

pected to-night. Experts here don't anticipate an epidemic, believing the disease is not communicable, except through Texas cattle.

UNION STOCK YARD, Ills., 30.—No further developments regarding Texas fever. The diseased cattle have been slaughtered and condemned. No fresh arrivals. Those unaffected in the lot have been sold to local butchers subject to rigid inspection. No other cattle in the yards have been affected in the least. Sick cattle, it is asserted, don't communicate the disease known as Texas fever. That malady comes from, "through Texas," which are never affected themselves. As the disease was brought here by improved cattle and not by stock direct from Texas, no further trouble, so far as other cattle are concerned, is apprehended.

LINCOLN, Neb., 30.—The outbreak of disease among the cattle at Maxwell does not excite alarm. It is regarded as purely local and due to bad water or too much crowding. The commission appointed by Governor Daws have not reported. They may be heard from to-day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Plymouth this evening. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter Stanley said he had returned to England considering he had completed the work of establishing satisfactory trading stations along the Congo river from its mouth to Stanley pool, 400 miles by the river. When he left the Congo country he was suffering badly from bronchitis, but was much benefited by the sea voyage. He eulogized the trading prospects of the country in the vicinity of the Congo river. He considers General Gordon's plans perfectly practicable as routes of escape from Khartoum, either by the way of Zanzibar on the east, or down the Congo to the west coast. If the Nile is blocked, Stanley considers Gen. Gordon can, during the present season, ascend the Nile from Khartoum to Gondokar, a distance of 500 miles, in eight days; thence proceed to Bohar and Elghalzal, and join Jupton Bey, who commands 400 troops, having in their possession £40,000. Gordon could then proceed with this addition to his force to Zanzibar. Should the soldiers refuse to take this journey, or should some other cause prevent the plan, Gordon could cross to Uganda, reach the Stanley station, and proceed down the Congo. Stanley considers the routes traversed by Schweinfurth, Samuel and Lady Baker and the Italian missionaries cannot be insurmountable to Gordon, the soldier, traveler and explorer. Should the garrisons at intermediate points along the Nile be in danger, Gordon could take them along with him. If they refused to accompany him at first they would be sure to follow after he had gone. He believes the sending of a large English force to extricate Gen. Gordon would be a most disastrous undertaking, and would likely be attended with great loss and expense. English troops would be unable to stand the climate. Stanley comments on the abandonment of the Congo treaty. He considers the leaving of the Congo in the hands of the Portuguese very inimical to English interests. The population of Madeira prepared an ovation for Stanley when his steamer arrived there, but he was unable to land, owing to the quarantine regulations.

LONDON, 28.—Survivors of the steamship *Lacham*, which collided with the Spanish steamer *Gijon*, report that on the evening of the disaster there was a thick fog. The *Lacham* was going slow, both steamers sounding their whistles. The *Gijon* struck the *Lacham* amidships, and the latter was nearly cut asunder. The funnel fell and the steam pipes burst. The chief engineer was terribly scalded. Most of the *Lacham's* crew boarded the *Gijon*. Capt. Lothian tied his wife and child to himself and all three were hauled aboard the *Gijon*. The *Lacham* sank twenty minutes after the collision, and not long before the *Gijon* began to settle. Terrible confusion prevailed. The captain stood with a revolver in his hand, but was unable to keep order, as the passengers and crew were fighting for their lives. The boats were lowered and filled to their gunwale, but they could not accommodate half the people. Those fortunate enough to secure places in the boats were obliged to keep off the others with knives. The *Gijon* sank bow first. The quarter-deck was crowded with men and women, the captain and officers standing on the bridge. It is estimated 130 persons perished.

PARIS, 28.—Thirteen deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night; at Toulon 14; at Lavitte, a village near Toulon, one.

During the 24 hours ending at 9 to-night there 24 deaths from cholera at Marseilles and six at Arles.

bered and given a little straw for a bed.

There is a mild case of cholera in one of the hospitals in this city.

Three deaths from that disease at Toulon to-day.

In Toulon are 31 cases at Recontre Hospital, and one in St. Maudrier Hospital. Three of the latter are serious. Two Toulon emigrants have died at Lascyne of cholera.

Figaro to-day states that Hartman, the notorious Nihilist implicated in the assassination of the Czar, Alexander II, has committed suicide. He was starving, and ended his misery by taking poison. No one man had been more prominent in the revolutionary affairs of the continent than Leon Hartman. Years ago he was associated with the international movement led by Karl Marx, and was supported by Carl Klint. Later he was a secret agent of the German Socialists, and later an active participant in the Nihilist campaign of Russia. Fabulous prices have at times been set on his head, but he seemed to possess a charmed life. "I shall not die the death of a revolutionary patriot," he said frequently, "but I must come to it for want of bread." His words were prophetic.

There was a disastrous fire to-day at Marash, Asia Minor. A thousand shops, 200 houses, four hotels, three mosques and many public places were destroyed.

Advices here state that the British ship *Aros Bay* from Dundee, April 4th, for San Francisco, has been totally wrecked off Valparaizo. The crew were saved by the steamer *Alki*, from New York for Valparaizo, and is reported as having put in at Bahai on account of her machinery being damaged.

The Egyptian Conference met to-day at the Foreign Office, at 1 o'clock, and remained in session three hours and a half and then adjourned for a short meeting to-morrow.

MARSEILLES, 29.—The classification of deaths from cholera according to the nationality of the victims gives the following result: French 738, Italian 322, Spanish 13, Greek 9, English 1, Austrian 1, German 1, American 1. Nine deaths from cholera in Marseilles last night, 13 in Toulon. The situation in the infected districts continues to improve.

Dublin, 29.—Two more persons were arrested in connection with the unsavory Cornwall scandal. Many other persons have become frightened at the prospect of arrest and are leaving the country.

Cairo, 29.—A merchant who left Kassala, June 21st, says: Before starting he read a letter from General Gordon to the Mudir of Kassala, dated June 11th. According to this General Gordon was safe and had abundant provisions and ammunition. He was short of money and was raising funds by issuing bonds. He was hemmed in on all sides by the rebels. As soon as the Nile rose his intention was to equip steamers at Kassala. The merchant says provisions were sufficient for five months. The population of Kadlarif he states have joined El adhi's forces.

LONDON, 29.—Great precautions were taken at Warwick to preserve order during the trial of Daly, Egan and O'Donnell, suspected dynamiters. Strong barriers are erected to protect the approaches of the court. Constables armed with revolvers will be placed on guard at all the public buildings.

PARIS, 29.—The new divorce law was gazetted to-day. Three thousand suits for divorce have already begun. Many nobles and prominent families are involved.

There were six deaths from cholera at Arles the past 24 hours; two deaths at Aix since noon, and 23 deaths at Marseilles the past 24 hours. Seventeen cases of cholera have appeared at Pancalieu, Italy. The patients are mostly women from Marseilles and Toulon. Measures have been taken to isolate the district. A renewal of cholera is feared at Toulon, owing to the return of fugitives. At Marseilles there were seven deaths between noon and 7 p.m.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-night the deputation under the leadership of M. Clemenceau, appointed by the Extreme Left to visit the places afflicted with the cholera, reported the people of Arles fleeing to the farms in the vicinity, where they huddle together in hovels and sleep the best they can. The sick are entirely neglected. Cases of cholera are kept secret from the authorities and no surveillance is observed.

The deputation inspected the madhouse at Marseilles and found numerous cases of cholera. The lunatic asylum is the centre of the infection.

Cairo, 29.—An Arab trader who arrived at Assouan from Amarar, which place he left the 20th inst., says it was reported that Osman Digma was killed on the 18th by a member of the Bisharens tribe, whose nephew was the man stabbed because he refused to join the rebels.

A dispatch from Suakim, says: "The friendly tribes on the mainland near Azig have been massacred. There are 17,000 rebels around Suakim and they make nightly attacks upon the town, coming within short range of the garrison. The sailors and marines have landed, but the rebels fearlessly danced and waved their spears in broad daylight within two miles of the fort."

BERLIN, 29.—At the meeting in London yesterday of the Egyptian conference. Count Von Munster, German ambassador to England, proposed the conference discuss the question of re-

form of the Egyptian sanitary system, but Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, declined the proposition, the other representatives concurring with him that it was a question outside of the spirit of the conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—A number of women and girls have been arrested for conspiracy against the government. They are with the Marie Institution, a school of education for girls of good families. The conspirators met in rooms of the institution and had accomplices among the teachers and older pupils of the school.

MARSEILLES, 30.—The sale of melons is prohibited. The cholera is gaining in area what it lost in intensity. It has made its appearance in several villages previously exempt. Owing to popular prejudice, it is positively dangerous for doctors to walk alone in the suburbs at night. One instance is reported of a doctor who while visiting a woman seized with cholera, was assaulted by her son, who drew a revolver and compelled him to leave the house. Several other doctors have also been assaulted.

PARIS, 30.—There were 12 deaths by cholera at Marseilles last night, ten at Toulon. The force of the epidemic in these two cities continues to decline. Three hundred fugitives have returned home in the last two days.

CAIRO, 30.—The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that reports have reached that city that Gordon captured Berber. The mudir sent an official to Diba to ascertain the truth.

LONDON, 30.—At Goodwood to-day, the race for the Steward's cup was won by Gerard's bay horse Sweetbread, the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Duke of Richmond second; Duke of Beaufort's bay filly Isphah third; there were twenty-three starters.

MADRID, 30.—A decree concerning the Cuban export taxes was gazetted yesterday. It takes off 60 per cent. from the present export taxes on all classes of sugar. It permits a reduced tax to be paid one half in Cuban bank notes. Moreover, with a view to breaking the prevailing deadlock in sugar exportation, the decree directs that even the reduced tax need not be paid at the time of shipment as now required, provided satisfactory guarantees of payment are given.

PARIS, 30.—Minister Ferry will give an audience to-day to Ly-Fong-Po, the Chinese Minister, who has requested an extension of time for China to reply to France's demand beyond the limit of August 1st. Ferry refused to accede to the request. Patenotre, French Minister to China, and the Viceroy of Nankin are still continuing negotiations at Shanghai.

A VISIT TO SEVIER STAKE.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 16th inst. Joseph A. West and myself took cars for Juab to attend a conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Sevier Stake. We were met at Juab by Brother Albert D. Thurber; rode to Gunnison, held a meeting, had a full house and a good time. On the day following we drove to Salina, dined and camped in the evening in King's Meadows, with quite an encampment, and held a meeting with them. On the 18th we ascended one hill (five miles to the summit) and came in sight of

FISH LAKE

about four o'clock, but as the people had dammed up the outlet of the lake for a reservoir, by making an embankment about 100 yards long, putting in a good dam and gates and raising the lake about four feet, it covered the road so deep that the young men had made a road, about three miles through the rocks, on the side of the hill, which made it passable for wagons and carriages, although very rough and through a forest of timber. After passing some four miles, down the lake, on the west side we came to an open space where we found an encampment already formed. Brother A. K. Thurber had built a log house and a good bower on the lake shore. We found the lake to be about seven miles in length, one and a quarter in width, and as clear as the Mackinaw water. We could see the bottom clearly (30 or 40 feet). We found one very peculiar feature in the bottom of the lake; it was covered with a kind of moss, grass, or weed. In some places it appeared to be two feet high. There were no fish found in it, except trout and a kind of water lizard; but the fishing season was over. I found that the way fish were taken there was by their running up small rivulets, from two to four feet wide, and water from six to eight inches deep. Large trout go up these streams to spawn, and any person can throw them out with his hands or knock them on the head with a stick. The outlet of the lake, where the Indians set baskets and catch them, is a much larger stream. The lake is supposed to be about 10,000 feet above the sea. We found it very cold at night; ice froze half an inch thick, so that shawls and overcoats were very comfortable. The mountain on the east side of the lake comes down to the water, very steep, and is covered with a heavy growth of pine and fir. The west side is a gradual grade, with a good deal of cottonwood, quaking asp and other timber, south of our encampment. Brother Thurber had brought a good new skill, which was launched, and he and myself took the first ride in it; but as there had not been time to either cork or tar it, it leaked badly. After a few had gone out in it, we took it out until it should be prepared for

safety, lest someone it might get downed; however, several of the boys formed rafts, in which they went out a short distance.

On the 19th there was something of a census taken, and we found we had 120 wagons, carriages and over 600 Saints, including the presidency of the Stake and 14 Bishops. There were 16 branches of the society reported as being in excellent condition and improving. Most of them were reported as holding monthly meetings through the summer.

On Saturday evening after the two

MEETINGS OF THE DAY

we held a meeting and were addressed by Sisters M. I. Horne and Jane S. Richards, who had been traveling through the Sevier Stake, in the interest of the Relief Society, and had held twenty-one meetings. They gave excellent counsel upon this occasion, to both old and young. We held two meetings on the Sabbath, and the people were addressed by W. Woodruff, Joseph A. West, Franklin Spencer, A. K. Thurber, W. A. Segmiller, Cyrus H. Wheelok, and many others addressed the meetings, during our conference. Much of the Spirit of the Lord was with us, and much good instruction, and testimony were given, and, I think, much good will result from the conference. At the close of the meeting, we drove to the outlet of the Lake, examined the dam, drove down the stream, several miles, and camped for the night, at the dairy of Brother Brown.

On the 21st we traveled over a very rough country; over the hills, valleys, gulches, gutters and streams, for 15 miles to

GOOSEBERRY VALLEY,

and held a meeting in the evening, with the people, and although they had been waiting supper for us, from six o'clock, and the only excuse I could make them for not arriving till after eight, was that the Mountains were too high; the valleys too low; the roads too rocky and rough; the miles, altogether too long, and the hours too short for us to come before; yet we had a good meeting, dismissed at eleven o'clock, got supper, and went to bed at twelve, and had a good night's rest. It was remarkable that so many people with 20 wagons and carriages, went so high into the mountains and passed over such rough and steep roads, without any accident happening to either man or beast—says one: "Was there nothing happened?" Well, yes; through a strange freak of a horse a

CARRIAGE WAS TURNED OVER

standing still on level ground, with two men in it, but they, being young

and spry, jumped out, and neither man nor beast was hurt. The carriage was turned back and all went on their way rejoicing.

On the 22d we drove to Salina, dined, drove to Mantli, visited the Temple, took supper with Brother Maiben, drove to Ephraim and spent the night with Brother Petersen.

On the 23d we drove twelve miles to Wales and took the cars to Nephi. While there

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

occurred. Brother Goldsborough's family were turned over, in a carriage—several women and one child—all were bruised more or less. A young child in its mother's arms was very badly injured, by being dragged by the horses—was badly cut about the head, face and body. One hip was dislocated—so said the doctor. We administered to it, took cars, and returned to Salt Lake City on the evening of the 23d and rested at home on the 24th.

W. WOODRUFF.

Salt Lake City, July 26, 1884.

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Z. C. M. I.
 SALT LAKE CITY, May 15th, 1884.

H. S. Eldredge, Esq., Supt. Z. C. M. I.,

DEAR SIR.—I am the owner of a Miller Wrought Iron Range, No. 18, with elevated oven shelf, which I purchased from you and consider it just capital. I believe it consumes less fuel than the ordinary No. 7 Stove; it is roomy, and large enough for a family of thirty persons; it bakes well and has the best attachments for hot water I ever saw, requiring no extra fuel to keep forty gallons at boiling heat, it takes up but little room, is plain, and consequently easily kept clean, in fact it is homelike and comfortable.

When in Cincinnati in January last, I learned from one of Mr. Miller's salesmen, they had just taken in exchange for a larger one, the first Range they ever made, which, after being in constant use for over sixteen years, was apparently as good as new.

I only know of three defects with it, it has to be set in place, it has to be cleaned occasionally, and you have to buy Coal or Wood for it; if you can find something that obviates these inconveniences, do so, if you cannot, then buy a Miller, and you will always find your wife happy, and your food well cooked.

Yours truly,

E. H. PARSONS,
 547 Second South Street E.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, May 19th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you, gives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualities and also its Water Heating Apparatus; I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. GROESBECK.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction; I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a First Class Range, to buy the Miller.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM NAYLOR,
 Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the Best Cooking Range that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is apparently perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HAMPTON,
 Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Hampton's Testimonial, from a grateful experience during the past year.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. ODELL,
 Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City
 of Grant, Odell & Co.