

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 29.—There is a great political commotion, almost a panic in this city to-day, and the republicans who were confidently counting on 5,000 majority in Cook county, a few days ago, are discussing the chances of a defeat. With one of the best tickets ever placed before the people, and with weak candidates on the other side, they are neglecting their opportunity and are likely to stop trifling and put in sharp work from now on until the night of election. This state of affairs is partly due to over confidence and neglect to properly recognize the situation; but it is much more largely due to too much Grant boom. While prominent republicans are busy making preparations for a magnificent reception, proposing to erect imperial arches and spend from \$15,000 to \$50,000, the local republican committee find hard work to raise the little money necessary to pay election expenses. Meantime, while apathy or indifference has captured the republican camp, orders to-day came from the National Democratic Committee at Washington that this city must be carried at all hazards in the forthcoming election for the democracy. Rumors of a large sized barrel having been tendered for that purpose are rife, and certain it is that to-day the democratic headquarters are thronged, while the republican headquarters are nearly deserted. If the republican ticket is defeated it will be chiefly owing to the ill-timed and injudicious attempts of Grant's friends to turn the entire attention of the party to his welcome. The danger lies in the possibility of Illinois being considered a doubtful State in 1880.

The *Tribune's* Keokuk special says: The trial of Bill Young for the murder of Louis Spencer and four children, closed in Kahoka, Missouri, on Saturday, resulting in a verdict of not guilty. The culmination of the case, however, came to-day. Circumstantial evidence was strong, but was weakened by the fiasco of a detective's evidence. Although Young was acquitted, the belief in his guilt was very decided among the citizens, and they determined to lynch him. On Sunday afternoon Young married Lydia Bray, and on Monday evening the couple arrived here before going to Young's home, at Luroy. As their train passed through Kahoka this morning, Young and his wife alighted, and a mob of from 260 to 300 followed them on horseback and surrounding his house demanded his surrender. Young opened fire on the mob; shots were exchanged until he was wounded; eight men then forced their way into the house, took him out and hanged him. The excitement there is intense.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from General McDowell, stating that the Haulpiez Indians, Northern Arizona, were starving, and asking if they could be fed by the War Department. There being no appropriation available for such purposes the matter was referred to the Department of the Interior.

The term for which this authorization was given will not expire until December 10th, but Commissioner Hayt yesterday extended the time for 60 days from that date. Before the expiration of that period Congress will have an opportunity to make an appropriation for the Haulpiez. They are not "Agency Indians," and no appropriation has ever been made for them specially.

MACON, Ga., 29.—The Confederate monument was unveiled to-day by most imposing ceremonies, in the presence of 25,000 people. The military display was very fine. Col. Thomas Hardeman was the orator of the day, introduced by Governor Colquitt. He delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, in which he counseled peace and fraternity, and the burying of all animosities of the past. It was received with immense enthusiasm.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Charles L. Peterson, real estate agent, was shot dead by garroters early this morning, near the United States mint. The murderers escaped.

W. H. Henderson, commercial editor of the *Chronicle*, shot himself twice in the head this afternoon, in the Orion saloon, Kearney Street. His wounds are probably fatal.

R. F. Morrow and O. A. Hieok,

owners of St. Julian, the horse that made 2.12½ on Saturday last, to-day refused \$40,000 for the animal. St. Julian will probably be taken East next spring. On Saturday, Nov. 5th, St. Julian will trot at the Oakland track to try to beat his own record.

It is now believed that Peterson, who was killed this morning, was shot either by or at the instigation of a woman, from motives of revenge.

VIRGINIA CITY, 29.—Shortly after noon Grant visited the Union and North Consolidated Virginia shafts and inspected the machinery in company with Messrs. Mackay and Fair. At 1 o'clock, the time advertised for the departure of the train, there was a vast crowd of people at the depot, waiting to catch a last view of their guest. At 2 o'clock four carriages came in sight, bearing the General and his party, members of the reception committee, the city officials, delegation from the Pacific Coast Pioneers, Governor Kinkead, Mayor Young, John W. Mackay and a few invited persons. There was a burst of music from the band as the carriages made their appearance, and a rush of the crowd to the north end of the depot. As the General gained the cars and mounted the platform, his appearance was the signal for a rousing cheer. He went into the car, but soon reappeared on the platform, and three cheers were given. In response to cries of "Speech!" "One word before you go," etc., the General took off his hat and said:

Fellow citizens: I am indeed glad to have had an opportunity of visiting your city, and I feel grateful for the generous reception I have met with here. I have seen much that has interested me and I am sorry I could not have made a longer stay and seen more. I bid all farewell.

The General will tarry in Reno from 4 to 6 o'clock, and will then go straight through to Ogden.

A Virginia dispatch says: Gen. Grant and party descended the C. & C. shaft yesterday and visited the lower levels of the bonanzas, under the guidance of J. W. Mackay; subsequently he went through a number of mills.

The General visited the hall of Pacific Coast Pioneers, and was made an honorary member, and a badge of the office and credentials of the society given him.

SUTRO, Nev., 29.—Having delayed his departure from Virginia City till Wednesday evening for that express purpose, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gov. Kinkead, of Nevada, Col. James G. Fair, U. S. Grant, Jr., Philip Deidesheimer and some dozen invited guests to-day visited the Sutro tunnel and returned to Virginia City via the Savage shaft. The party left Virginia City at the early hour of 6 o'clock, and were driven in four-hand turnouts over a fine mountain road to the town of Sutro, where they arrived at 8 o'clock, the General expressing himself as much pleased at the early morning drive. His welcome was voiced by the ringing of bells, the blowing of the whistles of the company's workshops, and by heavy discharges of giant powder from the mountain tops overlooking the town. The party were received at the Sutro mansion by Mrs. Adolph Sutro, Supt. H. H. Sheldon and the officers of the company, and after an examination of the works of the company at the mouth of the tunnel, and a reception of the town and vicinity, a most sumptuous breakfast was served to the distinguished visitors and friends. After breakfast preparations were made for the trip through the tunnel, but before doing so, and while assembled on the portico of the mansion, much merriment was occasioned at the General's appearance in the costume of a miner. The visitors were now turned over to Superintendent Sheldon and Secretary Young, and under the generalship of Foreman Blunt the mouth was reached. The party were placed aboard the cars, and amid the cheers of the assembled concourse disappeared in the darkness. Quick time was made under ground, shaft No. 1, one mile from the entrance, was reached in eight minutes; shaft No. 2, two miles from the entrance, in seventeen minutes, and the station of the north lateral tunnel in 35 minutes. Here the party left the cars and walked to the north header, the better to examine the underground workings and witness the execution of the powerful drilling appliances re-

quired in driving a work of this character. The covered boxes which convey the steaming hot water from the Comstock mines were also an object of considerable interest. Returning to the cars the trip was continued to the face of the south lateral tunnel, after which the party were escorted to the 1,640 station at the Savage incline, where they were given in charge by the tunnel officials to those of the Savage Co., and were hoisted to the surface at Virginia City.

Throughout the entire trip the General evinced great interest in all the details of the underground management and work, being particularly struck with the immense energy that was everywhere displayed, and with the wonderful tenacity of Adolph Sutro in successfully accomplishing what he (Grant) considered one of the greatest works of the age.

Gen. Grant and party passed Carson on a special train about 3 p. m., bound east. They were met at the depot by a number of citizens, who wished them a safe and pleasant journey home.

The Grant party arrived at Reno from Virginia City on a special train at four o'clock p. m., and departed east at 5.30. Flags were flying at the depot, and the hotels were decorated. Grant held a reception in the theatre and shook hands with 1,500 people. The ladies had a reception by Mrs. Grant in the car.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Arosemena, the new minister from Columbia, who was presented to the President a few days ago, says that none of the surveys, either of the Panama or Nicaraguan route, seem to have been sufficiently complete and careful to warrant the selection of either of those routes in preference to the other. Both he believes are feasible, however, the principal question involved being simply of expense. Panama is a member of the confederation which Senor Arosemena represents, and he is an advocate of the Panama route. He says that the government and people of that State take a deep interest in the discussion now going on, but they are debarred from taking any active steps in the matter by reason of the concession already made to Lieut. Wyse, which forms the basis of DeLesseps' plan of action. Senor Arosemena has given the question much personal attention. He wrote a pamphlet on this subject nearly 30 years ago, advocating the construction of a canal across the Isthmus. A party of engineers lately sent out by De Lesseps to make a new survey of the Isthmus are already on the ground. The party may wait for the coming of the dry season, which is so favorable for field work, before undertaking a survey of the route. All other times of the year that region is inundated with heavy rains. The country to be surveyed is almost inaccessible to parties of engineers, and the work will be one of great difficulty. The Wyse route comprehends a very deep cut through the mountains or short tunnel. It is not yet known, however, whether the tunnel will be required under any circumstances, it being possible that some depression or pass exists across the mountain range, which can be taken advantage of at a great saving of expense. The facts about this matter will be better known after the survey by the engineers under M. Blanchet.

Agent Russell writes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Mescalero Agency, in regard to the Apache outbreak in New Mexico as follows: "Victoria heard of the indictment against him in Grant County, or, as they say, that a paper was out against him. Three days afterward, Judge Bristol, Fountain, prosecuting attorney and others, passed through the reservation to a point some 18 miles east of the agency, on a pleasure excursion, hunting and fishing. The Indians were acquainted with these persons, know their official positions and connected their visit here with 'the paper' referred to, and believed that Victoria and perhaps his people were to be arrested. Fountain, who has been in the country for 18 years, is personally acquainted with many of the Indians, and learned from them that this circumstance induced Victoria to leave at the time he did."

PARKER, Penna., 30.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, originating at half-past three, in a small office, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. The fire spread so rapidly on account of the high winds and scarcity of water, that but little could be done to arrest the flames until that portion lying between the Mansion House and Wilson & Manifold's dry goods house, and from the river to the bluffs was totally destroyed. About 100 buildings are in ruins, comprising the principal business portion of the town, involving the loss probably of \$200,000, upon which there is but little insurance, as the policies were generally cancelled. We are unable to give the individual losses at writing. Both sides of the railroad and front streets for three blocks are entirely destroyed. Most of the business houses are partly covered by insurance. The estimated loss is over \$300,000; insurance \$200,000. The cause of the fire is incendiary. The hillsides and river shores are lined with homeless families and household chattels. Great excitement prevails.

NEW YORK, 30.—The journals are filled with political matters, which seems to increase as election day approaches. Last night Frederick Douglass addressed the colored men, whom he implored to sustain the republican ticket. In Brooklyn John Kelly spoke to an immense meeting, which the democratic journals say was packed with Cornell republicans. Kelly is described as speaking well, using the best of language, but has no personal magnetism.

In order to induce persons to return to Memphis, who fled from that city during the yellow fever epidemic, the passenger rates have been greatly reduced on the railroads starting from New York. On the arrival of the *Arizona* it was found that among the Mormon emigrants on board, John Smith's family was ill with scarlet fever. This caused much consternation among the other immigrants and their numerous children. The affair is being investigated because the cases were not reported to the authorities.

The *Times* commenting on yesterday's dispatch that the Texas Pacific will ask no subsidy says: With the disappearance from the Congressional lobby of the Texas Pacific, the criticism to which it has been subjected will of course cease. Less is heard of the development that is going on in the vast region tributary to the Texas Pacific route than of that which is quietly revolutionizing affairs in the remote northwest, but that it is equally remarkable few careful observers will doubt. The mineral resources of Arizona are attracting much attention. Lower California and Sonora are yielding hidden treasures to American mining companies. Northern Mexico is regarded with increasing interest as a field admitting of great extension of profitable trade. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is pushing forward in the valley of the Rio Grande, at a pace not surpassed by the Northern Pacific in its stride toward the Yellowstone. It should be understood that the abandonment by the Texas Pacific of its subsidy scheme implies a cessation of its efforts in behalf of local schemes that were urged under the pretense of being branches or tributaries to the main line. The job as originally arranged depended in no small degree upon the succor derived from the districts concerned in the minor roads. The whole affair was an adaptation of the log rolling process, the main line being made to carry the incumbrances tacked on as the price of the support of Congress.

WASHINGTON, 30.—A novel case has just been submitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, involving a question of considerable interest to the Pacific Coast. It is a petition for a *mandamus* upon the Secretary of the Interior to compel him to deliver a patent to one Thomas McBride for 160 acres of land near Grantsville, Utah, which was issued in his name as a pre-emptionist, and sent to Salt Lake land office for delivery, but subsequently recalled and canceled, for the reason that the land was found to be within the incorporated limits of Grantsville, and covered by its town site entry. Counsel for McBride presented an argument in the first place to show that the thirty-seven town site corporations, made by Mormons in Utah, were fraudulently devised and used to prevent Gentiles obtaining pre-emption titles to any productive lands as they generally cover five or six square miles each, and that such territorial incorpora-

tion of cities is an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. The Court, in view of Congressional action concerning the subject of town sites, declined to consider the argument upon this proposition, and the questions at issue are narrowed down practically to one; namely, whether the actual delivery of a patent, which has been fully executed and recorded, is essential to the vesting of title. This question is considered one of great importance, as its decisions will either justify or condemn the practice which the Interior Department has hitherto pursued without serious opposition, cancelling patents for lands or for investments prior to their actual delivery whenever what is believed to be good reason for such action is found. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court if decided against the defendant. It will be noticed that its points are very similar to the celebrated *McGarrahan* case, except that in this case the patent was confessedly perfect, while in the other it was claimed to have been cancelled before it received the signature of the recorder.

Concerning the action of the Controller in regard to the loan of New York banks to the legal limit, the Controller says he does not intend to make public the full text of his letter until he has consulted with Secretary Sherman. His attention had not been called to the matter, as has been reported; but that he had been observing the course of affairs for some time past with a view to ending the practice. It is the intention, by a rigid enforcement of the law, to reduce to a minimum the undue facilities for stock gambling which have been growing up under this system of certification. The law empowers the Controller of Currency to enforce its obedience, and any failure to observe it leaves it discretionary with him to appoint a receiver for the offending bank, and if necessary, to enforce the individual liability of stockholders.

NEW YORK, 30.—Reviewing the San Francisco *Bulletin's* article announcing the forthcoming Chinese steamship line, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: It is especially worth noting it as worthy of poetic justice. The prevailing prejudice against the Mongolian on the Pacific Coast, has a direct tendency to hasten Chinese emigration, one of the reasons for establishing a line from Shanghai to San Francisco being to secure that friendly treatment of Chinese immigrants which is at present denied them en route on vessels of other nationalities.

A Chinese will was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The document was written entirely in Chinese characters, and as none of the clerks in the surrogate's court can read the language, its contents or provisions are yet undiscovered. It will be translated as soon as possible.

There are wills on record there in Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, French, German, Russian and many other tongues, but this one is the first Chinese will filed.

RAWLINS, 30.—Col. Brackett, of the Third Cavalry, in command of the force at Rawlins, telegraphed to headquarters to-day that on the 28th inst., while two of his men were out hunting, one of them had his horse shot from under him. A careful investigation proved beyond doubt that the shooting was done by Indians. Pony tracks were found in the vicinity and it was discovered that the bullet came from a 50-calibre rifle, none of which are used by the troops.

The remains of Lieutenant Weir, of the ordnance corps, arrived at Rawlins to-day, and were received by the troops encamped here. They were escorted to the Court House by a company of the Ninth Infantry, under the command of Capt. Bowman. At the Court House an impressive address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hamilton and the burial service of the Episcopal Church read. The body remains at the Court House under a guard of honor until midnight, when it will be shipped East.

DENVER, Col., 30.—Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and the children, late captives among the Utes, arrived at Denver to-night. Mrs. Meeker is very feeble and ill. A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says: That General Edward Hatch, General Charles Adams, Special Agent, and Chief Ouray have been appointed Commissioners to investigate the Ute outbreak.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 30.—A novel