

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—A very sensational story, alleged to have originated in Salt Lake City, but probably manufactured in Washington for effect on the November elections, has commenced to go the rounds of certain eastern papers, and figures to-day as the subject of a published interview with ex-Delegate Elkins, of New Mexico. The story purports to disclose the particulars of an alleged democratic plot to colonize New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and other Territories with Mormons, admit them as States, and then protect them in their polygamous practices, in return for the democratic senators they will send to Washington. Proctor Knott, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and Franklin, chairman of the committee on territories, are mentioned as the instigators and promoters of the scheme. Elkins pronounces it the most ridiculous canard he ever heard of. He says almost all the arable land in Utah is now taken up, and that the Mormons must necessarily overflow into the surrounding territories. Perhaps 1,000 have gone into Arizona, a considerable number into Nevada, but he does not think there are a dozen Mormons in the whole territory of New Mexico, where almost all the lands are in the hands of native citizens, who have an unconquerable aversion to the Mormons, and would not be disposed, under any circumstances, to sell lands to them. It is pertinently suggested that the Mormon population of Utah would have to spread out very thin to make enough States to send to Washington 12 senators, which is the number spoken of in the story.

CHATTANOOGA, 24.—Four deaths by yellow fever during the past 24 hours, 14 new cases.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.

To Generous Friends in the North, East and West:

The Peabody Subsistence Association of New Orleans returns to each and all its sincere thanks for the noble generosity exhibited in furnishing money and provisions for our distressed. No further funds will be required.

(Signed) F. DOLHONDE, President.

Twenty-three new cases at Donaldsonville and four deaths. There are good prospects of frost at Vicksburg to-night. The situation at Delta is about the same.

Memphis, 23.—The board of health officially reported six deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours ending at six o'clock to-night. Thirteen physicians of the Howard medical corps report 25 new cases, 12 in this city and 13 in suburbs. The cotton exchange was opened this morning regularly for business by Superintendent John S. Toof. The government relief steamer *John M. Chambers*, from Vicksburg, arrived here to-night at seven o'clock. All on board are reported well. The steamer *Colorado* passed up at six p. m. The weather is clear and cold, with favorable prospects of frost.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—A Galveston News special says: The Fort Worth Stage, leaving here this morning for Weatherford, was stopped 15 miles east of the latter place, by two masked men, and the mail pouches cut open, the contents rifled, and one male and two female passengers stripped of their valuables. The amount obtained by the highwaymen was unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The chamber of commerce, to-day, considered the question of the proposed treaty with France, and passed a resolution opposing any reduction in the tariff on French wines and liquors. News from the arctic whaling fleet to September 27th is, that up to that date not a single whale had been taken, except one by the ship *Houland*. The fleet is cruising off Herald Island.

John H. Burke, of the \$35,000,000 suit notoriety, has commenced action in the Nineteenth District Court, to recover from J. C. Flood, J. W. Mackay, J. G. Fair, and the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, \$10,500,000, the value of the stock and dividends of the Consolidated Virginia, received by the first three defendants in payment for 70 feet of mineral ground deeded by them to the company at the figure alleged in excess of its value. In the Twelfth District Court the \$35,000,000 suit has been dismissed as to all the defendants except Flood, Mackay and Fair.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Times* Washington special says: Bids will be received, to-morrow, for the purchase of silver bullion under Sherman's recent order. In accordance with the Secretary's regulations, bids will be made by telegraph, and bidders, whose offers may be accepted, either for the whole amount or any part thereof, will receive a notification by telegraph. The new regulations require these telegraphic bids to be simply addressed to the director of the mint at Washington. This seems to be a careless and unsafe manner to transact business of this kind, for the reason that there is no way prescribed for distinguishing the bids for bullion from any other business that may be addressed by telegraph to the director of the mint. The bids thus addressed are liable to be opened at different times through the day, making it possible to give tardy bidders the figures already received and the advantage of any favorable change which may take place in the market. Under the Secretary's regulations, it is possible in various ways for the more alert operators to become possessed of the figures of competitors, and while possession of such knowledge would be likely to inure to the advantage of the government in purchasing, early bidders would be prejudiced and placed at an unfair disadvantage. It is probable that when the attention of the Secretary is called to this matter, that methods will be adopted to preclude the possibility of bids being opened until all that are to be considered shall be received. The amount of silver bullion to be purchased, to-morrow is 400,000 ounces. Heretofore the regular weekly purchase have been about 750,000 ounces, that amount being about equal to the weekly yield of our mints. The order limiting the purchase to 400,000 ounces weekly, will probably result in renewing the agitation in favor of free coinage at the next session of Congress. Unless this limitation is removed, the holders of the surplus product of our mines, as well as the owners of demonetization silver in Europe, will very likely urge the advocates of silver in Congress to renew the fight for a free silver coinage.

A severe storm has interrupted the telegraph business.

The great fair in the new Roman Catholic cathedral opened auspiciously last night; 20,000 attended.

Secretary Evans, in response to an invitation from business men, will speak on national issues at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow night.

Smith M. Weed said to a *Tribune* reporter, last evening, that he sent some dispatches from South Carolina, but there is not a word of truth in those the *Tribune* ascribes to him; also, he never saw the canvassing board or made any arrangement with them or tried to bribe them in any way.

3 p. m. — Governments steady, stocks lower with a general uncertainty prevailing.

MEMPHIS, 23.—From 6 o'clock last night until noon, to-day, the undertakers report orders for 11 interments. The streets are thronged with returning refugees, and business is being gradually resumed. The Howard Association continues the work of sending to their homes all nurses from abroad. Another heavy frost fell last night.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—Weather clear, cool and windy. Deaths, 19; cases reported, 173.

CINCINNATI, 23.—A severe rain storm in Pennsylvania, last night, prostrated the telegraph wires and cut off all communication with the east.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—The appointment of S. T. Smith, receiver of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is claimed to be a victory for Oakes, the present superintendent of the road, as opposed to Jay Gould, and will result in the breaking up of the present combination and pooling with the Union Pacific. All the general offices of the company, under an order of the court, are to be moved to the State of Kansas.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—Sir Strafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Wolverhampton, admitted that he was not able to say that he was sure there would be a renewal of war. It was impossible to ignore the fact, he said, that difficulties were being raised against the execution of certain parts of the treaty of Berlin.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Czar issued a ukase ordering that military furloughs shall only be granted

for particularly urgent reasons, and in any case not to extend beyond February.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: That Lobanoff informed Saffet Pasha on Monday, that the Russians will not retreat from their present positions at Midi, Visa, Lulebour, Gas and Tchiffikkon until some arrangement is made concerning the Christian fugitives who are following the Russian army. The Turks are close to these points and have a strong force at Tcholu. It is not true that the Russians hold Tchacaldja. Prince Lobanoff, likewise, reiterated the statement that the Russians will not quit Adrianople until after the signing of a definitive treaty.

A Vienna dispatch says: The most essential points in the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, namely, the war indemnity and the time for the withdrawal of the Russian troops, are still unsettled.

A dispatch from Constantinople contains the following: The bulk of the Russian forces in Bulgaria are moving southward. The Russian infantry alone in Eastern Roumelia numbers 80,000 men. Another army corps is near Constantinople. There are 15,000 men in Adrianople. Between October 14th and 19th, 13,700 returned Turkish prisoners were landed in Bosphorus.

A Bombay dispatch says: The government has published an announcement offering free passage home to families of officers engaged in active service. It is thought, however, that the advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some time. Fever is steadily increasing among the troops stationed at Jamrood and encamped on the frontier.

PARIS, 22.—The trial of 38 persons arrested for the recent attempt to hold a Socialist Workmen's congress has commenced. The prosecution alleges that the prisoners had relations with the foreign socialists.

ROME, 22.—Prime Minister Cairoli to-day informed King Humbert that the whole cabinet had resigned. The king protested warmly against their action, and declared that even if the cabinet persisted in resigning, he would charge Signor Cairoli with the formation of another cabinet. Signor Grispi publishes a letter attacking the cabinet for humiliating Italy in the eyes of Europe. This increases Cairoli's difficulties.

BARRIE, Ont., 22.—Two trains on the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway collided near here to-day, and both the engines and several cars were wrecked. Three employees were seriously injured. The loss will amount to \$35,000.

LONDON, 23.—Dispatches from Simla says: The Viceroy's native emissary, who has just returned from Cabul, considers that the Ameer has been with difficulty induced to take his present course by substantial offers from the Russian envoy, who was still at Cabul when the emissary left.

A reported member of the suspended firm of Smith, Flemming & Co., prominently mentioned in connection with the Glasgow bank matters, has chartered a steamer and fled the coast of Kintyre, intending to reach Spain.

GLASGOW, 22.—It is reported that a further deficiency of £80,000 in the assets of the Glasgow Bank has been discovered.

BERLIN, 23.—Schouvaloff will succeed Gortchakoff as Russian prime minister, on account of the latter's precarious health.

PARIS, 23.—At Lagentiere, on Monday night, the river Ligue rose 20 metres in an hour, flooding a great part of the town. Much property was destroyed. There is no loss of life reported.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that the advance upon Cabul is postponed until next year, to more effectually coerce the Ameer than by a mere dash.

Correspondence.

TUCSON, ARIZONA,

October 9th, 1878.

President John Taylor:

DEAR BROTHER.—Since our last of the 29th of Sept., we have traveled over some very rough also some very fine country in Southeastern Arizona, and now proceed with our description of travels, etc. Forrest Dale was located by Brothers Alfred and Orson Cluff on the 1st of Oct.,

1877, by making the necessary claims, and on the 18th February, 1878, they with Brothers Adams and Thayne moved their families over, and commenced making homes, afterwards others moved in, so that there are now 12 men, 12 women, 11 boys, and 15 girls—the first white child born here, was born to Brother and Sister Adams, who named her "Forrest Dale" Adams. They have under cultivation this year, about 180 acres in corn, which will average 25 bushels to the acre—4,500 bushels—have also raised most every kind of garden vegetables sufficient for their use, all without irrigation—have built 13 houses and a number of corrals—also dug several wells, and find good water from 18 to 20 feet deep—bees have done tolerably well this summer—the winters are mild and summers pleasant—no frost between 10th of May and 17th of September to injure anything—this valley faces the south and west, is situated 9 miles southwest from Cooley's Ranch, and about 45 miles north from Camp Apache, is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile wide and 3 miles long—is surrounded by pine (long leaf), oak, juniper and some walnut—stock range abundant. There are 7 springs of good water, known as the Apache Springs, which form the headwaters of the Careza Creek—the Corduroy Creek comes into this valley from the east about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the settlements, then runs through a box cañon 6 miles and opens into another valley, here the Cibique Creek enters, and 6 miles further down another valley opens out—about 15 miles north there is also another large valley with a running stream sufficient for a mill power, in fact throughout this portion of the country, as also further along the Mogollon Range of Mountains there appears many suitable places for settlements. We are informed that wild turkeys are in abundance and often caught, also deer, and sometimes an occasional bear. It is somewhat strange to find as we have the past day or two, corn and vines growing among the tall pines.

Sept. 29.—At 8.45 we bid adieu to the saints of Forrest Dale and returned some six miles on our road of yesterday, thence to the east three miles, to the Apache Road, about four miles from Brother Cluff's. By invitation of Brother Wm. A. Pollett we drove three-fourths of a mile, from main road to Clark's Rancho on the Sholve Creek, where he has been farming this summer; here he has his family. Sister Pollett has been quite unwell for some time, but is now better. Brother Pollett will raise 25 bushels of oats and barley, 100 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of potatoes, also vegetables. During the late rains he lost most of his garden, and estimates his loss in oats and barley at 1,400 bushels. He has three boys and two girls; with himself and wife, at dinner, we regaled ourselves on good bear meat, bruin having been captured last evening.

After partaking of dinner at Bro. Wm. A. Pollett, Bros. L. H. Hatch and Geo. Lake returned to their homes. Bro. Pollett accompanied our party. At 2.40 we moved out and traveled on the summit of the Mogollon Mountains, through a splendid country, pine timber all the way for nine miles, when we cross the Corduroy Creek, thence up the creek and over the hills through groves of oak trees, from one to three feet through, to divide four and a half miles, thence one-half mile to Cold Spring Station, where we camped. This is a mail station kept by Bro. Warren Pollett who has his wife and family with him. Here the road comes in from the terminus of the railroad and Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Camp Apache, a nice piece of bottom land or "voga," on the east and west the hills are covered with fine oak and walnut trees, with an occasional pine—more open on the north and south. This afternoon we saw our first flock of wild turkeys, Bros. Smith, Hinkley, and myself gave chase, but the birds easily out-run us, and we returned to the carriage without our much-desired turkey meat. Bro. Pollett informs us that 90 miles east from here there is a salt lake $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north and south by two-thirds of a mile east and west, which is supplied from a spring surrounded by black volcanic rock, the salt is obtained by driving into the water, where it is formed in layers from 3 to 4 inches thick, between thin layers of clay and is a very fine article. On the south of the lake a fresh water

spring issues forth from similar black rock and furnishes water for large herds of stock and sheep; also on the east side another fresh water spring some 18 inches higher than the lake issues forth and runs into the lake. This lake is some 300 feet lower than the general surface of the country, and the banks on all sides are some three-fourths of a mile to the water. The salt is hauled for hundreds of miles and supplies the most of Arizona and New Mexico.

Sept. 30, Brother Jesse N. Smith not satisfied with his turkey experience of last evening, started at daylight on another hunt, and returned as we were about ready to start with no better results. We now travel south down an open bottom skirted with oak forest, two miles, here a canyon known as Miners Hollow comes down wherein large quantities of stone coal has been discovered and traced for a long distance, one vein five and another eight feet thick. In passing over a ridge known as Post Office hill, we are informed is the grave of a white man who was killed several years ago by the Apache Indians, and in their tradition every time an Apache passes the grave he puts a rock on the mound, which at this time is about 20 by 15 feet at the base and four feet high. We each added another rock on the principal of "when you are in Rome," &c. About six miles from our last camp the White River comes in on our left about 300 yards from the road. We then travel down an open valley or low bench land from half to one mile wide. In places a splendid meadow, where Mexicans are cutting and gathering hay. Some two miles from Post Office hill we leave the pines and enter among the cedars, juniper and live oak; no underbrush in these forests. It scarcely seems credible that hay will grow on this upland without water, and large pine, oak and cedar scattered among it, but such are the facts. We passed by an Apache Camp who were on the river bottom, consisting of about 200 souls. The chief Pedro, accompanied by one of his leading men, and who is also an officer of the enlisted scouts of Camp Apache named Pee-tone came to our carriage, seemed very friendly and talked of their desires to continue to live on this river, as they feared they would be crowded away to some other place, having a dread of the San Carlos Agency, where they say it is so warm their children die off. The chief invited the party to stay and eat dinner with him, but being somewhat in a hurry we did not avail ourselves of this pleasure. Thence to crossing of White River 13 miles. Since we came on to this river the White Mountains extend on our left high, precipitous and rugged, the river running at their base a beautiful stream about half the size of Provo River, skirted with large cottonwoods. After lunch, crossed the river, thence three miles to east fork of White River; crossed and entered Camp Apache, which is situated on a beautiful location on the White River, on high ground nicely laid out and very clean—a good place for settlements were the camp removed; drove to the Adjutant's office and post office, where we obtained further information as to roads, distances, etc., on our travels. At 4 p. m. we drove up a cañon to the south five and a half miles, and camped at some springs, road rough, considerable walnut trees in this cañon, as also a few red pine trees.

Oct. 1.—Bro. Pollett left us and returned home this morning, and we proceeded up the cañon two miles and ascended a very steep and long hill to top of mountain; thence three miles to Turkey Creek; thence over an open country covered with grass (good place for sheep if they could be shod), most of the way a lava bed, terribly rough in places and down a long hill, the roughest passed over to Black River 11 miles. We can only compare the roads to-day to the Black Ridge in Southern Utah before the road there was made. This river is about the size of Provo River, running through a narrow rugged cañon, and is the main fork of Salt River; a ferryboat is tied up at crossing for use in high water, and a wire rope stretched across the river. After dinner commenced ascending a steep hill, some of the rocks in road two feet in perpendicular, we had to double teams on two of our wagons; thence three miles of rocky road to tanks, and camped. The general expression