

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Edward Wilson and Collins J. Barron, of Wyoming, have been appointed assistant superintendents of the Yellowstone Park.

The President at a late hour this afternoon appointed:

Mrs. Marion Mulligan, of Chicago, Ill., to be pension agent at Chicago, vice Miss Ada C. Sweet, resigned; Jos. D. Bethune, of California, to be Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

To be Indian agents: Thomas M. Jones, of Virginia, at Shoshone agency, in Wyoming Territory; John S. Ward, of California, at Mission agency in California.

The Acting Postmaster General has appointed the following named fourth class postmasters: California—At Quincy, A. W. Cook; Half Moon Bay, J. De Bendet. Oregon—At Dayton, T. M. Perry.

CUTTING TIMBER.

A circular has been issued by the Land Office, modifying the former circular issued by that bureau, prescribing the rights of railroad companies in cutting timber from the public lands. The circular states that the timber can be cut only during the time of the construction of a railroad and immediately adjacent to the line of the road under construction. No more timber must be cut than is required for the construction of the roadbed, bridges, culverts, etc., and such timber cannot be cut for fuel, station houses, sheds and other structures. Trees cut must not be less than eight inches in diameter, and none but authorized agents of the railroad company will be allowed to cut timber. The railroad companies are not authorized to sell timber so cut, to other companies or individuals. The companies are prohibited from cutting timber on public mineral lands, Indian reservations or public parks. The right of the company to cut timber within a section ceases at the expiration of five years after a definite location of the section.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

In the recent instructions sent by the President to General Schofield, to be forwarded to General Howard, commanding the department of the Platte, for his guidance in settling the labor troubles in Wyoming, he directed him to send a sufficient force to protect life and property, when violence existed or was threatened, and to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and arresting those committing offenses against the laws and to protect especially the Chinese laborers from ill-treatment at the hands of other persons.

A NATURALIZED AMERICAN.

United States Consul-General Williams, at Havana, Cuba, was directed to-day to see that Cyrilo Pouble of New York, who is in prison at Havana, has a fair and speedy trial. Pouble is a Cuban, but some years since became a naturalized American. He recently returned to Cuba on, he says, private business. Immediately on his arrival he was seized and imprisoned on the charge of inciting a rebellion against Spain.

Mrs. Mulligan, who was appointed pension agent at Chicago to-day, is the widow of Colonel Mulligan, the organizer and colonel of the famous Mulligan Brigade, whose gallant service in the Union cause during the early days of the late war are familiar to every reader of the history of that struggle. Colonel Mulligan was killed at Lexington, Missouri.

TRANSPORT OF COIN.

Mr. John Hoey, President of Adams' Express company, had a conference with Secretary Manning, and Treasurer Jordan, to-day, in regard to the transportation of gold and silver coin, which resulted in an agreement that hereafter all such shipments will be made by the Express Company in accordance with the contract entered into by Secretary Sherman. This will not, however, interfere with the shipment of the \$5,000,000 in silver from New Orleans on the United States steamers *Savannah* and *Yantic*, as the coin has already been placed on those vessels and they will set sail in a few days. The remainder of the coin at New Orleans, which is to be transferred to Washington, amounting to about \$15,000,000, will be sent by express, and the same mode of transportation will be adopted in the transfer of gold coin from San Francisco, and the silver coin from Carson City, St. Louis and elsewhere.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The Postoffice Department is now sending to the special delivery post-offices messenger books, record books and forms of oaths required for the employees, so that the system may go into operation on October 1st. Post-offices throughout the country are being supplied with the special delivery stamps at the rate of one hundred offices each day. Many inquiries are coming into the Department from postmasters respecting the special service. The law requires that the letters bearing special delivery stamps shall be delivered up to midnight, and postmasters in towns where the offices close early in the night are anxious to know if they must keep open their office until midnight.

CINCINNATI, O., 9.—Washington Court House, which was the scene of

the most disastrous visitations by the elements last night, is the county seat of Fayette county. It has had a most extraordinary business growth within the past fifteen years, and being the center of a rich agricultural district, with excellent railroad facilities, it had grown to be a business place of considerable importance. Its residents had a beautiful town with tasteful dwellings, and its recently completed court house was one of the best in the State. To-day this prosperous town is a mass of ruins. Last night's experience of its inhabitants has no parallel in the experience of any town in Ohio. A heavy rainfall began at 8 o'clock last night. That and darkness drove everybody into shelter, so that while there are some who say they saw funnel-shaped clouds, it does not seem possible that there could have been much observation of the heavens. Shortly after the rain began the wind came with terrifying sounds. Its work was almost instantaneous. People say it was over in two minutes, but nobody could take a note of time in such a fearful experience. The fierce roaring of the terrible tornado, the crashing of broken and falling buildings, the vivid flashes of lightning, the rolling thunder and the pitiless rain, combined to produce sensations of a most horrifying character. Two minutes later this startling experience was followed by a new feeling among the scattered and terrified survivors, which was more sickening than that through which they had passed. It was the uncertainty of the fate of their friends and relatives. All who escaped alive feel sure that many lives were certainly lost. When the fierceness of the storm had passed and men could communicate with each other, it was found all were in darkness. Only by lightning flashes were the frightened people enabled to catch glimpses of the desolation that had wrecked their little city.

Friends called for friends, and as the answers came, the first shock of dread was relieved. The number of deaths was miraculously small. The next duty was to search for the imprisoned and wounded. In this there was a prompt and whole-hearted effort. Bonfires were lighted and torches improvised, and wherever cries were heard, ready aid was given. The night was a fearful one, but it was full of helping-work for the stronger.

In the Odd Fellows' Hall the members were gathered at a meeting in the second story when the storm came. The building was literally blown down, yet not one was injured. Thirty-one went down with the ruins and escaped, while nine clung to the walls of an adjoining block and were rescued by ladders.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Second Comptroller Maynard has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the application of C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad to have the compensation earned by the company in the government service over the non-subsidized portions of its lines paid over to the company. He says that prior to June 27, 1883, the government had retained all the compensation due the company for government transportation, and applied it as required by the provisions of the Thurman act of 1878, one-half to the extinguishment of the interest on the government subsidy bonds, and one-half was credited to the sinking fund. Pursuant to the decision of First Comptroller Lawrence, Secretary Folger, on that date, made an order that thereafter only that portion of the earnings of the company in the government service, which accrued upon the bonded portion of their roads should be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Thurman Act, and that the remainder, which constitutes the largest part, should be paid over to the company. This practice was followed until Jan. 12, 1884, when the Secretary made another order suspending the operation of the order of June 27th, 1883, until Congress should have an opportunity to legislate upon the subject, and directing the accounting officers not to make any disposition of the amounts found due the company for transportation over the non-subsidized portion of their roads. Congress omitted to take any action, and meanwhile about \$700,000 of the earnings had accrued which remained undisposed of under the latter order of the Secretary. The Second Comptroller recommends that both orders be revoked, and that the practice which prevailed before the adoption of these orders be revised and continued, and that the amount above stated which had accrued and remained in suspension after the latter order had been issued be covered into the treasury and applied as required by the Thurman Act. He is of the opinion that Section 2 of this act relates to all earnings of the company in the Government service, and requires the whole amount of the compensation due therefor to be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury, and one-half applied to the payment of accrued interest on the Government aid bonds, and that the other half be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. The Comptroller says the company will sustain no loss in consequence of this disposition of the money. The whole account will be applied either presently or ultimately to the payment of their indebtedness to the United States, while greater security will be insured to the Government.

BOSTON, 9.—The important negotiations which for some time past have been quietly carried on between President Adams of the Union Pacific Railway Company and the representative

of certain leading Boston banking houses were concluded to-day. Under the agreement reached the firms in question are to take a large amount of bonds of the railroad company of various issues, paying cash therefor. Provision is also made for taking up \$6,000,000 of the outstanding floating securities of the company as they mature between now and the close of the year. None of the money furnished the company is for less than three years. It is understood that a portion of it, if the company so elects, can be paid off at an earlier period. The average rate of interest will be something less than five per cent. The company agrees for a certain length of time to place no more of its securities of the issue specified on the market, except at the request of the firms in question. This arrangement provides for all the outstanding notes of the company and the balance of the floating debt, representing the payrolls, the now accrued coupons, and the accounts with other railroad companies. The whole transaction amounted to a sale of bonds and a loan on collateral. Exactly what the agreement is cannot be learned. Neither are the securities sold or pledged known, though it is presumed they are the St. Joseph and Western bonds, of which the company owns about \$8,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, 9.—The National convention of coal miners began its session in this city this morning, with delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, West Virginia and Iowa. The day was occupied chiefly with the preliminary work of organization. The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports of delegates on the condition of the miners in the sections which they represented. The reports indicate that in the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, the miners were in a deplorable condition, the prices for work being lower than ever before known. The purpose of the convention is to form a national organization with the object of advancing rates and bettering the condition of the miners generally. The session will continue through tomorrow and probably next day, and before adjourning some plan of united action will be agreed upon. To-night the miners were addressed by Thomas Armstrong of Pennsylvania, and Col. J. B. Maynard of Indianapolis.

CHICAGO, 10.—The fierce gale which for the past three days has constantly swept Lake Michigan, has at last abated and the vast fleet windbound at this port to-day began to clear. A telegram received here states that a vessel struck on the harbor pier at Two Rivers, Michigan, and went to pieces. It is believed to be the scow *Milton* of Milwaukee, and it is supposed that the crew of six men are lost.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The September cotton report of the Department of Agriculture shows the prevalence of hot and

DRY WEATHER

during August, except in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. Shedding of balls and decrease of vitality have resulted quite generally. The drought has been serious in Texas and Arkansas and quite general in western Tennessee, southern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

THE CATERPILLAR

has caused much damage in southern Texas, Arkansas and central and southern Alabama. Its prevalence is noted throughout central and southern Georgia with small effect as yet.

THE BAIL WORM

is causing much damage in the black belt of Alabama, and in Arkansas and Texas. The condition has declined in every State. The average is 87 against 96½ in August last year. It was 82 in September and 87 in August. The present average is two points above the September average of ten years.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of Spring wheat impaired since the 1st of August in the northwest, the district of principal production.

HEAVY RAINS

were followed by extreme heat between the first and middle of August, just before harvest, shrivelling the grain and causing rust, and

HEAVY WINDSTORMS

prostrated and injured large areas in Nebraska, and there is some complaint of smut, and a little in Dakota.

THE CHINCH BUGS

have done some damage in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The injury was greater in August than in July. The averages are for Wisconsin 77, loss of 8 points; Minnesota 78, loss of 5; Dakota 96, loss of 4; Iowa 88, loss of 7; Northern New England, Colorado and the Territories are nearly or quite up to 100. The general average for all spring wheat is 86½ against 95 in August. The crop of last year was 156 million bushels.

WINTER WHEAT.

Returns of winter wheat are almost identical in results with those of July. There is a slight advance in Michigan, Texas, Maryland and some other States, and a point or two of decrease in several. The general average is 65, 48 against 65 in July. Except as a result of threshing may change the present expectation, the winter wheat area may be placed at 217,000,000 bushels, and the remaining area about 134,000,000. If the injuries reported in stock should prove greater than at

present apparent, a few millions of reduction might still accrue.

THE CONDITION OF CORN

still continues high, ranging 90 to 100 in State averages. The general average is 95 against 96 in August. It was 94 last year in September. Frosts have wrought very little injury and will be capable of little if deferred ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above the average.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 10.—The Transcontinental Association had another session this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted by majority vote directing General Agent Cannon to make settlements of accounts, whereupon Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, notified the association that his company would refuse to pay drafts upon it by the general agent. The meeting is still in session with prospects of a general disagreement and general disruption of the pool.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 10.—De Lesseps is bringing the influence of powerful financial houses to bear to obtain authority from the government to issue Panama Canal shares.

DUBLIN, 10.—The Bank of Ireland has received another £50,000 from the Bank of England to enable it to meet any extra demands that may be made upon it.

MADRID, 10.—It is expected that the cabinet council to-day will discuss and approve of a reply to Germany respecting the Carolines affair. General Lopez Dominguez urges all parties to forget their differences and unite in defense of their country. Señor Castelar counsels the opposition party to exercise prudence and advocates a union of the Latin races to counteract the dangers of Germany's colonial policy.

TOULON, 10.—There were four deaths from cholera in this city last night.

PARIS, 10.—There were two deaths from cholera at Salon yesterday, two at Nimes and three at Bellegarde.

POLITICS IN IDAHO.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLAYING THE ANTI-"MORMON" GAME.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Republican Territorial Central Committee was held at Shoshone on Sept. 3d. An unusually large attendance was present, the largest probably of any Territorial committee meeting ever before held in Idaho. The best of feeling prevailed and the utmost harmony was displayed.

After dispatching the ordinary routine business the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, realizing that the most vital and only political issue affecting the Territory at large is the destruction of the power of the Mormon Church in Idaho, and while we have maintained this as a fundamental principle of the Republican party, we are not unmindful of the fact that the vantage ground now occupied by our party is owing to the patriotic and advanced stand taken by the anti-Mormon Democrats of the Territory. And in view of the fact that there are no Republican or Democratic party organizations in several of the counties in this Territory, but that the friends of free government therein are united in common anti-Mormon organizations, therefore be it

Resolved, That we invite the anti-Mormon organizations of the Territory to unite with us in the future in all conferences and conventions, and in the selection of candidates and announcement of principles to the end that free institutions in this Territory may be preserved from the encroachments of the theocratic government of Utah Territory.

Resolved, That by the acts of certain republican officials in undertaking to compromise the true principles of republicanism and by certain un-republican and disgraceful combinations, sought for personal ends, tending to bring the party into bad repute in baring away the influence of the party to secure Mormon strength for local measures, we feel called upon to disavow said officials and their said acts as tending to destroy the success of the party in the future; and also to denounce the course of a so-called leading republican newspaper in supporting said acts.

Resolved, That we heartily sanction and endorse the action of the chairman of this committee in combatting and opposing the efforts of a certain combination who, from personal motives, would rupture the Republican party and jeopardize its success in the future.

Resolved, That while we deprecate the temporary Mormon triumph achieved principally through the efforts of our Democratic delegate in Congress in the removal of Chief Justice John T. Morgan, accomplished as it was by perjury and *ex parte* affidavits, and while we denounce the said removal as a gross violation of the civil service rules and the public professions of the administration, yet we congratulate the loyal citizens of Idaho, irrespective of party upon the frustration of the Mormon conspiracy in the appointment of a successor who, in spite of partisan pressure, has already given evidence of his determination to sustain law and decency.—*Boise Republican*.

TO STOCKGROWERS.

A CALL FOR REPORTS OF LOSSES BY STORMS, ETC.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 7, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Inclosed please find a letter from Mr. A. T. Atwater, secretary of the National Stock-Growers' Association. Please insert it, as it is very important to the stock men. Sometime during last winter the U.S. signal Service was instructed to give the storm reports to the stockmen as well as the marines, they could look out for their herds. The stockmen will see by reading the letter of instruction, what is required of us, and I hope that the president and secretary of each association throughout Utah will send in a report giving the number of stock, horses and cattle, in their county—no tax report, but an approximation, with the probable number of deaths last winter. The executive committee are especially requested to aid in this matter, send in reports of disease in the midst, if there be any, and the nature of the same.

Hoping that all the stockmen will be at our convention in this city on 1st of October.

I remain, respectfully,

H. J. FAUST.

St. Louis, Mo., August, 1883.

H. J. Faust, Vice-President National Stock Growers' Association.

Dear Sir—The great success of our meeting last fall is a matter of history and I feel that it is unnecessary to call to your attention the pronounced benefits that are to accrue from a united and harmonious discussion of questions of interest to cattle men at the approaching second annual meeting of the Association. It is highly necessary that the status of the cattle industry in every State and Territory of the U.S. be presented at this meeting, and you are therefore earnestly requested to prepare, at the earliest possible moment, a general review of the interest as it to-day exists in your Territory, embracing all the points that were discussed last year, and including such statistical information you may be able to present. This address is to be published in the proceedings of the Association, and due credit will be given to the writer. Should you be that you can not spare the time to prepare it, I would suggest that you name some member of your executive committee who is fitted both by education and experience to prepare an article, and that you request other members of your committee their general co-operation in the matter, making the address at once reliable and intelligent, and creating, as far as possible, an article that will be accepted as authority both in the East and West, so far as it may relate to the cattle industry of your district. The great volume of work devolving upon the secretary renders it necessary for him to call upon you to assist him as above, and in lending all other aid in your power, as without it it is simply impossible for him to present an intelligent review of the industry, and I earnestly ask a substantial recognition of the requests herein contained.

Yours very truly,
A. T. ATWATER, Sec'y.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN A STATE OF TRANSITION—WEEPING OF THE "OLD VETERAN"—THE G. A. R.—KENTUCKY REJECTION—JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY—THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE"—FALSIFYING HISTORY, ETC.

CHICAGO, Sept., 1st, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

The political pot is once more commencing to boil. The professional patriot, the ward stateman, and the man of influence begin to slick up and look sapient, significant and important. The words democrat and republican are getting a little mixed and seem to be confused with mugwump, prohibitionist and high-license. There is no doubt at all but that politically

IN A TRANSITION STATE.

Old party organizations are perceptibly disintegrating, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the school officeholder to keep them together. The bloody shirt is waved and flaunted with such earnestness and frequency that the average voter, of to-day, wondering what it all means, 'Tis true the "Mormon" rebellion which clouded our Fourth of July celebrations has existed only in the foolish fancy of the carpet-bag aristocrat. Kelly has come home and Grant is sleeping peacefully within the sacred precincts of Gotham. There are many other strange events in process of development, and it is hoped that all will come out right in the end. A democratic lady has written a book which is being translated into all modern cultivated languages, and which has set all the Anglo-Saxons on the march. With all the intellect and progress missionary literature of the last 20 years we have had no lady achieving such triumph as this. It is even said that all the male intellect of the past is to take a back seat in Miss Rose Kellogg's company. The London class her with Emerson, but