

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following about the rotten condition of the boiler of the *Adelphi* which recently exploded at Norwalk. William Merritt, of Eighteenth Street, a youth of 18, was employed as fireman on board the *Adelphi*, but two days ago, left through a quarrel with a fellow fireman. He stated that during the period he was employed as fireman he was in constant terror lest the boiler burst. One month ago he was engaged with the fireman, John Haley, in putting a patch over another patch, when they heard a hissing noise and both rushed out on the deck, the latter exclaiming: "I guess the old thing has gone up this time." After a few moments they returned and found the boiler leaking very badly. There were a number of passengers on board at the time, but they were at first too terrified to give an alarm, and when they saw that no explosion had taken place they concluded it would be better to say nothing about it. During the summer season he and the other fireman were frequently obliged to work until one o'clock in the morning, cleaning the valves and making constant repairs.

Three thousand spectators witnessed the walking match between O'Leary and Hughes to-night. O'Leary appeared as fresh and lively as when he started, and he walked and ran by turns, doing very little running, however. Hughes, on the contrary, ran most of his miles and he appeared lame and wearied. O'Leary completed 100 miles in 27 hours, 29 minutes, 55 seconds. He left the track at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock and came on again at 4½ minutes of 11 o'clock. He rested but very little throughout the day. Hughes completed 71 miles at 12 minutes and 17 seconds to 3 o'clock this afternoon. He made 85 miles in the remarkably quick time of 17 hours, 57 minutes, and 15 seconds. He seemed to get lame, and after completing 87 miles, he left the track at 20 minutes past 7, and remained off 2 hours and 20 minutes. Near 10 o'clock he started on his 85th mile, but after making 7 laps he left the track lame and sick, and went to bed. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock O'Leary was over 15 miles ahead of Hughes, and was still walking while Hughes was in bed. The betting is now 5 to 1 on O'Leary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 30.—The war and twine mill of R. K. Edwards at Nooseneck, West Greenwich, was burned early on Saturday morning; loss about \$30,000; insurance \$15,500.

Boston, 30.—Gen. E. Emerson's pickle factory, at West Somerville, Mass., was burned this morning; loss \$25,000; insured.

Cincinnati, 30.—Arlet's distillery, on Harrison Avenue, was burned this morning; loss \$10,000, fully insured.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The following circular-letter was issued this afternoon by the surgeon-general of the marine hospital service:

DEPARTMENT U. S. TREASURY,  
General United States Marine  
and Hospital Service,  
Washington, Sept. 30, 1878.

To the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati:

Soon after the yellow fever appeared in Memphis, several leading citizens of that city appealed to the President to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the origin and progress of the epidemic. The President would have taken prompt action in the matter had there been any appropriation available for the expenses of such a commission. Fortunately, a noble lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, addressed me, asking what she could do toward the great end in view, and pledged an amount to start a general subscription for the purpose. My reply led her to say that she would, if necessary, contribute sufficient to meet the expenses of a commission, provided I would promptly undertake its organization, and direct a thorough investigation of the causes of the epidemic, with the view of preventing such a deplorable visitation of the yellow fever in the future. In view of the foregoing, and acting upon the advice of members of the American Public Health Association, an organization repre-

senting all sections of our country, I have appointed Professor S. M. Bemiss, M.D., of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, M.D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance has not yet been received, to act as such commission. Dr. Elisha Harris, president of the Public Health Association, has consented to join the yellow fever commission in the field about the 20th of October. Should the contributions of money be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will be attached to the commission for the purpose of extending the line of inquiry as far as practicable and useful into the nature and causes of and conditions governing the disease itself. Being charged with the execution of the national quarantine act, approved April 29th, 1878, I shall submit a report of the commission to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be transmitted to Congress by the President. Mr. George W. Riggs, of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington City, has consented to act as treasurer and receive and disburse funds contributed. Should you desire to assist in defraying the expenses of this undertaking, I beg to request that I may be advised of contributions forwarded to Mr. Riggs for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully,  
JOHN M. WOODWORTH,  
Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital Service.

Ex-Senator Morrill, Judge McFarlane and General Hatch, commissioners to select a new reservation for the Ute Indians, have chosen a location, the head waters of the Navajo and Blanche Rivers, isolated from white settlements, and accessible to supplies. The Indians are satisfied with the arrangements, and Government has approved them. The removal will take place at the most favorable time.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently submitted to the Attorney-General questions as to "whether, under the provisions of section 3,586 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, public officers are compelled to receive the subsidiary silver coin of the United States to the amount of \$5 in each payment of public due, when the amount to be paid is more than \$5; and whether any other person than a public officer can legally be required to receive these coins to the amount of \$5 in satisfaction of a debt, when the payment to be made is more than \$5."

The Attorney General, in his decision, says: "I think it quite clear that the rule is to be the same whether the United States is to pay or to receive the sum in regard to which you inquire, and that the same law, therefore, applies to its officers when they are receiving the dues of the government and when they are disbursing its funds. I am of opinion that the section of the Revised Statutes referred to in your letter is to be construed as remitting the payment of \$5 in subsidiary silver coin, only when the debt for which it is thus made a legal tender, does not exceed the sum of \$5. In accordance with this opinion the Treasury Department will renew its circular of June 23d, 1875, as follows: In the receipt of silver and minor coins of the United States for payment of duties of imports, the following instructions will hereafter be observed by officers of the customs:

First—When the total amount of duties in any one entry can be paid entirely in gold, gold certificates, or demand notes, because involving a fractional part of a dollar, such fractional part may be paid in silver coin of the United States.

Second—When the total amount of duties payable in one entry does not exceed \$5, such total amount may be paid in silver coins of the United States in the denominations of less than \$1, minor coins of the United States. Those not of gold or silver coinage may be received in payment of duties on imports, when necessary in making change, in any amount less than ten cents in any single transaction.

The Chinese minister and his assistant Yung Wing, have performed the usual diplomatic courtesy of calling upon the several foreign ministers and leaving their cards, one in Chinese and one in English. Sir Edward Thornton was the first to return the visit. The Chinese minister received him in his parlor, and the two drank tea together. Yung Wing goes to Hartford today, to bring his family to Washington.

BATON ROUGE, 30.—One hundred

and twenty-five new cases and six deaths in the past forty-eight hours.

Washington, 30.—General Augur telegraphs to the adjutant-general, from Newport, Ky., as follows: Lieut. H. H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, has volunteered to take charge of the distribution of supplies sent from St. Louis to points below. He is ordered to proceed immediately to St. Louis, where his instructions will meet him. Lieut. Chas. S. Hall, Thirtieth Infantry, also volunteers for the work.

Memphis, 30.—Twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours, ending at six o'clock to-night.

New Orleans, 30.—Trains on the Mobile road come in crowded with families from the lake shore watering places, fever having broken out all along the line.

From noon to six p. m. 22 deaths are reported and 125 new cases, of which 81 are dated since September 27th. The mortality report for the week ending six p. m., Sunday, shows 490 deaths—436 white and 54 colored. Yellow fever 326, 16 colored.

Of the interments for the week, 243 were children under 10 years of age. For the week, 39 were buried from the charity hospital, 16 from other public institutions, and 22 on coroner's certificate.

The officers and soldiers in the Black Hills, sent through General P. H. Sheridan, \$360 to Governor Nicholls, for the yellow fever sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: Forest fires in Tillamook section have done a great amount of damage. The fire has swept over a large section of country, destroying houses, crops, fences and bridges. The recent heavy rains have extinguished the fires.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Information received from South Carolina is to the effect that the terrorism heretofore practiced at elections throughout the State now prevails in all the districts where there are any indications of independent action among the republicans. There are a few murders which can be called political, but the roughs have full sway, and the lives of republicans are safe only because they keep themselves in the background, and show no special activity in the campaign.

The *Tribune's* St. Petersburg special says: The Imperial Russian commission appointed to inquire into the army frauds, have reported. They state that corruption and venality was widespread. Five hundred officers, including forty colonels, are accused by the commission with misapplication of money during the late war.

The *Tribune* says: Fernando Wood addressed a turbulent meeting at the National Hall last evening. He said, after being repeatedly interrupted, "I must have order in this meeting. If you are men and democrats you will put down such infamous scoundrels. (Shouts, and three cheers for Wood.) Workmen, be not deluded by these spies who are deceiving you; they are lazy scoundrels, who never worked an hour in their lives." The tumult was renewed. "Tammany and all of you, go to h—." ("Give us work," roared a voice, and cheers followed.)

"I come here," Wood continued, "to express myself. It is my meeting. I don't ask for any man's vote. I don't want your votes; but I won't be put down by tramps. (Cheers and cries of 'Let's move the tramps.') I tell you I have been a friend of the working man. Who originated Central Park and gave the poor man work? Who in 1855 throttled the know-nothing party? Who saved the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fifth Avenue, who, in 1855, when the workingmen marched the streets, shouting 'Work or bread,' gave 3,000 hungry men ruined brick walls to pull down, and when they had piled bricks in one place, had them carried and piled up in another place, and this when there was no appropriation, saying, if the city did not pay for it I would? (Cries of 'Fernando Wood' and cheers.) Who organized the proceedings for the release of Condon, the Fenian?"

Wood finally took up the greenback question, and said: "I'm the biggest greenback man in this crowd. (Cheers.) We are all for greenbacks, and are for the largest and freest circulation of money, I want all the greenbacks that the

industries of the country demand." Much enthusiasm was excited by this opening, but Wood said afterward that he was for greenbacks because they were now worth as much as gold, and when there was no difference in value he preferred paper for convenience sake. He attacked Sherman for hoarding coin, and national banks. In conclusion he said, "Stand by me, and when the democratic party gets control of the Treasury and patronage of the United States, with which to employ labor, so help me God, I won't desert you then." (Cheers.)

The *Tribune* says the total fatalities in the south from fever is 8,300. The amount raised here is \$368,000.

At noon, to-day, in the six days walk, O'Leary had made 134 miles, Hughes 115.

The game of cricket, at Hoboken, according to English rules, between the Australian eleven and a picked team from the members of St. George, Staten Island, and Manhattan clubs, on the grounds of the St. George club, began this morning. The Australian team won the toss, and sent the New Yorkers to the bat. The Australians were loudly cheered on taking their positions in the field.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1.—The ferry boat *Union*, plying between this place and Fishkill, was burned at her wharf, this morning, the loss will reach about \$120,000, insurance \$40,000.

BANGOR, Maine, 1.—The saw mill of Smith & Pearson, in Upper Stillwater, was burned last night; loss \$30,000; insurance \$13,000.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The public debt statement for September shows a decrease in debt for the month of \$3,196,534 and the following balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$1,972,593; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,030,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,710,000; coin, \$232,659,646, including coin certificates, \$34,674,670; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016.

The Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, promoted O. H. Irish, of Nebraska, assistant chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury department, to be chief of that bureau, vice McPherson, resigned; and appointed Danl. W. Wilson, of Ohio, assistant chief of the bureau.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered a discontinuance of the reinstitution of spirits in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Pekin, Terre Haute and Milwaukee, ordered some weeks ago on account of complaints made by certain Chicago distillers. No discrepancies of any importance have been brought to light by the new inspection. The gaugers employed on this work have been ordered to return to their proper districts.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—Deaths 54; cases reported 117; total deaths 2,899; total cases, 9,616.

Reports at the board of health indicate an increase of yesterday, and many cases are reported in which entire families, heretofore exempt, have been stricken down. One case is mentioned of a father and six children who were prostrated on Monday night.

Memphis, Tenn., 1.—The weather is oppressively warm and the fever continues spreading. From noon yesterday until noon to-day 47 deaths occurred.

Cincinnati, O., 1.—Mr. Egleaner, of Menken & Co., Memphis, died at the yellow fever hospital to-day.

EASTON, Ind., 1.—The entire business block, including court house and market house, was burned to-day. The loss is about \$100,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—A correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs as follows: "Unless Shere Ali gives us satisfaction, the present occasion will be seized to secure for ourselves the passes piercing the mountain ranges and wing the whole frontier from the Khyber to the Bolan; and further, strategic measures will be adopted to dominate the Suelieman range and the Hindoo Koosh mountains."

PESTH, 30.—A ministerial journal, the *Ellenor*, publishes a Vienna telegram stating that there is a crisis in the Hungarian cabinet in consequence of the demands of the military party in connection with the Bosnian occupation. According to other information, Herr Von Szell, the Hungarian minister of finance has declared it to be impossible for him to procure the mo-

ney he was called upon to furnish, and he will therefore be compelled to retire. It is expected in well-informed circles, that these differences will be removed.

A Vienna dispatch says: The government's embarrassment is extreme. The Hungarian ministers declare they cannot provide the money required, as Hungary's contingent of expenses of the Bosnian occupation until a meeting of the delegations. Count Andrássy desires to reduce the expenses by withdrawing a great part of the army from Bosnia, but the military party oppose this measure. The situation is greatly strained, and its solution, which is expected during the present week, may, perhaps, involve the resignation of the Hungarian, Austrian and imperial ministers.

VIENNA, 1.—A Constantinople dispatch states that Schir Ali Khan, the secret envoy of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is instructed to claim the Sultan's intervention in the pending difficulty, in order that England shall not declare war against Afghanistan. He has further convinced the Sultan that an alliance with Russia is advisable for the Mussulman race, and that the Ameer personally has decided to conclude such an alliance.

The appointment of Count Ladislas Hoyos, the present Austro-Hungarian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, to be Austrian minister to Rodmalia, is officially announced.

The *Pes'her Lloyd* states that the whole Hungarian ministry have resigned.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sep. 9, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

As a means of ingress to the colossal parallelogram of the Champ de Mars, I certainly prefer the Porte Rapp to the Portes de la Seine, de Tourville, de Grenelle Desaix, and Dupleix, for the reason that the first named gate is the central one as you drive to the Exhibition from the Champs Elysees, and that entering by the Porte Rapp, you fall at once in *medias res*, and you can branch off to the right or left among the products of France or make straight for the two principal porticoes leading to the galleries of the fine arts, or forge far ahead towards the sections Etrangeres, the park, Catelein's restaurant Francais, undeniably the best in the exhibition—the Bridge of Iena, and the Palace of the Trocadero, without incurring the risk of losing yourself too early in the labyrinths of glass cases. I say too early, since it is a matter of necessity that you should utterly lose your way before your visit to the exhibition is over. I am not prepared to say that the labyrinthine walk is not the best perambulation of the Wandering Wood, the most agreeable, and navigation on the unknown sea, without a compass and without a chart, the most instructive after all.

Wandering to and fro in that section of the French furniture department, which is devoted to "Tapisserie et Decoration," and I will own growing somewhat dazed by the exuberance of carving and gilding, inlaying, incrustation, and veneering visible in the compartments full of state bedsteads, consoles, canapes, causeuses and queridons, I came upon a very remarkable decorative performance occupying one of the angles of a transverse corridor of the Avenue Rapp, in the shape of the "Installation de Fantaisie," exhibited by the firm of Henry Penon, of the Rue Abbatucci, Paris. The imaginative upholsterer is a novelty, and the house of Penon, emboldened, it would seem, by the medals for "good taste" and "progress," which they took at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, have, in 1878, literally thrown the reins on the back of their pagasus. The "Installation de Fantaisie" is supposed to be that of the bedchamber of a *grande dame de par le monde*. She may be Ninon de l'Enclos or Emma, Lady Hamilton, the Empress Theodora or Montaigne's "Signora Sivia"—the lady with the *cabroni* embroidered so sorely puzzled the commentators until the appearance of the Earl of Oxford's wonderful book on the "Meretrici" of Venice—for the furniture of the *grande dame* belongs