

are now about ten miles east of Sandy Hook lightship.

THE "PURITAN" IS TO WINDWARD AND AHEAD.

but it is impossible to judge the distance. The wind is blowing 37 miles per hour.

2:48 p.m.—Both yachts are east of Sandy Hook lightship. The *Puritan* is a mile to windward and ahead.

3:05 p.m.—The *Genesta* has every sail set, but for reasons unknown the *Puritan* fails to set her topsail, her crew, however, appear to be making efforts to that end.

3:10 p.m.—The yachts are on the last tack and

ARE ABOUT EVEN;

wind 29 miles N. N. W.

3:20 p.m.—Both yachts are now about 2 miles apart. The *Puritan* is to windward. It is impossible to tell which is ahead, but the *Puritan* is to windward.

3:28.—The *Puritan* has only her mainsail and jib set. The *Genesta* carries jib, mainsail and topsail which is all she can manage.

3:55 p.m.—The *Puritan* crossed the *Genesta's* bow a little outside of the bar. They are now going towards Scotland lightship. The *Puritan* is a quarter of a mile in the lead.

4:05 p.m.—The *Puritan* crossed the winning line at 4.09, the *Genesta* at 4.10:15.

As the *Puritan* crossed the line there was the wildest excitement on the steamboats and sailing crafts gathered near the lightship. The whistle of the judge's boat announcing that the *Puritan* had beaten the *Genesta* this time, settled the question as to respective qualities of the two styles of boat and deciding that the cup would remain on this side of the water, was the signal for general blowing of whistles, firing of cannon, and on the part of occupants of various vessels for shouting, screaming, throwing up of hats and general embracing.

New York, 16.—Three's, 103%; 4's, 12%; 4's, 23%; Pacific 6's, 28; Central Pacific, 36%; Burlington, 29; Northern Pacific, 21%, preferred, 47%; Northwestern, 97%; New York Central, 97%; Oregon Navigation, 81; Transcontinental, 22; Pacific Mail, 47%; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 18%; Texas Pacific, 18%; Union Pacific, 50%; Fargo Express, 15; Western Union, 70%.

PROMONTORY LANDS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The suspension of the postmaster at Chico, Cal., was made upon the inspector's report, showing a shortage of about \$2,000 in his accounts. The inspectors took possession of the postoffice and collected the amount of the shortage from the postmaster's bondsmen.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the date of definite location of the Union Pacific Railroad from Ogden to Promontory Point in Utah governs in the railroad grant, and not in the date of the definite location of the Central Pacific Railroad between those two points. This portion of the road was located by both companies, but was constructed by the Union Pacific and sold to the Central under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869. It has heretofore been held that the date of location by the Central Pacific was the date when the right of the company attached to the odd sections within the granted limits. This was under an act of 1868. The location by the Union Pacific was on April 28th, 1869. The present ruling gives the settlers the advantage of the difference in time, the lands settled upon prior to the latter date being held to be exempted from the railroad grant.

Some time last spring Commissioner Sparks made an order restoring to the public domain several hundred thousand acres of land that had been withdrawn to satisfy the railroad grants at a point in Southern California where the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad land grants overlapped each other. The Commissioner in his order regarded the land as part of the lapsed Texas Pacific grant, but the Southern Pacific Company held that as they had complied with the terms of their grant and constructed their road through the land within the allotted time they were entitled to the tracts. This company noted an appeal from the Commissioner's opinion and the Secretary of the Interior was occupied this morning in hearing arguments by the attorneys for the railway company in support of its claims.

The Secretary of the Treasury today instructed the Collector of Customs at Newport News, Va., to receive from the Collector of Internal Revenue the cargo of spirits received from Harrodsburg, Ky., by J. B. Thompson and intended for export from New York to Bremen, and to hold it in custody until notified that the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Kentucky has received the bond from the distiller to cover the route from Newport News to New York. The goods may then be shipped.

About 800 fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day.

First Comptroller Durham has forwarded a transcript of the accounts of George B. Loring, late Commissioner of Agriculture, to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the institution of a suit for the recovery of about \$20,000 of government funds, alleged to have been illegally expended by Mr. Loring in the purchase of seed, etc., for the Department of Agriculture.

CHEYENNE, 16.—An Evanston dispatch says: Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, assistant to President Adams of the Union Pacific Railway, has been en-

gaged for the past two days investigating the recent disturbances at Rock Springs and the massacre of Chinese miners. He was met at Rock Springs yesterday by a committee of citizens, two or three of whom were miners, who had been informally deputed by a public meeting held soon after the massacre to present the facts in the case to the representatives of the company. With them was Mr. Nearsham, of the Knights of Labor organization, of the Union Pacific Company. The hearing took place in Mr. Bromley's car, and was confined exclusively to a statement of grievances on the part of the miners. When questioned concerning the burning of the Chinese quarters and the killing of the Chinamen they declined to answer, saying that was in the hands of the civil authorities for investigation, and that they should not say anything about it until called upon in court. The grievances presented were that favoritism had been shown the Chinese in giving them the best rooms in the mine to work; that they secured those privileges by paying the pit bosses for them; that white men were not given a fair show; that there had been fraud in the use of false weights by the bosses, who weighed the coal as it was mined, for which the miners are paid by the ton; that the miners did not then complain for fear of being discharged, and that the Chinese were deceived when they were brought back, being told that they were going to San Francisco; that they would be glad to go away if they were furnished transportation. The testimony concerning the sale of privileges was from two or three Chinamen, who said they had paid \$100 for a room. This turned out to be a transaction between two gangs of Chinamen, one gang purchasing from another. There was further testimony to the effect that a pit boss named McBride had sold a privilege, but it appeared that when complaint was made to Tisdell, the superintendent, McBride was discharged, Tisdell saying if there was any more room-buying they would have to buy it of him. This was construed seriously, though there was no attempt to show that Tisdell had ever done anything of the kind.

A miner named Davis made a statement of his grievance, to the effect that he had been in the employ of the company seven years and had been put to work in a room which the Chinamen had abandoned, and assigned work where he could not make a decent living. He had earned money enough to build a house, upon which he said he had spent \$1,100, and when he was discharged early in August, he was offered only \$250. He said he would fire it before selling it at that price. He was discharged a month before the disturbance took place.

A miner named Hicks stated that he had acted temporarily as weigh boss and had found false weights in use; that he had reported the fact and the false weights had been taken away, but that, whereas he had expected to be permanently employed as weigh boss, he was disappointed, and attributed it to his having reported the false weights.

Other miners present intimated that this had been going on for a long time, and that they had been defrauded in consequence. No complaint of this had been made until now, though it happened over a year ago. The names of the miners, who, it was alleged, had been discharged because they made complaints, were given Mr. Bromley but they did not appear in person. Concerning the desire of the Chinese to go away, there was the testimony of two Chinamen that they wanted to go, and one of the committee who said there were five hundred of them who felt the same way. Of this no proof was offered.

After the hearing a committee of miners waited on Mr. Clark, general superintendent of the coal department, with a proposition that all the miners, including those discharged on account of being engaged in the disturbances, should be set to work and the Chinese excluded, until there should be a settlement of the grievances complained of. Mr. Clark at once declined the proposition as being a complete surrender on the part of the company.

Mr. Bromley, accompanied by Superintendent Dickinson, left Rock Springs last night and was in Evanston to-day, where he has received the statement of Messrs. Beckwith and Quinn, the contractors who furnish the laborers for the mines. He finds that Beckwith, Quinn & Co. have no responsibility for the employment of Chinese, but that they have acted simply as agents for the company. He will so report, and in conversation says he has no doubt that the company will take the same view of it when the facts are known. He says the company has no disposition to make any one a scape goat for its own acts; that they have no intention to supplant the white by Chinese labor; that the present management of the company found the situation at the coal mines exactly as it now exists, and has never had the slightest intimation of complaint against it until this disturbance broke out like lightning from a clear sky. While not authorized to speak for the company, he does not see how they can enter into any negotiations or entertain any proposition for a compromise until they are put back in the full enjoyment of their own property and liberty to work it unawed by threats or violence. The question of the employment of Chinese will probably remain in abeyance until the actual establishment of peace and order and until the necessity no longer exists for using the troops to protect the property.

In reply to the question whether he believed the Knights of Labor would order a strike if the demands of the miners were not complied with, Mr. Bromley said he did not believe any organization which, so far as he had been able to judge, was directed by men of intelligence and good sense, would ever make the mistake of justifying the transactions at Rock Springs. That they must see that it would put them so far in the wrong that public opinion could never sustain them. He said the Knights of Labor had never raised the question of Chinese labor with the company, but if they should it would receive, as all complaints from that organization did, the most courteous and careful consideration. When asked further what the company would do in case a general strike were ordered, Mr. Bromley answered that he did not know, but if he were in a position to direct, his course would be very certain. He would simply turn the road over to the United States Government which has a large pecuniary interest in it, and let the Government settle the difficulty in its own way.

BISMARCK, Dakota, 16.—The prosecution in the Marquis De Mores murder trial rested its case this morning, owing to the absence of several witnesses. McClung, the first witness for the defense, while on the stand testified as to the general lawlessness of O'Donnell, Finnegan and Luffsey; how they rode about Little Missouri, shooting at the knot-holes of houses, holes in tents, etc. That no matter who killed Luffsey, it was only a question of who was killed first. It looks now as if the jury would agree on a verdict without leaving their seats.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—The decision of Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court, in the United States vs. Southern Kansas Railway Company declaring the 17,000 acres of land heretofore held by that company to be wrongfully held now part of the public domain, has created the wildest land excitement ever known in this part of the State. As soon as the decision was made known in Southern Kansas, men in wagons, in buggies and on horseback came in great numbers from Chanute, from Wilson and other counties to this county (Woodson), and commenced staking off claims, saying that Judge Bowers declared all lands heretofore held by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway to be Government land. They are building shanties on many quarters and breaking up so as to perfect their claims. They have even stuck their stakes and broken ground on lands which were entered by College scrip and the patents for which were on record before either the Santa Fe or Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways were organized.

BALTIMORE, 16.—The State Convention of the democratic party met at noon to-day in this city. All the counties were fully represented. I. Frank Turner, of Talbot, had no opposition for the nomination of Comptroller, nor Spencer Jones, of Montgomery, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland and reaffirming the platform of the National Convention of 1884. They oppose the working of the present civil service system, and demand a reform so that subordinate positions shall not be filled by persons opposed to the appointing power. The right of laboring men to combine peaceably for their own protection is reaffirmed.

BUTTE, Montana, 16.—Three fatal accidents occurred in the Butte mines to-day. John Stanis, after firing eight blasts in the Black Rock mine, was being hoisted to the surface, but fell from the bucket a distance of 35 feet to the bottom. In a few moments the shots exploded around and beneath the fallen man, but for a wonder did not kill him. His death is momentarily expected.

A few hours later two men named Nevins and Burk were killed in the Wake Up Jim shaft by the falling of a bucket to the bottom. A third man was fatally injured. Nevins at one time was treasurer of the Miners' Union at Virginia City, Nevada.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The Director General of the North, Central and South American Exposition states that the buildings, grounds, etc., are now ready in every particular for the reception of exhibits and exhibitors are requested to forward articles at once.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., 17.—Two sections of the west bound mixed train, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad came in collision to-day near Tamarind Junction. The second section was composed of loaded oil tanks which were fired and burst by concussion. One end of the tank was thrown over 300 yards and an iron band from another tank was wrapped three times around a tree 100 yards away. The burning oil ran along the tracks and ignited and destroyed the ties and warped the rails for more than a mile. Travel will be suspended on that division for fully a week. The loss is fully \$70,000.

TORONTO, Ont., 17.—The first round of the Fullam-Gillmore fight here yesterday resulted in favor of Fullam, who forced the fighting and who claimed and was allowed the first blood. In the second round Gillmore's superior science was shown. Both sparred cautiously, but Gillmore had the best of it and finally dealt his opponent a vigorous blow on the jaw knocking him down and drawing blood. Just as time was called for the third round the police put in an appearance and stopped the fight.

NEW YORK, 17.—The annual meeting

for the election of directors for the Northern Pacific Railroad for the ensuing year is now in session. There is no change in the regular ticket presented to the stockholders from that of last year, and no serious opposition anticipated. An injunction has been asked by the Oregon Transcontinental people of the supreme court, to restrain Messrs. Ives and Morgan from voting Oregon Transcontinental trust stock at the meeting to-day. The annual Northern Pacific statement for the year ended June 30th, '85, shows gross receipts from freight \$7,416,000, passenger \$3,076,000, mail and express, etc., \$712,000; making a total of \$11,204,000. Operating expenses \$6,196,000, leaving the net earnings at \$5,008,000, adding to this, interest and dividends on investment, balance at general interest account and incomes from other sources amounting to \$193,000, the total surplus is \$5,201,000, out of which there was paid for rentals \$581,000 guaranteed to branch roads \$350,000 maintenance of terminal property at Portland.

Twenty-seven thousand, and interest of funded debt account \$4,024,000. The contributions to the sinking funds were \$50,000 and there was paid as expenses of opening celebrations \$4,000, making a grand total of disbursement of \$5,139,000, leaving a surplus over all fixed charges and expenses in and for the year \$92,000. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of the earnings from commercial freight of \$71,000, and from mail and express, etc., of \$211,000, but there was a decrease in passenger earnings of \$1,121,000, making the net decrease in commercial business of all kinds \$389,000. During the past year there were no charges made for transportation of fuel and other supplies used in operating the road, and the amount charged for carrying the construction material was only the cost price of the transportation. The report states that the principal cause of the decrease in passenger earnings was the subsidence of the Cœur D'Alene excitement, to which must also be added the opening of the Union Pacific road to Oregon by the Oregon Short Line, and the city branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, as well as the snow blockade throughout Oregon last winter and the general depression in business throughout the country. These causes of decrease were offset as to freight, by the steady advance of population and development contiguous to the line of road.

As compared with the preceding year the earnings have decreased \$1,369,000, and the operating expenses \$969,000. The number of acres of land sold during the past year was 344,557 for \$1,682,730. The amount of land patented and patentable still undisposed of is over 37,700,000 acres, of which 3,900,000 acres are east of the Missouri river, and the proceeds are applicable to the retirement of preferred stock.

LANCASHIRE, Ontario, 17.—D. M. McCrimmon, C. J. Woods and Charles Dickson, all prominent residents of this city, were in a yacht near here, which capsized. They succeeded in reaching and clinging to the bottom of the boat, but Dickson and Woods finally died from exposure. The boat drifted near the shore, allowing McCrimmon to reach the shore. He also is in a precarious condition.

OTTAWA, Ont., 17.—The date to which Kiel was reprieved so that the appeal of his case might be heard before the Imperial Privy Council, is October 18.

FOREIGN.

MARSEILLES, 15.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported in this city yesterday. Thirty patients remain under treatment at the Pharo Hospital. No more bulletins will be issued here.

PARIS, 15.—The cholera is spreading in the south of France. At Manosque there have been 80 deaths within three weeks, and many deaths have occurred in other towns. At Aubagne 25 persons died from the disease within a few days. The epidemic is increasing at Salon.

Rome, 15.—Government has begun issuing cholera bulletins. The first shows that from the 6th to the 13th instant 146 cases and 86 deaths are reported in infected districts. Yesterday there were reported 4 new cases at Palermo and 15 new cases and 4 deaths at Parma.

Toulon, 15.—Two deaths from cholera were reported here last night.

Madrid, 15.—There were 1,075 new cases of cholera and 371 deaths from that disease reported throughout Spain yesterday.

LONDON, 15.—Lessar, chief of the Russian branch of the Afghan boundary commission, was interviewed before leaving London. He said Zulficar Pass was of no strategic importance. The eastern mouth of the pass remains in Russia's possession. The Afghans might erect fort works if they pleased. There was no general desire among Russians to attack Herat through Zulficar Pass.

MARSEILLES, 16.—In the twenty-four hours ending at midnight on Tuesday no deaths were reported at Pharo Hospital. The office of the registry of deaths has resumed formal office hours.

Alexandria, 16.—Owing to the ravages of cholera in Italy the authorities here have established a quarantine against all vessels arriving from Italy.

LONDON, 16.—The ten mile running race between Cummings and George will take place at the Agricultural Hall, London, on the evening of September 26th.

At the Doncaster, to-day, the race for the St. Ledger stakes was won by Melton, ridden by Archer. Isobar was second and Lonely third. There were ten starters.

The statement is made in London, that England does not intend to support Germany in her claims respecting sovereignty of the Caroline Islands, but offered to mediate with Spain for settlement of the question.

Chamberlain spoke at Glasgow yesterday. In the course of his speech he took the ground that it was a matter of national importance that the coming parliamentary elections should result in seating a majority numerically strong enough to put down Parnell. Speaking on the subject of church establishment, Chamberlain said he was opposed to state interference with or aid to religion. In this regard he was a Liberalist. (Great cheering.) He was in favor of freeing the church in England, Scotland and Wales from state control. Referring to the Irish question, the speaker said he still adhered to the idea of a national council in Dublin. Parnell, he said, though asking more, would doubtless take less. The speaker had always favored a union of the English democracy and the Irish people, which would protect all against class oppression. He was hopeful that the bitter feeling in Ireland against England would disappear as was already the case in Scotland.

The Czar of Russia has conferred decorations of a high order upon the Governor of St. Honia, who is famous for the severe anti-German measures adopted by him in the Baltic provinces.

The death of Frederick Kiel, the well known composer of church music, is announced from Berlin.

WARSAW, 16.—The expulsion of Austrians has commenced.

A large factory here has dismissed its German employes and replaced them with the Russians who were expelled from Prussia.

BERLIN, 16.—The Cologne Gazette prints a letter from a German merchant at Yap, saying that the European residents of Yap asked Spain to suppress the continuous disorders there. The Spanish gunboat *Velasco* was sent and landed men at Yap and on the Pelew Islands; but no flag was hoisted, and no treaty opened with the chiefs. The merchant instances the ruin of the Marianne Islands, which flourished a decade ago, through the Spanish governor's avarice in monopolizing all the trade of the islands, the result being a revolt and the killing of the governor, and says that the same fate may befall the Caroline Islands unless Germany protects them.

LONDON, 16.—There is no longer any doubt of the failure of the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British special envoy to Turkey, as it is announced that the Anglo-Turkish joint occupation of Egypt has been abandoned, and that the Porte will consider the expediency of sending a commission to accompany Sir Henry to Egypt. It is generally believed that the Sultan's reason for not acceding to the terms offered by the British envoy is that he feared Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The *Novosti* states that the Russian Admiralty has ordered two fast cruisers to be built at Copenhagen, and that the police of St. Petersburg have been ordered to renew the measures of increased strategy introduced during the darkest days of Nihilism.

PARIS, 16.—Tonquin advices are that the Black Flags are preparing for active guerilla war on the French troops and will soon begin aggressive operations unless terms are made with them.

CARLSRUHE, 17.—Emperor William as a mark of his approval of the army manoeuvres here, has decorated General Lohrenz, the officer in command, with the order of the Black Eagle.

LONDON, 17.—Chamberlain is making a triumphant tour in Scotland. He delivers an address at every stopping place. Villages which he is announced to visit are decorated in his honor, and addresses presented to him everywhere. The people greet him with the greatest enthusiasm, and cheers are given for "England's future Premier." In one of his speeches he announced that Gladstone had been restored to health and would assume leadership in the electoral campaign.

LONDON, 17.—A dispatch just received from Derby says: A serious accident has occurred at Oakwell Colliery, at Ilkeston, eight miles from Derby. The shaft of the colliery has been blocked and 300 miners are engaged. Efforts are being made to rescue them by way of the furnace shaft, and the miners will probably be saved.

PARIS, 17.—Twenty cases of cholera have been reported in Paris the past three days. The sanitary officials claim that the disease is sporadic and not Asiatic cholera, and that the hot weather prevailing has made the cases more severe than is general at this time of the year.

Madrid, 17.—There were 558 cases of cholera and 337 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

Toulon, 17.—Two deaths from cholera occurred here last night.

Rome, 17.—During the past 24 hours 18 deaths from cholera have occurred in Palermo, and 20 new cases and six deaths in Parma.

"ROUGH ON CHENS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Chens" 15c. Quick complete cure. Hares, or soft corns, warts, bunions.