

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 15.—Describing this situation, Villard says: "Thus I was actually brought face to face in February, 1882, with the necessity at no distant date, of a suspension of payments and its calamitous consequences—bankruptcy and foreclosure—unless relief could be obtained from some quarter. I considered it my duty to extend to the company personally all the assistance in my power. Next I arranged with the Oregon & Transcontinental Company to assist by a loan of its credit and of its assets to be used as collateral by your company. I commenced to make cash advances on my personal account on April 14th, and continued them until August 28th, when they reached the maximum amount of \$3,441,000. I lent the great sum without any security whatever, and at the risk of personal ruin. In view of the foul calumnies spread about my management, I claim it is my privilege to give due prominence to this fact; nor will it be improper in view of the attitude assumed toward me by certain members of your board of directors, to say that my record in this respect will suffer nothing by comparison with the terms on which they loaned money to the company."

Here followed a long array of figures showing how the engineer's last estimate was 50 per cent under, of which Villard said: "Here is the true key to and the sole cause of your and my disappointment, and reverses that have overtaken the Oregon & Transcontinental Company and me personally. I strove constantly as president to do my whole duty to you conscientiously, and to the best of my ability. I did this at the expense of my health, my peace of mind and of my private fortune."

SALT LAKE, 15.—John Nicholson, a prominent Elder in the Mormon Church and associate editor of the News of this city, delivered an address to a large audience last night on the Tennessee massacred Mormon Elders and the causes leading thereto, and proved that a politico-religious conspiracy existed in Utah to crush the Mormon religion and abolish popular government because the Mormons are in the majority. He proved that the conspirators flooded the country with anti-Mormon falsehoods, and that there was collusion between the clergy and political schemers. Governor Murray, by scheming, attempted to overthrow the popular rule in 1880. Congress attempted in 1882 to deplete him to fill nearly every elective office by his own appointments. His appointees were rabid anti-Mormons, and their scheme was plunder and spoliation. Members of Congress were misinformed, thus causing adverse special measures to be passed or introduced. He thoroughly exposed the libels of the Salt Lake Tribune, circulated in Tennessee and elsewhere just before the tragedy, indirectly causing it. He showed up Murray's dispatch to Governor Bate was intended to increase the feeling which caused the murder, by accusing the Elders of being the representatives of organized crime, and proving by data that the rabid anti-Mormon conspirators here are themselves strong representatives of what they accuse the Elders of.

NEW YORK, 15.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 people assembled at Union Square to-night to hear General B. F. Butler speak. It required the services of half a dozen policemen to make a passage way for the General to reach the stand. He was loudly cheered. The crowd was composed largely of laboring men. Dr. Ferdinand Seeger called the meeting to order, and introduced Louis F. Post as chairman of the evening. Post in a brief address introduced "that great American Governor, General B. F. Butler." The cheers that greeted the General as he came to the front continued several minutes. When quiet was regained Butler said in part: "Friends and fellow-citizens—Thanking you for your kind greetings, I assume your deep interest in the affairs of the country and the political measures which should be taken to relieve them, has brought so vast an audience together. This is, indeed, a ratification by the great city of New York of the inauguration of the People's party—true democracy. Unlike the labored, tedious and involved platforms of the other political parties, that of the people's party is short, incisive and comprehensive of every principle for the conduct of the government of the Republic, and can be carried in the memory of each one. It is this: Equality of rights; equality of burdens; equality of powers and equal privileges to all men under the law. None can deny these were the fundamental doctrines of the fathers of the Republic, adopted by Jefferson, elaborated by Madison and executed by Jackson. They were the doctrines of the democracy when the party was indeed the party of the people uncontrolled by corruptionists and monopolists. I need not argue to you that in the latter days inequality of rights, powers, burdens and privileges, have been imposed by governmental action upon the people. Corporations upon which public functions are imposed and to whom public branches are granted, should be the servants of the people only; but how contrary is the practice of the railroads, elevated and surface, as soon as incorporated, by ingenious and most often fraudulent contrivances, erect

themselves into terrific and outrageous monopolies by means of which the people are robbed of their earnings, their business hindered and crushed, and many impoverished for the sole benefit of a few. The people have endeavored to protect themselves by granting charters to competing railroads, which promised to procure them lower prices for fares and freight. But it is an axiomatic fact that railroad competition always ends in a railroad combination, and that combination most frequently directed to the destruction of other modes of transportation which they cannot control. The capacity of the Erie canal should have been enlarged long ago; and is there a man who hears me that does not know it would have been done had it not been for the persistent, united and selfish opposition of the railroads? Let it not be said this is a State question. It rises to much broader and higher proportions. It is a National one. The burden of goods brought upon the Erie canal to the city of New York exceeds the ocean traffic from the city of New York, and here is done more than two-thirds of the commercial business of the country. This, now, is a great National free water way. If any internal improvements of the rivers and harbors and water ways by the General Governments can be justified, why is not the enlargement of the canal by an appropriation of Congress the most worthy object of them all excepting, perhaps, the improvement of the great father of waters, the Mississippi. With an alternation of Democratic and Republican Congressmen from the State of New York, which has power enough to control the nominations and elections of Presidents of the United States, why has not some representative of New York moved this in Congress? The answer goes back again, the railroads would be opposed to it. They do not oppose the improvements of the Mississippi River which are therefore made. Cheap transportation means cheap food for the men of the east, and cheap food means higher wages and more comfort. Cheap transportation means an opening for manufacturers, workmen and artisans of the east to supply the men and women of the west who, if they can obtain fair prices for their provisions, can buy those productions. Ought there not to be laws passed by Congress under their great constitutional power to regulate inter-State commerce by which the food of the Far West and the comforts of the East should be interchanged at the cheapest possible rate, and that all the special privileges and special burdens for the benefit of the few should be taken for the lives and comfort of the many.

General Butler's speech evoked great applause, and the crowd wanted him to continue. As he retired, the chairman introduced ex-Senator Thos. F. Grady as "The Little Napoleon of the Sixth, the silver-tongued orator of Tammany Hall, out of which he has come to go in for Butler." When Gen. Butler retired, the meeting gradually dispersed.

Grady also spoke at each of the side stands, making some enthusiasm at the main stand. General Butler afterward held a reception in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake was among the listeners on the main platform.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 15.—The boiler of a cotton compress, at Eufaula, Alabama, exploded this evening. The buildings and 300 bales of cotton were consumed, and from 25 to 30 persons killed.

The compress was recently erected at a cost of \$65,000. Total loss, \$100,000.

STATESVILLE, N. C., 15.—George Latham, editor of the Statesville American, suicided Saturday morning. Latham joined the republicans two years ago, and was then repudiated by his family.

San Francisco, 15.—A man and woman, both unknown, each with a bullet hole in the head, were found dead to-day near San Bruno. In the man's pocket was found a card with the name J. L. Reynolds. Over it was pencilled the words "My mother's address is Mrs. B. R. Gould, 176 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

AUGUSTA, Ga., 15.—The cemetery at Conyers was laid waste on Saturday night and several monuments despoiled. On Sunday night the Methodist church was burned, it is supposed, by the party who desecrated the graves.

MCPHERSON, 15.—Crupe, a farmer of this county, killed his brother to-day. The brother, a resident of Buffalo, New York, and acting correspondent of the Courier of that city, has been visiting his brother here for some months. While stopping with him he seduced his niece, a girl of twelve years. The facts becoming known to the father, caused him to take the life of his brother.

WALL STREET, 16.—Exports, exclusive of specie from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were \$8,565,997, against \$6,683,277 for last week. Exports of the past week exceeded in money value those of any previous week this year.

BALTIMORE, 16.—At conference of the prohibition party this State held this morning, decided to nominate full State ticket; also candidates to Congress from each district.

BOSTON, 16.—The 8th semi-annual meeting of the American Association of railroad Superintendents began this morning and will continue two days.

HALIFAX, 16.—An exceedingly cold wave passed over the maritime provin-

ces of Cumberland County. Several inches of snow had fallen on Sunday. Five inches fell on Monday. New Brunswick crops are suffering greatly in consequence of the unseasonable weather.

CHEYENNE, 16.—In accordance with the governor's proclamation and the law of Wyoming, the territorial veterinarian and executive committee of the stock association, to-day issued a circular to the railroads and the public generally, stating in substance, that no cattle brought from the States east of here will be admitted without passing a quarantine of 90 days or longer as may be judged necessary. This action is taken in view of the fact of contagious diseases of a dangerous character in Eastern localities, and this is made public to save loss and detention to shippers, and the possibility of an unintentional violation of the law by railroads or individuals. The circular is as follows: "In order that all interested may be advised in due time and thereby a violation of the law be prevented, and money and time saved to stock owners who intend bringing meat cattle into Wyoming, the undersigned hereby bring to the knowledge of all, the facts that the governor of this Territory on the 7th of August last, did issue a proclamation pursuant to, and by virtue of the laws of this Territory, whereby he did declare and establish a quarantine on the southern and eastern boundary lines of this Territory, and said proclamation absolutely forbade the entrance of any and all cattle shipped wholly, or in part, by rail from the State of Texas; also, any and all other cattle through which might exist the possibility of bringing any contagious disease into this Territory. The veterinary laws of the Territory forbid, under heavy penalties, the entrance of any cattle from whence-soever until they shall first be inspected by the Territorial veterinarian, and a clean bill of health given them. The authority to exercise all the above powers, to decide on the condition of cattle, the possibility of their bringing disease, and the length of time they shall be held in quarantine, is vested in the Territorial veterinarian, which office is now filled by Dr. J. D. Hopkins of Cheyenne. In view, therefore, of the known fact of the existence of contagious diseases among meat cattle in various States east of Wyoming, and to the end that all contagious diseases shall be kept out of the Territory, and cattle seeking admission will be subject to a quarantine of 90 days or longer, unless a shorter time shall be found to be safe, subject to the discretion of the veterinarian. This circular is to advise you of the measures adopted, and also to prevent loss to individuals and to caution corporations and individuals against incurring the penalties provided for a violation of the Territorial laws to which this circular refers, all of which will be adhered to in all strictness. Signed: Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association; Thomas Sturgis, Secretary; Jas. D. Hopkins, D. V. S., Territorial Veterinarian.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—In the case of Col. E. C. Boudinet against Robt. D. Hunter, A. G. Vans and H. L. Newman, well known cattle men, to recover \$1,000 as penalty for attempting to lease the grazing lands from the Cherokee Indians in violation of the U. S. statutes Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision on the demurrer of the defendants, that their attempt to negotiate a lease of the lands was no violation of the statute and dismissed the complaints. Hunter and associates leased some 6,000,000 acres of land from the Chief of the Cherokee Nation for grazing purposes, and although Judge Brewer states in his decision that the validity of the leases obtained and the question whether they can be vacated was not before the court, the defendants consider they have won a great victory, and that the decision to-day virtually settles the question of their right to lease land from the Indians and they will go on and establish their ranches and graze their cattle. Four other suits against the same parties, involving the same question, were ordered to follow this case.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 16.—President Gonzales read his message to Congress, which opened to-night. The message congratulates the nation upon the almost unanimous election of Gen. Diaz to the Presidency and upon the satisfactory relations with foreign nations and the peace at home. The President expects a quick consummation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. He will recommend to Congress an extension of the time of the treaty permitting the crossing of the boundary line by troops pursuing savages. A preliminary basis of diplomatic relations with England will immediately be submitted to Congress. The executive considers them equitable. The commission will also soon sail for China and Japan to develop Mexican commercial interests. Subventions to steamship lines are recommended amplified, and the contracts with the Alexandre Steamship Company extended two years. The message dwells upon the development of the railways and telegraphs, colonization and harbor improvements, and reviews the nickel question, stamp law, bank fusion and consequent \$20,000,000 loan, effected May 31st. A new tariff will soon be submitted to Congress. There was a long civic and military procession to-day, and a display of fireworks to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—The Record to-morrow will say: In every county of Southwestern New Jersey, the hog

cholera is raging and the spread is so rapid, and the rate of mortality so large, that farmers are greatly exercised about it. It is thought it first appeared at Pemberton, where it is still an epidemic, in Atlantic county and along the coast it is especially severe. Senator Gaskill, whose farm is near Pemberton, gives as his opinion that the disease is not the true hog cholera, but something more of the nature of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, the hogs' lungs being affected. The cholera is likely to run through the entire State.

At a meeting of the railroad superintendents to-day, in order that future meetings of the organization may come together better prepared to handle the business, an executive committee was chosen to decide the business meetings in future. Resolutions were adopted that whenever employees were discharged for sufficient causes, the superintendent of the road should notify all the other superintendents in the association of the discharge and the cause thereof.

Chicago, 16.—The western railway conference adjourned at 1:20 o'clock. The general plan submitted by the committee for the formation of four pools on the California and Colorado business, two east and two west of the Missouri river, was adopted by a unanimous vote. The meeting then took up the consideration of the continuance of the tripartite pool, and the relations it would sustain toward the new combination if it was allowed to continue in force. The discussion of this point was only entered upon when the meeting adjourned. An officer of the Union Pacific stated after the close of the session that the tripartite certainly would continue in force, through certain changes might occur in its workings to conform with the plan of the new pool. Other officials declare that the continuance of the tripartite, if insisted upon, will probably result in a defeat of the organization of the proposed pool.

At the afternoon conference the formal adoption of a pooling arrangement to cover the Colorado and California business was decided upon, contingent, however, upon a settlement of the Nebraska business—a rearrangement of the tripartite pool to meet the wishes of the Omaha roads. The general conference then adjourned and the Omaha roads took up the discussion of the Nebraska business. Vice-President Potter, of the Burlington, made a proposition for a pooling of the Nebraska trade, the Burlington to receive its pro rata of the Nebraska business, and also the local traffic of the Union Pacific, waiving all claim to the competitive business of the Union Pacific in Nebraska. This was voted down. The Northwestern then moved that the Burlington receive its pro rata of all the local and competitive business of the Union Pacific, and this was also voted down, the Rock Island & St. Paul voting in the negative. The conference then adjourned till to-morrow. An official of the Burlington road to-night said the present outlook did not appear favorable to any immediate adjustment of the pending difficulties.

NEW YORK, 16.—Late to-night a fire broke out in the drying room of A. S. and W. D. Nichols & Co's manufactory, 157 and 159 East 128th street. The fire spread rapidly and the entire building was consumed. The firm are marble and slate mantel manufacturers, and although they had but little stock on hand the loss on the building and machinery amount to \$200,000. The adjoining building, 157 East 128th st., occupied by Mr. Calvest as a sash and blind manufactory, was also consumed. A falling wall crushed in the roof of Wm. Caldwell's stables. The horses were previously removed. The roof of Mount Morris theater was fired, but the theater employees extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

QUEBEC, 16.—Captain Hazelton, of the bark *Hollinside*, from London, July 26th, states that on July 31, while off Portland, Great Britain, after a fog he saw a large number of live cattle swimming in the sea; also a quantity of wreckage. He picked up a life-boat with a gold streak running around the rim, and marked "Britannia of Newcastle." The stern of the boat was cut down on the port side, as if by a collision. He sent out a boat in search, but could find no trace of any living person. The captain believed that there had been a steamer wrecked but a short time before, as the cattle seemed quite lively.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—A special to the Times from Reading, says: Mrs. Ann Rutter, of Paradise, a religious maniac confined in the county hospital, to-day deliberately set fire to her clothing and burned to death. She beat off those who attempted to save her. Portions of her body were burned to a crisp. She imagined she was offering herself as a sacrifice to the Lord.

DENVER, 16.—Harvey Taylor, W. P. Compill and Miss Maud Reed were drowned yesterday while crossing the Grand River, near Grand Junction. They were all interested in stock-raising, and were returning to their ranges when the accident occurred.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The British steamship *Jeranos*, Captain Rees, which cleared for Dunkirk on Friday with a cargo of 96,000 bushels of wheat in bulk, went ashore alongside the west end of the Jetties. She is lying in a dangerous position. Efforts will be made to float her.

NEW YORK, 16.—A letter from Havana, dated Sept. 11th, is as follows: "An attempt was recently made to burn Matanzas. Three fires were started simultaneously, one in the Theatre Esteban, another in the sugar stores of Ortiz Goroztiza & Co., and a third in

the cottage of Mr. Font. All the fires were promptly discovered and extinguished. Bandits started them for purposes of pillage. Twenty-five arrests have been made in connection with the fires."

VALPARAISO, via Galveston, 16.—United States Minister Logan and family arrived to-day at Angel, Chili. The express train upon which they were passengers, was attacked near Calbuco by bandits, who also attempted to wreck the train. The courage of the driver prevented its destruction and the robbers were foiled.

FOREIGN.

SKIERNIEWICZ, 15.—The Emperor of Austria arrived this afternoon and was received by the Czar and staff, the party proceeded to the palace.

General Schowloff met the Emperor of Germany on the frontier. They arrived at 4 o'clock. The Emperor of Germany was received with the same ceremonies as the Emperor of Austria, and escorted to the palace. A grand banquet was given in the evening.

LONDON, 15.—The village of Rattenberg in Syria burned.

The steamer *Dart* from Rio Janeiro for New York and London, was wrecked near Santos. The crew and passengers were saved.

A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says: Admiral Courbet's plan of the campaign is now supposed to be to flank Kelung and march upon Tamsui, thus forcing the Chinese army southward, where the hill tribes are hostile. A dispatch states that this campaign will probably fail, as 1,000 troops from Tonquin will be inadequate to take Kelung, and the road to Tamsui is a mere ravine. The French have bought two launches here.

PARIS, 15.—*Le Paris* publishes an inspired article to-day in which the idea that the French should accept arbitration in the difficulty with China, is indignantly rejected. France, it says, is determined to settle her differences with China herself.

BERLIN, 16.—The annual military maneuvers of the German army began to-day. Prince Frederick William and Princess Augusta represented the Emperor and Empress.

Severe floods prevail around Genoa. Considerable loss of life and property is reported. Railroad travel is suspended.

NAPLES, 15.—The excesses of the people on Sunday, on the occasion of the departure of the King, caused a light increase in cases of cholera. The King received ovations the whole journey to Monse. Father Tonello, the priest who accompanied King Humbert to the bedside of the patients in Busca, has died of cholera. The British consul has obtained a separate ward for the British and other foreign patients. The government is considering the proposals to destroy the infected quarters of Naples and rebuild those portions of the city.

SHANGHAI, 16.—A monster mass meeting was held here to-day in which the whole English community took part. The meeting strongly deprecated the prolongation of the present desultory hostilities on the part of France. Their effects were simply ruinous to commerce. The meeting resolved to urge the home government to make an effort to procure a settlement of the difficulties between France and China by mediation. Tso Tsung, Chinese general, left Peking for Tien Tsin, where he will hold a military council.

SKIERNIEWICZ, 16.—After the greeting at the railway station yesterday afternoon, Emperor William drove to the palace with the Czarina. They were followed by the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. The right hand side of the palace was assigned the Emperors of Austria and Germany, and the other side was occupied by the Czar and Czarina. Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoky, M. Degiers and other diplomats of the Emperor's, lodge in a wing of the palace. The only person visible from the railway train coach that bore the Emperors from Warsaw to Skiermivic were soldiers. Nobody was allowed on the platforms at the stations, and the railway officials were ordered to close the windows of their houses. Polish Gen D'Armes are guarding Skiermivic. Nobody is allowed to remain here without a permit signed by Gen. Gourko.

PARIS, 16.—Admiral Courbet estimated that the bombardment of the arsenal near Foo Chow and the forts along the Min river did damage to the amount of \$10,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, which speaks with semi-official authority, says: The event at Skiermivic dominates the whole political situation. The meeting of the three closely united sovereigns accompanied by their confidential statesmen indicates that the policy of peace is no question now of formal alliances or special agreements, but this meeting will confirm the understanding already happily existing on all great questions in order that every question outside the present status quo may find the monarchs acting conjointly where their interests coincide, effecting harmony where they differ, to preserve order, law and peace, and respecting the rights of all, but keeping a watchful eye on those who disturb the existing order of things, the anarchists who prowl about in the dark and aim to destroy institutions.

The three Emperors, wearing Russian uniforms, to-day inspected the Russian regiments of which the Emperors of Germany and Austria are honorary