

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 1.—O'Leary completed his 170th mile at 10 o'clock, one minute and three seconds, and Hughes his 150th at 10.37, at which time he was 22 miles behind. O'Leary is in fine health; Hughes fagged.

In the game of cricket at Hoboken, Moore and Vance, of the New York-American teams, were retired with 44 runs. The Australians went to the bat soon after one o'clock.

In the Vanderbilt will case, today, the so-called Mrs. Stoddard, who gave sensational testimony on Friday last, was cross-examined. She refused to answer a number of questions touching her character or relationship to the men for whom she had kept house.

A woman stood up in the court, and witness admitted that the woman was Mrs. Stoddard, the wife of Dr. Stoddard.

Before recess, counsel for Wm. H. Vanderbilt asked the surrogate to place witness in custody of an officer during recess, to secure her presence.

After all the explanations she could give were in, counsel said he would ask the court to commit witness to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of perjury.

Mr. Lord said it was the most monstrous attempt to intimidate a witness that he ever heard of.

Judge Black dared the other side, if they believed her perjured, to swear to an affidavit and take out their warrant. This would place her in a position to strike back and make them as responsible as they say she is.

Mr. Lord then said he would be responsible for her appearance after recess, which was satisfactory.

Witness, in course of her examination, testified that she was married to Dr. Stoddard by a magistrate at Kingston. At this time she was not aware that the doctor had a wife living. The papers that would prove her marriage were burned 15 years ago. She went to the doctor's house, at his request, and told Mrs. Stoddard that she was a widow. This was three years after the marriage ceremony. The doctor gave her a wedding ring.

NEW LONDON, Conn., 1.—It has transpired that Wesley W. Bishop, of Norwich, charged with poisoning his wife, Harriet Bishop and Charles M. Cobb, Jr., has made a confession implicating Kate M. Cobb, his paramour, in the guilt. Bishop confessed to criminal intimacy with Mrs. Cobb, the procuring of poison for Mrs. Cobb with which to destroy the life of her husband, and his knowledge that she administered it. He denies that he poisoned Mrs. Bishop, and imputes the murder to the woman. The whole makes one of the most terrible pages in the annals of crime.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—Wool quiet; prices nominal; California, fine and medium, 15 @ 25; coarse, 18 @ 22.

BATON ROUGE, La., 1.—New cases, 88; deaths, 22.

Port Gibson, Miss., 1.—The epidemic in this place has greatly subsided.

Washington, 1.—At a meeting of the yellow fever relief committee, held today, telegrams were read from Brooklyn, New York and Baltimore, announcing that the relief associations in those cities doubled their contributions for the boat load of provisions to be sent down the Mississippi River.

Prof. E. L. Howard, of Baltimore, has accepted the position of third member and secretary of the commission to investigate the yellow fever epidemic.

Memphis, 1.—Fifty deaths from yellow fever were reported to the board of health by the undertakers, for the past 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock to-night.

New Orleans, 1.—Gov. Nicholls issues a proclamation recommending that Wednesday, Oct. 9, be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for deliverance from the scourge. From noon to 6 p. m., 17 deaths and 136 new cases are reported, of which 85 were since Sept. 23.

CHEYENNE, 1.—John H. Brown, one of the parties engaged in the late stage robberies and captured a few days ago near Stockade, arrived here yesterday and is now in jail. Another named Burris, is now in the hands of the pursuing party.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—During the celebration of independence day, Sept. 15, in the Teatro Nacional, at which Minister Foster

was present, an orator made discourteous remarks about the United States, which were applauded by part of the audience. In consequence of this incident a sensational report was circulated that Foster would demand his passports. The report is preposterous. No importance can be given to the occurrence. The leading organs of the public opinion condemn the speech as foolish.

Señor Mata, secretary of foreign affairs, has resigned on account of ill health. It is believed Señor Zamacona will be his successor. The reception of Señor Zamacona in the western cities of the United States has made a most favorable impression. The Mexican merchants are enthusiastically in favor of entering into close commercial relations with the United States.

The American residents of Mexico have contributed upwards of \$2,000 through their legation for the yellow fever sufferers in the south.

CHICAGO, 1.—Simoni, the Italian, who shot and killed McHugh, in this city, some months ago, pleaded guilty, and was, this morning, sentenced by Judge Rogers to 14 years in the penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The law officers of the government have taken steps to effect parties from the possession of about 1,000 acres of land in the Pennsylvania oil regions. This land was taken in part payment of a debt due the United States by the Vinango County Bank, of about \$60,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 1.—One of the largest political gatherings ever held in this section of the State, assembled here, to-day, to hear a speech by Senator Blaine. He spoke for two hours, devoting himself exclusively to the financial issues of the day. The following is a synopsis of his speech: He reviewed at some length the origin and history of legal tender notes, showing that they were resorted to by the government, not as a necessity for creating money, but as the most expeditious and certain mode of securing a credit in the absence of money. In other words, the government did not issue the notes for money, but because it did not have the money. As a paper currency they had proved of inestimable service, and even when far below par in coin, and they would prove of immeasurably greater service when they were made absolutely equal to coin and exchangeable for it at the will of the holder. The honor of originating the greenback, for its great and patriotic source, belongs to the republican party, and to that party will belong the still greater honor of making every note as good as the coin itself. That equality with coin and exchangeability with it can be easily maintained by the government of the United States simply keeping its pledges and plighted faith. The people of this country are a truth-observing, honor-abiding, promise-keeping people, and when they pledged to the whole world that they would not issue more than four hundred million dollars of legal tender notes, they meant what they said. They maintained this pledge when, in the opinion of many, there was a temptation to disregard it, and they will surely not violate it now, when there is both honor and benefit in standing by it.

Mr. Blaine then discussed the national banks at some length, declaring that the republican party had never made the bank system a part of its political creed, and yet declaring that in this country we had never before enjoyed a system of banking that absolutely protected the billholder as the present national banks. Banks of some kind are a necessity, where the borrower of money can meet the lender in a common exchange. Let those, therefore, who cry out for the destruction of the national banks, suggest a better system to take their place. If a better could be found he would cheerfully support it. But he certainly did not wish a revival of the old state banks, which has, for so many years, cursed this country with an always unreliable and oftentimes worthless paper currency. Bills are now pending in Congress to permit State banks to be organized with the power to circulate bills, and he assured his hearers that the democratic cry for the destruction of the national banks had the ghost of the old State banks rising behind it.

Mr. Blaine devoted considerable time to the taxation of the United States bonds and all the questions connected therewith. He reviewed the state of our foreign and domestic trade, and demonstrated how the country was slowly yet surely coming into an era of solid prosperity, based on the best of foundations and promising the most enduring existence.

"We have," said Mr. Blaine, in conclusion, "nearly seven hundred millions of paper money in circulation, and the entire volume has already reached a practical equality with coin, the difference being only the minor fraction of a cent on the dollar. No man in this vast audience, and there are many here who were the pioneers of your great State; no man among you all ever saw paper money in Iowa, since it was first organized as a territory, float as near to the standard of gold coin as this whole mass of seven hundred million floats to-day. And if this is not enough to do the business of the country, you have only to wait and see silver by tens of millions, and gold by hundreds of millions added to the daily circulating medium of the people. And under these circumstances, with a paper currency capable of enlargement through the system of free banking, as far and as fast as the demands of the most expensive trade may require, we meet a proposition from a new political party to debase our paper currency and drive gold and silver first out of circulation and then out of the country, leaving us to use only an irredeemable paper currency, whose value would depreciate on a ratio threefold as rapid as its volume increased. Measures to debase the coin have been carried on in other countries but never without dishonor and disaster, and it is reserved for this country in a time of profound peace, to discuss measures looking to the permanent expulsion of coin from the country, and thence to the lasting and hopeless debasement of our paper currency and the consequent destruction of all stability in our business. The question is one which reaches the door-sill and the hearthstone of every house and home in the land, and the discussion must go on until a safe conclusion is reached, remembering that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right."

DENVER, Col., 1.—Returns thus far received indicate the election of the entire republican State ticket by a majority over the combined democrats and greenback vote. The Third and Fourth Wards of this city, by a count of the heads of tickets, gives Pitkin, republican, a majority of 468 over Loveland, democrat. Second Ward, Pitkin's majority, 150. It will be impossible to give the exact tally before midnight as the tickets are very long.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The treasure shipment by the City of Peking, today, was only \$157,227, mostly in Mexican and trade dollars.

Butts, who murdered Wm. Roberts, at Forest Springs, about a year ago, was hanged at Nevada City, today.

The customs officers, yesterday, captured 187 pounds of opium which had been smuggled ashore from a Chinese steamer.

Harry Widmer, husband of the actress Katy Mayhew, to-day, chastised Frank M. Pixley, proprietor, and A. G. Berce, editor of the Argonaut, in their office, for publishing, with uncomplimentary comments, a letter written by Mrs. Widmer to Clay Greene.

In the constitutional convention, today, James A. Johnson, of Alameda was elected secretary, beating M. D. Boruk by six votes. The workingmen pursued the same tactics as in the contest for President, and finding it impossible to elect their own man, went for the candidate least objectionable to them.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Tribune says: The Ohio republicans now hope to elect 10 Congressmen, and the democrats are very uneasy. The Tribune's Washington special says: The governor of Virginia found it impossible to overcome the effect of the tendency toward repudiation in the democratic party of this State upon capitalists. A special from Richmond states that a conference between the governor and officers of four State depositories, held for the purpose of inducing them to loan the State the small sum of \$200,000, has, up to this time, met with no favorable response, and there is little probability that either of the four banks will advance that amount.

The Tribune has this: The name of Miss Jeffreys Lewis, the actress, appears in the passenger list of the steamship Greece, which will sail for London, today. She was recently married to a San Francisco

broker, and it was supposed that she intended to remain in that city and to leave the stage. Her husband's name does not appear in the passenger list.

The Times says: The metropolitan elevated railroad has been presented by the grand jury as a nuisance, and the case is to go before the attorney general for his action. The indictment has not been presented, as it was thought that criminal proceedings would not prove to be the most speedy and efficacious method of abating the nuisance. The reasons are the dropping of oil and cinders, escape of noxious gases, and the intolerable noise.

President Hayes arrived here this morning, and after breakfast and a drive, attended a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The Times' Washington special says: Dillon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been in the city for several days endeavoring to induce government to grant the Utah and Northern Railroad the right of way through the Fort Hall Indian reservation. Dillon claims that the charter of the latter road gives it the right of way through the reservation in question, but at yesterday's cabinet meeting the subject was discussed, and it was decided not to permit the construction of the road through the reservation without the consent of the Indians. It is the opinion of prominent officials connected with the Indian bureau that the Indians will not withhold their sanction to the extension if the facts are properly represented to them.

The Utah and Northern Railroad is a narrow gauge road, running northward from Salt Lake City, and when completed will connect the Union and Northern Pacific roads. It will be one of the most valuable branches of the Union Pacific, and will, for a time at least, monopolize the freight and passenger traffic of Montana Territory. The road is owned by Jay Gould and parties that at present control the Union Pacific.

Soon after 10, to-day, O'Leary finished 196 miles. At 10 Hughes had made 174 miles.

In the cricket match, the New York team resumed play at 11.45 and closed their second inning with a score of 98. Total score for both innings, 161.

NEWARK, N. J., 2.—A frame building in East Newark, occupied by a number of business men, was burned this morning; loss \$36,000; insured \$15,000.

CHICAGO, 2.—A special from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The consolidation of the democratic and greenback ticket, announced last night, is received with great satisfaction by both of these elements.

LOWELL, 2.—In the republican convention of the seventh congressional district, to-day, Mr. Durgen, of Reading, offered a resolution denouncing Gen. Butler for proving false to his district and to the pledges made by him in 1877, and demanding his immediate resignation as a member of the 45th Congress. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Boutwell's name was withdrawn as a candidate.

WASHINGTON, 2.—J. M. T. Partello, of this city, at the Columbia rifle range, yesterday, made 15 consecutive "bulls eyes" at 800 yards; 14 "bulls eyes" and one centre at 900 yards, and 15 consecutive "bulls eyes" at 1,000 yards, making a score of 224 out of 225.

Dumont, supervising inspector general of steamboats, has gone to Norwalk, Conn., to make a personal investigation into the cause of the explosion of the Adelphi. Meantime the inspector at New York, who examined the boilers, is suspended.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 2.—J. B. Calder, cashier of the Grocers' and Producers Bank, was arraigned this morning on a charge of embezzlement. He waived an examination and his bail was fixed at \$30,000.

MEMPHIS, 2.—From noon yesterday until noon to-day, 33 deaths are reported.

New Orleans, 2.—Deaths 56; cases reported, 136; total cases, 9,802; total deaths, 2,955.

Baton Rouge, 2.—Yellow fever is increasing at a rapid pace. Eighty-eight new cases were reported yesterday, and a large accession will be added by this morning's report. Six deaths are reported since yesterday. The epidemic must soon reach its climax here.

NEWPORT, R. I., 2.—While Geo. Bancroft, historian, was driving, yesterday, the horses ran away, and he was thrown out of his carriage.

The left side of his head was badly cut, and his left arm and shoulder injured, probably dislocated. Mr. Bancroft suffers great pain this morning.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 1.—La Telegraphe says: A rumor is current in political circles that the French cabinet, on the reassembling of the chambers, will bring in a bill proposing a plebiscite for the purpose of formally affirming the legality of the republic.

A dispatch from Bombay says: The latest news from Simla is that an opportunity has been afforded the Ameer to make amends for the affront offered to the British envoy.

BERLIN, 1.—The committee on the socialist bill have commenced the second reading of that measure. Count Von Eulenbourg, minister of the interior, said the amendments made on the first reading appeared on the whole acceptable, but government wished that some minor alterations should be made. The members of the court of appeal must be selected from the highest courts of justice, and the Emperor must have unrestricted right to appoint its president and vice-president. The imitation of the operation of the law to a period expiring on March 31st, 1881, was inadmissible. The term was too short. The government preferred that no definite limit should be imposed. In consequence of the minister's speech, the committee deferred discussion in order to arrive at an understanding among themselves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1.—Safvet Pasha, grand vizier and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a circular to the powers, calling attention to the fact that the Greek government, on the authority of reports from its consuls in Thessaly and Epirus, charges the Porte with stirring up the fanaticism of the Albanians against Greece, and providing them with arms. Safvet Pasha declares these assertions calumnies, communicated to the cabinets by Greece for the purpose of justifying her military preparations, which are really a direct threat of aggression against the Ottoman empire. He proceeds to make counter charges, and says the Porte is daily apprised of the machinations of Greece against Thessaly and Epirus to arouse the peaceable population. Moreover, he states that Greece is preparing to place in the field, within a month, an army of 40,000 men, with a reserve of 35,000. This fact, conjointly with the large orders for supplies and a loan of ten millions, leave no doubt of the aggressive intentions of Greece.

LONDON, 2.—The Daily Telegraph states that a circular, signed by all the Scotch banks, has been issued, announcing that the City of Glasgow Bank will not open its doors to-day (Wednesday), and will cease to issue notes. In order to lessen the inconvenience to the public, the other Scotch banks will accept its notes as usual. The City of Glasgow Bank has a paid up capital of £1,000,000.

The bank was established in 1839 and had from 50 to 60 branches. This is the heaviest bank failure in Scotland since 1857, when this concern also suspended. Other Scotch banks were asked for assistance, but after examining the books, at a meeting yesterday, refused to do more than redeem the note circulation of the City of Glasgow Bank, which is stated at three quarters of a million.

The failure has caused great excitement throughout Scotland, and in the London stock exchange, where there was a heavy fall in Scotch railway securities in consequence of pressure of Scotch holders to sell. The failure of the bank is generally attributed to its resources being locked up in bills, shares, and debentures of various kinds that were not readily convertible.

The Echo says: "The failure is very important, not less than a national disaster, but as usual, in such cases, it has been foreshadowed by innumerable occurrences, and it is hardly likely it will do more than bring down the commercial firms which are involved in the bill of transactions which have overwhelmed the banks."

LACHINE, 2.—The day is fair, but a brisk wind is blowing from the southeast, which renders the water very lumpy, and doubts are expressed if the race can be rowed today. The odds offered on Hanlon are slightly less than last night.

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