

struction in Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rain storm there have been received by private parties in this city. The flood has been the most serious which has visited Canton in 30 years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised 18 per cent. in consequence of the loss of the crop. Rain fell in the latter part of June, filling and overflowing many rivers. The streets of Canton were flooded for over a week. At Sez Ni City the water broke through the city wall. It is reported that several thousand people were drowned in that place. The embankments of the river were broken in numerous places, and the water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it. A foreigner who was an eye witness of the scenes of devastation, reports that one night the boat he occupied was anchored near a bamboo grove, and that by morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboos. At other points it rose as high as 40 feet during the night. The inhabitants fled from the villages and camped on the hillsides. At Yun In, a market place situated near an embankment, the inhabitants were drowned by the water breaking through the embankment. Some escaped to a rising piece of ground in the neighborhood, but the water continued to rise and gradually overtopped the elevation, drowning those who were upon it.

Seventeen Chinese graduates in Canton, hearing of the distress and suffering prevalent in their native villages, took passages on a boat with a view to proceeding home to render what assistance they could. On the way the boat was capsized and all who were in it were drowned. In some places parents tied their children on high branches of trees whilst they instituted measures for their general safety. The trees were washed up by the roots and the heartrending cries of the children were silenced by the surging waters.

The body of a bride dressed in her bridal robes was found floating in the river at Canton. A large tub was also seen. It was picked up and found to contain a boy and a girl. With them was found a paper stating their names and the day and hour of their birth. The parents had instituted this means to save the lives of their offspring. The writer adds that the sufferings which thousands are enduring is heart-rending, parents replying with tears in their eyes to their children's request for food that they have none. The people are obliged to use the filthiest water, land, that added to the diseases which will ensue upon the subsidence of the waters, will greatly aggravate the horrors of the situation. Meanwhile that is being done by the inhabitants to abate their misery is the beating of gongs, the burning of incense and the howling of prayers to idols.

WASHINGTON, 26.—In the report of the South American Commission, prepared for Congress on their visit to the Argentine Republic, they say:

"More than forty steamers monthly leave the harbors of Buenos Ayres for foreign ports, laden with the products of the valley of the river Platte, the largest component of which is the political division known as the Argentine Republic. There are also every month hundreds of sailing vessels departing from the same city, having cargoes almost wholly destined to European ports. Not one of the steamers flies the flag of our country, and only one of the sailing vessels are on American bottoms. Thirty years ago our country enjoyed a large and prosperous commerce with the Platte valley, since the advent of steam communication and the effect of our civil war our ocean marine, the flag of our nation is rarely seen in these waters, the petty nations of the old world better known through their national flags than our own. Yet even an American of long residence in this country, and every citizen of it who traveled in our land will tell you that the Argentine Republic is the United States of South America. In many respects this observation is founded on the striking similarities. In round numbers the area of the republic covers 1,200,000 square miles. The northern limit lies under tropical skies. In the Central regions there are vast plains, where there is food, as the president informed us, for over 80,000,000 head of sheep, and from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 head of cattle, in addition to the droves of horses of unnumbered numbers. One owner has over 100,000 mares that he is about to slaughter for their hides and grease. The report gives in detail the product of the country, and says tons of wheat and flour are being exported; that a portion of the land seems to have a capacity for the production of two granaries of the world, at least of Europe and the western hemisphere, and that there are also along the western portion of the Republic mines of silver of unknown value, and some believe them to be extensive; that the soil and climate are greatly diversified, but that it never becomes so cold as to make it necessary to feed stock. Sheep raising has increased 32 per cent since 1870, and is largely in the hands of British subjects. There has been no increase in the herds of cattle. The country has 2,800 miles of railroad built and many thousands more projected. Foreign colonies have been encouraged for many years, and Italy has sent a larger number of immigrants into the country than any

other nation. They are so numerous that they could take possession of the government if they so willed. In fact, it was once feared they would do so. The government fosters education, contributing \$4,000,000 towards it this year. There are twenty-two normal schools, taught by American ladies according to our system, and these ladies are praised very highly. There are also two universities and fourteen National colleges and a school of mines and agriculture. The report continues: "On the leading question, 'How can better relations, friendly and commercial, between the Republic and the United States be established?' both the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs returned the same answer—'Create frequent steamship communication.' They expatiated at some length on its benefits to both sides. They saw in it better acquaintance on their own part and their leading men, with the habits and policy of our country. They believed that their own people would take on broader and more generous views when once they came into close and business contact with our land. They claimed that if the United States thoroughly comprehended the vastness of the undeveloped wealth of this region, its money and sons would flow here in streams and would be of profit to each side. Hence it was that the Argentine government stood ready at any time the United States would foster the scheme to unite with it on just terms in establishing frequent and cheap steam communication between the respective countries. The earnestness of both the President and the Ministers on this question was very manifest. It will be a great mistake if the Argentine Republic is not attached to the United States by far stronger ties than those which exist to-day. The way to it is easy and open."

NEW YORK, 26.—Gould, General Manager Tallmadge, of the Wabash Railway, General Manager Hoxie, of the Southwestern system, and Captain Hays, first vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, this afternoon received the delegation from the executive board of the Knights of Labor, which is here to effect a settlement of the difficulties between the Wabash and the Knights of Labor. From sources near to the railway men it is learned that Gould informed the committee that the officials of the Wabash Railway were not opposed to the Knights of Labor, but as an organization, they rather approved it. The company had never offered such a proposition to the men as had been stated, which was in effect that they must break from the knights as a condition of employment. The officials, Mr. Tallmadge speaking for them, explained that when the new management was begun under the receiver, many changes were necessitated. The leased lines were got rid of and the expenses curtailed. The failure of the wheat crops had been felt, and constituted one cause for economy. The committee suggested as a means of settling the difficulty that all the men employed since June 16th in place of Union men be discharged, and that the old hands be reinstated, as well as those who had refused to cut from the organization of the Knights as a condition of being taken back on June 18th, when the shops were reopened. The shops mentioned were those at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Decatur and Springfield, Illinois, Moberly, St. Louis and Sedalia, Missouri. The executive board of Knights to-day urged that the shops were closed June 16th, and opened two days later, and then when the old hands applied for work they were refused unless they signed an agreement to quit the Knights. Sixteen thousand men refused and were locked out, others replacing them.

The conference to-day hinged here: If the officials would agree to discharge those who took the places of those locked out all would be well. The committee demanded an answer in 15 minutes, but the railway officials declined such a rapidity of decision, and stated that consideration would be given the matter and an answer made later on. The committee of Knights then departed.

Ex-Mayor T. V. Powderly of Scranton, Pa., Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was seen at the Astor House to-night. He gave the substance of what was said by the officials, substantially as above, adding that Mr. Tallmadge assured the committee that he had not caused the discharge of the employees because they refused to sever their connection with the Knights of Labor and that he did not give instructions to his assistants to discharge the men who refused to sign the agreement of June 18th. Powderly added, "If necessary we can present proofs that such orders came from headquarters." The gentleman continued by saying that Tallmadge had asked for time in which to consider the question, and said he would not feel justified, while the road was in its present condition, without consulting the officials, in saying why the men were discharged. "We will hold another conference," said Mr. Powderly, "when a reply is expected from Wabash officials to our demand to reinstate the 1,600 men who were discharged."

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The Wabash committee of railroad strikers have finished their labors here and will leave for home to-night. It is intimated that an order is expected from the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor which may extend the strike to all points west of New York.

MR. GILAD, Ohio, 26.—The republican campaign opened here to-day before a large audience. Senator John Sherman, in making the opening speech

of the campaign, reviewed the career of the republican party and declared that the democrats now concede the wisdom and success of all the prominent republican measures and the merits of the great leaders of the republican party. He said it might be unkind but it was natural to recall that these same men within thirty years had termed the republican party a "black abolition party," Lincoln an "ape," Grant a "butcher," and the Union soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings." The Senator declared that by the defection of a comparatively few men in three republican States, some of the men who conspired to overthrow the Government and who waged war against it, and who were the cause of the loss of half a million lives, have been placed in the very seats of power they abandoned with scorn and defiance. The speaker said he saw the Union flag floating at half-mast for Jacob Thompson, who was regarded as a defaulter and a traitor. Two of the men who were in arms against the government now represent this country abroad. "This strange turn of events," said the Senator, "has but one example in history, and that was the restoration of Charles II after the brilliant but brief protectorate of Cromwell, and, like that restoration, it is a reproach to the civilization of the age." The appointees of the new administration had examined the books and vaults and found every dollar of the public money on hand or accounted for. The speaker declared that the republican party was not beaten by the democrats, but by the disgruntled republicans of three States, who opposed the nominees of the republican party, and in the great State of New York, "a narrow majority of but a little more than 1,000 defeated Blaine and Logan."

"It was not the want of merit in these two great leaders of our party," said the speaker, "but the disappointments of personal contestants and the controversies incident to a long lease of power." He declared that even the defection among the Republicans would have been ineffective but for the solid South, which is held together in political fellowship by crimes of violence and fraud, which if continued will as surely renew the strife of the civil war as that the sun rolls around in its course. The speaker declared that the negro of the South is as openly deprived of his political rights, and it was done as boldly as any highway robbery. He discussed this question at great length, and then turned to the advocacy of protection as opposed to free trade. He condemned the course of President Cleveland in pardoning Lieutenant Muller, a member of the Cincinnati police force, sentenced to one year for arresting and incarcerating negro voters in Cincinnati at the recent election.

He defended John Roach against the action of Secretary Whitney and declared that under the rule laid down in the case of Roach, none but a fool would take a contract of the government to construct a ship or anything else. He declared that even the ordinary collection of revenue is obstructed by the demagogism which preceded the last election. Illicit distilleries abounded in the South in the belief that the Democratic rule meant free whisky. While he believed President Cleveland meant to enforce the civil service law, removals were made daily for purely partisan purposes, mainly by the Postmaster-General at the rate of 200 a day. He closed by a few words in regard to the temperance issue in Ohio and said he believed the temperance question should not enter the pale of party politics. He believed in a wise system of tax laws and laws restraining the traffic was a proper course to pursue.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—It has just transpired that a man named Lucien White was arrested here a week ago last Monday charged with being concerned in a gigantic scheme to counterfeit Brazilian bank notes. White was arrested at the Hotel Mosher where he had been stopping some time, and the detectives engaged in ferreting out the case have discovered partly finished notes amounting in the aggregate to \$320,000. The captured paper is chiefly in notes of the denomination of two hundred milreis, but they consist only of the fronts of the notes and are not signed; the backs, however, have been discovered in New Orleans and thus other arrests are expected to be made both here and in New Orleans when the names of the Brazilian members of the gang will be secured. It is said that one or more of the gang are now on their way to Brazil, and the authorities of that country have been cabled to that effect, and the men will be arrested on their arrival. The printing of the fronts of the notes was done here by August Gast & Co., who were told that they were intended for cigar box labels. But the suspicions of Gast & Co. being aroused while the work was in progress, they informed the United States authorities here and detectives were set to work in the case.

Lucien White, the man arrested here, says his former home was in Whitney, Texas, but that he lived in Brazil a number of years; that he returned to Texas six months ago, and shortly afterwards was approached by a man named Lane, who broached the scheme to him under the guise of cigar labels, and he went into it. He then went to New York to have the printing done, but failing in this he went to Chicago, where he again failed. He then came here with the above result. He is an intelligent, well educated man, and the detectives think Lane is a myth, and that White is the chief mover in the scheme.

AUGUSTA, 26.—Yesterday's storm in Charleston was a cyclone in the proper sense of the term. The wind was 25 miles an hour at 1:30 in the morning, increasing at 35, 40 and 50, which was reached about 8 in the morning, finally running up to 75 or 80 miles an hour. The northern edge of the cyclone touched Charleston and completed its passage in forty minutes. The streets of Charleston were not more desolate at the end of two hours than after the bombardment during the war. The last observation recorded the wind at 65 miles an hour. The climax of the cyclone was reached at about 8 o'clock. But a single shed is standing on the wharf. Everything is in ruins at the wharves. At 9 o'clock there was a sudden lull, but soon the gale increased and continued till 1 o'clock, when the storm was over. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended on the wharves this season in putting them in order. Half a dozen yachts, two pilot boats and a dredging machine were lost. The Cotton Exchange building was also damaged. There was also a fearful storm at sea. The damage to houses in the city cannot be estimated.

The News and Courier makes the following rough estimate of the losses: Wharf property, \$350,000; private property, \$300,000; cotton presses, \$80,000; church, \$30,000; city property, \$35,000; railroads, \$50,000; Ashley River bridge, \$8,000; shipping, \$100,000; lumber mills, \$20,000; miscellaneous, \$100,000. Total, \$1,073,000.

STAUNTON, Va., 27.—A heavy frost here last night. Gardens and late corn badly damaged.

NEW YORK, 27.—Secretary Turner, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, said this forenoon that members of the board would retain their headquarters at the Astor House until to-morrow evening. They expect by that time to receive an answer from A. A. Talmadge, general manager of the Wabash Railroad as to whether or not the company will reinstate the Knights of Labor discharged on June 16th. If the company agree to this all the trouble will be at an end. Turner further said the executive board had not made any demand for the discharge of those men who had been employed in the places of the Knights of Labor, they simply requested that discharged men be reinstated.

NEW YORK, 27.—Threes, 3½; 4's 13½; 4's, 22½; Pacific 6's, 26; Central Pacific, 39½; Burlington, 39½; Northern Pacific, 21½; preferred, 47½; Northwestern, 1½; New York Central, 100%; Oregon Navigation, 81½; Transcontinental, 20½; Pacific Mail, 50½; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 19½; Texas Pacific, 17; Union Pacific, 51½; Fargo Ex. 100%; Western Union, 70½.

NEW YORK, 27.—John Russell Young, ex-minister to China, in an interview yesterday said: "The emigration question is not understood in America. Immigration from China comes from one point alone. Canton is a city of a million people, the centre of a vast province. The most southern port in China, within seven hours of Canton by river, is Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a British settlement, as much under the British flag as is Cork or Liverpool. All traffic in the way of emigration to America comes from Hong Kong, mainly through English houses. There is no stipulation, or treaty, and there can be none to justify us in asking the Chinese to prevent Chinamen from going from Canton to Hong Kong. Once there they are free from Chinese influence. If the American government wishes to reach the emigration question, it will have to go to Lord Salisbury and ask him to so instruct his government in Hong Kong that there may be no emigration. The British governor-general at Hong Kong, whom I know very well, and whose guest I have been, said he was perfectly willing, if the American government wished it, to stop immigration, but I had no instructions. There is nothing on record to show that China has ever endeavored to evade the treaty. On the contrary, she has enforced it even more stringently than any request of ours calls for. The Chinese do not care for emigration. They would stop the whole thing to-morrow. They do not of course like the idea of other nationalities being accepted in America and they being excluded, but that is a question of pride on their part."

DES MOINES, Iowa, 27.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated State Senator Wm. M. Larrabee for Governor on the first ballot, and nominated J. A. I. Hull, his opponent for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Beck was nominated for Supreme Court Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—There is no abatement in the run on the Spring Garden Bank. It was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, at the point where it stopped yesterday, and by noon nearly \$100,000 had been paid out. Officers of the bank say every demand will be met.

BOSTON, 27.—John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, appeared about town yesterday preparatory to leaving for Cincinnati in the evening. His sunburnt complexion and reduced abdomen in all its proportions indicated that his training had reduced some superfluous flesh, but his weight is still several pounds over his usual fighting avoirdupois, and his fists are not as hard as on other occasions. The champion said he felt satisfied with his condition, and expressed confidence that he could whip McCaffrey just as he pleased in not over two or three rounds.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 27.—Henry Burnett, 18 years old, colored, was hanged this morning at Lonoke, Arkansas, for the murder of Nelson Anderson, also colored, in February last.

CHICAGO, 27.—Five uniformed mem-

bers of the Salvation Army were before a justice of the peace to-day for obstructing the public streets and for disorderly conduct. It was charged by certain residents that the Salvationists made night hideous and attracted disorderly crowds. They were fined \$10 and ordered to Bridewell.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 27.—The damage to wharves will probably reach half a million dollars, but large gangs of hands are at work and in a few days sufficient accommodations for all possible business will be provided. There is even now, no interruption or any additional expense to shippers. Heavy rain yesterday afternoon aggravated the annoyances to persons whose roofs were blown off, but will not increase materially the general loss. The total loss of the phosphate companies in and around the city is now estimated at \$35,000. Reports from Georgetown say that rice is not seriously injured.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 27.—Albert D. Swan, one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens here, was shot in the back of the head and killed by Henry R. Goodwin at 10.30 this morning. Goodwin entered the office of the L. Sprague Manufacturing Co., of which Swan was treasurer about 10 o'clock. Goodwin had been in the employ of the Molecular Telephone Co., of New York, of which Swan was general manager, and came to the office to claim several thousand dollars, which he said was due him from the company. After a brief discussion Goodwin drew a Smith and Wesson thirty-two calibre revolver, took deliberate aim, and shot Swan in the back of the head. Swan reeled and fell to the floor dead. Goodwin then stepped to the telephone and notified the police station to send an officer to arrest him. He stated that Swan had robbed him of all he had, and there was a period in a man's life when he could stand no more. He had reached that point.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 27.—Government has closed the doors of the army and navy club, because officers belonging to the club have returned their German decorations, and because the club has struck from its list of honorary members, the names of German officers, and that of the Crown Prince of Germany. The press and army are disgusted by the amicable attitude that has been suddenly displayed by the Cabinet toward Germany. Ministerial papers have adopted a modified tone while opposition journals attack Germany with increased vigor. The result is that seven of the latter papers have been seized and will be prosecuted. Public feeling is more decided than ever against concession to Germany.

Berlin, 27.—It is rumored here that King Alfonso has sent an autograph letter to Crown Prince Frederick William, asking him to mediate, in order that friendship between Spain and Germany may be maintained. It is also rumored that King Leopold, of Belgium, and Emperor Francis Joseph have been asked to act as arbitrators. Prince Bismarck, it is stated, favors the latter, and desires a decision in favor of Spain in order to escape from the difficulty.

LONDON, 27.—The expulsion of Polish subjects from Austria has begun. All classes alike are expelled.

TOULON, 27.—Seventeen persons died here yesterday from cholera.

Marseilles, 27.—Eleven deaths from cholera were reported here yesterday.

DUBLIN, 27.—Agrarian outrages are increasing fearfully in Kerry County. Every day cases of moonlight work of incendiarism and hamstringing cattle are reported.

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LEGAL NOTICE.
In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.
In the matter of the Estate of Absalom Yates, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Rebecca and Joseph Yates, the Administrators of the Estate of Absalom Yates, deceased, have rendered and presented for settlement and filed in this court their final account of their administration of said estate, also a petition praying for a distribution of said estate and discharge of said administrators, and that Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the City and County of Tooele, has been duly appointed by said court for the settlement of said account and hearing of said petition, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file their exceptions in writing to the said account and contest the same.

JOHN W. TATE, Clerk.
dated July 23rd, 1885.