

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A decision was rendered to-day by Superior Judge Maguire, in the case of Wither Jones, formerly of Danville, Virginia, against Jos. Brandenstein, Estman Bachman & Co., et al., which, from the amount of money involved, and the prominence of the persons concerned, has attracted much attention. The plaintiff claimed that he entered into a partnership with Brandenstein, Bachman & Co. in September, 1881, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco under the name of the Seal Rock Tobacco Company. That on January 9th, 1882, his partners, without his knowledge, formed a partnership with Moses Heller, Henry Sutcliffe and others, and organized the J. B. Pace Tobacco Company. That defendants have paid themselves from the dividends of the company since its organization \$1,000,000. That the affairs of the Seal Rock Company were secretly mismanaged by his partners so as to cause its failure and absorption by the J. B. Pace Company. The court decided that the Seal Rock Company was merely the agency of the original partnership of September, 1881; That J. B. Pace & Co. was a similar agency; that the property of both companies belonged to the co-partnership and the accounting prayed for. The value of the property involved is said to be several millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *St. Paul*, which arrived last night from Unalakleet, brought 99,996 seal skins valued at over a million dollars. Dr. Willis E. Everette, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, was among the passengers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 30.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of French Canadians of this city, was held this afternoon in behalf of Riel, the condemned Canadian rebel. Addresses were made by prominent Frenchmen of this city, and a petition addressed to Secretary Bayard, asking for the interposition of the United States government, was unanimously adopted. The petition, which is signed by all French residents, states that Riel is a citizen of the United States and that his trial was not a fair one.

TOLEDO, 30.—Concerning the Sullivan-McCaffrey mill, the *Commercial Telegram* will say to-morrow morning that Referee Tate was seen last evening and questioned as to his decision at Cincinnati on Saturday. He says he has made no decision. He thinks Sullivan had the best of the fight so far as fighting points were concerned, but if the Boston boy was to knock out McCaffrey in six rounds he failed, as the Pittsburgh lad came up smiling every round. He has not seen the agreement as yet under which they fought and cannot in consequence render a decision.

GALVESTON, 30.—The strike on the Gulf of Colorado and Santa Fe railroad reached a crisis here to-day, and resulted this evening in both sides agreeing to arbitrate the matter. At noon Sheriff Stevens, with a posse comitatus of fifty leading citizens armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers proceeded to the round house, where the strikers and their supporters were congregated.

TWO COMPANIES OF INFANTRY AND TWO TWELVE POUND CANNON

Accompanied the posse. Arriving at the round house, the Sheriff and military entered the building and turned out of 1,000 Knights of Labor. Several times conflict seemed imminent, but the day was bloodless. When the 2 o'clock excursion train from Houston arrived, the strikers took possession and disabled the engine before the posse or military could prevent it. Great excitement prevailed. Several thousand persons are present. Two strikers were arrested for interfering with the trains. Finally about 5 o'clock, the delayed night train from Alvin Station came, guarded by 25 of the Sheriff's posse. When the train was observed by the strikers, they gave vent to

ROUCHEOUS CHEERS AND A BLOODY CONFLICT SEEMED IMMINENT.

During this time, leading members of the Knights of Labor were in consultation with members of the Santa Fe directory, who formed a portion of the Sheriff's posse. An agreement to arbitrate was finally reached. Pending such arbitration, the men will resume work at once; as a consequence, the yards present a very busy scene tonight and trains are being moved as fast as they can be loaded.

CINCINNATI, 30.—In his challenge of last night to John L. Sullivan for a fight with bare knuckles, Dominick McCaffrey proposed to put up the same amount as his adversary. To-night Sullivan issued a challenge for a fight to the finish with, or without gloves, to take place inside of three weeks at a private place. As the stakes, Sullivan offers to put up \$5,000 to McCaffrey's \$3,000, that he will whip him. Man and money are at Sullivan's saloon, Grand Opera House building, this city.

GALVESTON, 30.—A special to the *News* from Cuero in this State, says: The South-Central Railway Company have obtained control of the New York Texas and Mexican Railway, which runs from Rosenberg Junction to Victoria, a distance of 92 miles. The road will be operated in conjunction with the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Rys, forming altogether through lines from

New Orleans to Victoria, Cuero and Indianola, giving passengers and mails better facilities than heretofore. There will be no change in the tariff rates. This branch of the Southern Pacific Railway will be under the management of M. M. Montserrat, President of the Gulf, Western Texas, and Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—It having been said and spread abroad that the statement made by Lucien White and now in the hands of the United States District Attorney is of the nature of a confession of his connection with a scheme to counterfeit Brazilian bank notes, the Assistant Attorney says it is simply a voluntary statement and cannot be put in evidence or in any way used against White, nor can the District Attorney testify as to what it contains. The only value it possesses is in giving information of confederates. White in an interview in which he repeats much that has already been published says: The man who first broached to him the project of having Brazilian treasury notes imitated for use as labels was his brother, Joseph Lane. As heretofore stated, the whole matter of printing was arranged at the house of his brother in Texas, and he then came to St. Louis to carry out the plan. He denies, however, that it was their intention to use these notes for anything but cigar box labels. He speaks of two or three persons he and his brother met in New York last spring on their return from Europe, among them Hermann and Charles Levy of No. 1105 Fulton Street, Capt. Cunningham and a Mrs. Gautiers, but he does not know that either of them knew anything about this scheme, although he now suspects that one of the Levys had been consulted by his brother Joseph.

PHILADELPHIA, 31.—Early this morning a large elephant, connected with a circus here, broke loose and pulling down part of the tent rushed around the enclosure wildly. Great excitement ensued, being increased by cries of the other animals. The employees ran out calling for the police, but the latter declined to assist in the effort at recapture. A young man named John Kimbentine, a resident of Altoona was picked up by the elephant and hurled a long distance, receiving serious injuries. Eventually a force of workmen secured the fractious beast.

CINCINNATI, 31.—There has been a halt called in negotiations for closing up the business portion of the Sullivan-McCaffrey contest. The money lies in a safe here, and McCaffrey and his backer have entered protest against its going to Sullivan, on the ground that the referee did not make his decision. Referee Tate has been sent for to come here and make a decision, and until that is done the money will remain in the safe.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Long Branch special to the *Herald* says. The *Herald* published recently a telegram announcing that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler had paid a visit to Block Island about which there was more or less mystery. Among the guests in the Hildreth's West End Hotel this evening is Col. Geo. B. Corkhill, formerly district attorney of the District of Columbia. Col. Corkhill is son-in-law of Judge Miller, probably the highest authority on constitutional law now on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and as General Butler's call was on Judge Miller, who passed the summer at Block Island, and as Col. Corkhill was present at the Block Island interview, your correspondent asked him to explain the object of Butler's call on Justice Miller. Col. Corkhill said there was no political significance in his coming, but a great deal of business which will in the not remote future

MAKE MATTERS LIVELY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

end elsewhere. I don't think there is any secrecy concerning it nor any attempt to conceal the real subject. The real cause of the visit was the order of President Cleveland directing the owners of cattle in Indian lands in the West to vacate their grazing grounds. General Butler is himself one of the proprietors of a large ranch, and his clients and personal friends represent many millions of dollars of capital thus invested. The order is therefore of very great consequence and importance to them. He was

PREPARING TO SUE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

and the object of his visit was to ask a preliminary order restraining the execution of the proclamation of the President until the question involved could be determined by the court. General Butler's object was to present the matter to Judge Miller. Judge Blatchford being absent from his circuit and not easy of access. General Butler, as I have said, represents

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVESTED

by his clients, and presented every cogent reason for some order that would protect them. The desired order was not issued and I did not hear any of the conversation with Justice Miller about it, and I do not know what his views upon the question are.

Col. Corkhill then said: "There had undoubtedly been great frauds committed, yet many honest men had invested money in the business, supposing everything to be honest and legal. Now the order of President Cleveland is

PEREMPTORY, SUMMARY AND DICTATORIAL.

He says they must go, and go at once

now about this order there will surely be a fight. The cattle will not be moved. You could not move a colored picnic, let alone 5,000,000 head of cattle by any proclamation, let it issue from the President or any one else. Yes, a fight will be made. It involves important questions, the right of property, the power of the Indian to make contracts and the power and authority of government to interfere. Of one thing rest assured, the cattle will stay. The fight will go on.

WE HAVE NO AUTOCRAT IN THIS COUNTRY.

If a landlord wants to put you out of his house, he goes to the courts, not to the President; if a contract has been violated, we go to the courts, not to the Executive. As to what Justice Miller decided, I do not know. He did not grant the injunction. No overt act has been committed. The President had simply issued orders. If nobody obeyed, that was the end of it, unless he attempted to force it, and then another question would arise.

FOREIGN.

MARSEILLES, 30.—There were 53 deaths from cholera in this city on Saturday. There are eighty patients in the hospital.

MADRID, 30.—Returns from the cholera infected districts in Spain for Saturday show 3,617 new cases and 1,771 deaths from the disease.

LONDON, 30.—A dispatch has been received here stating that cholera has appeared at Nagasaki, Japan, and that the presence of the scourge has created great excitement especially among foreigners.

TOULON, 30.—Fifty-six persons died here of cholera on Saturday. Seven thousand persons have fled from the city and about 100 shops are closed.

MARSEILLES, 30.—There were 24 deaths from cholera here to-day. At the Pharo hospital five patients were admitted and there were four deaths. There are now 70 patients under treatment, 35 of whom are convalescing.

TOULON, 30.—During the past 24 hours there were 20 deaths from cholera in this city. The weather is cooler.

RIOTING IN ANDALUSIA.

MADRID, 30.—A riot has occurred at Almeria in Andalusia. Increasing cholera mortality having driven most of the wealthy residents from the city, a large number of poor people were deprived of employment. This desperation on the part of the rich employers incensed the laboring people, and a feeling of indignation culminated in a riotous outbreak. Many of the houses of the wealthy were wrecked by a mob. Soldiers were called out, and in the conflict that ensued eight persons were killed and twelve others wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30.—In an interview with the Sultan, Sir H. D. Wolff read a personal message from Queen Victoria to the Sultan, expressing her best wishes for peace and friendship. The Queen refers to previous acquaintance with the Sultan and recalls the loyalty of the Sultan's father as a friend and ally of England. She says, she hopes to help the Sultan to establish a government in Egypt conducive equally to the Sultan's rights, the happiness of the Egyptians and the interests of England and the Powers, and that this will be the basis of Sir H. D. Wolff's efforts. The Sultan made a gracious reply, saying he valued the friendship of Queen Victoria and an alliance with England. He added that he would designate persons to confer with Sir H. D. Wolff respecting Egypt and would grant further audience on the subject.

LONDON, 30.—It is reported that the Turkish government has completed proposals for a discussion with Sir H. D. Wolff on the basis of England's immediate evacuation of Egypt. The Grand Vizier and his party are in favor of the withdrawal of the English and are opposed to the joint occupation of Egypt. The Sultan's ministers are inclined to meet England half way.

VIENNA, 30.—Count Kalnoky has returned from Varzin. It is learned that Prince Bismarck maintains the conviction that protection alone will save German industries. The German Chancellor urged Count Kalnoky to adopt the strongest protective measures for Austria. German competition in coal and cereals continues to weigh heavily on Austrian producers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30.—An international boat race took place to-day between crews from various men-of-war in the harbor. A cutter from the United States steamer *Quinnebang* was victorious.

The race was witnessed by the officers of the steamer, United States minister Cox, Consul-General Heap and most of the members of the American colony, and by a large crowd of spectators, who applauded and congratulated the victors.

BARCELONA, 30.—A public meeting was held here to-day to protest against the seizure of the Caroline Islands by Germany. The populace demanded that the Spanish flag be hoisted on the government building and became enraged when the authorities refused to comply with their demand. The main door of the building was set on fire by the mob and the military had to be called out to restore order.

DUBLIN, 30.—A large league meeting was held at Killarney to-day. T. M. Healy, M. P. spoke on the land question. He advised the people to abstain from committing outrages, especially when likely to serve the interests of landlords and policemen and

that they should not put all their trust in the Irish party in the house of Commons, who are only sappers and miners in the army carrying war into the enemy's camp. Mr. O'Brien, M. P. followed. He declared that the advantage gained would never be lost and that landlords must be abolished.

PT. PETERSBURG, 30.—The *Official Messenger* says the English press at Yokohama has unsuccessfully tried to excite Europeans and Japanese against Russia. It is hoped that Mr. Hubbard, the new United States minister to Japan, will continue Mr. Bingham's anti-English policy.

LONDON, 30.—Mr. Gladstone left Molde, Norway, on the yacht *Sunbeam* yesterday for the Shetland Islands.

The Marquis of Hartington, who was minister of War under the Gladstone government, delivered an address at Rosendale yesterday, in which he urged extension of local self-government, so that Parliament might be enabled to give its attention solely to imperial legislation. No party, he said, would ever concede Mr. Parnell's demands, the ultimate result of which would be to bind British members irrespective of politics to combine to keep the empire intact. Lord Hartington said he was glad that Parnell had explicitly defined his position and the conditions upon which his alliance could be purchased. He thought that no political party in England would consent to acquire or retain office by conceding Parnell's demands. He believed that that gentleman had for once made a mistake in openly stating his demand and thereby insuring his own defeat. If he persisted in his policy of obstruction, means would be found by a practically united people to impose a firm veto on proposals that were fatal to the integrity and prosperity of the empire. Lord Hartington disclaimed the extreme socialistic programme of the Chamberlain party, and favored moderate measures of land reform.

BERLIN, 30.—It is rumored that the recent Anglo-German pacific agreement comprised a mutual declaration in regard to the Carolines. It is denied that the Spanish commissioner has come here in reference to the Carolines. All negotiations between the two governments are intrusted to the Spanish ambassador here.

MADRID, 31.—The Spanish government has forwarded to Germany a copy of an agreement, signed three years ago by the native chiefs, in which they recognize the sovereignty of Spain over the Caroline Islands.

There were 3,831 new cases of cholera and 1,248 deaths throughout Spain yesterday.

TOULON, 31.—The cholera appears to be decreasing, but 9 deaths occurred from the disease during the 15 hours ending at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There seems to be little, if any, decrease in the panic among the people, however. One thousand workmen have deserted their places at the arsenal and

FLED BEFORE THE SCOURGE.

Both divisions of the evolutionary squadron have been removed from Toulon and stationed in the Gulf of San Juan to wait the subsidence of the epidemic.

IT REACHES ITALY.

Rome, 31.—The cholera has made its appearance in Ponzone, near Acqui, in the Province of Alessandria. Seven persons have been attacked and four have died. The contagion was conveyed by a family from Marseilles.

PISA, Italy, 31.—A thunder storm visited this city yesterday. It struck and shattered the tower of the church of St. Cecilia and that of the church of San Gieseppe. The former was so badly split that it is expected to fall at any moment. Although subjected to the hardest storm known in Pisa during the present generation, the leaning tower remains uninjured.

LONDON, 31.—The weather was wet and the track very heavy at Lillie Bridge, where the one-mile running race for \$500 a side between Cummings, the professional, and George, heretofore champion amateur sprinter of the world, is to take place. A four-mile race between Cummings and George will be run at Glasgow in September.

Lillie Bridge, 31.—The race between Cummings and George has been fixed for 6 o'clock this afternoon. The betting at this hour is even with Cummings for choice.

MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Millard Stake Quarterly Conference was held at Holden, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 22d and 23d, 1885.

All the wards were represented and reported by their respective Bishops except Kanosh, whose Bishop, A. A. Kimball, has been confined to his house by sickness for nearly a whole year.

The following named brethren addressed the Conference: President Ira N. Hinckley, Bishops J. S. Black, L. N. Christianson and Thomas Yates; President J. V. Robison, Bishops H. B. Bennett and Peter Anderson, Elders Alma Greenwood, Elmer Taylor of Juab and George Crane, Apostle John H. Smith, Bishop T. C. Callister, President Daniel Thompson, Elders W. H. King, Ira Noble Hinckley and J. L. Robison, Bishop D. R. Stevens and President Lewis Brunson.

The main topics were virtue, temperance and integrity.

A number of brethren were ordained as follows: To the office of High Priests, William Stuart, Edward L. Lyman, William Ashby and T. C.

Stephenson; to the office of Seventy, Charles Wood, Jr., C. H. J. Rowlinson, Henry Teeples, Thomas Talbot and Samuel Bennett.

The new meetinghouse at Holden, a fine brick building with tower, bell, vestry and prayer room, well furnished, which was commenced about two years ago, and is now completed and paid for, was dedicated to the Lord during our conference, Apostle J. H. Smith, offering the dedicatory prayer.

The general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained by vote of the Saints. Music and singing were furnished by the Fillmore choir, assisted by a few members of other ward choirs.

C. ANDERSON,
Stake Clerk.

The Restoration of a Well-known Philadelphia Lady.

Mrs. Margaretta A. Bair is the wife of a well-known undertaker, whose home is at Nineteenth and Filbert Streets. For nearly twenty years she had been afflicted with rheumatism, which at times was so severe, so obstinate, and so deep-seated, that the doctors, not knowing what else to do with her, treated her for cancer in the stomach. Finally they gave up her case as hopeless.

Did Mrs. Bair die, or did she continue her existence as a suffering and hopeless invalid, you ask? Neither the one nor the other. She was cured, and that by the use of Compound Oxygen. Hearing of the case as a remarkable one, a reporter for a city paper called upon her and, as will be seen by what follows, obtained an interview:

"We found her," he says in his report of the case, "as active and cheerful a lady as we could wish to see. She told us the story of her long illness and wonderful cure, and permitted us to put it in type for the benefit of other sufferers. Mrs. Bair's narrative was in this wise:

"Nearly twenty years ago I was attacked by rheumatism. At first it was in my fingers; then it went all over my body, and in 1870 entirely crippled me by settling in my feet. Finally it took its most persistent hold in my left arm and shoulder, causing me intense pain. It was so that if the sensitive part was touched ever so lightly, I would scream with agony. Severe shooting pains darted through my whole system. My arm shrank in size, and hung helpless at my side. I could not use arm or hand even to comb my hair. Besides this, I had a cough, which for three years had given me much annoyance and distressing pain. My stomach was enfeebled, and my digestion was so bad that eating was more of a task than a pleasure. I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My doctor did his best for me, but he was powerless to afford me any real aid, and concluded that I could not live more than a few weeks at the furthest.

"About this time, which was in the spring of 1881, my sister told me of a friend of hers who had been wonderfully helped by Compound Oxygen.

"With hardly a hope of success I began the Treatment. By Christmas, to my own and the surprise of all my friends, I was so much better that I could eat what other people ate, and could enjoy my meals as I had not enjoyed them for years previously. The nausea and vomiting which used to follow on eating were now entirely gone. My arm and shoulder were nearly restored to their natural size. The settled rheumatic pain had for the most part left me. In a year after I began the Treatment I could use my arm and hand for ordinary purposes not involving heavy lifting."

"I am now well as I have any right to expect. I am no longer an invalid in any respect. See my arm; it is restored just like the other! I can move about briskly. The pains have gone from my lungs and I have no cough. As to rheumatism, it is gone long ago. I eat freely, and my digestion is good.

If you wish to learn all about the Compound Oxygen write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, for their pamphlet. Sent free.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Matthews, 621 Powell St., between Bush and Pine streets, San Francisco.

COAST NOTES.

A Los Angeles County paper advises the grape growers there to feed their fruit to the hogs rather than accept the low prices which the wine cellars are said to be offering.

John Douglas, a member of the Holiness Band at Los Angeles, has been sent to San Quentin for 18 months for making away with a lot of furniture belonging to that organization.

At the East Portland car shops last Sunday morning, an attempt was made to blow up a house in which a number of Chinamen live, who are employed there. The side of the building was wrecked and several of its occupants were more or less injured, none, however, seriously.

A fruit canning establishment in San Francisco had its upper floor give way and fall in, bringing part of the roof and walls with it, and crushing through the main floor into the basement, on the 25th, and but for the fact that an accident to the ferry boat had caused a temporary stoppage of freight and a consequent closing of the cannery, there would have been upwards of 100 persons employed in it at the time and great loss of life must have ensued. As it was, a broken arm and a few scratches were the only damages to persons resulting from it. The loss of property, was, however, considerable.