

he darted around the track without his running mate or anything else than his driver to urge him.

When St. Julian was brought out for his second heat, there was less enthusiasm than before, but he got away in fine shape and trotted to the end of his first quarter in 31½, second in 1.04½, third in 1.38½ and a mile in 2.11½. The cheers of the crowd this time were strongly mingled with expressions of dissatisfaction, for not a single expert timekeeper, other than those in the judge's stand, made St. Julian's time less than 2.12, but the official record had to stand. Each horse had now earned the special purse of \$2,000 offered to each, and Stone, of Cincinnati, refused to permit the mare to be speeded again, while Hickock took the same position. Maud S. was trotted again, however, but she only made her second mile in 2.20½, and was excused from a third heat. St. Julian trotted a third heat in the ordinary time of 2.24½. Handsome testimonials were presented the drivers of the king and queen of the turf. Thus terminated the greatest trotting event the world has ever known.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Treasury Department is dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in Alaska. They complain that the thousands of dollars expended their annually for revenue collections are simply wasted. They believe Collector Bell, of Sitka, an honest efficient officer, but assert that he has nothing to collect. Sitka is but one of the half dozen ports where goods can be landed, and half of the others he never sees. He occupies his time, not in collecting or preventing smuggling, but in keeping wild Indians in order. The Alaska Commission, composed of the chiefs of Bureaus of the Departments, recommends the substitution of four Justices of the Peace, with extensive jurisdiction, for the present expensive collection machinery. This scheme will be brought before Congress next winter.

DENVER, 12.—A Santa Fe special to the Tribune says: Information from El Paso is to the effect that 75 to 100 Indians, either from Victorio's own band or Indians from Mexico, who had aided Victorio and who had been hovering for the past few days between old Fort Quitman and Eagle Springs, crossed the Rio Grande near Quitman early this morning, heading south in the State of Chihuahua. Colonel De Valle, commanding the Mexican troops in the field against these Indians, has been notified by courier and will endeavor to cut them off. A column of Indians, about 100 in number, and probably the main portion of Victorio's band, crossed the Rio Grande later in the day. They evidently found Col. Grierson's command, after the fight in Rattlesnake Canyon, in possession of the watering places and passes north, and had to retreat. Gen. Hatch thinks the Indians will try and get through the lines into the Mimbres or Mogollon Mountains. To prevent this, he has disposed his troops under Col. Buell's command along the road from Fort Cummings to the river. Col. Buell's headquarters are now at Slocum's ranch, about the centre of the line.

SANTA FE, 12.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the announcement of a rich mining strike in the Mexican village of Los Placitas, about 30 miles distant. The village is built of adobe huts, corals and the foundations of the houses are of rock. A prospector, Jesse Martin, detected mineral in this rock, pounded up and hammered some of it, getting rich results in gold. He located the streets of the town whence the gold rock was taken, and had assays made, with the result of \$14,000 in gold to the ton. The lowest grade of rock assayed \$43. Gov. Lew Wallace has just returned from the place. He paced off the ledge, making it 84 paces in width. Its vein had been located. Subsequent assays in Santa Fe give from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per ton. The whole village is built on the ledge, and rock worth \$3 per pound has been thrown about as worthless.

COLUMBUS, O., 12.—A grand parade of the veterans of the late war took place to-day. It is estimated that 15,000 were in the procession, which was over three miles long. Each regimental organization had its old battle flag and ensigns. In a few cases only one member of a regiment was in the procession, but that one carried the flag. The Presidential party viewed the parade from carriages.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 12.—A fire at Sherlock's steam mill burned the mill and store with 12 dwellings. Loss heavy; insurance, \$40,000.

New York, 12.—A fire occurred at

the factory of Wm. Weller, at Bushwick, this morning, and \$50,000 worth of fuse was destroyed.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., 12.—The Universal Street Church was burned by incendiary this morning. Loss \$25,000.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The Gazette's New Albany special says: Roger Russell, 70 years old, this morning fired two barrels of a shot gun into the face and breast of John Norman, his son-in-law, tearing both eyes out and inflicting a mortal wound. The alleged cause is ill treatment by Norman of his wife.

BUFFALO, 12.—Martin Cline Malster arrived to-day from Queenstown, Ontario, and is in jail. The Bank of Commerce accuses him of forgery. His indebtedness, it is claimed, will aggregate \$120,000.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Angell, the commissioner to China, announcing the safe arrival at Shanghai of the commission appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty with China. The assistant commissioners are Trestcott, of South Carolina, and Swift, of California. The telegram gives no expression of opinion as to the hope of success.

The supervising inspector of steamboats calls the attention of ocean, lake, gulf and bay steamers to rule 57 of the revised rules and regulations governing the steamboat inspection service, which obliges the posting of a station bill on such steamer and assigning the post or station of duty for every person employed on board in case of fire or other disaster. The rule also gives instructions regarding the exercise and drill of crews, and concludes by saying: "Any neglect or omission on the part of the officers in command of the steamer to strictly enforce said rule shall be deemed cause for revoking of the license of such officer."

INDIANAPOLIS, 13.—Mr. Hendricks opened the Indiana campaign for the democrats to-day at Marion, Ind. He defended the decision of the Supreme Court which continued Indiana an October State on the ground that the constitution ought not to be changed by less than a majority of voters. He attacked the registration law. He said Garfield's nomination means a positive and offensive endorsement of the fraud of 1876-7. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's custom house, New Orleans, he did his work as a visiting statesman and helped prepare the returns, and in Washington he voted not to go behind those returns. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence, and as jury for the nation he held such evidence conclusive and binding. Speaking of General Hancock, he styled him a warrior of great distinction, whose nomination means a restoration of fraternity, and whose election and successful administration will complete a personal record of the greatest and rarest interest. "I am confident he will carry the State," Mr. Hendricks had a kind word for Mr. English, and criticized Carl Schurz' Indianapolis speech.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—A revision of the census by Special Agent Sawyer, makes the population of St. Louis 333,577.

GALVESTON, 13.—The following News special is from San Antonio: A dispatch received at army headquarters from the operator at Quintman, says: The Indians are all around us, and it is impossible to get word to Gen. Grierson. Indians are driving off stock and murdering everything along the route.

NEW YORK, 13.—China has officially informed the government of the removal of foreign trade restrictions upon her own subjects and of her intention to push her enterprise to America.

The republican journals announce that Conkling will begin work in the canvass September second or third. He will deliver a speech at a public meeting in this city, then go to Ohio and make speeches, and then go to Indiana. Later, he will return to this State and continue his labors here.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—A Tucson dispatch says: Private advices received here to-night say Gen. Comte was wounded at Mazatlan and the State is in the hands of Ramirez, the ally of Marquez. The latter is reported coming from Simloa with a considerable force. One of his lieutenants, Brigadier Brigidio Reys, started from Tucson with 30 men about 10 days ago to go on a raid in Sonora on the other side of the border. He had his force increased to about 100 with he went in the direction of Magdalena. It is now

rumored this town was taken some days ago by him. Zacate, Cas Leon, Jalisco, Simloa, and Sonora have risen and it is believed that this general taking up of arms is directed against the new President, Gen. Gonzalez.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The mortuary statistics received at the National Board of Health show less sickness in proportion to population in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga than in New York and Philadelphia so far. In the southern cities the public health was never better. The belief among medical authorities here is that the germs of yellow jack in America is pretty well stamped out.

Advices have been received at the Department of State that a general escape of prisoners occurred at Laredo, Texas. Two succeeded in crossing the Rio Grande to New Laredo, Mexico, two were drowned and the remainder were prevented from crossing by United States troops. It is alleged that the prisoners who reached Mexican soil were afforded protection there. In consequence the Department of State has instructed the United States Consul at New Laredo to make a thorough investigation.

SARATOGA, 16.—The executive committee of the Bankers' Association have stated to the convention they consider of paramount importance the reduction of all taxes, and are earnestly striving for that end. A resolution was adopted by the convention in favor of the enactment of a bankrupt law discouraging fraud, and placing creditors on an equal footing, and reducing the expenses of adjustment pro rata.

A paper, by Sidney F. Shabourne, of New York, on the financial aspects of the Inter-oceanic canal, not read, maintains that the several schemes for the canal are still immature and indefinite, and the promoters themselves are not in accord as to its cost.

Various papers were read, and a resolution adopted asking Congress to stop the coinage of \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 silver dollars monthly as tending to derange business and likely to embarrass the Treasury, cause exportation of gold and general financial complication. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—Two more victims of the West Jersey Railroad disaster died, making the total number 17.

Several persons are unaccounted for and one more died this afternoon. It is proposed to drag Great Egg Harbor River. It is feared that some who leaped from the train were drowned. The coroner's inquest to-day seems to disprove the engineer's assertion that the track was too slippery to stop. There is the deepest interest evinced in the inquest.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., 13.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of James Sweeney, killed in the railroad collision on Wednesday, was that he died by accident. The jury refused to censure the railroad company or engineer, although many favored that course.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., 13.—Early to-day two extra freight trains over the Susquehanna division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company's railroads came in collision near Cooperstown Junction, and 25 cars were demolished. Paul Simpson, fireman, was killed; John Reilly, fireman on the other engine, fatally wounded; a brakeman named Mullin, internally injured; an engineer, named Leonard, received injuries in leaping from the engine.

LITTLE ROCK, 13.—A telegram from Fort Concho from the agent of the contractors of the stage line, to Col. Logan H. Root, says: The Indians captured and entirely destroyed one mail and killed two men, and wounded one passenger on the last stage east. The road between Davis and El Paso is entirely in the hands of Indians, and there is no military or civil power to give protection to the mails running between Concho and Davis. A later dispatch says the Indians took away all the stock from Barratt Springs Station. It is believed the last mail east has been captured. A strong appeal for military aid has been forwarded to Washington.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 13.—A letter to the State Register from a responsible citizen of this State (S. A. James, of Sigourney), gives information on the authority of an eye-witness, also a responsible man, that the notorious Bender family, four in number, were captured soon after the discovery of the murder of Col. York's brother. He says the four were stood up in a row, facing nine

riflemen, and were told their fate; that Kate was plucky to the last and called upon her captors to "shoot and be d—d," and that the four bodies were buried at the corner of the four counties of Labette, Wilson, Neosho and Montgomery.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Herald has the following. Chin Lan Pin, Chinese minister to the United States, has transmitted to Secretary Evarts a circular sent by the Chinese government to its representatives abroad, formally giving notice that the government of China has revoked the ancient decrees prohibiting natives of the Celestial Empire from engaging in commerce with foreign ports, and announcing further, that in the future, Chinese merchants may trade with foreigners at will. The circular also instructs Chin Lan Pin in relation to transit certificates, concerning which there has been for many years a difference of opinion between the Chinese government and foreign merchants doing business in China. The Chinese minister was found yesterday in his mansion in West Thirty-first Street, which he has hired for the embassy's home in New York. The latter are occupying the house only temporarily, their intention being to go to Washington early in October, and it is understood, though unofficially, that their future home will be in the federal city. The minister who is accredited to the governments of the United States, Spain and Peru has established an office in Madrid and left a charge d'affaires in control, and as soon as a cessation of hostilities between Peru and Chili will admit, he will see that his government is represented in Lima. It is apprehensive that the cabinet in Washington might view it as a breach of decorum if he were to talk to the public through the columns of the Herald concerning the circular he sent to Evarts. The Chinese minister politely referred the Herald representative to Felix Marsh, secretary of the legation for Lima. The only English member of the embassy, Marsh, was not restrained by any such considerations, as he was thoroughly familiar with the recent correspondence between the Chinese government and that government's representatives in this country, he was able to impart a clear idea of the situation.

"The circular, Mr. Marsh said, 'gives notice to commercial nations of the earth that foreigners in the five treaty ports are no longer to enjoy a monopoly of China's trade with the outside world, but that natives of the celestial empire may hereafter enter into trade relations at will. Another point in the circular that may be of interest to American and European merchants who are transacting business in China is the answer that is given to complaints which have been made by foreigners, that they have been subjected to the payment of local duties in every province through which they have transported goods. The Government's answer in its circular is that the merchants transit certificates may be made to cover all the duties to the point of destination, or the merchant may take a transit certificate subject to the payment of duties in every province. In this respect,' Mr. Marsh continued, 'there has been no change in Chinese customs since the treaty ports were opened to outside commerce, and this is sent to the capitals of friendly governments, to be published for the benefit of merchants. I have no doubt that this act of revolution which releases Chinese merchants from restrictions will force China into new and close relations with America and Europe. No doubt thousands of merchants along the densely populated banks of China's tens of thousands of miles of rivers, and along her densely populated thousands of miles of sea coast, will avail themselves of their new born liberty, and that China will soon take rank among the maritime nations. Indeed already a steamship owned by Chinese merchants and manned by Chinese officers and crew is on the Pacific, and the Chinese in San Francisco are looking for her arrival daily.'

"Is it the beginning of the demolition of the Chinese wall?" the reporter of the Herald inquired. "Certainly, in time it will carry European and American customs into China. Indeed, Chinese exclusiveness has already been relaxed so far that in the government's ill equipped and badly disciplined army of 1,200,000 men European tactics and implements have been introduced, and China is casting cannon that are not inferior to those that are turned out of American and European foundries, and they have

actually begun to build an ironclad war vessel. There was a rumor lately that China was about to employ foreigners in her army and navy and we had no end of applications at this embassy. Of course the rumor was baseless. But Chinese exclusiveness will outlast the living generation. The people will reject railroads and telegraphs until their own country build them. Then there will be no further hostility to these great modern civilizers. The Chinese dislike foreign encroachment, and in this respect the question of Chinamen now on the earth will not change. The abrogation of the ancient restrictions upon Chinese trade may prove a loss to the few Americans and Europeans who have been for years making fortunes out of their monopoly treaty ports, but on the whole it will be likely to be a benefit to the world, as it will stimulate trade."

The Chinese Minister will probably transact all his diplomatic business in Madrid and Lima through his deputies, and as New York city is the real capital of the United States, may I assume that he will make this city his home while he is in America?" the reporter of the Herald inquired.

Mr. Marsh replied that he would be glad to be able to answer the question, but that he could not venture to speak for the representative of the Chinese government.

John J. Murphy, a cripple, of 156 Prince Street, and one of the United States census enumerators was held for examination to-day by U. S. Commissioner Shields, on the charge of making out false and fictitious census returns in violation of the United States statutes. As residents of 119½ Green Street, a house of ill-fame, he had entered the names of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, book-keeper, Chester A. Arthur, of New York, collector, Edward Cooper, of New York, glue maker, James Conkling, of New York, notion store-keeper, John Fox, New York, liquor store proprietor, Jas. B. Blaine, of Maine, stock broker, Samuel Tilden, of New York, money broker, and Lewis Sanford, of New York, cook. The prisoner says he was given these names by people in the house, but the residents there say they gave him their proper names and that Murphy must have altered them. The penalty of the offence is \$5,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

OUR readers who suffer from Deafness should read the advertisement of "HOPE FOR THE DEAF," which appears in another column. d&w It

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