

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 26.—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a bakery, in Sherman Street, and consumed almost the entire business portion of the city. Thousands of people are rendered homeless and in a destitute condition. The fire is still burning. The loss is roughly estimated at a million and a half to two million dollars. Little or no insurance.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Times* reviews the decision of Judge Deady on the Chinese case, saying, the newspapers afflicted with China-phobia are unhappily inclined to assert, with superfluous passion, that nobody but a dweller in some of the Pacific States is, or can be, qualified to express an intelligent opinion on the Chinese question. In California, we understand, it is necessary that one should establish his claim to be a pioneer, that is, one who arrived on the coast prior to January 1st, 1849, before he gains the right to entertain an opinion on this intricate and abstruse subject. As for Judge Deady's dictum, that the right to live in this country carries with it the right to work for a living, the anti-Chinese papers are inclined to believe that this is not good law. At least one of them says that "this is an assumption which may be determined by law," and though it may be admitted that the right to earn a living may be implied from the terms of the Burlingame treaty, which concedes the right to live, this implication may not hold good against an express prohibition. That is to say, the right to earn a living is only implied in the treaty, while a prohibition exists, unmistakably, on the statute books of a sovereign State, and it is broadly asserted that the treaty gives the Chinese right to live in this country, but it does not give them right to work. This is a definition of proscription which we confess we were not prepared to expect, and when we were told that there is a vast difference between a conference upon the Chinese right to spend their money in this country, and conferring upon them the right to come here and make money, we must acknowledge feelings of admiration for so subtle and ingenious a plea.

The following was the score at 9 o'clock this morning: Weston, 346; Rowell, 420; Hazael, 388; Guyon, 370; Ennis, 330; Merritt, 392; Hart, 309; Krohne, 329; Taylor, 284; Federmeyer, 309.

The score at 3 o'clock stood: Weston, 374; Lowell, 426; Hazael, 409; Guyon, 393; Ennis, 351; Merritt, 415; Hart, 332; Krohne, 349; Taylor, 293; Federmeyer, 329.

Rowell, at 3 o'clock, had not returned to the track. He is reported unmanageable, and indeed crazy. Hart had some lively runs this afternoon, driving Weston.

Rowell returned to the track at 3.30, and at 4 o'clock completed his 423rd mile, Merritt at the same time finishing his 419th. Both were much cheered. Rowell looks as well as any one on the track. Rowell's trouble is a rush of blood to the head, complicated with colic, nausea and chills.

The police commissioners have been served with a mandamus commanding them to show cause, on Monday next, why they should not appoint Tammany inspectors of election.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—A republican special from Dallas, Texas, says: News reached here last night, that a party of young men, from Dallas and Fort Worth, while hunting in the Pan Handle country, in that State, were attacked by Indians, on Sept. 11th, and seven of their number killed, after a fight of two days.

MEMPHIS, 26.—Three new cases have been reported to-day. Four more deaths have occurred.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 26.—The fire which broke out in the Star Bakery on Sherman Street, at 2.10 this morning, followed that thoroughfare and swept everything before it on Lee, Main, Gold, Wall, Patton and William Streets, and several residences on Centennial Avenue. Fanned with a light breeze and nothing to contend with, except a very inefficient fire department, everything was at the mercy of the flames. Less than half a score of pronounced fire-proof warehouses withstood the severe test. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed, burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that any attempt at saving anything

would have been useless. All along its course, terrific explosions of gun powder, petroleum, liquor, etc., were of frequent occurrence, and buildings were blown into atoms. The hook and ladder apparatus and hose carriage were the first things to burn, leaving nothing but a few feet of worthless hose with which to battle against the elements. The new water works were tried for the first time yesterday, and this morning they were put to their full capacity, with little success in subduing the flames, on account of the scarcity of the water. The hill-sides were almost a solid sheet of flame, and water from the Boulder ditch could not be had, otherwise considerable property would probably have been saved, as the ditch ran almost directly over the worst spot. The wildest excitement prevailed on account of the fearful force of the flames, and people thought of but little beside saving their own lives, hundreds escaping with only their night clothes. Every team within miles of the city was called into service to help save what could be got out. There are probably 2,000 persons who are homeless and many destitute. About 125 buildings, besides 50 or 60 dwelling houses, were destroyed, and while it is utterly impossible to get any definite figures regarding the loss, well posted business men place it from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The fire is still burning, but all its material is exhausted and there is no danger of its spreading unless there is an unfavorable change in the wind.

Several of the firms whose fire-proofs were saved, have posted notices that they will open for business in them on Saturday. Lumber is being hauled rapidly and building will commence as soon as the debris can be cleared away, in a far more substantial manner than before. Most of the merchants who have lost their wooden stores, will erect brick ones in their stead. Labor is in great demand and everything presents a lively appearance.

A meeting was held by prominent citizens this afternoon, prompted by numerous thieving operations since the fire broke out, and many cases of looting, at which Hon. Judge Moody presided. It was decided to call upon General Sturgis, commanding at Fort Meade, for a company of troops to act as guards over the property of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire, which request was promptly complied with, and a company of cavalry was at once sent here, together with ten wagons and two ambulances to transport destitute citizens to Fort Meade, where they will be furnished with camps and rations, which kind offer was made by General Sturgis.

The post office which was destroyed, lost \$3,000 in postage stamps and stamped envelopes, but no mail was destroyed, and the coaches are running regularly with the daily mails. Numerous kind offers of assistance have been made by eastern merchants, but will hardly be accepted, as the merchants bear their losses with the best possible grace and are not inclined to place themselves under any obligations, at the same time appreciating the willing offers made by eastern houses in all branches of trade.

The surviving merchants have not taken advantage of the necessity of the hour by advancing prices on staple groceries, as was generally expected, and prices remain the same as usual. The insurance companies who held the majority of risks on the destroyed property was the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and London & Liverpool and Globe Insurance companies.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Herald* is informed by the custom house inspectors that they are expected to pay a political assessment to help elect Cornell, circulars having been sent to each employee by the republican committee calling for contributions.

Cincinnati, 26.—Senator James G. Blaine made his first speech in the Ohio canvas at Bellaire, this afternoon, several thousand people were present. He spoke an hour and a half. His remarks received a great deal of applause. He spoke in the evening at Steubenville. His next effort is at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, to-morrow afternoon.

NEW YORK, 27.—The score at 1 a. m. to-day was: Weston, 405; Rowell, 452; Hazael, 436; Guyon, 415; Ennis, 377; Merritt, 442; Hart,

415; Krohne, 382; Taylor, 218; Federmeyer, 348.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The following telegram from Col. Hatch, describing the battle with Indians on the 18th inst., has been received at the War Department:

Santa Fe, Sept. 23rd.

Lieutenants Dawson, Wright and Day struck Victoria's trail at the head of the Sierra Blanco Cañon on the 16th. Following it to the head of Los Animas River, where on the 18th they ran upon the Indians, who held a strong position. Captain Berger with his company and Hugo came up and took part in the fight. After fighting all day the troops were compelled to withdraw under cover of darkness with a loss of five men killed and one wounded, and 32 horses killed and six wounded. Morrow has sent Lieutenants Blackson and Yateswood, of the 6th Cavalry, with their Apache scouts, and Emmett with the Navajos, to the scene of action, and will follow immediately with part of Company L, 9th Cavalry, and Wright, with 22 men of Company C will join him to-morrow. Victoria is said to have about 140 Indians. Two Navajos and one citizen were also killed in the fight.

DODGE CITY, Kansas, 26.—Governor St. John and staff took charge of the Presidential party, at Emporia, last night, and put them aboard a special train, provided for that purpose by the officers of the A. T. and S. F. Railway Company, for this place. The party arrived here at seven o'clock. The President, Gen. Sherman and Governor St. John were conveyed from this place to Fort Dodge in ambulances, where they received a military salute suitable to the rank of the party. The balance of the party took breakfast at this point, at which a halt was made of about two hours. The party will return to Topeka to-day and remain at that place over night, and proceed to Leavenworth the following day.

Hutchinson, Kas., 26.—The Presidential party left Dodge City at 9 a. m. They were greeted along the road by crowds of people, at the various stations, by speeches of welcome, by shouts and cheers, and by hearty hand-shaking. At Leavenworth the President made an extended speech, congratulating the people on a free school system and their splendid prospects for the future. He said he had just before starting received a letter from a gentleman of Pittsburg, who said the whole iron and glass trade in that city was full of hope and encouragement, although Pittsburg had felt the hard times most severely.

General Sherman likewise spoke recalling the old frontier times, of his friends Kicking Bird, Black Kettle, etc., who were encamped on that spot where now a town of 1,200 inhabitants rests. He related how before the war he had parted with the Indians and advised them to go away and leave these lands to the whites, who would eventually get them any way; and how incredulous the Indians were regarding civilization and settlement, which is now an accomplished fact.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., 26.—Anthony Blair, colored, was hung at Morristown, this afternoon, for the murder of Maggie Walker, his step-daughter, in July last. After conviction the prisoner refused to make application for a new trial, and also objected to an appeal.

Wilmington, N. C., 26.—Benjamin Williams shot and instantly killed his step-mother, Mrs. Osborne, near Shelby in this State, to-day. He had a difficulty with his father, last evening, about a horse, and committed the murder out of spite.

Westfield, Pa., 26.—Robert Chamberlain, a farmer was shot dead while cutting corn, a few rods from his house. No clue, but suspicion points to his father, with whom he was on bad terms.

Buffalo, 26.—Chas. Schuyler, who failed in an attempt to abduct the daughter of Townsend Davis, yesterday, was identified, to-day, by the governors of one of our prominent citizens as the individual who last week was seen in the company of two children, endeavoring to induce them to walk through the park, and she was insulted on her taking the children from him.

The Buffalo detective agency, which arrested Schuyler, to-day, received a telegram from the police authorities at Chicago, identifying him as one who, a short time since, committed burglary.

MEMPHIS, 26.—Six new cases, to-day, five deaths. Donations received to-day, \$3,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—General Grant and party left this morning, on a special train, for San Jose. As it passed San Mateo, the cadets of St. Matthews' Academy were drawn up on the platform at present arms, and the whole population of the village behind them greeted the train with cheers. Flags were flying all over the town.

The train arrived in San Jose at 11.30 a. m. An immense crowd was at the depot. Mayor Archer, in a brief address, welcomed him. Gen. Grant, in response, said:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to see you all, and think you for this kind reception. You speak of my reception by the sovereigns and princes of the world. I am prouder of this than all this kindness from the sovereign people of my country. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

The General took a seat in a carriage with Mayor Archer, and Mrs. Grant followed with Mrs. Archer. The crowd was so packed about the carriage that the police and militia were obliged to force a way for the procession with fixed bayonets. The procession moved along San Pedro Street to Julian, to First, to Santa Clara, to the fair ground, in order as follows: Detachment of police band, grand marshal and aids, San Jose Zouaves, Phil Sheridan, Post G. A. R., General Grant and Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Houghton, Mexican veterans, Union and Confederate veterans, California Pioneers, sailor boys, Governor Irwin and party, citizens in carriages, band, firemen, citizens in carriages and on foot.

Arriving at the fair grounds, Grant was formally received by the officers of the agricultural Society, and was afterward introduced to hundreds of citizens. Before the race, a parade of stock took place and the General expressed himself highly pleased with the exhibit of thoroughbred horses and cattle.

At 2.30 the great race between Occident and Graves was called, the latter was the favorite in the pool two to one. The race was won by Graves in three straight heats. Time 2.20, 2.20 and 2.23.

After this race Grant left, drove on the Alameda road, towards Santa Clara, and returning, was conducted to the Auzeais House, where he held a reception. Mrs. Grant also received a large number of San Jose ladies. At five p. m. the veteran drum corps gave the General a serenade. He appeared on the balcony and made a short speech, expressing gratification at the treatment received at the hands of the San Jose people. At eight o'clock a grand banquet was held in the Auzeais House. During the day business was suspended, and public and private buildings profusely and handsomely decorated.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Times* says, satirically: It is idle to oppose Grant's nomination as the next republican standard bearer, solely on the ground he has deserved well of the people, and is an honest and trustworthy man. Powerful as this argument undoubtedly is, it is not absolutely conclusive. That Grant saved the Union, that his honesty and patriotism are unquestioned, and that he can be trusted to preserve the government which he saved, may not be universally accepted as forming a constitutional disqualification for the presidency. An intelligent opposition to his nomination should be based upon the fact that he has a mind of his own, and cannot be made to recognize the precedence that policy should hold over principle. The man who refuses to court Denis Kearney is unfit to be regarded as a politician and is necessarily an enemy of republican institutions and an adventurer who, if he had an opportunity, would carry out his long cherished purpose of becoming a modern Tiberius. That the republican party should nominate, as its candidate, a man who claims to own his own personal soul, is not to be thought of for a moment, but, fortunately, there is no longer any danger that such a mistake will be committed. The news that Grant has insulted Denis Kearney, by refusing to receive him, will create such a whirlwind of indignation, and will be accepted as so true a revelation of his despotic instincts, that his fictitious popularity will vanish at once and forever.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The convention of southern republicans, who desire more substantial recognition from the administration and from the republican party of the north, met in this city last evening. The session continued until after midnight. There were about 40 gentlemen present, a number of them being office-holders in Washington. These gentlemen represented that the number of federal offices filled by southern republicans is ridiculously disproportioned to the strength and services of the party in the south. It was declared, in speeches, that the impression so prevalent at the north, that men of intelligence cannot be found in sufficient numbers to fill offices which by any fair appointment would fall to that section, is entirely erroneous, and the action based in part upon that impression is doing incalculable damage to the party. It was asserted that not only are southern republicans not fairly treated in the apportionment of offices at the capitol, but in many cases northern men are sent south to fill important offices, which might well be filled by native southern republicans. The tone of some speeches was decidedly bitter, but it was admitted that no greater cause of complaint exists against the present than against the preceding administration. The convention adjourned to meet at an early day.

At 4 p. m. the score was—Weston, 445; Rowell, 515; Ennis, 428; Krohne, 426; Hazael, 488; Merritt, 499; Guyon, 460; Hart, 463. The race is practically finished.

BURLINGAME, Kas., 27.—All day long the progress of the presidential party was marked by a continued ovation. At almost every station on the route of the Atchison, Topeka and Kansas Railroad, crowds of people were assembled to greet the Chief Magistrate and General Sherman, and shake them by the hand. The party arrived at Topeka at 10.30 p. m., and immediately retired.

MEMPHIS, 27.—Three new cases have been reported to the board of health to-day. Six deaths have occurred.

NEW YORK, 27.—The Memphis *Post* says: The *Democrats* count out only ten nurses to-day, and only four physicians are on duty, owing to the decrease of yellow fever throughout the city. Business is already picking up, and many people from the country are seen daily in the streets. Under the recent injunction on the state board of health officials, seed and lint cotton are coming in freely, and this puts money into circulation. We are reaching the beginning of the end of the epidemic, at least physicians and others so feel, and this causes our pent up people to feel encouraged and to speak hopefully.

NEW YORK, 25.—In the suit brought by the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, to recover income taxes, a motion was made in the United States District Court, a few days ago, by Tilden's counsel, for a bill of particulars. Judge Choate has made an elaborate decision in the matter, and says the motion must be denied upon the well settled rules of practice relating to the matter of bills of particulars. After alluding to the general objects of bills of particulars, he says: A government is not presumed to know what any man's income is, still less the several parts of which it is made up. Every man is presumed to know these things with entire certainty, while the officers of the government may have such creditable information as to a taxpayer's income as makes it proper to bring suit and recover the excess of the income tax due above that paid. That information may not be so specific or detailed as to enable the district attorney, in advance of the trial, to set forth the items.

At quarter past 8 o'clock p. m., Rowell walked around carrying the American flag, and the band playing alternately "Yankee Doodle" and "God Save the Queen," and the dense crowd cheering, whistling and clapping their hands. The frenzy seized a vast mass of people in the streets, and their responsive roar filled the garden, where the cheering was renewed when a grand floral piece, a shield surrounded by waving corn, was presented to Rowell. It bore the inscription "To Charles Rowell, by the Abilene Society." It was carried in front of Rowell for several laps. In a few minutes the uproar seemed redoubled, when Merritt, Hazael and Rowell, hand-in-hand, Merritt the