

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—The storm to-day interfered very much with carrying out the programme arranged for laying the corner stone of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island. About 500 people were present, and these for the most part were officials identified with the ceremony, the Masonic fraternity and invited guests. All stood for three hours during a drenching rain while the programme of exercises was being observed. If it had been a good day doubtless ten thousand, on Bedloe's Island, each paying fifty cents admission would have been there. The guests were met on their arrival at Bedloe's Island by 100 men from the Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., and a corps of policemen. The Governor's Island band played several national airs, including "Marseillaise." Comptroller Grant was the only member of the New York government present. At the appointed time the stone was laid by the Most Worshipful Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and immediately twenty-one guns were fired from old Fort Wood, and the band played "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." Deputy Grand Master Lawrence said: "Never since the building of the temple of Solomon have the Masons participated in a work more exalted than this." Hail Columbia followed, and with this the Marseillaise again was introduced. Albert Le Fairre, Minister in charge of the French Consulate, said: "In a few weeks the Statue of Liberty, transported by a French ship of war, would arrive in this country, and be erected upon this spot. The traveler arriving from Europe would behold it, and to all it would be a type of the protecting influence of a free nation. The American government never suspended the reign of law; it never resorted to proscription measures, and after the conclusion of the great struggle, it entrusted to liberty the last healing of the wounds made by the war."

William Allen Butler then delivered the oration and was frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises closed with a benediction by Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry C. Patton.

On arriving again in the city the musicians halted before the French Consulate and played the French national air, the compliment being acknowledged by Le Fairre in person, and by dipping the French flags. The company then proceeded to Washington building, upon the site of Washington headquarters, and partook of the hospitalities of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

TOPEKA, Kan., 5.—Texas fever has appeared among the cattle of the Ellis company. Apprehension is felt that it will spread unless vigorous means are taken to suppress it. Governor Glick has ordered the cattle quarantined at once, and directed the State Veterinary to go there and investigate the matter immediately.

Advices from Hays City and Ellis, in Ellis County, and Brockville, in Saline County, state the Texas fever is among the cattle in that section. At Brookville 100 are infected and eight have died. At Ellis 12 are down with the disease. Twelve miles south of Ellis 34 are sick and 15 have died. A temporary quarantine has been established and is being rigidly enforced.

Springfield, 5.—Dr. Paaren, State Veterinary, has submitted to the Governor his report in relation to the recent appearance of Texas or splenic fever at Chicago. Post mortem examinations held upon three of the diseased animals showed traces of splenic fever. Paaren suggests that infected States and Territories, Southwest Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, Louisiana, a great part of Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Southeast Tennessee, including Kansas and Missouri, be subjected to schedule by proclamation from now until the first of September this year. All railroads and transportation companies should be enjoined from bringing into this State any cattle from the schedule districts, unless the shipment is accompanied by a clean bill of health, and have not come from infected districts of the county within sixty days prior to shipment.

Helena, 5.—The Governor has been notified by Secretary Zurgis of the Wyoming Stock Association, that cattle from the southern ranges of Texas and infected with Texas fever are in Wyoming on the way to Montana. The Secretary says that the native cattle along the trails followed by the northward moving herds, have in a number of cases taken the disease.

CHICAGO, 5.—The managing officials of all the railroad lines interested in trans-Missouri business began assembling here this morning and went into secret session at 11 o'clock.

The Union Pacific representatives will not arrive until afternoon, and consequently nothing definite can be accomplished pending their arrival. It is not expected under the most favorable conditions that any result can be achieved within two or three days, owing to the peculiarly complicated nature of the questions to be settled. The first matter to be brought up for settlement is that of Colorado rates, which have been disturbed ever since the formation of the combination between the Union Pacific and Omaha roads; to the exclusion of the Burlington, until within one week ago, when they were temporarily restored to await the action of the present conference.

ence. For the proper maintenance of Colorado rates it is contended by some managers that a pool will necessarily be formed, which will include all the Iowa lines touching at Omaha, and the Union Pacific, and all the Southwestern lines. It is claimed, however, that so long as what is known as the tripartite agreement, between the Union Pacific and its Omaha connections, remains in force, the antagonized roads cannot be brought into the pool covering Colorado and other trans-Missouri business, owing to the fact that under the tripartite agreement the eastern connection of the Union Pacific hold arbitrary power in the making of through western rates. Officials in attendance, however, declare that the result aimed at is not merely the maintenance of rates. Upon all competitive western business, rates can be satisfactorily arranged without antagonizing any present pool, and that the temper of all the roads is now to achieve that result. The preliminary conference lasted until 12:30, when adjournment was taken until 3:30 to await the arrival of the Union Pacific representatives. No action was taken.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Inter-Ocean* says, editorially: "It now looks very much as if Chicago would lose its supremacy as a cattle market. It is certainly pursuing a course which needs only to be persisted in a little longer to prove irreparably fatal. There is to-day contagious disease of a deadly nature raging in the Southwest, and yet cattle from that fever-stricken region continue to pour into the Union Stock Yards. This is madness, and every day the foundations of the cattle trade of Chicago are being undermined. It will not take long to do the suicidal work effectually. Shippers in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and the northwest generally will seek an outlet where their stock will not be exposed to the Texas fever. Canada will soon be in a condition to afford an outlet for the northwest cattle, and over that most northerly route our best heaves will surely go, giving Chicago a wide berth."

NEW YORK, 6.—By an explosion of benzine in Chas. Faukes' dyeing works in 46th Street this morning, Edward Lindenberg, engineer, and Peter Bretz were shockingly burned and the front of the building, five stories high, blown into the street and the building and stable, with two horses, burned. A bar saloon adjoining was demolished.

BOSTON, 6.—The National executive committee of the American Political Alliance, in secret session yesterday ordered all councils in the United States to make a nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States. These nominations will be forwarded to the State council, where they will be audited and submitted to the National council, which will hold a convention with open doors September 5th, and announce their candidates.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Boston, August 6, 1884.

Hon. Chas. A. Dana, Editor of the New York Sun:

DEAR SIR:—As a means of reaching more querists than I can do in any other way, I write you this note for such use as you choose to make of it. Answer—I do intend to stand by the nominations for the greenback and laboring men and anti-monopolists, and I hope everybody will vote for me who thinks that it is the best thing to do. I will give the reasons for my actions, which are controlling to the public, as soon as I can have the benefit of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, that wherein I differ with him I may do him no injustice.

Very truly, your friend and servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

PORTLAND, Me., 6.—The reception to Blaine by the business men of this city at the city hall to-night was a brilliant one. The hall was packed, the seats being removed and the audience standing, while the galleries were filled with ladies. Blaine held a reception in the Mayor's office at 8 o'clock.

HALIFAX, 6.—The government steamer *Newfield* arrived to-night from Sable Island with 230 passengers and the crew of the steamer *Amsterdam*, which had been wrecked last Wednesday night on a sand bar 15 miles distant from the island while in passage from Amsterdam for New York. The only officer who came up by the *Newfield* from the wreck was the third mate, Captain Lucas, of the ill-fated ship, remained at the scene. From the third officer and passengers of the *Amsterdam* the following story of the disaster was elicited: The steamer sailed from Amsterdam Saturday, July 19th, with 212 steerage, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 54 men. The weather was unusually foggy for this season. During the run across, there were but two clear days, and the sea also was rough. On the day before the occurrence of the disaster, the sky was clear, and the captain obtained good observations.

The next morning, however, broke with a thick fog, which continued throughout the day, with the exception of a short period. About 15 minutes to 10 the ship suddenly grounded on an unseen bar. No land nor lighthouse was visible in any direction, and as afterwards discovered, the island was 15 miles distant from the steamer when she struck, being some 35 miles out of her course. The shock on striking was a very slight one, but caused great excitement on the crowded vessel, the passengers became greatly alarmed, and required all the exertions of Capt. Lucas and his officers to dispel their fears.

Command was given to open the hatches and jettison the cargo, which

was commenced at once. A number of passengers joined in and helped the crew. This continued until noon the following day, but though no water had yet shown below, it was without success. At that hour the commander of the ship finding his efforts unavailing, ordered the boats to be got in readiness for launching. About this time the weather became clear enough for those on board to make out land, which was observed to be south. No water began to enter the hold until about 6 o'clock. The night being favorable as far as the weather was concerned, though the sea was very rough, the Captain decided to lower the boats. All on board were crowded in the six small crafts, and headed for the shore. The first reached the beach, without accident at 3 o'clock in the morning; the second one, however, was not so fortunate, being swamped just as she was about grounding, and three men on board her, two steerage passengers, one of them named Dix, and one fireman belonging to the steamer, were drowned, but the rest were picked up by another boat and dragged ashore. Accommodation was provided for the shipwrecked people by those on the island. After landing without having eaten anything for two days, they were compelled to wait some hours before provisions could be obtained from the station, 15 miles away. The weather continued moderate the succeeding day, and Captain Lucas and his officers were able to visit the *Amsterdam* on several occasions to obtain their effects from on board, but they found the water rising and filling in her hold, and satisfied themselves there would be no hope of saving her.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Early this morning a fire was discovered by the police at the Capitol, in a large closet adjoining the clerk's office on the house side. It had apparently been burning some time, for when the watchmen, warned by the smell of burning paint, entered the clerk's office and opened the closet door, the flames burst forth fiercely, and it took them half an hour to get it under control. It was finally extinguished without much damage. Only the fact that the closet had fire-proof walls prevented a conflagration. The watchmen say if the fire had occurred in some rooms on the upper floor, the law library, for instance, they probably would not have been able to distinguish it until it was beyond control. The origin of the fire is unknown. The closet was locked, and contained nothing but papers, memoranda and stationary which had been accumulating for twenty years. The watchmen were obliged to break the window to the clerk's room.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The *Chronicle's* Downville, Cal., special: The town of La Porte, with the exception of two buildings, was completely destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$80,000. No details.

MR. STERLING, Ky., 6.—It is reported that a pitched battle occurred on Monday in Elliott county, in which four men were killed and sixteen wounded. The report lacks confirmation.

NEW YORK, 7.—The steamer *America* brought \$500,000 in gold bars to the Bank of British North America.

Hendricks visited the democratic headquarters to-day.

Old Orchard, Maine, 7.—Jaine arrived from Portland this morning.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—Marquis Tseng had a conference with Earl Granville to-day, and asked him to join the European mediation in the troubles between France and China, but Earl Granville refused, and ordered increased precautions to be taken to guard English residents in Canton, Foo Chow and Shanghai.

The *Standard* says: We are in a position to state that negotiations between France and China were definitely broken off Sunday.

The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Foo Chow which says: Foo Chow is quiet. China offered to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels, about \$700,000, which Palenotone, French Minister, refused. It is believed that Chinese gunboats will be placed in position at Foo Chow. The French Admiral, Courtrel, is in a furious state of mind, and has done his utmost to provoke war.

Paris, 5.—It is reported Ferry has sent his final ultimatum to Pekin.

Foo Chow, 5.—Business here is entirely suspended. The inhabitants are flying to the interior. The foreigners are alarmed as the natives are becoming aggressive. The American officials at this point are assisting the British Admiral to the utmost for the protection of foreigners.

Brest, 5.—Three transports have embarked troops and stores here for Tonquin.

GENEVA, 5.—One case of cholera here.

Rome, 5.—One death from cholera occurred in each of the following named Italian towns: Ossasio, Villa Franca, Cairo, Montinotte, Sebargo, Sesseno and Campagninis. A fresh case also occurred in the province of Turin.

Paris, 5.—The newspapers now speak of the cholera in a past tense. The English and American bankers and tourist's agencies are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that confidence is returning, and that there will be a marked increase of tourists.

The official records show that since the outbreak of cholera in the south of France 2,200 have died from the disease.

Marseilles, 5.—As many as 5,000 people who fled have returned home.

It now transpires that there were a number of cases of cholera in the hospital here in 1883, many of which were fatal. The fact, however, was suppressed in order to prevent alarm. The attendants were sworn to secrecy. Three deaths here, two at Toulon last night.

One death from cholera here between nine o'clock and noon to-day.

Ten deaths here from cholera during the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock to-night.

Toulon, 5.—There has been only one death from cholera to-day. The last of these deaths have been among the returned fugitives. The record has been at the Recontre Hospital: Admitted, 1; cured, 2; deaths, none; under treatment, 25. Record at St. Maudrier Hospital: Admitted, 2; cured, 7; deaths, 11; under treatment, 73. There were three deaths from typhoid fever and two from cholera to-day at Losyne.

LONDON, 5.—Three packages of dynamite wrapped in the *Irishman* newspaper were found in a letter box at the Nottingham postoffice, Sunday night. They contained a pound of dynamite, and fuses with cap attached. It is supposed it was intended to explode by fall, or when stamped. The dynamite was sufficient to wreck the building.

ATHENS, 5.—This evening the Royal Palace is on fire and half the upper story is already destroyed. Several firemen and sailors were injured fighting the flames.

LONDON, 5.—Gladstone in moving the credit for £300,000 to provide for the expedition to the Soudan, said the purpose of the expedition was merely to relieve General Gordon and not to crush Mahdi. It would be sufficient to secure good government in Soudan. The evacuation of that country was now the question. England was bound to protect General Gordon. Gladstone intimated he was asking the members to vote rather on the principle involved than on the exact figures which he anticipated the expedition would cost. His intention was to obtain the authority to redeem the pledges which had already been made. He was undesirable to enter into details at present. Labouchere, Radical, objected to the vote now asked for. He believed it was a mere sop. Next year the House would be asked to vote £3,000,000 to carry on the work.

A credit of £300,000 for the Soudan expedition passed the Commons, 174 to 140.

Cairo, 5.—El Mahdi has ordered a force of 50,000 men from th Bogara and Shilok tribes to reinforce Osman Digna. The Bisharens have decided in favor of El Mahdi. Kassala is very closely blockaded.

MARSEILLES, 6.—Two deaths from cholera since 9 this morning.

LONDON, 6.—There is an outbreak of English cholera at Northampton. Owing to scarcity of water an entire family were stricken. No deaths occurred.

PARIS, 6.—Three deaths at Marseilles and three at Toulon last night. Seven of the returned fugitives have so far died.

CAIRO, 6.—Eight of the Turkish mutineers at Assoul have been sentenced to death; two were shot at Abbasseyt to-day. The sentence of the others was commuted to servitude for life.

LONDON, 6.—Latest advices from China state that the Chinese authorities have stopped the courier service between Foo Chow and the landing place of the cable.

LONDON, 6.—Advices from South Africa report a severe engagement between the followers of Mosenia and Boersin, which latter were defeated and many warriors killed, including several Englishmen.

The Government scheme for the temporary relief of the Egyptian treasury includes a renewal of the Rothschild loan of \$1,000,000, and a reduction of the expenses of the administration. Edgar Vincent has been instructed to report what immediate reductions are possible. The Khedive's yacht will be sold, and the expenses of his household curtailed.

Prime minister Ferry has addressed a formal note to Lord Lyons, British Minister to France, in which he declared that England continues to be bound by the protocol of disinterestedness, signed at the Constantinople conference and that she must again consult the Powers in the event of any change in the financial arrangement of Egypt. *Republique Francaise*, referring to the action of Germany in the Egyptian conference, regrets the blindness of the English government to the meaning of the bitter words and hostile attitude of Count Von Munster. The paper says: The intentions of Prince Bismarck are surely no mystery to Gladstone. Bismarck would delight to see France beguiled by his ingenious flatteries to begin a regular conflict with England. France is strong in her imperishable rights, strong in the support of Europe, and would not permit the slightest injury to the interest of the national creditors of Egypt.

Tangiers, 6.—The Sultan of Morocco caused the massacre of a whole tribe in Augakabla, because they asked for French protection. The men were killed and the women and children made slaves. Five thousand men from different tribes have gathered to attack the Chief of Ouadzan, and war with France is probable.

PARIS, 6.—Greville Roche, amid violent interruptions from the *Extreme Left*, laid the committee's report on the bill for the revision of the constitution before the Assembly. The bill will be discussed to-morrow. During the sitting Clemenceau and Laguerre asked whether the gen d'armes would be employed to tear them from the tribune.

The French residents at Hue have been instructed to recognize the new king only upon condition that he accepts the treaty between France and China concluded by Patenotre, French minister to China.

The *Temps* predicts that extreme measures in dealing with China will be postponed until a discussion of the Chinese question is had in the Chamber of Deputies after the present session of parliament at Versailles has been concluded.

The *National*, referring to the interview between Minister Ferry and Li Fong, Chinese minister, thinks it indicates that negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties still continue.

Vienna, 6.—The Bear Hotel is burned. Incendiary.

MARSEILLES, 6.—Two deaths from cholera since 9 this morning.

There were two deaths from cholera between the hours of noon and 6.10 this evening. The record of Pharo hospital is as follows: Admitted 3; cured, 5; deaths, 2; under treatment, 59. The town has assumed a more animated appearance.

Madrid, 6.—Spain has decided to establish a quarantine of ten days against Italian ports infected with cholera, and seven days against other Italian ports.

Toulon, 6.—There has been one cholera death to-day and one at Losyne. The reports of the hospitals are as follows: Bon Recontre, admitted none, cured 1, deaths 2, under treatment 23; St. Manrier, admitted 4, cured 10, deaths 1, under treatment 70.

LONDON, 7.—A *Times* dispatch from Foo Chow of this date says: "High authority here asserts that peace is certain. The American minister is to arbitrate. A settlement will probably be reached which will be acceptable to both parties, but it is believed the settlement will be temporary only, on the French side. The Chinese know the French are anxious to act elsewhere."

A letter from Antananarivo dated July 6th, says: The Hovas are showing great spirit and are determined to resist the French. The Queen has proclaimed that negotiations are at an end and ordered her subjects to prepare for war.

PARIS, 7.—Analysis of water in common use at Marseilles, Aix and Arles, shows it to be full of numberless microbes. The authorities of Marseilles will commence the construction of public works to give occupation to the unemployed.

Marseilles, morning. 11 deaths from cholera in the last 24 hours.

Toulon, 7.—Four deaths here last night, one of a person who returned yesterday. There has been a slight increase in cases owing to the great number of returning fugitives.

MARSEILLES, 7.—Two deaths.

LONDON, 7.—English cholera is spreading in Clayton, Lemorris and Richton hamlets, not far from Blackburn.

BRUSSELS, 7.—The Belgian Government has decided to establish quarantine against Mediterranean ports.

LONDON, 7.—Advices of Aug. 6th from Canton state that the Viceroy is superintending the laying of torpedoes and the preparation of a barrier to obstruct the river. He has also given orders for twelve tons of dynamite. Insults to foreigners are forbidden and the town is quiet, although a strong war feeling prevails. A steamer is in readiness to move foreigners if necessary.

LONDON, 7.—Nothing further has been heard about Sheldon, the English citizen, said to have been captured and held for a ransom in Kansas. The English government is satisfied that the American authorities have done all they could to find him. It is feared he has been killed by his captors.

DUBLIN, 7.—The grand jury yesterday on presenting an indictment against Cornwall and companions urged the jury to prohibit the publication of the evidence. The judge said he would do what he legally could and commended the request of the grand jury to the discretion and forbearance of the press.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the S. S. Union convened in the Assembly Hall on Monday evening, August 4th, at half-past 7 o'clock, General Supt. Geo. Q. Cannon, presiding.

The first exercise was a well rendered musical selection by the Union brass band.

The singing exercises by the 11th Ward Sunday School under the direction of Bro. Henry A. Tuckett, were more than usually attractive and were well rendered, reflecting much credit upon their good training and natural ability.

The opening prayer was offered by Elder S. R. Marks.

Representatives were present from Sandy and East Mill Creek, and all the city wards except the Second and Third. The meeting was well attended by the public, the hall being crowded.

Superintendent Henry Tuckett stated that the 11th Ward school was in a very good condition. It was well sustained by the Bishopric of the ward and had an enrolled attendance of 296 children, with 36 officers and teachers. The attendance was punctual and good order prevailed. They had three theological classes. One good feature of the 11th Ward Sunday School work could, he thought be adopted with profit in others, and that was the practice of calling upon young men to open and dismiss the school, and perform other duties thus bringing them into the Gospel harness.