

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 18.—The closing days of the Jockey Club fall trotting was marked by a fine exhibition of speed and endurance, and remain prominent in the memory of all present. The performance of Maud S., in the face of numerous disadvantages, is set down as the most remarkable in the history of the turf. The Chicago track has now shown the best trotting mile, Maud S., 2:10½, the best pacing mile, Sleepy Tom 2:12½, and the best wagon record, Hopeful, 2:16½. The horsemen and horses left to-night for Kansas City.

The first event, 2:34 class, purse of \$700, Mollie Kestler, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Myrtle, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2; Troubadour, 3, 3, 2, 3; Regalloto, 4. Distanced time, 2:27, 2:26½, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:28.

Second event, 2:23 class; purse of \$1,000. Conroy was the favorite, 4 to 1, but through bad behavior lost the race, although he ran a dead heat with Wm. H. L. Conroy 2nd, Abdallah Boy 3rd.

It was nearly 6 o'clock and growing dark when Maud S. was brought on the track. A very strong south wind was blowing. At the first send off, Maud S. soon left her feet, and her driver Bain turned her back for a fresh start. She trotted to the starting point square and level, and as her driver nodded for the word, quickly lengthened out her stride and got to the quarter in 34 seconds. It was then believed impossible for her to do better than 2:16 or 2:18, but when she got down to the second quarter at a 2.03 gait, the fastest record, there was a breathless interest and expectancy. It was feared, however, that the strong headwind when she turned would slacken her speed materially and render it impossible to win. She kept straight forward, however, without break or skip, and marked the ½ mile pole in 1:36. Bain urged her gently with voice and whip, and she responded gamely. The multitude was breathless as she went the final quarter and thundered down the home stretch in 2:10½. Cheers greeted the mare, her driver and manager as they went to the stable.

At a democratic meeting at Hicksville, Ohio, yesterday, addressed by Senator Thurman and Governor Hendricks, the following letter from Gen. Hancock was read:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,  
N. Y. Harbor,  
September 12, 1880.

Messrs. A. Pratt, Ben. J. Patten and others:

Gentlemen—Accept my thanks for your invitation to Hicksville, Defiance County, Ohio, on the 17th. The meeting will be one of unusual interest. Honored as it will be by the presence of those two prominent of prominent leaders, Senator Thurman and Governor Hendricks. The cause must be one of no ordinary kind that brings together these eminent men on the borders of the two great States of which they have long been distinguished representatives. I have reason to feel proud of being prominently identified with the cause that is upheld by the patriotism and ability of such advocates. I regret I cannot be present on this occasion to share with my fellow citizens the lessons of wisdom and patriotism that cannot fail to emanate from such sources. I feel assured that the proceedings of the meeting will enforce the people's demand for honesty, economy and efficiency in public service, for the peace and welfare of the country, for the security of free institutions, and for all the rights and liberties of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution and law. Let us hope the masses of the people whose interest stretch away beyond the scenes of temporary triumphs of mere partisan warfare will take affairs into their own hands and properly settle the question as to whether we shall have a new era of peace, reconciliation, economy and prosperity. I am very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The following circular was issued to-day:

"Until further notice, the Assistant Treasurer at New York will pay at his counter standard silver dollars or silver certificates in sums of \$30 or any multiple thereof in exchange for like amounts of gold coin or gold bullion deposited with him upon receipt by the Treasurer of the United States, in this city, of an original certificate of deposit by the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, with him gold coin or gold bullion in the sum of \$10 or any multiple thereof, payment of like

amount in standard silver dollars or silver certificates at the counter of any United States Assistant Treasurer designated by the depositor will be ordered."

For the week ending to-day there has been 822,496 standard silver dollars shipped from the Treasury Department for distribution. During the same period in 1879, there were 359,493 shipped.

The Internal Revenue Bureau received a report that Deputy Collector Latham, of Southwestern Virginia, with a posse of men, had been attacked while in the discharge of his duty, by 50 armed moonshiners, who fired upon and compelled them to retreat.

Michael Joyce and John C. Berry, two soldiers at the United States arsenal in this city, were accidentally shot and killed this morning while handling a gatling gun.

COLUMBUS, 18.—Governor Foster and Adjutant-General Gibson received telegrams from Corning, Perry County, stating that it is feared serious trouble might occur to-night by reason of an attempt, by a mob of over 1,000 miners from Stratsville and Shawnee, to drive colored miners away from that locality. The operators have armed their colored miners and propose to protect their property if possible. Troops will at once be sent to Corning.

UTICA, N. Y., 18.—John Rose, a laborer, from Schuyler Lake, in crossing the railroad track in Harkimer, last evening, with his wife and baby in a lumber wagon, was struck by the express train. Rose and the baby were killed, and the wife badly hurt. Rose's head was knocked off his shoulders and found some distance beyond the body.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Yesterday the President and party lunched with Governor Stanford at Menlo Park, and dined with Senator Sherman at Belmont, where they spent the night. This morning the party breakfasted with D. O. Miles, at Mill Brae, after which they returned to the city.

PITTSBURG, 18.—The steamboats *Mary Ann Simpson* and *Horne*, burned to-day; loss, \$30,000; uninsured.

BOSTON, 20.—A special from Quebec says: A brush fire in the parish of St. Georges is reported to have committed fearful ravages. Seven or eight square miles of country are devastated near the frontier, and a large quantity of timber and grain, besides houses and other buildings, burnt. Brush fires are raging within a few miles of Battersea, other fires being rekindled in different parts of the country and much valuable timber will be destroyed. The fires in Russell and Ottawa counties continue and rain is badly needed.

The wool market shows a decidedly better feeling than for a long time, but as yet there is no improvement in prices, although manufacturers are more free, and purchasers are now disposed to stock up for future wants. Spring California 25 @ 34; fall do., 12½ @ 25½; super and X pulled, 38 @ 45, scoured 40 @ 80, tub washed, 46. Total sales of the week were 2,408,600 lbs., of which 1,897,600 lbs. were domestic.

A *Herald* special from Portland says: The latest returns received at the democratic headquarters from 496 towns give Plasted 73,493, Davis 73,542. The towns to hear from gave in 1879 a fusion majority of 167. The returns will give Plasted a plurality of 118 if the towns to be heard from vote as last year.

Portland, Me., 20.—An *Augusta* dispatch says: The election returns so far, give Governor Davis a plurality of about 200 votes. There are still several towns and plantations to hear from, and there are some discrepancies in the returns received by telegraph, which makes it very difficult to ascertain the exact result of the election. It is evident, however, that the vote is close, and it is quite probable that only an official canvass of the returns will decide who is elected.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The *Republican's* special from Marysville, Mo., says: Dr. R. H. Talbot, editor of the *Greenback Standard*, was shot through the window of his bedroom last night, by an unknown assassin. A ball weighing an ounce passed through the doctor's body, and slightly wounded Mrs. Talbot, who was in bed. Mr. Talbot died to-day.

CLEVELAND, 20.—On Monday of next week, Garfield expects to entertain over night at Mentor, Grant, Conkling, Arthur and four prominent members of the republican central committee for consultation about campaign work. They go on Tuesday to Warren, Ohio, where a wigwam, capable of holding twenty thousand, is being erected.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Captain Nelson, of the trading schooner, *Western Home*, which arrived yesterday, 17 days from Alaska, reports the arctic relief revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* is lying at one of the small ports unable to proceed on her voyage owing to immense flocks of ice, which bar her way. Captain Nelson further says the ice this year had offered more difficulties to voyagers of the northern sea than had been known for years. It has come down earlier than usual and packs thicker. There is hope, however, of the *Corwin* being able to proceed in her search for the *Jeannette* and the missing whalers, as soon as a break in the ice occurs. It is generally believed by whalers who are familiar with the passage to be taken by the *Corwin* that wherever the ice packs come in early in the season, a break occurs, allowing the vessel to proceed before real cold weather has come.

NEW YORK, 20.

Tammany has completed arrangements for a grand mass meeting at Union Square, next Thursday evening, a torchlight procession five miles long, and speaking at nine outdoor stands. Belmont will preside. Senators Ben Hill, Bayard, Withers and Wallace will address.

In his sermon yesterday, Talmage spoke long of the Chinese and took strong grounds in their defence. The objections to them, he declared, were unfounded and Chinatown was much better than underground New York.

Talmage delivered an address on the Chinese question, saying: I saw Chinatown at its worst, and I tell you it is bad enough, but not as bad as the night side of New York. There is not under God's heavens any more industrious, sober, honest, courteous, genial, intelligent, obliging people. If we, my friends, were treated half as badly in Brooklyn as the Chinamen are treated in Frisco we would want to be buried 3,000 miles from this city. If this government is to stand, liberty and protection must be given alike to Chinese Joss house, Catholic cathedral, Quaker meeting-house and Presbyterian church. Let the Chinese come, they'll make glorious Christians. When I saw the republican party, by plank in their platform, denying to the yellow man liberties claimed for the black man, I wondered if the sceptre was not departing.

Talmage promises to talk next Sunday, about the Mormons.

COLUMBUS, O., 20.—The trouble at the Corning coal mines will not go down as was hoped. Yesterday morning the sheriff of Parry County ordered a company of militia to the scene, and later called on Governor Foster for additional troops. In response to this call, Governor Foster ordered parts of three companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, located here, to proceed at once to Corning. In response to a riot alarm sounded by the fire department at 4 o'clock, these troops assembled at their armory and left for Corning at 12 o'clock, by a special train. At 7:30 p.m., a telegram was received by the Adjutant-General, stating that during an exchange of shots last evening of the militia and miners, three miners were known to have been wounded, but none of the militia. A special to the *State Journal* says: The miners charged on No. 3 mine on three sides. The troops opened fire on them, when an inglorious retreat was made. There are about ten wounded. Nine of them were severely wounded while in retreat. Shouting and shooting is going on promiscuously.

Columbus, Ohio.—A private telegram states that when the miners assaulted the works at Corning mine, they were ordered to halt by the militia, and that they responded by firing upon the troops. The troops then returned the fire, wounding several men and scattering the assaulting party. At midnight a telegram was received by Assistant Adjutant General Smith stating that all was quiet and no further trouble was anticipated last night.

A special to the *State Journal* says: another charge is expected upon the colored miners to-day.

NASHVILLE, 20.—C. T. & E. T. Noles' grain and flour warehouse was destroyed by fire to-day with its contents. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$15,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Gravosa the 16th says: At the conference of admirals to-day, it was decided to warn the foreign consuls at Scutari and Dul-

cigno to remove their families to a place of safety. When this is done the orders under which the combined squadrons are acting will be carried out. It is rumored at Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assassinated, and fighting has begun.

A correspondent of the *Times* at the Montenegrin headquarters telegraphs that it is thought the Powers should no longer encourage the idle hope that there will not be bloodshed. The first shot fired will spread the flames of war along the entire frontier.

Antivari.—Six thousand Albanians are massed in position on Mazuro range, entrenched with five lines of earth works, but within range from the sea. All Albanians, between here and Beriana, have joined the party of resistance. Gen. Petrovich is near Antivari. He has 6,000 men, six guns and three mountain batteries. He is awaiting orders from Lettinja. At an interview he expressed strong doubts of an amicable settlement.

Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, has 10,000 men at Marenaga, but is powerless. His men are deserting to the Albanians.

Candahar.—A court of inquiry on the Kushk-I-Nakhud has been ordered.

News has been received here that on the 12th inst. Ayoub Khan, with 300 infantry, 500 cavalry and one gun, crossed Helmand River safely, and took the road to Herat.

The Greek army now numbers 30,000. A few weeks' drill has done wonders in fitting them for service. War material is rapidly accumulating, and all looks well for the purpose in hand being ripe by the end of October.

LONDON, 18.—A correspondent at Salonica says: The northwestern part of Macedonia is very unsettled. Bands called "Avengers" have formed in chief Bulgarian centres and assassinated within the past six weeks a number of Musselmans, including one Bey and two functionaries. The Musselmans retaliated and many Bulgarians have fallen victims. The Bulgarians are unfortunately, stimulated to these excesses by emissaries from the principality of Bulgaria and are encouraged by armed bands hovering about the frontier on the Bulgarian side. Should events take an unfavorable turn, the Bulgarian government and its backers will be largely responsible for wanton and unnecessary misery and bloodshed.

The *Times'* Bucharest special says: The military authorities of Dobruja have decided to disarm the entire population, so as to prevent brigandage, though the civil authorities object, representing that the only brigands are Turks from Bulgaria.

The Porte last night telegraphed its representatives abroad, protesting against the naval demonstration, and pointing out that the active interference of European powers in the Montenegrin question may cause disorder and anarchy throughout the Turkish dominions.

The British consul at Vanarmenia telegraphed Goshen, British Ambassador, that the Kurds have devastated 13 Armenian villages.

It is reported from Dulcigno that the Musselmans there threatened to hoist the Italian flag.

In the protest against the naval demonstration, telegraphed Turkish diplomatic representatives abroad, the Porte asks the Powers to guarantee that the naval demonstration shall not take place if Dulcigno is surrendered.

Eight thousand Albanians occupied the town and fortress of Dulcigno, expelling two battalions of Turkish troops who formed the garrison. Riza Pasha, Turkish commander, not having received instructions to oppose the Albanians by force, withdrew to Gociza.

Winnepeg, Canada.—The strike of brakemen and firemen on the Pacific Railway threatens seriously to interfere with traffic. The lives of the men who replaced the strikers are threatened, and they are afraid to run trains. A detachment of police is detailed to protect the arrival and departure of trains. The public sympathy is with the men, whose demand is considered reasonable.

## THE SAN JUAN COUNTY.

NAVAJO SPRINGS,  
La Platta County, Col.,  
Sept. 6th, 1880.

President John Taylor:

Dear brother—We left the San Juan River this morning and travelled thirty miles east. Here we strike an old road coming from the Dolorus running south to the Man-

cos, and then southeasterly to the San Juan again, which is our route and after again crossing the San Juan in New Mexico our route is south and southwesterly, by Wagon, Savoia and Zuna to St. John on the Little Colorado, which about 250 miles from this place. We have traveled about 30 miles to the San Juan. Visited the settlements of our people call Bluff City and Montezuma, situated 18 miles apart, the former five miles below the mouth of the Recapture Creek and the latter two miles above the mouth of the Montezuma. I find the bottoms along the river varying in width from one-half one mile, and in some places high up the river, widening out to a mile and a half. Extensive cottonwood groves in places, and generally covered with sunflowers, greasewood, rabbitbrush, sagebrush and other brush of luxuriant growth. Deep rich alluvial soil. The bench land and adjacent hills covered with growth of a very heavy growth, and places, extensive forests of cedar and pinion pine and a fair supply saw timber of easy access, in Blue Mountains, 30 to 50 miles from where the river enters the San Juan. From where the river enters the San Juan its southeast corner to where it enters Box Canyon, 15 miles low Bluff City, is perhaps from 60 miles, and is capable, if the land was properly utilized, of sustaining a population equal to that of Wellington, Kane and Iron Counties.

The climate is mild, similar to that of Kanab, and adapted to a variety of fruits, grains and vegetables. We saw growing some excellent wheat, corn and cane, though from various causes our brethren failed to raise a general crop. We did not reach their destination April last, and then scattered laborers too much, and through lack of experience were not able to control the waters of the river sufficient to save all the crops they put in. Of about 80 men and boys who went on to the river, we found only 25 remaining, some 30 having abandoned the mission altogether, the balance either returned home, their families or went to the rail or mining towns in Southern Colorado to work for supplies. The row gauge railroad is approaching them from the east, is now crossing the continental divide in expectation of reaching Ammos City, 100 miles from San Juan by the end of the year.

We ordained Brother Jensen son bishop at Bluff City, and Decker, Jr. to preside at Montezuma and appointed Elder Plattelmann to assist President Smith to take the general presidency over the Saints on the San Juan. We left with the letter of instruction, a copy of which we send you herewith, and proved by you would suggest to be sent to the News, together with this for publication for the information of the absent members of the mission and others interested in. Your brethren in the gospel.

ERASTUS SNOW,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAN JUAN COUNTY.

MONTEZUMA, San Juan Co.,  
September 5th,

President Silas S. Smith, P. M.,  
Lyman, and the Saints,  
and called to locate on the San Juan.

Dear Brethren—After the facilities for settlements on the river, and for grazing and tillage in this county, we feel to congratulate you on being the pioneers in opening up this region for civilization and for the establishment of a missionary labor among the Navajos, this being a neutral ground between the Navajos and the settlers. We foresee and confidently flourishing towns and villages along this stream, and numerous herds belonging to the Navajos upon the adjacent hills. We already done much in opening into this region from the north, on the southwest, from the south, on the north, by way of the Mountains, and from Escalante the west across the grand of the Colorado, and we hope to see a route opened by way of Henry Mountains into the Valley, thence to Salina. The main yet to be done, and able as fast as practicable to be made along this route, to facilitate communication with the bottoms in the bends of the river. While the Indians are friendly and satisfied with