Race at Coney Island.

NEW YORK, June 23.—First race mile dash, Exquiress 1st, Gossy 2d; time, 143¾. The next race was on Coney Island handicap, 1 mile 3 furlongs: Luke Blackburn 1st, Duke of Montrose 2d, Vagrant 3d; time 2:24, the fastest time on record. Surfstakes 5 furlongs, two-year olds, Spinaway 1st, Brambetta 2d; time, 104¼. Mile heats—Edwin A. 4st. Geo. Mc Cullogh won the second heat, but was afterward drawn, which left the race a walk over for Edwin A; time, 1:44¼, 1:45. Last race, hurdle race, 1½ miles, won by Derby in 2:52. Fiddlestring fell at the fifth hurdle, broke a leg and had to be shot.

Quick Work.

DAYTON, O., June 23.—This morning the gauge on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad was changed from broad to standard gauge. Two thousand five hundred men were placed along the line from Dayton to Levittsburg, distance 225 miles, and work begun at 3 o'clock A. M, and the last spike was driven at 9:30 A. M.—the shortest piece of work of this kind on record.

Vessel Burned in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer *City of New York* of the Alexander Havana line caught fire this morning while lying at Brooklyn dock and was towed into the stream where she burned to the water's edge. The most valuable portion of her cargo had been unloaded. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

General Business Statement.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Following are the gains and losses in clearing house exchanges for the week as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Gains—New York 34 8, Boston 18 8, Philadelphia 14 3, Chicago 43 4, Baltimore 34 5 8, Louis, 320, Cincinnati 129, New Orleans 18 1, Milwaukee 3 6, Louisville 10 8, Pittsburg, 40 5, Providence 80, Indianapolis, 53 7, Kansas City 19 4, Cleveland 21 8, New Haven 50 7, Lowell 13, Syracuse 18 0.

Losses—San Francisco 31 1.

The *Public's* comments: Commercial transactions for some week past have shown no settled and steady tendency, favorable or unfavorable. The export business is large beyond precedent, but it is evident that there is no corresponding expansion in the domestic trade. The traffic is less speculative and more healthy than it was some months ago, but there is reason to apprehend that it may increase hereafter, in the fact that exchanges are not generally well maintained, either in large market of wholesale trade, or in the manufacturing cities. The best that can be said of the commercial situation, is that it pauses and hesitates. There is no sharp reaction, for the decline in prices has called out considerable buying both for consumption and export; but there is no vigorous and healthy increase in transactions such as was witnessed for the same month of last year, and the returns tend to strengthen the position of those who believe that no such increase is to be expected until the prospect as to the coming crops here and in Europe is more clear.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—This evening the grocery store of Hiram Potts, on Chestnut hill, was damaged by fire, caused by the explosion of a barrel of coal oil. Nine men were burned, some severly.

Deadwood's Delinquent Officials.

DEADWOOD, June 23.—The bondsmen of County Treasurer Neill notified the commissioners to-day of their intention to withdraw from his bond. Neill was ordered to vacate his office instantly. Commissioner Sackett, County Clerk McKinnis and Treasury Neill, who were indicted by the grand jury, are held in eight thousand bonds each to appear for trial. Ex-Commissioners Jones and King, against whom an indictment was also brought, cannot be found.

Davis renominated for Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, June 22.—The republican state convention renominated Gov. Davis, and heartily approved of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur.

Leadville Again Under Civil Rule.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 23.—Governor Pitkin has revoked the order declaring Leadville under martial law.

Executions.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Harden Brown who murdered his wife's mother over a year ago, was hanged at Healliaville, Mo., this afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd.

Five murderers hanged to-day, three at Canton, Ohio, one at Logansport, Indiana, and one at Moberly, Missouri.

Skirmish with Moonshiners.

A revenue posse in attempting to capture moonshiners near Red Oak were resisted. One moonshiners was killed and one mortally wounded.

Funeral of Gen. Sutter.

LITIZ, June 25.—John A. Sutter, the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of early California was buried to-day at this place. The funeral was attended by delegates from the veterans of California from New York and Philadelphia, members of the Society of Associated Pioneers of territorial days, among whom were President Gen. J. C. Fremont and H. G. Gibson, the latter president of the society. The remains had been embalmed and enclosed in a massive rosewood casket, and while they lay in state at his residence at Litiz were veiwed by over 500 people, who came from the surrounding country. They was buried with military honors, rendering services of the Moravian Church, performed by Rev. Chas. Nagle, and laid at rest in the beautiful grounds adjacent to the church.

His remains was followed to the grave by the grandchildren of the deceased soldier, by the pioneers, among whom were some of his associates in California in 1846, and by nearly three thousand of his friends and neighbors in Litiz. The pall bearers were Gen. John C. Fremont, General H. G. Gibson, E. C. Kemble, J. G. Nutman, Francis G. Clark, J. S. Sherwood, J. F. McClosky, Wm. Walter, R. W. Doling, John Sickles, H. K. Cummings and L. W. Quint. At the conclusion of the burial service, Senator Gibson Delivered a brief but impressive eulogy over the deceased. He was followed by general Fremont, who referred to his friendship to Gen. Sutter, commencing 36 years ago, when he first arrived in California. As the coffin was lowered into the grave a large and beautiful floral pillow, brought by his veteran friends and associates, was placed over the remains. It bore the inscription "California Pioneers—We Love Him."

A Dividend.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co., to-day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, upon the capital stock, payable August 20.

Talmage Coming to the Coast.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Rev. DeWitt Talmage, the famous Brooklyn preacher, has accepted an offer made him by Mr. J. M. Hill, a prominent manager here, to visit California next month and deliver a series of lectures. He will start out early in July visiting all the principal cities between New York and San Francisco.

Fatal Freak of an Insane Man.

D. P. Newell, a well known real estate dealer, is supposed to have committed suicide under peculir circumstances. His mind has been diussed lately and he has become impressed with the notion that he invented a life preserver composed of lead. He took passage one day this week on the steamer *Sheboygan* for Grand Haven, across the lake, leaving word for his wife that he was going out to try his invention and that she would soon know the result. It appears that he quietly undressed while half way to the other shore and bending the lead, which he carried with him about his body, slipped unobserved into the water. His body has not been seen since and probably never will be recovered.

FOREIGN.

A Remarkable Scene.

LONDON, June 22.—The house of commons to-day was crowded. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table of the speaker, who informed him that in consequence of the resolution of yesterday he may retire. Bradlaugh wished to address the speaker. The opposition cried "withdraw," and the speaker informed Bradlaugh he must withdraw. Labouchere moved that Bradlaugh be heard; agreed to. Bradlaugh eloquently combatted the resolution against him. He said that it was unprecedented to condemn any one unheard. He argued against being accused of atheism. He would not forgo his opinions or claim to a seat. The house might expel him, but until he had taken his seat it has no jurisdiction. The house cannot override the law which permits him to take the oath. If appeal should be necessary, as he hopes it will not be, it must be made. He asked the house to give him the justice which judges would give him if appealed to, and Bradlaugh was loudly cheered. The speaker asked whether Bradlaugh should be called to hear the pleasure of the house. Sir Stafford Northcote and Premier Gladstone both thought no new case had arisin. The latter thought that last night's resolution was illegal, but submitted to it as the dicission of the house. Labouchere asked leave to move that Bradlaugh be allowed to take the oath; ruled out of order. Labouchere then moved to rescind last night's resolution, but after some discussion at the request of Gladstone he withdrew the motion. Bradlaugh having been called in advance to the table, was informed by the speaker of the decision of the house and was requested to withdraw. Bradlaugh twice respectfully refused to withdraw. Sir Stafford Northcote stated that the speaker be authorized to inforce his withdrawal. The house then divided on this motion, Bradlaugh meantime standing at the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 328 to 38. Bradlaugh refused positively to obey. He was thereupon removed by force by the police. He returned twice, declaring that the house had no right to exclude him; it can only imprison him. Northcote moved that Bradlaugh, having refused to obey the chair, be given into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to last night's resolution, seconded the motion. A motion to adjourn was rejected 342 to 4, and Northcote's motion adopted, 247 to 9.

Bismarck and the Church Bill.

Bismarck is displeased with the attitude of Herr Von Pottnammer, during the recent debate, and thinks he has made too many concessions to the clericals.

Article Nine of the Church Bill Adopted.

The prussian diet has adopted article nine of the church bill with an amendment that clergymen legally appointed shall not be liable to prosecution for exercising functions in neighboring parishes where the holder of the cure is prevented from officiating.

Sacrifice of Official Station to Principal.

All judges and public prosecutors of the court of Versailles resigned rather than give effect to decrees against unauthorized religious societies.

Central Asia.

SIMLA, June 24.—The inhabitants of Upper Logan and Madan have resisted an invasion of their territory by the Ghtizs who are consequently thwarted in their intention of collecting a large gathering hostile to the British.

The Chilian Victory.

PANAMA, June 16.—The last mail advices from the south brings but meager details of the battle of Tacua. These details are furnished in the report of the Chilian commander-in-chief to the war department, and in the official report of the officers who brought the dispatches from Tacua. Gen. Boquedano (Chilian) reports as follows:

SUBURBS OF TACUA May 26

To the Minister of War:—Yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the army under my command marched in search of the enemy. In the evening two leagues and a half from the position occupied by the allied armies. At 6 o'clock on the following morning we renewed the march. At 7 o'clock our artillery opened the ball in advance of the enemy, the artillery on the other side replying to our fire. The fire of the artillery was sustained until 11, at which hour our infantry advanced and the general combat commenced. The enemy offered a strong and tenacious resistance, but in spite of this, three hours later our valiant soldiers took possession of the formidable position occupied by the enemy. From this moment the enemy dispersed, flying in all directions; and a few hours later we took possession of Tacua. Our losses are heavy, but those of the enemy are still greater. I congratulate you and the country on this victory, which is a severe blow inflicted on the enemy not easily repaired, and for Chili it is the consolidation of the work committed to the army.

(Signed) MANUEL BAQUEDANO.

Unofficial accounts state that the position of the allied forces, eight cannon and several mitrailleuses, fell into the Chillan hands. Campeers, the allied commander-in-chief, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Comacho, who lately initiated the revolution in Bolivia against Dozas, was killed during the action. The action was more or less an artillery fight, in which the great superiority of the Chilians has always been admitted. The infantry fight which followed was of short duration, for the main body of the Chilian force was sent forward to the attack and was followed closely by the reserve, composed of four crack regiments. The allies broke and ran in all directions.

LONDON, June 24.—In the house of commons this evening Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that he had no advice to give relative to Bradlaugh, as he had not yet consulted his colleagues. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the house, having asserted its authority, order Bradlaugh's release. Labouchier said that Bradlaugh when released would reassert his legal right. Gladstone took no part in the debate. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted unanimously, and Bradlaugh was released.

Team Selected for Dollymount.

DUBLIN, June 25.—Col. Bodine has selected the following team of six riflemen to shoot in the contest at Dollymount next Tuesday: Rathbbone, Farrow, Brown, Clarke, Scott and Fisher.

Turkish Strategic Movement.

LONDON, June 24—The Manchester *Guardian's* Scutari correspondent, a source hostile to Turkey, says: Turkish regulars here are being nominally disbanded; but in fact they are sent off in squads disguised as Albanian men. Bashaw is organizing opposition to Greek occupation in Epirus. Their destination is Prevesa. The Albanian league will oppose the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. They intend to establish a camp of 5000 men there.

Article Nine of the Church Bill Adopted.

The Prussian diet has adopted article nine of the church bill with an amendment that clergymen legally appointed shall not be liable to prosecution for exercising functions in neighboring parishes where the holder of the cure is prevented from officiating.

The Amnesty Bill Meets Favor in the Senate.

PARIS, June 24.—It is affirmed that the senate will pass the amnesty bill by a great majority. Only communists convicted of assassination or incendiarism will be excluded.

The French Senate.

PARIS, June 26.—In the senate the debate on the report against accepting petitions against the Jesuit decrees was resumed. Premier de Freycinet defended the decrees. The motion of duke de Audiffret Lasquiner to forward the petitions to the president of the council and minister of justice was then rejected—143 to 127. The chamber of deputies adopted the war estimate.

Severe on Sarah Bernhardt.

The tribunal of the Seine has condemned Sarah Bernhardt to pay the Comedie Francais 100,000 francs damages, and has further declared her to have forfeited all rights and privileges resulting from her engagement of 1875 with the Comedie Francais, which is equivalent to the additional loss of about 44,000 francs.

An Extraordinary Case.

ROME, June 26.—In the chamber of deputies to-day an individual, in the gallery set apart for the public, flung two large stones into the hall below, but no one was hurt. The man was immediately arrested. He said he wished harm to the chamber in general, and not to any deputy in particular. He stated that his name was Georgi-Bani, and that he was a tailor at Viterbo. He had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy and of committing suicide, but that being desperate and tormented by hunger, he had done something for which to be arrested in order to obtain food in prison. He also alleged that some time ago he had received a commission to come to Rome to assassinate the king.

Turkey and the Powers.

BERLIN, June 25.—There is no longer any doubt in regard to the impending decision of the powers. The porte is beginning to abandon its proud attitude of apathetic indifference, affecting to caution the conference as to dangerous lengths it evidently means to go.

PARIS, June 27.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that the powers have been considering what compensation shall be offered Turkey for the territory ceded to Greece. They have decided that this compensation shall consist in facilitating Turkey's financial position, the powers giving it their assistance and co-operation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The porte has addressed a note to foreign ambassadors stating that it is informed that the conference at Berlin has adopted a frontier line giving Janina to Greece. The note reminds the powers that in accordance with the treaty of Berlin they have only the right of mediation, not of final decision. The note says the porte also announces its intention of occupying the districts ceded to Montenegro, when the agitation amongst Albanians has subsided, and of compensating Montenegro for the losses it has incurred in connection with this matter.

Austrian Ministerial Changes.

VIENNA, June 26.—The ministerial changes in the Austrian cabinet have been gazetted as follows: Dr. Dunajeski, minister of finance; Baron Streckenal, minister of justice; Major General Baron Welserheim, minister of militia; Baron Kremer, minister of commerce.

The Famine in Asia Minor.

LONDON, June 27.—A correspondent at Pera, describing the famine in Asia Minor, says that in leaving from all sides that the British consuls, Armenia relief committees and American missionaries, have been most active and have done all in their power to alleviate the miseries of the famished population.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

The Longshoremen Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The demand of longshore lumbermen for an increase of wages from $3 to $4 per day, has been agreed to by lumber merchants Preston & McKennon and F. W. Adams, who, yesterday afternoon, set a large number of men to work discharging vessels at the rate adopted by the Lumbermen's Protective Association.

Walking Match at San Francisco.

A pedestrian contest for the diamond belt won by Frank Edwards, last summer, began at the pavilion at 11 o'clock last night. Twenty-six started, conspicuous among them being Edwards, the holder of the belt, two Mexicans and small runners and dwarfs. Only the latter having been trained mainly by peddling fish between this city and San Jose. There was a large attendance at the start.

French Celebration.

French citizens are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile on the 14th of July by a procession, literary exercises and a fete at Woodward's Gardens.

Meetings on the Sand Lot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—There were meetings at three and lot to-day by the democratic and greenback wings of the working men, another which seemed to be a republican off shoot of the same party, and still another by a praying and singing band. The latter two seemed quite single, but the democrats and greenbackers came near having a collision, which was only prevented by the presence of police.

Horrible Affray.

MAXWELL, June 26.—Yesterday afternoon as T. Lewis, a boy of sixteen, driving Daniel O'Keife's ranch a man named Mike Welch, aged about fifty years, became enraged at Henry Bismarck, aged about 16, because he not pitching grain to suit him, and hit Bismarck over the head with a pitchfork. Bismarck tried to get hold of Welch and save himself from getting hurt. Welch drew a large pocket knife and stabbed Bismarck, three him down and cut his throat. At this juncture other parties came up and tried to take him off, when he attempted to kill old Mr. Dooling, and succeeded in escaping. Bismarck died within half an hour. Officers have gone to arrest Welch.

Sudden Death.

GRASS VALLEY, June 25 —Mrs Minny Mills of Nevada City dropped dead to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO RATIFIES.

"A First-Class Old Style Whoop-Up"—The Kearney Crowd Join in the Proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—The democrats held a rousing old fashioned ratification meeting last evening in Platt's Hall and on Montgomery street. Soon after dark guns opened a salute, bonfires were kindled at the intersection of Bush and Pine streets with Montgomery, and the democratic societies began to assemble. They came marching with music and banners, with uniforms, torches and transparencies from all quarters of the city and the country on this vicinity. Platt's Hall until the building was filled to its utmost capacity. The hall was elegantly decorated with flags, banners, streamers, festoons and mottoes.

The platform was occupied by a galaxy of democratic stars. A band discoursed music between speeches, and the best orators of the party addressed the assemblage indoors and out. There are more democrats to-night in the hall and on the street than Glenn had votes in the city at the election of September last, and it was evident from the number and composition of the crowd that the sand lot has, to a considerable extent, returned to its old love. Old-time enthusiasm manifested itself pronounedly. Roars of applause constantly interrupted the appeals of speakers, and in circulating through the crowd confidence in the result of the campaign is shown by frequent remarks of "We've got 'em dead this time," and similar comments. Altogether it is a first-class old-style whoop-up, such as the democracy of San Francisco has not been able to get up since Denis Kearney reduced the rank and file from their allegiance over two years ago.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Latest from the Skagit.

SEATTLE, June 25—The steamer *Josephine* arrived here this morning from the Skagit, with some 35 passengers, who furnish the following items from the mines:

On the 17th inst a young man named John Pierce, from Montana, fell from a precipice on the mountain side into Canyon creek, a distance of 25 feet, and was drowned.

Several pack trains have arrived at the diggings via Fort Hope.

Heavy snow slides recently washed away the cabins and nearly all the supplies of the Oregon Company.

Work on trail progressing finely.

A Puget Sound Cargo.

NEW TACOMA, June 25.—The steamship *Dakota* arrived at 5:20 this morning and leaves for Olympia at 1 P. M. She will have a full passenger list on her return to San Francisco on the 30th inst. She will take a cargo consisting of 650 tons of staves and barrel material from Seattle, six car loads staves and one car load hoops from here, thirteen cords cedar bolts, 600 hides, 100 bales wool, and thirty tons of wheat and oats.

Twenty Precinct at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND June 26—Three days' target practice at Fort Townsend resulted as follows: Out of a team of twenty, Sergeants Hickey and Davis and Privates Homan and O'Keefe, of the 21st Infantry, made the highest scores, and will go to Vancouver to compete for places in the department team. Hickey's per centage was 80.44.

THE NOMINATIONS

Enthusiastically Endorsed by the Democracy of the Nation.

THE PLATFORM.

A TILDEN PLANK WHICH SOUNDS LIKE SARCASM

Comments by Papers and Men of Both Parties—High Tribute from Gen. Sherman, etc., etc.

CINCINNATI, June 24.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. Although the weather was suffocatingly warm the crowd in attendance was larger than at any time previous during the convention.

Peckham of New York rose to make a statement in behalf of the New York delegation. That delegation heard with great emotion—[Cries of "Platform" and he took the desk]—the delegation heard with great emotion of the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, Tilden.

The chair rebuked the interference with proceedings by outsiders, and promised that he would ask the convention to preserve order at any and all hazards.

Peckham resumed: He had received a letter from Tilden in which he renounced himself as a candidate for nomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, he accepted his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all candidacy. He now presented the letter for such action as the convention desired; but the delegation have this morning agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. [Applause]

The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's letter read [cries of "Yes" and "No"], and on a viva voce vote it was decided "No."

Roll called for ballot for president resulted:

Alabama—Hancock 11, Bayard 5, Field 4
Arkansas—Field 12.
California—Hancock 5, Field 5, Hendricks 1, absent 1.
Colorado—Field 6
Connecticut—Bayard 1, English 11.
Delaware—Bayard 6.
Florida—Bayard 8.
Georgia—Field 10, Hancock 7, Bayard 5.
Illinois—Hancock 44.
Indiana—Hendricks 30.
Iowa—Bayard 1, Randall 12, Hancock 7.
Kansas—Hancock 16.
Kentucky—Hancock 8, Bayard 7, Field 4, Tilden 3, Thurman 2.
Louisiana—Hancock 16.
Maine—Hancock 14
Maryland—Bayard 16.
Massachusetts—Hancock 11, Bayard 7, Randall 3½, Tilden 2, Field 1½.
Michigan—Hancock 14, Bayard 4, English 2, Randall 1, Tilden 1.
Minnesota—Hancock 10.
Mississippi—Bayard 8, Field 21, Hancock 3.
Missouri—Bayard 2, Hancock 23.
Nebraska—Kandall 6
Nevada—Field 4, Thurman 1, Randall 1.
New Hampshire—Hancock 5, Randall 5.
New Jersey—Paised.
New York—Randall 70.
North Carolina—Hancock 20
Ohio—Asked leave to go out for consultation; agreed.
Oregon—Field 6.
Pennsylvania—Passed.
Rhode Island—Hancock 6, Randa 1 1, English 1.
South Carolina—Hancock 10.
Tennessee—Field 2, Bayard 8, Hancock 14.
Texas—Bayard 5, Hancock 11.
Vermont—Hancock 8.
Virginia—Passed, and not ready.
West Virginia—Bayard 1, Thurman 2, Hancock 7.
Wisconsin—Bayard 2, Thurman 1, Field 2, English 1, Hancock 10.
New Jersey was again called, and voted Bayard 4, Parker 2, Hancock 7, Randall 1, Field 1.
Ohio—Hall stated that, in obedience to instructions, they cast 42 for Thurman. Another Ohio delegate decided his right to announce the votes of Pennsylvania—Bayard 1, Randall 26, Hancock 31.
Virginia—Hancock 2, Bayard 9, Field 7.
Pennsylvania corrected: Bayard 1, Field 21, Hancock 32.

Before the official vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change its vote [Cries of agreed and some noes], and somebody raised a question of how many votes would be changed. The convention agreed to it and Wisconsin cast Hancock 20.

There was now a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed 18 votes to Hancock, which was followed by immense cheering, long continued, and accompanied by waving of hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes to suppress. The chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose finally and said that Pennsylvania was proud of her sons, one of them—one a great soldier and the other an able statesman. He would gladly vote for either, and then changed her entire vote to Hancock. [Immense cheers and excitement, a great portion of the audience and the convention rising, cheering, waving banners and tossing hats]

platform amid great enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The small banners of states voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner. Finally the delegates flocked to the front of the platform and others rushed in with changes.

Nevada—Field 1, Hancock 6.

Rhode Island—Solid for Hancock.

Before the official announcement of the result a motion was made and carried for a new call of the roll of states.

The sergeant-at-arms announced that the chair had ordered no applause until the roll-call was finished.

Alabama voted solid for Hancock. Arkansas, California and Colorado ditto. Announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden states were great and with hisses in some cases. Delaware followed suit with a solid vote for Hancock until Indiana which voted for Hendricks solid.

Iowa 1 for Bayard, 1 for Field, 1 for Tilden—.

The call of states continued, interrupted by great confusion and enthusiastic cheering for Hancock, which was continued when Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Bayard, 2

Amid the great excitement of the result, the delegates and audience in the galleries rose and gave cheer after cheer, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his state for Hendricks, but he was also loyal to the democratic party and would do their duty manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform and said that he was here to second the nomination of Hancock. He congratulated the convention on the harmony which had marked the proceedings. The nomination made was a pledge of a grand victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the country generally. [Cheers].

In response to loud calls Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and said that in behalf of the solid south, which was once arrayed against the valiant soldier, he pledged to him its solid vote.

Headley for Ohio seconded the motion to make Hancock's nomination unanimous.

The chair put the question pending, and announced that Winfield S Hancock was the unanimous choice of the convention for the democratic president of the United States.

The band played "Dixie" to great cheers, followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came "My Country, 'tis of Thee," rendered in the same manner.

A transparency of the Philadelphia Randall association was brought in, with Randall's portrait on one side and on the other the legend, "For President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke and said that the Indiana democracy would do their duty in supporting the nominee.

At this point the Tammany ring, led by Kelly and Schell, entered the hall amid great cheering, and were greeted with music by the organ. Continued excitement continued for several minutes before it could be quelled.

Kelly proceeded to the platform, and was greeted with a lively air by the band and cheers for him.

The chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had delighted the great democracy of New York. That the contestants from the state had come to Cincinnati in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Kelly said that it was true that Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past differences be now banished forever. [Cheers.] Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past, either here or in the state of New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal ill feelings, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things to each other for which, in more sober moments, they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried, except by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secured, he felt safe to promise that New York would give her vote for Hancock.

The Committee on Resolutions Submitted a Report which was Unanimously Adopted.

A delegate from Massachusetts moved a resolution that the national committee be instructed to make arrangements at the next national convention for delegates, alternates and the press alone, so as to make the convention in all respects a deliberative body. [Cries of "No! no!"]

Farley of California opposed the resolution. He thought it would revive old fights. He moved to table the resolution.

Massachusetts as