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Mr. H. Alexander, agent, says he has not heard any news of the accident to the steamer *City of Vera Cruz*, and that the vessel was considered capable of weathering any storm. She was loaded lightly and commanded by Capt. Vansice, an expert seaman, and had a crew of 15 picked men.

One mail bag contained letters for Cuba and Mexico which had been posted in Paris, France, August 13, and another lot was found with envelopes bearing the post mark New York, Aug. 25th. This alone indicated that the lost vessel was a mail steamer bound for the southern ports, and surmise was that it must have been the *City of Vera Cruz*, as she left New York on the day last named. Closer examination showed several bills of lading of the steamer *Vera Cruz*. Every hour brings news of some more startling discovery in regard to the supposed wreck. The body of a lady and a little child has been found on shore, cast up by the waves. They were buried by a party of wreckers on the sands near the place where found. This makes already five bodies recovered, three others being corpses of unknown. Two from their dress are thought to be passengers, and the other is evidently a sailor. The shore for over 40 miles south of this place is strewn with the cargo of the steamer. The trunk found was marked Hernandez. Two sailing vessels, in addition to the brig *Eddy* have come ashore since the gale. Near here the signs are that the hurricane has been very fatal to shipping. The *City of Vera Cruz* was a wooden vessel, 1,874 tons register, built at Green Point, L. I. in 1874 for Alexander & Sons' line between this city, Havana and Mexico, in which trade she was employed. She was a screw vessel, 296 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 26 feet deep and had a draught of 19 feet of water. She had three decks, brig rigged, and her motive power consisted of two compound cylinder engines. Her propeller was 15 feet 6 inches diameter, with a pitch of 23 feet. Iron strips four inches wide and five-eighths of an inch in thickness, doubled and diagonally laid, strengthened the vessel very materially. She had accommodations for 100 passengers and was finely furnished.

NEW YORK, 3.—It is suggested that in the event of accident to the *City of Vera Cruz*, or if the steamer became unmanageable in a storm, the crew and passengers might have taken to the boats, bringing the mail with them and have afterwards thrown the mails overboard to lighten. The postoffice authorities here say the mail washed ashore was "New York, August 25th," and "Paris August 1st," indicating that the mail arrived here by the *Batavia* from Liverpool and was dispatched by the *City of Vera Cruz*.

In conversation to-day First Officer James Henckly, of the steamer *New Orleans*, which passed through the gale in which the *Vera Cruz* is supposed to have been lost, said: "It was a tremendous cyclone. We left New Orleans on Wednesday, August 25, and were out three days. When the cyclone struck us it was about 8 o'clock p. m., on August 28. The storm was from the north and passed to the east. The steamer heaved on her beam ends. At 11 p. m. the wind was very strong and the waves carried everything from the deck. Julius Thompson, who was securing ropes, was carried overboard by a wave almost as high as a house and was not seen again. At 10 a. m. the following day the storm abated and then we learned that our entire deck rail had been carried away, three of our boats stove in and a fourth one lost. Throughout the cyclone four men remained at the rudder. It was of no use, however, and we were drifted at the mercy of the sea and waves. It was impossible for a man to stand on the deck unless he was lashed fast. The storm first struck us between Capes Jupiter and Carverial, off the Coast of Florida."

Savannah, 3.—The beech north and south of St. Augustine, Florida, is strewn with wrecked stuff. The bodies of three men, a woman and a child came ashore and were buried. No part of the *City of Vera Cruz* came ashore.

All the wreckage, however, shows that she either went ashore or foundered first off the Florida coast on Monday or Tuesday morning, during the heavy gale, and that all on board perished.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Star* and

Herald, of Panama; just received, has a story of a disastrous hurricane which swept over Jamaica on the night of August 18th. The wind raged with such fury at the beginning, that the street cars had to cease running, vessels have been sunk and driven ashore, wharves destroyed, roofs blown off, trees uprooted and a catalogue of other damages sustained, at which it is impossible to estimate. Not a single coaster in Kingston harbor rode out of the gale in safety. Twenty-seven vessels, brigs, barks, etc., were driven ashore or went to pieces at their docks. Every wharf but one was blown away, and the beach strewn with cargoes of vessels wrecked. Many seamen are missing, and they are supposed to have perished. All penitentiary vessels foundered, and those at Port Royal sustained considerable damage. The damage on land is roughly estimated at \$100,000. Coconut trees were all snapped in pieces. The villages of Allmantown, Brownstown, Passmoretown, Hannahstown, Smith's and Fletcher's Land suffered severely. Schools and houses were leveled, and churches, chapels and synagogues damaged aged. The barracks at Upper Park Camp went down in the gale. The banana crop is destroyed, and trees of all kinds vanished. Threesever shocks of earthquake were felt during the storm. Communication with the country ports is cut off. The wires all snapped. Trains could not pass the Rio Cabrie, the bridge having burst when the storm was at its height. Boards, trees, household furniture, etc., were rushing through the air with lightning-like rapidity, while families were flying from house to house, seeking refuge. The roads are impassable for carriages and dangerous to pedestrians. Nearly the whole of the crop is destroyed, and great want will be felt by the peasantry.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: On the authority of a prominent democrat, Hancock personally brought about the agreement between Tammany and Faulkner's committee. Hancock was in communication not only with Faulkner but with Dan Manning, and commanded them to test Kelly's sincerity for peace and harmony. He declared the State could not be carried if the party was divided, and it was time personal bias, hatred and ambition were buried. The party's good exacted as much from every loyal democrat, and he would consider no man who refused to take the olive branch offered by Tammany a loyal democrat. Hancock did not take the step until the very last moment, although repeatedly advised and urged to do it by conservative democrats who surround him. The credit of the step is accorded to General Franklin, for it was well known that just after the Cincinnati convention he doubted the sincerity of the public embrace of John Kelly and Col. Fellows and declared at that time that nothing but decided action on Hancock's part would reconcile the two factions. Baldy Smith and Franklin are the real powers behind Hancock's throne. They will be all powerful in his administration should Hancock be the next President.

CHICAGO, 3.—The President and party arrived at Council Bluffs early this morning, and at once crossed the bridge to Omaha. Here the charge of the excursion passed from the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company to that of the Union Pacific Company, who will send them on by special, starting about 4 o'clock. There was no reception at Omaha owing to the uncertainty as to what time the party would arrive at the depot. There were ambulances from Fort Omaha, which transferred the guests through the streets rendered almost impassable by mud, to the Fort. A purely military reception was there given to the Chief Magistrate, a Commanding General of the Union; so there were no speeches, although lunch was served, affording good opportunity, and many people from Omaha and vicinity had gathered in expectation of hearing them. The barracks were visited under escort of Major Burt. As the carriages, with the party, left the fort shortly after noon, the six Sioux prisoners confined at the fort for the murder of a herder, were drawn up between guards, manacled to their feet. They viewed the distinguished visitors with stolidity. The President rode on in advance, and spent the remainder of the day with friends in the city. Secretary Ramsey joined the party here, and will make the western trip with them. All are in

excellent health and best of spirits. The weather has been wet and rainy, but has cleared, and the prospects of a pleasant journey good.

At noon, near Geddes, N. Y., a freight train ran into the rear of a construction train on the New York Central.

At North Adams, Mass., the New York special express ran into several freight cars loaded with corn, scattering the grain, smashing the passenger locomotive and badly injuring the fireman.

At White House, N. J., a coal train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey broke the coupling and 40 cars scattered their coal down the mountain. A brakeman was severely injured and many cars broken.

At stockport Bridge, on the Hudson River Railroad, an engine drawing a train of 53 cars jumped the track, carrying 12 cars with it, and badly damaging the engine and cars.

Chicago, 3.—At Springfield, Ill., while a Chicago & Alton freight train was switching at the yard, the locomotive became unmanageable and backed at full speed into the train, wrecking five cars and fatally injuring Jacob Pike, a passenger, in the caboose, the lower part of his body being terribly crushed.

COLUMBUS, 3.—A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was held in Capital Square to-night, at which Senator Thurman presided. In referring to the three speakers of the meeting, Gen. G. W. Morgan, Gen. Hooker and Gen. Robert Mitchell, he said they presented a singular sight. Three Brigadier Generals, two of whom were in the Union army, while one of them (General Hooker of Mississippi) was in the Confederate army, had at the close of the war recognized that secession was put down forever, and determined thenceforth to support the Stars and Stripes. He said the triumph of the republicans meant the perpetuation of sectionalism. "If Gen. Garfield should be elected," he said, "it will be by the votes of the North, and he will of necessity be the representative of but one section of our country; but Hancock's votes will come from the North, South, East and West, and he will take his place as the President of the whole and not less than half of our people again."

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Tribune's* special from Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, says: A picnic party of nine, from Richmond, Centre, visiting the lake to-day, ate heartily of some pressed beef, at lunch, at Porter's Park. Upon their arrival at the village, after a short steamboat excursion, five of them were taken with violent vomiting cramps, and before they returned to the Park the whole party were sick. Dr. Catlin was summoned and pronounced it a case of poisoning. Grave doubts are entertained of the ultimate recovery of eight of the party.

GALVESTON, 4.—The *News'* special from Waco says: Sam and Frank Fossett, Ed. Nichols and Joe Wright were arrested, charged with the murder of A. J. Hodges and Mattie Woods, at Morgan, July 12th. Wright confessed everything.

NEW YORK, 4.—Reviewing its specials on the *Vera Cruz* matter, the *Herald* says: "Thus far, only 13 of the 17 people who left this port on board, are accounted for, and the details of the terrible hurricane in which the *City of Vera Cruz* went down, leave but small hopes of any more being heard from. The details of the fatal hour when the ship was given over to the fury of the storm, are not enough to form a judgment on the calamity, but the fact that only three of the passengers are accounted for in the list of thirteen survivors is in itself significant."

At the last election all the democratic State candidates on whom there was no division of party were defeated, with one exception. While the recent democratic reconciliation improves the democratic prospect, it does not take New York out of the list of doubtful States.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs: Gen. Stewards rear guard arrived at Dallas on Wednesday. Reports from Cabul say all is well there. The Ameer is assiduous in personally conducting public business. Trade is reviving and goods arriving from Jallalabad.

The *Standard* has the following from Chaman on Wednesday: The messenger who brought the news of Gen. Roberts' arrival at Camp Robal, says the General was suffering from fever.

Ayoub Khan, in his letter expressing regret for the invasion of Candahar district, asks leave to advance unmolested. It is supposed that he meant to ask leave to retreat, but possibly his request is to be allowed to move towards Cabul.

LONDON, 3.—Lord Hartington, replying to the delegation urging the annexation of Candahar, said the

A Vienna correspondent reports that some of the Powers have suggested modifications in Admiral Seymour's instructions of a nature showing their repugnance to extreme measures, and the report comes from Dulcigno that only 400 or 500 Albanians there are disposed to actively resist the cession of the territory.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Ambassadors on Wednesday officially notified the Porte of the intended naval demonstration.

A dispatch from Madrid says: Ninety-seven men were drowned by the accident on the Ebro. The battalion was testing a military pontoon bridge at the time.

It is stated that Parnell will move in the next session of Parliament an amnesty for Irish political exiles.

The Sedan proclamation of the German Emperor is doubtless in reply to Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg.

Assertions that certain religious orders, despite the commands of the Pope, refuse to sign the proposed letter, are probably untrue. In the event of refusals the Government would immediately enforce the decrees.

Col. Jungk, of the French War Office, has challenged Ivan De Wostyne, a writer for the *Gaulois*, for accusing him of selling military information to the Russians.

The French squadron from Brest has arrived at Toulon, on its way to Ragusa.

The British squadron to take part in the naval demonstration, has sailed from Palermo for Ragusa.

A Cape Town dispatch, dated August 2d, says: News from Basutoland is again disquieting. The loyalists are imploring protection. If matters do not settle, the colonial forces must enter the country.

A Turkish irade was issued to-day authorizing the immediate surrender of the town of Dulcigno to Montenegro. Four thousand Albanians had entered Dulcigno. It is believed the Porte will have some difficulty in effecting the cession.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MILLARD STAKE OF ZION.

Held in State House, Fillmore, August 21st, 1880.

Present on the stand: Of the Apostles, Albert Carrington; Prest. Geo. Teasdale, of Juab Stake; Prest. Hinckley and counselors and Bishops of this Stake.

Meeting opened as usual. Bishops J. D. Smith, of Fillmore, A. A. Kimball, of Kanosh, Daniel Thompson, of Scipio, D. R. Stevens, of Holden, and J. S. Black, of Deseret, each reported their respective wards as being in good condition and the people generally trying to live their religion; all spoke of the good being done by the Mutual Improvement Associations, Relief Societies also alive to their duties.

Elder Fisher reported the Meadow Ward as doing as well as possible under the circumstances.

Apostle Carrington said where the head of the Church is, there also will the powers of Satan be operating with the greatest force. This opposition should not discourage, but invite the saints to renewed action.

2 p. m.

After singing and prayer, Brother Teasdale, in a spirited discourse, showed the people the blessings they enjoyed as saints of the latter days; advised them to be prompt in paying their tithing and obeying the gospel, that they might lay up treasures in Heaven and be blessed while upon the earth.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

After opening exercises, Brother Teasdale showed the happiness to be gained in obeying the principles of our religion, and exhorted the Saints to apply themselves in studying the Church works; explained the results which would arise from allowing the reins of government to slip from our hands.

Apostle Carrington rejoiced in the good spirit apparent in the remarks he had heard.

2 p. m.

Counselor Ed. Partridge presented the Church and local authorities to be sustained by the people.

A. H. Kimball then read the statistical reports of the Stake.

Home missionaries appointed. Apostle Carrington, in an instructive discourse, showed the benefits accruing from living our religion. Spoke at some length upon the back tithing and indebtedness of the P. E. Fund; advised the Saints who were in debt to live within their means, get out of debt and be free and independent.

Counselor Partridge felt glad that he had been present to enjoy the spiritual feast all present had heard.

Singing; benediction by President Hinckley.

A. H. KIMBALL,
J. L. ROBINSON,
Clerks.

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