

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.—The start in the yacht race for the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup was made this afternoon. An American and an Austrian bark, which cleared the bar this morning, were not able to work off shore, the wind having gone down. They were close to the lightship and were the only vessels in sight except the pilotboat which does station duty. The tug *Ocean King* does duty as a committee boat. The cup is a magnificent silver trophy valued at \$2,500. It was offered by James Gordon Bennett in 1872, and is open to be contested for by yachts of all nations. The distance is from the Sandy Hook lightship around Brenton's Reef lightship, off Newport harbor, and return, about 300 miles.

It was first won July 27th, 1872, by *Rambler* in 39 hours 55 minutes 39 seconds, and the same yacht successfully defended it September 21st of that year, in 43 hours 25 minutes 32 seconds. The third race was July 20th 1886, when the *Idler* won it in the first time of 23 hours 18 minutes 16 seconds, the *Idler* being subsequently sold to go to Chicago. The cup reverted to the New York Yacht Club, and the present is the fourth contest for it. When near Sandy Hook Light ship this afternoon, the bow lines were cast off and the yachts made sail and prepared for the long sail. The *Luckenbach* gave the preparatory signal at 4:49 p. m., having placed herself in position a little to southwest of the Lightship. The *Dauntless* was under main and foresail, forestay sail, jib, flying jib, main club top sail, which covered her main top gaff sail. The *Genesta* carried her main sail, forestay sail, jib, flying jib, and club top sail. At 5:05 the signal to start was given. The yachts were then southwest of the committee boat. They came around and passed the line nearly abreast of each other at 5:14, the *Genesta* being to windward. The *Dauntless* had her jib topsail and main topsail set. The *Genesta* did not set any more sail, but soon after crossing the line she crossed the *Dauntless* and began leaving her. The yachts were heading eastward. The wind was very light from the south, southwest, and the weather clear with a long swell on the ocean. At 5:30 the *Genesta* was about a mile ahead, and when darkness set in the *Genesta* was observed to be nearly two miles ahead of the *Dauntless*. The *Luckenbach* had left them and was heading for home, leaving the *Ocean King* to keep the yachts company. The progress was not very fast, as the wind was light.

GALVESTON, 21.—The *News*' Eagle Pass special confirms the reports which have reached here of the confiscation of the Las Cruces mines, in the Carmine mountains, by the Mexican troops upon a trumped-up miner's claim of a Mexican sergeant against the owners Slapps, Davis and all other American owners. The sergeant produced alleged claims, whereupon the Mexican soldiers dispossessed the American owners and took possession of the mines. These are the same mines whose discovery led to such excitement six months ago, which yielded 107 ounces of silver to the ton. The chances are against the American owners again getting possession being unable to litigate in the Mexican courts. United States Consul Pridgen, in Piedras Negras, is interesting himself in behalf of the American claimants and possibly may put them in possession again.

CHEYENNE, 21.—Work will be resumed at the Rock Springs coal mines this morning. All the Chinamen went to work; also all the white mechanics, engineers, blacksmiths, firemen and carpenters employed in the mines, while the coal miners declined to work and were paid off. Everything is quiet and no more trouble is anticipated.

The *Leader's* special from Rock Springs says: Work was begun in two of the companies mines. About 10 Chinamen and a few white men employed at the top resumed work. The white men generally have refused the offer of the company and exhibit no disposition to go to work. No attempt has been made to interfere with the Chinese miners. They are being guarded by troops. Last night one of the white miners named Vowel, a member of the Citizens Committee, who presented the case of the miners to Mr. Bromley and to the government directors, was busy giving notice to all the white miners who were suspected of a disposition to resume work that they must leave the place within 24 hours. Notice was also given to the deputy sheriffs, who had been doing guard duty at the mines, that they must quit. Mr. Hoyt, another member of the Citizens Committee, who was the most conspicuous in the management of their case, left town for Idaho with the intention, it is reported, not to return. The miners are still in high hopes of being supported in their movement by the Knights of Labor, but the members of that organization in the employ of the company are free in their denunciation of the whole business, and assert their confidence that the strike will be confined to the miners. Railroad officials here say they have no difficulty in procuring the services of white miners so far as is necessary for carrying on the work at the mines. A little time will be required to bring them here and put them in place, but they have no fears but that they will be able, in a very short

time, to have the mines running with as full a force as before the recent outbreak. The Chinese consuls are still pursuing their investigations, and will probably remain through the week. Gen. Schofield and staff will arrive at Rock Springs in the morning.

Omaha, 21.—General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific road, to-day instructed D. O. Clark, superintendent of the coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming, to pay off all the striking miners and give them passes to go if they go within a week. Callaway says they must go within that time or pay if they go by railroad. He also says he is still firm in his determination that no man concerned in the recent massacre of Chinamen shall be employed hereafter, and has received a telegram from President Adams of the Union Pacific, dated Boston, Mass., stating that his (Callaway's) course is approved by the directors of the company, which will back him to the last. Callaway now thinks there is little danger of a general strike of the Union Pacific men. The railroad employes prefer not to identify themselves to the extent of a wholesale walk-out with the comparatively small handful of disgruntled miners. General Schofield, who passed through here last evening, held a short conference with Callaway and other Union Pacific officials, but little was made public. The fact of Schofield's trip from Chicago to the Territory over this trouble, shows it is still considered grave by the National authorities.

WILKESBARRE, 21.—An outbreak similar to that of the Plymouth fever has made its appearance in Nanticoke during the past few days.

It is reported late this evening that several families are stricken down with the disease. The majority of the cases are situated upon the hill near town, which has always been considered the healthiest part of the place. The epidemic is said to be caused by the use of well water polluted in some unknown manner.

SEATTLE, Washington Ter., 22.—A body of masked armed men visited the quarters of Chinese workmen at the Black Diamond mine last night. The Chinese fled when their houses were burned. The Chinamen had been discharged from the mines and expected to go to Seattle to-day. A convention of delegates from all parts of the Puget Sound country have been called to meet here, September twenty-eighth to devise means of ridding the country of the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of George H. Sterling, recently appointed weigher at the New York custom house in place of Captain George B. Bacon, pending an investigation to be made by the collector of customs of all the circumstances attending the change in the office. The action of the Secretary is based on information that the appointment is an improper one.

SARATOGA, 22.—The morning opened with bright sunshine, and at an early hour the corridors of the leading hotels presented an animated scene. The convention will assemble in the Casino at 12 o'clock. Indications point to a very lively scrimmage for the nomination for Governor. Were it possible for New York City men to join hands upon a candidate this morning before going into convention, there is no doubt such a man would secure the nomination with a hurrah, but all hope of this has been abandoned for the present, and the situation is decidedly mixed.

Out of several hundred republicans now in the field, there is not one man rash enough to predict who will be nominated.

At 12:30 o'clock James D. Warren, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order. Roll having been called, the chairman announced that the State committee had agreed upon Senator Warner Miller for temporary chairman. (Applause.) In his address Mr. Miller called attention to the fact that the republican party of the State, for the first time in 25 years, was confronted by both the Federal and State governments in the hands of the democracy. In future generations the heroes of the late war, he said, would be placed alongside of the revolutionary heroes of our first period. He advocated a rigid adherence to the protection of American industries and American labor. (Cheers.) When we turned over to the opposition civil service of the government, no better service existed under the sun. Referring to the political complexion of the Southern States; the speaker maintained that throughout the length and breadth of that land there was not to be found a single government which holds the reins of government by the will of the people. The Republicans, he said, to prove this statement, only asked for a fair field and a fair fight. Continuing, in reference to alleged illegal balloting in the South, the speaker said the men who have managed the polls in that section would not continue to do the work without pay. Upon the question of civil service of the government Miller said the Republican party had put the law into practical use and were committed to it. He would suggest, however, that the civil service commissioners be at once summoned together and directed to add a clause providing that "All jail birds and ex-convicts are forbidden to hold office. This he thought would greatly relieve the President of the United States. He closed by predicting victory in November next.

NEW YORK, 22.—The directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway have declared a quarterly dividend

of 1 1/4 per cent. payable November second.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Henry Bows has been appointed postmaster at Hailey, Idaho, vice H. C. Burkhardt, resigned.

NEW YORK, 22.—3's, 3 1/2%; 4 1/2's, 12 1/2%; 4's, 23%; Pacific 6's, 27%; Central Pacific, 37 1/2%; Burlington, 29%; Northern Pacific, 21 1/2%; preferred, 74%; North-western, 97%; New York Central, 98%; Oregon Navigation, 80%; Trans-Continental, 22%; Pacific Mail, 47%; Panama, 98%; St. Louis and San Francisco, 18%; Texas Pacific, 19%; Union Pacific, 50%; Fargo Express, 14%; Western Union, 68%.

WASHINGTON, 22.—It is stated at the Land Office that the action taken some time ago by Commissioner Sparks, revoking certain alleged illegal contracts for surveys of public lands under what is known as the deposit system, and in suspending accounts under similar contracts because of various irregularities, and for the purpose of ascertaining by field examinations whether the surveys have been properly or actually executed, brought to the front the Bank of Nevada and other banks in San Francisco as parties claiming an interest in the accounts by virtue of loans made to surveying contractors, and the representatives of those banks are urging payment of such accounts to protect them against loss. The Commissioner does not recognize the banks as having any legal or equitable claims against the Government or right to interfere between the accounting officers of the land department and their official duties. If the banks, he says, loaned the money to surveying contractors, this is purely a matter of private business, and the banks must look to their borrower for payment. No loans have been made to the United States, nor has the Government incurred any obligations to these financial institutions. The annual appropriations by Congress for surveying public lands have been \$300,000 to \$400,000. In addition to this, the law allows individuals to make deposits which are credited to the surveying fund and constitutional appropriations. The land office reports showed some \$6,000,000 had been so deposited since 1879. The law only authorizes deposits to be made by settlers.

The fact appears, says the Commissioner, that they are made only by capitalists. It has been alleged that a bureau has been maintained in San Francisco which acted as intermediary between the deputies and the Surveyors General, and the business of which was to supply deficiencies in the field notes and assist in the preparation and adjustment of accounts with the General Land Office. Reports have reached the land office of extensive frauds in surveys in the regions covered in these contracts, which, the Commissioner states, he has not had time, with the agencies at his command, thoroughly to investigate, and that delay is unavoidable, until such examinations can be made as will enable him to tell which claims should be paid and which rejected. The amount alleged to be due on [surveying] contracts claimed by the Bank of Nevada is about \$250,000. What further unliquidated claims of a similar character are yet to be presented is unknown.

LAND RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has prepared a statement of the disposals of public lands and the receipts therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. The total number of entries was 226,382, and the total number of acres 20,113,663. The total value was \$7,686,114. The number of original homestead entries was 50,877, including 7,415,885 acres. The number of final homestead entries was 22,066, including 3,032,679. The number of original timber culture entries was 30,998, including 4,755,005 acres. The number of final timber culture entries was 750, including 90,300 acres. The total number of acres taken under the railroad selections was 3,558,914, made up as follows (fractions omitted): Alabama, 39,198; Arizona, 133,052; California, 376,445; Colorado, 111,252; Dakota, 790,693; Iowa, 6,014; Kansas, 195,046; Louisiana, 19,887; Minnesota, 108,217; Montana, 793,459; Nebraska, 178,039; Nevada, 60,612; Oregon, 245,386; Utah, 17,123; Washington Territory, 535,216; Wisconsin, 51,819. The grand total of disposals of land (20,113,663 acres) includes 881,850 acres of Indian lands. This is a decrease in the number of acres disposed of as compared with the year 1884 of 6,535,656; but as compared with the year 1883 it is an increase of 683,630 acres. From the sales of Indian lands \$933,483 was realized, making the total receipts from all sales of lands \$7,688,114, a decrease as compared with the receipts during 1884 of \$4,159,532, and as compared with the year 1883 a decrease of \$3,086,167.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Martin L. Noerr, as chief of the division of captured and abandoned property and bonds. Mr. Noerr was appointed from the District of Columbia and is one of the oldest employes in the service. There were no charges against him.

Captain Lee, agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, has telegraphed Commissioner Atkinson that only 21,000 head of cattle remain on the reservation and that they will be removed by the end of this month.

The Pueblo Indian delegation called again upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, and will leave for their home in New Mexico to-night. They have been partially successful in their mission, for the Commissioner will request the author-

ities of New Mexico to suspend the tax levy until the exact legal status of these Indians can be determined.

Hendricks is said to have informed the President that he is impressed with the belief that the change in the office of Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is neither wise nor expedient, and that he has accordingly withdrawn the name of Dr. Matthews, whom he had previously urged for the place. It is also said he will oppose the appointment of Dr. Walling on the same grounds. The resignation of Surgeon General Hamilton has not been accepted, and the impression is growing that he will retain the office.

The cabinet meeting of Tuesday was attended by Endicott, Whitney, Manning and Vilas. Among the questions considered at the meeting were the troubles in Wyoming, the possible reorganization of the Civil Service Commission, and the political situation in New York was also informally referred to.

SEATTLE, W. T., 22.—Later reports from the Black Diamond mine show there was no cause for fearing the Chinese, except to set an example for the other Chinese and for the whites who might employ them. The Black Diamond Company had, in obedience to public sentiment, discharged all the Chinese and they were engaged all next day packing up, preparatory to leaving. While they were thus waiting, masked men approached, frightened them off and burned their camps, tools, blankets and entire outfit. No violence was attempted on the persons of the Chinamen, who were allowed to flee into the woods uninjured.

LEWISTON, Idaho, 22.—Five Chinamen implicated in the murder of Danl. Frazier and the robbery in Pierce City, were taken from jail by citizens last night, and hung to convenient trees.

Mr. Frazier, who was one of the pioneers of Southern Idaho, was well known and respected. His room at the rear of the store was entered on the night of the 11th inst. He was murdered and his body horribly mutilated. An attempt was then made to blow open the safe, which was unsuccessful. Tracks on the outside of the building showed that Chinamen had done the deed. In the next five days 15 Chinamen were arrested, and finally five confessed to the deed. These were taken out and summarily disposed of.

CHARLESTON, 22.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Johnston's, says that O. T. Culbreath was lynched to-day at Edgely Court House. He was charged with killing Wm. Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated. He was taken by the mob from the officers while he was waiting to get bail, and was carried out of town, shot several times and left for dead. He revived, walked into town, made a statement implicating several of the lynchers, and died. He denied his guilt to the last.

SANDY HOOK, 22.—At sundown last evening there was little wind from the northeast with light rain. The wind was moderate at 11 p. m. west-northwest and steadily increasing until about 8 a. m. when it had a force of forty-eight miles an hour and from the northwest; weather cloudy with a heavy sea. At 9 a. m. nothing has been seen or heard of the *Dauntless* or *Genesta*.

THE "GENESTA" TEN MILES AHEAD.

Newport, 23.—The yacht reported having rounded Benton's Reef lightship last night at 9:40 o'clock, proved to be the *Genesta*, her signal going up at 9:33, after having got entirely clear of the lightship. The wind then was from the northeast blowing fresh. The *Genesta* did not have all her racing sails up. The waiting thereafter was long and tedious, the difference in the two yachts confirming the news brought here yesterday that off Montauk Point the *Genesta* was ten miles ahead. Soon after midnight rain began falling and the wind increased in velocity. At 1 o'clock there was a slight clearing of the weather, and at 1:20 o'clock the *Dauntless*, which has been seen for several minutes sent up her signal. At 9 o'clock this morning the wind is strong and from the northwest.

NEW YORK, 23.—A special dispatch received from Far Rockaway, says the *Genesta* went ashore off that place at 10:55 this morning.

FIRE ISLAND, 11:45 a. m.—The *Genesta* is now south of Fire Island bound home. She has her topmast hoisted and is plunging well into the sea. The *Dauntless* is now here in sight, wind northwest, blowing 60 miles an hour.

NEW YORK, 23.—Threes, 3 1/2%; 4 1/2's, 12 1/2%; 4's, 23%; Pacific Sixes, 27%; Central Pacific, 37 1/2%; Burlington, 29%; Northern Pacific, 21 1/2%; Preferred, 47%; North-western, 96%; New York Central, 97 1/2%; Oregon Navigation, 80; Trans-Continental 23 1/2%; Pacific Mail 48; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 17 1/2%; Texas Pacific, 18 1/2%; Union Pacific, 50 1/2%; Wells, Fargo Express, 15; Western Union, 67 1/2%.

SARATOGA, 23.—The second day of the New York State Republican Convention opened cold and stormy. During the night there were many conferences, and the committee on resolutions heard several delegations during the night and worked till a late hour. The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Leech, urged the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question, and recommend a constitutional amendment regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic. Some members of the committee favored the proposition, but the majority were opposed to formulating any temperance plank. It was not until 10:30 that

the chaplain offered prayer. Immediately thereafter, ex-Assemblyman David Healey, of Monroe, was voted permission to address the convention in behalf of the labor interest. He warned the convention that mere promises were useless. The democratic convention that meets to-morrow night outbid the one that adjourned to-day. Gen. Sharp rose at the close of Healey's address and moved that the committee on resolutions be instructed to consider the points raised by Mr. Healey, and if deemed advisable, embody them in the platform. The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Col. Geo. Bliss, replied that the platform had already been agreed upon. He believed that the laboring men would find on reading it that the points raised by Healey had been fully recognized. The committee on resolutions then reported the platform. Many passages in the platform were applauded, notably one referring to convict labor; the platform was unanimously adopted.

SARATOGA, 11:30 a. m.—A ballot has just been taken in the republican convention. Davenport has 215, Carr 165. A loss for Carr of about 15 votes. Drexel's friends are said to be sure to go for Davenport.

11:50 a. m.—Davenport is nominated. Davenport's nomination was made unanimous amidst great cheering. The whole committee then yelled "Carr" for second place. Gen. Carr was quickly nominated for the Lieutenant Generalship by acclamation.

SARATOGA, 23.—Anson S. Wood, of Franklin County, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. James W. Wadsworth, of Livingston Co., was nominated for comptroller by acclamation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 23.—Gen. Schofield returned this morning from Rock Springs on the special train that went out to Fort Russell to inspect the new buildings recently constructed under the supervision of Major Lord. He left on the regular passenger train at 10 a. m. Affairs at Rock Springs remain as heretofore announced. Gen. Schofield found everything quiet and the working force at the mines increasing daily. The troops, however, will not be withdrawn until the discharged miners have left town.

CHICAGO, 23.—The eleventh annual session of the American Banker's Association began here this morning with a very large attendance. Fully 50 representatives of the banking interests from every leading city in the Union being present. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Lyman J. Gage, of this city, president of the association, who delivered an address touching upon the silver issue and other matters. To engage the attention of the delegates, the executive council offered the following: Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878 is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the government, and that the law should be immediately suspended, and remain inoperative until an international agreement of the leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relations of gold and silver as money." Col. W. L. French, of Charleston, S. C., opened the discussion favoring the resolution.

SARATOGA, 23.—The Republican party of New York, in convention represented, declares:

First—That the provisions of the existing civil service laws of the State and Nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service, far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We insist upon the enforcement of these laws by public officials not only in letter, but also in spirit. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have shown by competitive examination that they possess the necessary requirements should be given preference in certification and in appointment.

Second—That the laws affecting government of cities should be simplified so as to enable the people to fix responsibility with ease and certainty.

Third—That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock money formed of silver or based silver; that the maintenance of a standard of purity, with gold of kinds of money in use, is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to its position as good money, for equality with gold before the law is the majority of all commercial nations must remain until accomplished chief aim of our monetary policy.

The platform reaffirms the platform in the Republican National Platform.

While it endorses the dying sentiments of Gen. Grant, it insists that "an end shall be put to the evasion of the guarantees of equal rights and political rights promised by the Constitution to every free man. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammelled, and if the right is denied to any part of the people of any State, its representation in Congress and the Electoral College should be reduced."

The platform demands a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting importation of contract labor.

Concerning the civil service the platform says:

"We denounce the hypocritical practices under which faithful republicans are removed on the plea of