ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 236. MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

DEATH'S PROGRESS.

An Austrian Arrives in New York from Hamburg, Suffering from a Suspicious Ailment.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS SOLDIERS.

A Sailor Dies in England.—Deaths in Paris.—Spanish Authorities Vigilant.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

A Suspicious Case Watched in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Anton Pelzel, an Austrian, who arrived here from Hamburg, Germany, two weeks ago, was taken to Bellevue Hospital this afternoon suffering from an ailment some of the symptoms of which resemble those of Asiatic cholera. The fact that he came from the cholera infected city caused some alarm. The hospital physicians were unable to determine whether he had genuine cholera or not. They thought he was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus, but to be on the safe side they isolated Pelzel in a test on its first food which was used for fever patients. He will be kept close until the nature of his affliction is accurately known.

VESSELS PERMITTED TO LAND.

The steamships "Servia" from Liverpool, "Hyslan Brook" from London, and "Fulda" from Hamburg arrived today and were admitted to a full inspection. No cholera nor suspicious cases were found and after being thoroughly fumigated the vessels were permitted to dock.

A SENSATION IN BREMEN.

BREMEN, Aug. 28.—Somewhat of a sensation was created this evening by a report that cholera had been discovered among the immigrants who arrived today. It was found upon investigation that Carl Lentz, an emigrant accompanied by his wife and family had exhibited symptoms which made the examining physicians fear a case suspicious. After a careful examination, however, Health Officer Dudfield decided that it was not the Great disease, but as a matter of precaution, Lentz was sent across the river to Windmill and placed in a detention hospital, where the case will be more thoroughly diagnosed.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William receives exhaustive reports of the progress of cholera and the measures taken to combat it. He devotes several hours daily to studying the epidemic. Its colored stringent measures taken to insure the safety of troops. Sanitary officials sought reiterate the assertion that there is no Asiatic cholera in the city. However, a woman yesterday arrived from Hamburg and was seized with the cholera symptoms. She and her husband were immediately sent to hospital where they are still secluded. Frequent reports of cholera are reported.

Great surprise is expressed at the action of Hamburg authorities in giving cholera figures up to Thursday as 172 cases and 104 deaths, whereas the newspapers gives the figures up to 7162 to 1329 cases and 858 deaths. It is reported that the steamer "Scythia," sailed from Hamburg for New York, sailed at Cuxhaven two of her crew suffering from cholera.

SIGNIFICANT AUTHORITIES.

The Post publishes a letter from a Hamburg physician making the gravest charges of neglect against the authorities. "Not even the excreta of cholera patients," he says, "is rendered innocuous. The victims in some instances don't receive medical or proper treatment. The cholera hospital is crowded and is an unsanitary condition. The streets are swarming with the poorest and dirtiest people. The Elba is the receptacle for much of the rotting refuse. The duty of the empire is to remedy the existing evils, and at once."

THREE HUNDRED FUNERALS IN ONE DAY.

HAMBURG, Aug. 28.—The epidemic now is assuming truly alarming proportions. All Sunday excursions and amusements were stopped. Three hundred and twenty funerals were made during the half of today (Sunday) the average number normally being eighty-five. The Senate demanded extra credit of 2,150,000 to buy medicines, etc. The disease is increasing rapidly in the suburbs.

PRAYING IN THE CHURCHES.

Official returns show that on Friday there were reported in this city 615 new cases of cholera and 152 deaths. Up to noon yesterday 128 new cases and fifty-five deaths were reported, but returns are not complete. Prayers were offered in all the churches today for the cessation of the scourge. Whole households were sent to the cholera hospital. Relief committees however formed and appeals for subscriptions issued throughout the city.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The steamer "Talavera" arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg today. Two sailors were suffering from cholera symptoms. They were removed to the fever hospital and the "Talavera" was towed to the quarantine station.

The sickness among the Hamburg tank "Helena," which arrived off Dover last night, proves to be a number of diarrhoea cases, but the patients are recovering. The vessel was disinfected but was not allowed to communicate with Dover.

THE "SCYTHIA."

As no further cases of cholera appeared among the passengers of the steamship "Scythia," at Gravesend, from Hamburg, the immigrants were allowed to disembark. However, as a further precaution, they will be obliged to remain three days more under quarantine on the grounds of Gravesend hospital.

A SAILOR DIES.

The steamer "Pierson" arrived at Middlesbrough today from Hamburg, and as there was no sickness aboard the crew was allowed to disembark, but subsequently one seaman was seized with cholera and the "Pierson" was then placed in quarantine. The sailor died.

A CASE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A lady called at Marie St. Montmartre today to register the death of her child from cholera. Persons in the office drew away in terror, when suddenly the lady fell to the floor writhing with pain. She was at once removed to the cholera barracks, where her husband was taken on the previous day. Her husband died.

Three deaths from the cholera are reported at Lorient. English ships are loading at Havre as usual. Italy is rigorously enforcing all conditions likely to be tedious of cholera and is exercising scrupulous vigilance over passengers.

NEW CASES.

A number of new cases of cholera are reported in this city. Three deaths from the disease occurred today. Three persons died of cholera in Limans today.

SPREADING IN HAVRE.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Seventy-five new cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday.

IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The official *Gazette* publishes a decree ordering stringent measures to be adopted against cholera. Rigorous precautions are being taken on the frontier.

IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Twenty-eight cases of cholera have occurred in the charitable asylum here, the outbreak being due to bad food. Cholera continues to spread in several towns in central Russia and Lublin, though the mortality is not alarming. Official returns show that throughout Russia on Thursday there were reported 3837 new cases of cholera and 2808 deaths. In St. Petersburg yesterday 75 new cases and 37 deaths were reported.

CHOLERA IN HAVANA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—It is rumored in Vera Cruz that there is cholera in Havana.

A Honduras special says the rebel General Bonilla was to have been shot today.

The Transcontinental Traffic Association Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Transcontinental Railroad Association closed its meeting this afternoon with a discussion in the matter of import rates and domestic traffic. In a short time the Pacific Mail subsidy will probably be done away with and the difference at present existing between the Southern Pacific and other lines in the association will be adjusted. Representatives decided that if the Canadian Pacific took the refined action contemplated by them to go into force on September 15th, fixing the same rates on domestic freight proportioned to that received for importation, the other lines should be notified by Chairman Young to do the same thing, the chairman then to give the required three months notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship company cancelling the existing arrangements.

American Fruit in Demand in England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cable advices from Liverpool say that there is a great demand for American fruit. California Bartlett pears are in great demand in England, and the last shipment sold for 14s 6d a box.

Good Cause for a Doctor's Interest.

I noticed the other day a Peking duck that was moping about and making strange motions with its head. I decided from its actions that it had some foreign substance in its digestive organs and would consequently die. I therefore resolved to make an examination and see what it was. On opening the duck I found, to my surprise, two pieces of gold and a cartridge ball. The gold pieces were too badly worn to tell of what denomination they were, but I think they must have been one dollar pieces. The cartridge ball was all worn away and gone except the head.—Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

A New Wrinkle.

A rather impecunious party met a friend who was sporting a new suit of clothes.

"Hello!" exclaimed the former, "where did you get those new clothes?"

"Hush! it's a secret. I'll tell it to you if you'll promise not to give it away."

"I'll promise."

"You know there is a new doctor in town?"

"Yes."

"Well, I sit in his office every morning to make the public believe that he has got a patient."—Texas Siftings.

Why He Preferred to Die.

In the year long a preacher by the name of William Derrington threw himself from the parapet of the Church of St. Sepulchre, in London. He left a note which gave as his reason for committing the act "that he wanted to go to the theater that night, and did not have the money otherwise (it is because the ticket of admission."—Exchange.

An Artistic Greeting.

An instance is related of an old lady much given to forgetting names, who was informed by her daughter that the name of a gentleman who was to call on her was Mr. Cowdry. She was drilled in a memory lesson on the name, and when the person in question called rose to receive him quite at her ease:

"Your name is very familiar to me," she said affably. "Good evening, Mr. Drycow."—London Tit-Bits.

NEW WAR CLOUDS.

Russian Attitude Towards Afghanistan Closely Watched by European Diplomats.

A DECISIVE ACTION BY ENGLAND NEEDED.

Count Kalnoky Has a Conference With His Emperor on the Subject.

By Telegraph to the News.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Diplomatic Circles Interested in the Transaction.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Diplomatic circles are deeply interested in Russia's action in Afghanistan. The readers affirm that only a bold and decisive action by England, which is not likely to be taken by the Gladstone government, will prevent Russia from bringing the Ameer to abandon English protection for Russian protection or else submit to being overrun by the Afghan territory. Count Kalnoky, Austrian imperial minister of foreign affairs, left Vienna to confer with Emperor Francis Joseph at Tirol on the question, which may possibly develop into a European conflict, as the Anglo-Russian war could not be localized in Asia.

STEVENSON SPEAKS.

Thousands of Democrats Listen to Him.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Aug. 27.—The Democratic State campaign opened today in this city. Senator Palmer was the first speaker. He was followed by A. E. Stevenson, who said in part:

The four years administration of President Cleveland was an honest administration. None of the predicted evils of which Democratic victory was to be the forerunner, followed his inauguration. In the campaign of 1888 the people were told by Republican speakers that Democratic success would bring blight and ruin upon the commercial interests of the country. Those who predicted evil from Mr. Cleveland's election proved false prophets. The Democratic administration ending March 4, 1889, has gone down into history as an economical and able administration of the government. No scandal attached to any of its appointments or offices. Under it the rights of all property—of all sections—of all the people of the country were recognized and enforced. Under it the bonded debt of the government was paid at maturity; trust funds were not used to avoid a treasury deficit; and the gold reserve was not menaced by threats of invasion to meet the current expenses of the government. Under that administration no additional burdens were laid upon the people. At the close of President Cleveland's administration the surplus in the treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve, was, by round numbers, $100,000,000. It will be remembered that during the latter half of his administration the important question was, what shall be done with the surplus revenues? In view of the fact that the annual revenues of the government were then $300,000,000 in excess of its necessities, the question was one of practical interest to the American people.

What is the condition that now confronts us at the end of three and a half years of Republican administration? On the basis of revenues to the government, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury for the present fiscal year, and of the obligations of the government on account of the annual and permanent appropriations for the same period, there will be a deficit of $52,000,000. Upon the assumption that the law requiring $48,000,000 for the sinking fund will be complied with, there is no escaping the deficiency I have mentioned. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the administration made defaulting providing for the sinking fund to an amount exceeding $71,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The bankruptcy which now threatens the treasury is the result, first for the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, and, secondly, of the lavish appropriations of the 51st Congress.

THE TARIFF

Is the all-hope—not issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain, permanently, high protection?

The argument advanced by the early advocates of a protective system was the necessity of protecting our "infant industries." Yet Mr. Clay, the author of the famous tariff bill, with which his name is inseparably associated, declared such protection to be only temporary, and that so soon as such industries were able to stand alone, tariff duties should be reduced.

The average tariff tax at the beginning of the civil war in 1861 was but 19 per cent. To produce munitions of war, to arm and equip soldiers and meet all of the expenses incident to the great struggle, required large sums of money. Tariff taxes were largely increased. The Morrill tariff bill was enacted. Our government was in the throes of war, struggling for its existence, and but little heed was given by the people to the fact that duties under the new tariff law were not only highly protective to manufacturers but burdensome to the people, but the war was all. By subsequent increases by successive Republican congresses the average rate of duties reached 47 per cent. This was the average rate of tariff taxes when the McKinley bill became the law.

A new system of taxation was devised by Congress known as the internal revenue system, by which enormous sums flowed into the treasury. Under this system taxes were imposed upon manufactures, upon railroads, upon express companies, upon banks and bank circulation. A large part of these taxes fell heavily upon those who were left alive to bear them. The strong arm of the law was in the hand of the government to collect heavily upon the great corporations, upon the wealth of the country. In a single year $72,000,000 were collected from income alone. In many instances the tax paid by those who had accumulated large fortunes in the war. In a single year $70,000,000 were collected from manufactures alone. This was the very essence of justice, for the reason that the manufacturers had in many instances grown enormously rich, because of the high tariff which protected them from competition. In a single year the aggregate of internal revenue taxes paid into the treasury exceeded three hundred millions of dollars.

Where are the sinews supplying this internal revenue war tax? With but few exceptions every item has stamp taxes which the nation was yet enduring under the burdens of war. One of the reasons given at that time for the high protection to manufacturers was the earnings they were reported to pay out of their earnings as war taxes, amounting in a single year to more than $100,000,000. With the war closed a Republican Congress relieved the manufacturers from the taxation, and added to their profits and to the burdens of the people by increased duties. Thus the sinews of repeated three internal war taxes when the exigencies of war no longer demanded their continuance. But why did not the Republican Congress repeal the war taxes—until 1890—which were so heavily felt by the people, the most lightly upon the luxury upon the poorest man of our people? Why was not the war tax reduced upon the necessaries of life? Why wholly remove the tax upon tobacco and leave the tax upon the necessaries and luxuries of life, the implements of the farmer, upon the food and clothing of the poor? Why remove from the manufacturer the tax of less than 1 per cent, and leave high the tax upon the consumer 37, 52, 80 per cent, upon tools, farm tools, upon blankets, upon clothing?

But this is not all. The protected classes growing year by year stronger and more intoxicated with the potency of affected them, demanded of the Fifty-first Congress yet higher duties. As rightful tributaries they had been for the time entered with the moderate tribute of 47 per cent. Mr. Cleveland, they had demanded the higher duties imposed by the McKinley tariff, and that of later Congresses. In this during the first months of the Fifty-first Congress eight years ago was the McKinley bill enacted by them. The response to this demand was the passage by a Republican Congress of the McKinley bill. Was this legislation delivered by the people? Was it in good faith? Was it in the interest of the most of the character—such legislation as entitles the law at the expense of the people? The American people unanimously and loud and of condemnation upon this bill. Scarcely any thing has been so universally condemned that "protection does not protect" them.

It is worse than idle to speak of the benefits to the American farmer, what he formerly sold for 10 cents a bushel of wheat, he now sells for 10 cents a bushel of wheat, while he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the just privilege of buying what his needs require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. In the meantime the farmer has found that to the farmer protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer additional market for a bushel of wheat or a bushel of grain. Nor has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages. The present high tariff will largely in the end of attitude necessary to the comfort of the wage earner. How are he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner compelled his employer? Recent events connected with the most highly protected cabal classes of the country easily answer that. Has it in the protective tariff affords protection to those who earn their bread by daily toil. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff duties on the products he have no effect upon wages except to diminish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased, as tariffs have increased? Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

THE MONEY TITLE

The Republican party by its 44 in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill. That it will pass this bill when it has the power, no sane man may doubt. To set at the peoples of the country the rights and property of our country—this question is important. To the people of the Southern States it is one of transcendent importance—shall they still have peace and the protection of the law, or shall the horrors with which they are threatened find their counterpart only in those of the darkest hours of the reconstruction period?

Fellow citizens: Under the malevolent influence of the men who gave you an honest administration of the government, who wrested from the grasp of those who had robbed you of your heritage, eight millions of acres and restored it to the public domain, whose principle in action is, "A public office is a public trust"—under his leadership the Democratic party confidently submits the momentous questions at issue and will abide by the verdict of the final arbiters at the polls.

Will Reconsider.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 28.—Dispatches were received here today by the Canadian Pacific world's fair order for action of refusing to send delegates to the World Fair (N. Y.) respectfully convening, owing to strong protests from prominent Winnipeg merchants, who are anxious for reciprocity relations between the United States and the Dominion.

Symphony Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Physicians of Daniel Dorchester, the lawyer and author, who is lying seriously ill from a nervous prostration at his residence here, and tonight that the patient's condition was much improved, and there are now some chances for his recovery.

THE DREAD SCOURGE.

Fears that the Cholera May Come to this Country Over the Canadian Borders.

TOURISTS CANCEL THEIR PASSAGE PREVIOUSLY SECURED.

Each Thinks the Worst Period of the Epidemic Has not yet Come.

By Telegraph to the News.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Our Treasury Department Acting Promptly on all Cholera Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Treasury Department is acting promptly on all matters having a bearing on the cholera epidemic, and nothing will be left undone that may tend to keep the infection from the shores of this country. To all intents and purposes there now exists a National quarantine, co-operation of National and state authorities resulting in the formation of a cordon which will make it extremely difficult for a case of cholera to reach the shores of the United States. Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service is now considering the proposition of instituting the disinfection of baggage during the winter. This, it is thought, will prevent the importation of cholera germs. After the present alarm is over and the matter has subsided, the old revenue cutter "Dexter" will be taken to Chesapeake Bay, anchored off shore and fitted up for a hospital, so if any cholera patients are found aboard incoming ships they will not have to be landed, but can be kept entirely isolated.

IT IS EVIDENT

that the people living along

THE CANADIAN BORDER

are apprehensive that the disease may enter the United States by that route, as two telegrams were received at the treasury department today, one from Troy, N. Y., and the other from Niagara, regarding the precautions taken. Acting Secretary Spaulding replied that the purchase of the necessary chemicals regarding disinfection of baggage will be immediately ordered along the Canadian border under direction of the supervising general of the marine hospital service, who has taken steps for the appointment of medical inspectors at all points where emigrants enter the border.

The consul of the United States at Hamburg, in a dispatch to the department of state today, after giving the number of new cases and deaths yesterday, said the prospects were worse.

Quarantine Extended at Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The city quarantine commissioner today issued a very small passenger list, which is due to the prevalence of cholera in Europe. So thoroughly have the people become frightened that a number cancelled the passage secured for today.

A CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Delegates from all Federal States held a conference today on the subject of cholera. The proceedings were secret, but it was learned that not a single case of Asiatic cholera has yet been notified to the Berlin. The outbreak of Pankow, Kosh and Cottbus Baths, together with the present report regarding the whole sanitary condition of Germany, was considered. Already Kosh thinks the worst period of the epidemic in Hamburg has passed. No new cases have yet appeared. The first outbreak occurred in Hamburg on August 19th, and at Altona August 19th. The imperial health office is making arrangements to publish the daily health record of Berlin and other cities.

Colonel-General Edwards has taken the necessary steps to keep the State Department at Washington informed of the situation throughout Germany. Tonight advices have every prominent place in Germany free from Asiatic cholera except Hamburg. There the disease has spread over the whole city and to the suburbs. Dudfield, with a number of hospital assistants, left Berlin to assist the Hamburg physicians. The cause of the wonderful Hamburg famine are now proceeding on a large scale, though leading their employers present their ordinary aspect. Shopkeepers declare customer stagnant. The public expenditure waists but little to become an absolute panic. While many have fled others are doing more to relieve the sufferers or increased. Detectives, disinfectants and mechanics are plentiful.

The epidemic around Pressburg in Hungary appears to be being. A number of cholera cases are reported at Salloman, in Austria, and even in Vienna itself where the tainting of dealers is suspective of Asiatic cholera. In the meantime the Austrian doctors declare that the most numerous examples have no and decline the presence of Asiatic cholera.

Prof. Emin expresses himself as satisfied with the measures taken by Hamburg authorities and says that before they will suffice entirely to stamp out the epidemic from that city. He reports that the epidemic is spreading from the city proper to the suburbs and among the Jewish quarter where sanitary measures are adopted. There were thirty-two new cases and fifteen deaths in all today. At Wandsbeck there were seven new cases and four deaths. The schools are all closed. Of four members of a Hamburg family sickness with cholera in Kiel, two died.

THE SITUATION IN HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.—Official statistics show up to yesterday there were 1329 cases of cholera and 858 deaths from the disease. At Altona, between Tuesday and Friday, there were thirty-four cases and twenty-two deaths.

CASES IN ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—Antwerp's cholera record shows fourteen cases with one death today.

HAVRE'S REPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A total of forty-five new cases and eighteen deaths represents Havre's cholera record yesterday. The bedding and furniture used in the sick are being burned, the authorities disinfecting the sewers.

A Dear Justice of the Peace.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—At Aberdeen, Ohio, a small town opposite Maysville, Kentucky, has been located for years the Gordon Gates of sleeping young Benedictine. There dwell Squire Gates-Brady, who was elected a week ago or night to be the magistrate. The remarkable Justice of the Peace, who has married some persons this morning, eighty-one, He has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1845.

The Force Exonerated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The Porte recently ordered an investigation into the burning of the house of Rev. Mr. Bullock, an American missionary, and the Porte has received from the distribution of the division, was due to the determination of an Armenian servant and not to the knowledge of the officers. The report also the Bartlett's fire was not occasioned in any way, and the determination he was in imminent danger of being killed by incited Moslems is the true.

Knights of Pythias Adjourn.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—The Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias before camp today, and just before the close the discussion that occupied so the prizes were drawn up on the parade ground, and the judges announced their decision and awarded Chicago Columbia the prizes. The first prize of $1,000 went to the Galaxy Division No. 5 of Pittsburg, Captain H. L. Waterbury; third prize, $100, Gray Division No. 16, Lodi, Ohio, Captain Ferdinand C. Wanamer. Other prizes were also awarded, after which the Chicago contingent in line and the present was squelched and the flag at headquarters was the cause, signifying the adjournment of the seventeenth biennial encampment.

The Peace Congress Adjourns.

BERNE, Aug. 27.—The deliberations of the International Peace Congress were brought to a close today with a speech by Dr. Hadlich, the presiding officer. A resolution was adopted that a permanent bureau should be established in Berne, Switzerland, consisting of fifteen representatives of different countries. Dr. Hadlich and E. B. Hawkwood represent America.

Relief to the Hands of the Issue Serve.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamer "Allanian," from Glasgow, Scotland, brings the news that the city is in the throes of the revolution, and political refugees are flocking into the city. On August 19th the city was in [illegible] by troops and shots fired [illegible] succeeded [illegible] morning of August 19th one a [illegible] "Alsatian" small boats was [illegible] above to bring Mr. Underhill, consuls here and consul, and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Underhill got into the boat with the consul's apparel and with each secure one back there out of the boat, and also took the cats away from the boat. The men succeeded in reaching the consul's and had already and absent when a battalion of military came in sight and seized the captain and delivered up the passengers. This he refused with the heavy up the consul's, and escaped the refugees.

Nine Hundred and Twenty Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch received tonight says the only Europeans killed have been natives from Peru and not, as at first reported, Chilians. Exporter parties are still searching the country and have not yet reached the scene. The survivors has been shamefaced. The number of dead bodies is placed at 107.

Resignation of Commissioners.

There is a small ripple on and known in the Sioux Board, which [illegible] and [illegible] a great many gross [illegible]. The spoils are very great in the inferior regions. People are good active members of the board and have been known to spend days for the purpose of [illegible] time. For obvious reasons it will hardly be practicable to [illegible] more particular [illegible] and as such objections would apply to [illegible] which are up to [illegible] where the "[illegible]" are, gobbling the latter greedily.

Many planters in California employ flocks of sheep for the purpose of feeding the dead carcasses and [illegible] of grasshoppers. One farmer will dispose an annual [illegible] in a single day. Probably the hogs are [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]