

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, 21.—The Greenback Convention to nominate electors met this afternoon: 465 delegates were present. Chas. A. White presided. He denounced General Field and said an understanding was entered into to divide the electoral ticket and urged carrying it out. S. D. Hobson presented resolutions endorsing the action of the State committee recommending fusion with the democrats. J. B. Chase amid great excitement protested, Elliot King moved to accept the report and resolutions as to name a joint electoral ticket. Chase made a motion to amend by nominating seven straight greenbackers. This was received with applause and hisses. The speaker made appeal for fair hearing, and argued against fusion. There were thousands of greenbackers in the State who voted for the rest of the ticket with Plaisted who will not vote for fusion electors, and protested against giving the four greenback for four Weaver electors. It was the greenback candidate and platform that carried the State. Rev. Alvah Stout, F. M. Plaisted and others advocated fusion, after which the previous question was carried and the resolution to fuse was adopted, although there was considerable opposition. The following is the resolution in full:

Resolved, That the election of General Harris M. Plaisted to the office of Governor by a vote unprecedented in the history of the State, and the re-election of our representation in Congress is unquestionably an endorsement of our principles by the State of Maine, we feel assured that when party prejudice shall no longer control our republican brethren, that we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of National principles which will be responded to by every State in the Union.

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee recommending arrangements with the democratic party for State and Presidential elections was expedient and the National Greenback party of the State of Maine in convention assembled hereby endorses that action and agree to support at the Presidential election Solon Chase and Samuel Watts for candidates for electors at large, and John J. Turner, Benj. Bunker, Chas. R. Whidden, Wm. A. Cromwell, John P. Donworth as candidates for district electors as recommended by the committee.

Congressman Murch made a brief speech. He believed every greenbacker knew his opposition to fusion in the past. He believed the democratic party governed by high patriotic motives, and returned thanks to the democrats for supporting him. The question is, shall seven Garfield or three Hancock and Weaver electors be chosen. He was free to say he preferred the latter.

Speeches were also made by Solon Chase, Congressman Ladd and others, after which the convention adjourned.

PORTLAND, 21.—Finding errors in telegraphic returns to the net amount of two-tenths of one per cent., copies of official returns have been carefully footed and compared with the footings received from Augusta. An error is found of 100. In footing up Penobscot county seven lacking towns are added and the final result is, Davis, 73,640, Plaisted, 73,814. Plaisted plurality 174. Scattering were not on sheets received here, but the Augusta footing of 475 is probably correct. This result must be very near right although some towns are still not official, and the democratic State Committee, although their tables are not complete, agree that they will come out very near this. Although these figures are from official returns an official canvass of them is not made until the legislature meets in January and only that body takes cognizance of the errors in them. The plurality amendment is carried by a large majority.

OMAHA, 21.—A decided sensation was created in Omaha to-day by the arrest of Silas M. Waite, absconding president of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, whose defalcations amount to \$450,000. He was arrested at the house of his brother-in-law, Truman Buck, a well known and respected citizen, the arrest being made by W. H. H. Llewellyn and W. H. Shields, special government agents of the Department of Justice, assisted by Chas. Sweeney, of the Omaha postoffice. At the time of the arrest, Mr. Buck and his

family were away from home, attending the State fair. The house was surrounded, and Waite ran into the cellar and tried to make his escape through the back door. When caught, he threatened suicide, and precautions were taken to prevent any such result. He was taken to jail to await further action. It is said that during the last three months he has made occasional visits to this city, always stopping at his brother-in-law's house. When he fled from Brattleboro in June last it was quite generally supposed that he had gone to Europe, but in time it was discovered that he was still in this country, and the government took hold of the case, as he had committed an offense against the government. In his various transactions he was traced via Duluth to Winnipeg, thence to Wyoming, where he intended to stock a cattle ranch, and had already begun to carry out his project. It is suspected that during the past eight or nine years he has quietly invested money in Nebraska or elsewhere, having sent money here quite frequently. His transactions at Brattleboro consisted principally in forged papers, embracing Vermilye & Co., New York, for \$75,000; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale, \$15,000; Taunton Locomotive Works, \$12,000; Frederick Billings, \$20,000; Lyon & Healey, Chicago, \$29,000; Trenor W. Park, \$20,000; Connecticut River Railroad, \$50,000. The Springfield and Boston banks were heavy losers by this forged paper. The directors of the Brattleboro Bank offered \$5,000 reward, which the officers who arrested him claim. Quite a large sum was telegraphed him here from New York a few days ago by his son and that is now here and can be recovered.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—Judge Krum, Jas. O. Broadhead and John F. Phillips, a committee to report on the status of the government lands of the Indian Territory, particularly in the Oklahoma strips, will report to a citizens' meeting to-night that the jurisdiction of this vast Territory was not acquired from the Indians, but by purchase of the United States from France. The Indians never had title to the country and simply occupy it under contract and permission from the United States. The government has, by various so-called treaties, assigned to the Indians throughout the country certain lands, but has never granted them free holds of the land in any case, nor can the government treaty give them the right to occupy in perpetuity. In fact, according to the law of nations treaties can only be made between civilized people or nations. The President cannot will or dispose of lands to Indians by treaty; Congress alone has this power. The treaties were simply agreements to allow the Indians to cultivate the land. Under existing acts of Congress persons may enter pre-emptions and homestead claims on any lands not reserved by the government for other purposes. There can be no valid objection to the settlement of these lands.

HOUSTON, Texas, 21.—The project for securing the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* to run between London, New Orleans and Galveston to take out cotton and other products and bring back emigrants, is in a fair way of being fully established. Gov. Roberts of this State has received a letter dated London, September 2nd, stating before this reaches you the *Great Eastern* will be in the hands of the engineers preparatory to making her first trip. The object of the scheme is to bring over emigrants, provided the people of the State show a disposition to aid the undertaking and prepare to receive the emigrants and give them the necessary assistance in securing homes and giving them employment. The governor has written the company fully in regard to the matter, and there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the scheme, and possibly in a few weeks the great ship will be on our waters.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The internal revenue agent Latham, at Huntsville, Alabama, in a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says: Deputy Marshal Howlett reports under date of the 12th inst., from Cross Plains, that Deputy Marshals Ellett and Lowe attempted the arrest of Joe Little for illicit distilling near the Georgia State line, when Lowe was shot in three places by Little and badly wounded. After Lowe was disabled Ellett pursued Little to or near a church where public worship was being held, when Little was reinforced by armed men from the church, and Ellett was compelled to abandon further pursuit.

CORNING, O., 21.—One of the militia officers to-day found a suspicious character in camp, who upon being pressed for particulars, said in the battle of Sunday one miner was killed outright and eight wounded, one of which will die. The man who was killed was buried by his associates. He said the miners expect arms from some quarter and intend making a general attack on the troops as soon as the arms arrive, and that they will commence operations by burning buildings. The colored miners all went to work to-day.

DENVER, 21.—Advices from Santa Fe state that on the 24th, the United States and Mexican troops will make a combined attack on Victorio's band now in the Candelaria mountains in Mexico. The whole force employed in the movement amounts to about 3,000 troops. Tervassas moves from Mexico from the North, Buell from the South in New Mexico, Grierson from the East in Texas and Carr from the West in Arizona. Buell is confident the plan will be successful.

CHICAGO, 21.—President Solon Humphrey, of the Wabash Railroad, accompanied by the other general officers of the road, was in the city to-day, making arrangements for an office here and for the completion of all the various Wabash lines into Chicago. The Iowa extension will be rapidly pushed, and the company expects to be running its trains into Chicago for regular business within a month, and to make this a central point of business.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 21.—The *Times*, his morning, publishes a letter from D. G. Goodrich, for years editor of the *Clermont People's Paper*, leading greenback journal of Northern Iowa, renouncing the greenback party and declaring its return to the republican party.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Herald* says: The most important event on Governor's Island yesterday was the presentation of a gold pen to Hancock. The presentation was the outcome of a fair held at Elizabeth being that the pen, which was a valuable candidate having the highest number of votes. The result showed for Hancock 375 votes, for Garfield, 330 votes, and for Weaver 20 votes. A committee was appointed to make the presentation to Hancock, and this committee visited Governor's Island yesterday. A formal presentation speech was made. "I feel great pleasure," said the General, "in accepting the present. I shall prize it because it is the gift of your town, Elizabeth. I have great attachment to the name Elizabeth, it is my mother's name. I like these plain old names, Elizabeth and Mary. I like your town because it was once the residence of General Scott whom I used to visit frequently, and of Colonel Clark, my old Colonel, and is now the home of Gen. Bumford, the son-in-law of Colonel Clark."

"In giving you this pen we may be allowed to say," Mr. Rewbauer, "that we hope that you will use it in writing your inaugural address as the next President."

"I have had a good many pens, but all quill pens sent me already for that purpose," the General replied smiling, "I promise you if agreeable to you that I will use this pen for one thing, I will write a letter of thanks to the Phil. Kearney Guards."

The committee expressed themselves delighted.

Last evening a republican torch-light procession occurred in Brooklyn. The *Tribune* has the following episode: Eight wards had, when its organization started, over 200 men in line. On reaching Third Street, and just as two boys who went in the rear, reached the building in course of erection, a motley crowd who had been lying in ambush, suddenly rushed from the building, and every man let fly at the men in line a brick or stone. Captain Woodhead, who has a wooden leg, at once turned and said, "Garfield battery and boys in blue, to the rescue." The street was very dark and the men had not lighted their torches yet. The stones and bricks came so fast and thick that the men became panic-stricken, more especially as some of them were falling bleeding and groaning. The lines were soon broken though Capt. Woodhead succeeded in forming them twice. Resistance was not effectual and to retreat seemed the best possible course to pursue, so, after defending themselves as best they could, as far as Douglas Street and Court Street, 12 blocks away, the men found themselves reduced

to a few. After making every effort to find their comrades, only 50 out of the 200 could be got together, and of these, many were badly wounded. Early in the struggle uniforms were torn from the men and it is thought that many must have been seriously hurt.

At the republican meeting last night in Chickering Hall, Charles Watrous, formerly of California, introduced Nellie Holbrook. The *World* says: She was becomingly dressed in black and wore a band of full roses at her girdle. She was received with three cheers as she advanced to the front of the platform, and it was fully a minute before the applause elicited by her appearance was allowed to die away. As she bowed her acknowledgements, some one shouted "Three cheers for the daughter of the invincibles," and the cheering was renewed. Miss Holbrook began the delivery of her speech which lasted about half an hour. At the conclusion of the address cheer upon cheer arose from the packed audience. Men stood up and waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs, and it was some time before order could be restored. Watrous read a dispatch from San Francisco bearing greetings from the invincibles to Miss Holbrook and saying that California could be relied upon for Garfield.

A Washington special to an evening paper says: M. De Lacatrel, sent by the French government to inspect the California vineyards, has written the agricultural department that the same insects and disease are to be found in the American as in the French vines, but not of so destructive a character. He expresses the opinion that many French vine growers will emigrate to California to embark in the business there.

SALEM, Mass., 22.—A train from Gloucester struck a carriage at Cabot street crossing, Beverly, early last evening, killing the occupants, Aaron Stevens and Clara Trisk, both of Beverly.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—The *Standard* says: With reference to the American fishery dispute reported from New York, and alleged violence shown by Newfoundland fishermen toward the American vessel, *Moro Castle*, in Conception Bay, we may state that Her Majesty's ships *Druid*, *Contest* and *Flamingo* have been ordered to the fisheries ground.

There was a great meeting of constitutionalists at Bruna on Sunday last. Nearly 1,000 persons were present. There were great manifestations against the policy of the present government.

It is stated Prince Nikala of Montenegro has issued another proclamation to his troops saying that war is almost inevitable and the Montenegrins must fight for their rights.

The Porte addressed a note to its representatives abroad on the 17th inst., stating it desired to cede territory to Montenegro in order to prevent bloodshed, but the naval demonstration is the exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan and Porte, therefore casts upon the Powers all the responsibility for the agitation among the Mohammedans and the events which may result therefrom.

The British captain sent to Montenegro and Scutari has arrived at Scutari. He delivered his dispatches and summoned the consular body to remove the families to places of safety. The weather is hot and sultry and a sirocco is coming on.

The troops who went to bury the dead on the battle field of Kauska Nakhur, report that the loss of the Afghans there must have been enormous. The Afghans were employed eight days after the battle in burying the dead.

The health of Gen. Roberts is restored and his forces will leave Candahar shortly. They will be replaced by Gen. Phayre's troops, numbering 13,000.

ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

At 10 a. m. of Saturday, 11th of September, 1880, St. George Stake commenced its sessions in the Tabernacle, St. George, and adjourned at 4.30 p. m., Sunday the 12th inst., President John D. T. McAllister presiding.

Present of the General Authorities, Elder Jacob Gates, of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies.

Notwithstanding the busy season of the year the representation from the wards of the Stake was good.

Elder Wm. H. Seegmiller, of the

Presidency of the Sevier Stake, was also with us.

The speakers were: President McAllister, Wm. Fawcett, President of the High Priests' Quorum; Bishop Wm. A. Bringham, of Toquerville; Bishop F. W. Jones, of Pine Valley; Bishop Robt. Knell, of Pinto; Prest. Eyring, Bishop Marius Ensign, of Santa Clara; Elder Wm. H. Seegmiller; Bishop George H. Crosby, of Leeds; Bishop Thos. S. Terry, of Hebron; Bishop Edward Bunker, of Bunkerville; Elder Miles P. Romney, Elder Milo Andrus, and Prest. Jacob Gates.

The Spirit of God was liberally poured out upon the speakers. The instructions imparted were forcible and plain, and the Saints were comforted and blest.

The usual conference business in reports, presenting the general and then the local authorities of the Church, and appointing labors for home missionaries was attended to with the usual unanimity, characteristic of Latter-day Saints.

The day and Sabbath Schools of the Stake are in excellent condition, and the people are reported as being prompt in the discharge of their duty.

The crops of the Stake are considerably less than average, particularly in small grain and fruit. The potato crop will be unusually light.

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Stake Clerk.

ON THE WAY.

THE TRIP TO SAN JUAN.

MONTEZUMA, San Juan Co., U.T.,
September 5, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

After closing my last letter from Moab, Grand Valley, I learned that there were about 100 Indians all told in the La Sal mountains, most of them were friendly Utes, and a few renegade Utes who are thieving in the south, and selling in the north, and thieving in the north and selling in the south, and are altogether a dangerous lot.

On Sunday morning the 29th of August a few of the people of Grand Valley came together and President Snow gave them much good advice, in regard to their settlement, recommending them to choose a good location for a town site, and to build upon it close together, for mutual protection, and for society, and to build a house for meeting and schools. He warned them not to go out from home without arms, and commended the peace policy in their treatment of Indians. When we left the Valley at 10.30 a. m. on the 29th ult., the wounded boy was in a bad condition, the inflammation appeared to be spreading about his face.

On examination of the two streams of water that flow down through the valley, I do not agree with those who told me they had water enough for the whole valley, as it will fall considerably short of that; still it is a desirable valley, fine soil, good water and good meadow. The southeastern section of the valley above the narrows is fine country, but the water will all be needed in the lower valley.

At the close of the meeting we renewed our journey over a good road till we left the upper valley, when we crossed over as rough a cedar covered sandstone country to Cane Springs, a distance of 10 miles, as can be found anywhere. Leaving Cane Springs on the morning of the 30th ult., we traveled for some seven miles over the same rough kind of ground as that traveled the evening before. This broken, sandy, rocky country extends from the La Sal Mountains to the Colorado. At the end of the seven miles we came to where the road forks, the north one leads to La Sal and the south one to the San Juan by way of the Blue Mountains. The latter was made by Silas S. Smith and party as they were returning home from their exploring expedition in 1879.

The new road was better than the old one, we had just passed over, still it was new road and rough enough. From this point to the foot of the Blue Mountains, where we made our next camp, is open country and much of it would be good for agricultural purposes if there was water for it. We found water standing in pockets in the bed of the wash up which we traveled 7 or 8 miles in the middle of the day. Grass has sprung up along the road since the late summer rains set in. The country about the La Sal and Blue Mountains, and between them and as far east into Colorado as the eye, with the aid of a glass, can