

where the striking operators were holding a meeting. Four girls and one boy were left to do the work. Messengers were brought from the delivery office, and in a few minutes the business was proceeding as usual.

Western Union officials to-night report a larger force on duty here than usual. A considerable number of day railroad operators came in during the evening and were put to work. Business is kept pretty well clear, except to offices at which there is not sufficient receiving force. Considerable trouble has been experienced during the day on a number of circuits through interruptions by railroad operators who sympathize with the strikers.

Hartford, Conn., 20.—The telegraph operators' position remains unchanged. Only the manager and chief operator are in attendance. Railroad operators refuse to do Western Union business.

Springfield, Mass., 20.—The telegraph situation remains unchanged, with the exception of the addition of two operators from the country to the force. The strikers remain firm.

New York, 20.—At 10 o'clock this morning there were singularly few evidences of a strike about the Western Union building; there was the usual activity about the receiving windows, but nothing more. None of the strikers appeared, either in the basement or operating room. The executives were early on the ground, and full of business. Not a small part of their occupation was the reading of congratulatory and encouraging telegrams from various officers and superintendents of the company.

Erasmus Wyman, one of the Western Union directors and president of the Great Northwestern Company which controls nearly all the Canadian lines, said so far as the Canadian lines were concerned, any compromise or concession to the strikers was simply an impossibility; to increase their compensation would destroy all profits. This was because Parliament regulated the rate at which messages should be sent in Canada. Only twelve offices paid salaries, and these were in large cities. All their other employees worked on commission. They employed above 5,000 men, and only half of these were on the strike. The only reason they struck was because they were compelled to join the Brotherhood, and their co-operation was secured by the operators in the United States in order to prevent importations from Canada. They had no grievances, and they were paid extra for all Sunday work; and there has been a constant increase of wages instead of a reduction.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Nashville evidence in the Polk trial was concluded to-day. The arguments will be heard to-morrow. The case will possibly be given to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

CINCINNATI, 21.—A. B. Bullock & Co., curled hair and bristle factory was burned to-night. Loss, \$20,000; insured.

DENVER, Col., 20.—Schaefer, Sexton and Wallace are now en route from New York to play in the grand billiard tournament here given by Brunswick, Blake & Co., commencing next Monday evening. Alonso Morris, one of the contestants in this city, is playing wonderful billiards in practice games. The games are to be 1,000 points, French rules.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Inter-Ocean reporter made his usual round yesterday, and began at the Western Union headquarters.

You may say that we are all right, remarked the head officer. We have 103 operators at work and they are constantly increasing, and our increase is from 18 to 22 to-day, and our night force is 65 for to-night.

Are you accepting all applicants? Not by any means; we have refused at least twenty to-day, railroad men who had no knowledge of the business.

And are you able to handle all the business?

So far we have taken care of things pretty well. To-night it will not be so heavy as we have advertised that all received telegrams will be subject to delay. However the business has been run with but little delay except in the north-west, where the severe storm of this morning broke and crossed the wires. On the whole we think we are in a condition to receive congratulations, smilingly remarked the official. The chief operator was found busy, but while attending to his duties, said he was receiving new recruits all the time and constantly expected more. What will be done in the event that some of the strikers want to

return? When the men come to us in good faith and say that they went out under a misunderstanding the case will be considered. I told all the boys they were making a mistake when they left, and have not changed my mind yet.

Are all of the gentlemen and ladies at work experienced people?

Oh, no. Many are first-class operators, but not having worked for a long time at the business are more or less rusty. It will take a few days for them to get back their celerity just the same as it does printers. Mr. McCollough, Supt. of the B. & O. Co.'s office here, was seen and he said: We are just about as we were. Three new men have come in which with two ladies who didn't join the strike gives us five in this office, and you can easily see that with such a force we are much inconvenienced. I understand they have not a man in Louisville.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons to-day reported to that body that Bradlaugh had brought an injunction against him to restrain him from preventing Bradlaugh from entering the House.

The shooting for the Echo shield took place at Wimbledon to-day, between the English, Scotch and Irish riflemen; the latter were victors. They scored 1,600 against 1,589 for the Scotchmen and 1,564 for the Englishmen.

It is rumored that a case of cholera has appeared at Trieste, Austria. Much doubt, however, is expressed as to the truth of the story.

Glasgow, 19.—This evening seventeen more corpses were recovered from the stoke hole of the sunken steamship *Daphne*.

Berlin, 19.—The harvest in Prussia promises well, especially in the northwestern provinces. It will be less in Pomerania and Brandenburg. Wheat in the former is below the average.

In Schleswig-Holstein, Westphalia and Reinsh Prussia, the drought did much damage to fruit, but roots and potatoes are everywhere good.

Madrid, 19.—A credit of 1,000,000 pesetas was voted the government to defray the cost of all possible measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into Spain.

Pesth, 19.—According to official returns of the condition of crops in Hungary, an average yield of wheat and rye is general throughout the country. It is expected that barley will be below the average. Oats are everywhere good.

In the Jew-Christian trial, the public prosecutor demanded that an anti-Semite deputy named Onody be summoned as a witness. Onody threatened the prosecutor with a stick in the street, and challenged him for a duel. The prosecutor declined to accept for the present.

Port Said, 19.—Cholera has ceased at this place.

Alexandria, 19.—Number of deaths at Cairo yesterday from cholera, 68. Also during the same time 21 deaths from cholera at Damietta; 82 at Mansurah; 24 at Samanoud; 30 at Ghizeh; 22 at Chiblin.

LIVERPOOL, 20.—Everything was in readiness to-day for the great rifle contest between the American and British teams. British team: Private McVittie, Corporal Bates, Corporal Parry, Sergeant Dodd, Major Young, Major Pearce, Quartermaster Gouldsmith, Private Gibbs, Captain Godsal, Private Lowe, Major Humphrey, Private Wottleworth. American team: S. T. Watterscott, Sergeant T. J. Dolan, Sergeant W. L. Cash, Sergeant J. L. Paulding, Sergeant A. B. VanHousen, Private J. M. Pollard, Private Geo. J. Joiner, Private J. L. Brown.

Wimbledon, 20.—The Americans at the 200 yards range scored 352, the British 340.

Later.—Wimbledon, 20.—The following is the score at 200 yards, American team; Smith, 29; W. O. Scott, 28; Joiner, 28; Brown, 30; S. Scott, 28; Dolan, 31; Pollard, 30; Cash, 28; Herman, 29; Bull, 28; Paulding 31; Van Houser, 29; total at 200 yards, 352.

The British team scored as follows: Young, 30; Pearce, 27; Gouldsmith, 31; Gibbs, 25; McVittie, 29; Bates, 29; Godsal, 27; Lowe, 28; Parry, 28; Dodds, 28; Humphries, 26; Wattleworth, 31; total at 200 yards, 340. The middle squad of Americans shot with Remington rifles, the others used Brown rifles. The Americans say their firing was slow. Many of the British volunteers noticed that a number of the Americans shot under trigger

guards. The firing will be resumed at 2.30 o'clock. The two teams finished firing at the 200 yards range within a few seconds of each other. Although the Americans were ahead they expressed the opinion that they ought to have done better. The English account for their inferior score by saying they are not accustomed to firing at 200 yards, standing.

London, 20.—The total score of the English team at 500 yards was 377. Total score of the American team at 500 yards, 368.

Wimbledon, 3 p.m.—When the shooting was resumed it was raining heavily. The following is the score at 500 yards.

American team: Smith, 34; W. S. Scott, 27; Joiner, 34; Brown, 28; S. Scott, 30; Dolan, 30; Pollard, 31; Cash, 26; Hinman, 35; Bull, 30; Paulding, 29; Van Houser, 32; total at 500 yards, 368.

British team: Young, 31; Pearce, 33; Gouldsmith, 31; Gibbs, 33; McVittie, 31; Bates, 33; Godsal, 33; Lowe, 35; Parry, 33; Dodds, 23; Humphrey, 28; Wattleworth, 32; total 377.

London, 20.—A *Times* correspondent says: There is every appearance that the difference between France and England will be easily settled. The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin asserts that the English and French cabinets have arrived at an amicable understanding concerning the Montevideo trouble.

European powers are increasing their quarantine regulations against Persian goods and vessels from Egypt owing to the prevalence of cholera there.

LONDON, 20.—It is announced as the result of a cabinet council that Sir Charles R. Wilson will immediately go to Paris to interview De Lesseps with reference to Suez Canal matters.

It is rumored amended proposals in regard to the canal will be submitted to the House of Commons, omitting the provision pledging England to find the money.

In the firing at 500 yards, Lowe, of the British team, and Hinman, of the Americans, made 45, the highest possible score. Dodds, of the English riflemen, at his second shot on this range, made four on the wrong target, and was credited with a miss, the first in the match.

The total score of the British team at the 500-yard range was 378, not 377 as first announced.

Total scores at 600-yard range, Americans 360, British 354; making the grand total 1,078 for the Americans, 1,070 for the British. The former are thus eight points ahead on the day's shooting at the three ranges.

McVittie started badly at the 600 yards; he made a magpie in his first two shots.

Rain ceased falling soon after the firing at this range began. Dolan, at his sixth shot at 600 yards made a bull's-eye on the wrong target. He was thus credited with a miss; and Van Housen's last shot at 600 yards was a miss. The Americans are holding their own.

The greatest cordiality prevails between the officers of the regular army and volunteers and the Americans. Large crowds cheered the Americans on their quitting the ground at the close.

The Americans are elated at their present success as compared with the scores made in the match at Creedmoor last year. The general average of the Americans in to-day's shooting is better than that of the Englishmen.

The match will be resumed at 11 to-morrow.

The London *Standard* says if the Americans win they will at least learn that British riflemen can take a thrashing in good part and ungrudgingly bestow upon their conquerors the applause which they will have justly earned.

Orders have been received at Aldershot to prepare four batteries of field artillery for action. Their destination is not known.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Campbell Bonnermann, secretary of the admiralty, in reply to a question by Bartlett, declined speaking concerning the movement, size and number of men-of-war which had been ordered to Madagascar. He described the question as an improper one. His answer was received with cheers.

The House granted Captain Gasset, sergeant-at-arms, leave to appear in answer to the summons of Bradlaugh. It also ordered Sir Henry James, attorney-general, to defend Captain Gasset.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Paris says Sir Charles Rloches

Wilson, who went to Paris in obedience to a resolution of the British Cabinet to interview De Lesseps in reference to Suez Canal matters, will ask that the number of British directors in the canal company be increased from three to five; that the number of British members on the committee on finance, be increased to three; that the company have an office in London. De Lesseps is willing to comply with the request, if he has not already done so. Charles Rloches Wilson will return to London immediately.

PARIS, 20.—A number of French financial houses offered De Lesseps all the money required to construct the new canal or widen the present one.

The Senate voted urgency for the judicial reform bill, and decided, 160 to 114, to pass to the discussion of its clauses.

After the meeting of the managing committee of the Suez Canal Company to-day, De Lesseps telegraphed the chief engineer of the canal in Egypt as follows: "Come to Paris, immediately; bring plans for second canal; funds assured either by execution of British agreement or otherwise."

The Burmese embassy at Venice is undergoing quarantine. The French assert they make a final appeal for French protection over Burmah.

Berlin, 20.—The Empress Augusta is suffering from partial paralysis.

St. Petersburg, 20.—There was an explosion of a powder mill to-day; the mixing room was destroyed. Nine persons were killed and two severely injured.

Cairo, 20.—Over 1,000 deaths have occurred here. At Bulak a special messenger counted 80 funerals between eight and eleven Thursday morning. There have been 30 deaths in the Shasbray quarters. Two deaths are officially reported at Aden Wednesday. It is known that 20 at least have died. Patients in the worst stages of the disease are carried to hospitals through the crowded streets. The people of Shirbin protested against the improper observance of funeral regulations, and troops were summoned to prevent the threatened revolt against the authorities. It was decided to form a cordon around Alexandria to prevent the influx of refugees from infected districts.

It is said that unless English authorities take the direction of affairs the checking of cholera will be hopeless. Even the simplest sanitary arrangements are neglected. The funeral system is most obnoxious. Corpses are encased in very light coffins, and carried through crowded streets on men's shoulders. The clothing of persons dying in the hospitals is often stripped off and taken for wearing purposes by relatives. While a man stricken with cholera was on his way in a cart to the hospital, the driver stopped opposite a cafe and gave the invalid a drink of water. The bottle was used by customers of the place. Five minutes after, the sick man died opposite the largest cafe in Cairo. The precaution taken in the case was to sprinkle a little chloride of lime upon the corpse. The cart then pursued its way.

Alexandria, 20.—Official returns mention the towns infected with cholera. It is stated since the last returns that 260 persons died in the Bulak quarter of Cairo within 24 hours.

Twenty-nine deaths from cholera yesterday at Mansurah.

Rome, 20.—Several storms have occurred in the north of Italy. Crops are greatly damaged, and there is some loss of life.

Damietta, 20.—One hundred and forty deaths from cholera here yesterday.

Two regiments of British troops have gone to Suez.

Melbourne, 20.—At a mass meeting here at which the mayor presided, resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the address of the Victoria Parliament to the Queen, which urged that New Guinea and other Pacific Islands be annexed, or a protectorate be established over them.

WIMBLEDON, 21.—At the 800 yards range contest, Americans 348, British 330. The Americans are 24 ahead now. Aggregate at the end of the 800 yards targets, Americans 1,424, English 1,400.

The scores at 900 yards stands: Americans, 263; British, 297. This makes the aggregate at the end of the 900 yards: Americans, 1,687; British, 1,697.

Summer complaint is very prevalent just now.

## Correspondence.

SOUTHERN UTAH TEMPLE, FACTORY, MINES, ETC.

Editor Deseret News:

With all the drawbacks of this Country there are facilities to make this portion of Utah as prosperous as any other portion of the Territory. We have the only Temple in the World that is completed according to the plan of the Almighty, and where the Saints can attend to the ordinances for their dead, and it should be an attraction to those who understand the object of its erection.

Our woolen and cotton mill if properly managed and supported by the people, would be a great benefit in supplying labor and working up the wool of the South and is capable of consuming the cotton that could be raised here. Our farmers think there is no money in cotton, but cotton is better than nothing. The owners of the mill have made quite an addition to their mill this summer in adding a new set of carding machines and a self acting mill, for spinning and will be able to work up about double the amount of wool as formerly and expect to produce a better variety of goods.

We would be pleased to see some of our rich brethren in the North help us a little, by extending the Utah Central down this way, to St. George at least, then we could supply all the Northern settlements with early fruit and vegetables and could work a large number of mines in this vicinity containing any amount of ore, both copper and silver the majority of which are of too low a grade to ship in wagons, but could be worked to a profit had we a railroad.

There are some valuable deposits of mineral located in this portion of the Country, waiting for capital to develop them, some of which however are being developed on a small scale. The miners of Bull Valley and Mosquit are among the number and some very good ore is being extracted.

There is every appearance of a good district about fifteen miles west of St. George, called the "Tutagubet Mining District" in which our friend Gen'l. W. B. Pace and others have made a number of locations, these are principally copper with some silver, the ledge is two to three miles in length and shows up very good. The General has men running a tunnel some fifty feet to tap the ledge and in a few days will reach the ledge, the ore assays from 33 to 60 per cent copper and some silver. If these mines prove as good as the croppings of the ledge indicate, we may soon look for smelting works in operation here.

The heavy flood that came from the Pine Valley mountains on the 5th inst., has done a great deal of damage to our farms, dams, ditches and roads, and washed out the largest portion of the reservoir and race of the Rio Virgen Manufacturing Co., and it will probably cost them a thousand dollars to replace it. The county road between Washington and this place is almost impassable, the flood having taken out the Middleton culvert clean. The county officials, however, are exerting themselves in making it more passable.

The general health of the people is good, but all are complaining of the excessive heat and many are seeking the cooler regions of the north to while away a few weeks in the shade.

The glorious Fourth was duly remembered.

Our county convention will be held to-morrow when we expect a ticket will be united on for the election and it is expected that an entire new corps of officers will be elected.

I think this will suffice for the present. In conclusion I will state that what is wanted to develop this country is a little time, some brains and a little capital.

Yours, etc. WAR.

## REDUCING PRICES.

Owing to several carloads arriving about the same time, I will sell spring Wagons for the next thirty days at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to get first class spring Wagons cheaper than ever.

The stock is complete, of great variety, all are my standard work and fully warranted.

Call on or address  
HOWARD SEBEEZ,  
Bain Wagon Depot, Salt Lake City  
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