

## BY TELEGRAPH.

\*BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

TOPEKA, Kas., 21.—The Democratic convention met to-day, Col. Everest premanent chairman. The committee on resolutions reported a platform, which endorses the resolutions of the Chicago convention and the candidates nominated by that body. It commends the administration of Governor Glick as wise and pure, and names a number of marked advantages to the people of the State obtained by it: congratulates the people of the State on the successful establishment by law of a board of railroad commissioners with statutory enactments for their guidance, which has resulted in a material reduction of passenger fares and the guaranteeing to the producer and shipper stable tariffs for the transportation of the various products; demands that the good work of restoring public lands to the State for homestead settlement be continued until the last acre is received and that corporations and foreign powers be not permitted to acquire any or fence in tracts of land to the injury of settlers; declares that all public lands of the United States should be open to actual settlement, and therefore favors the opening up to settlers of all such lands in the Indian Territory; denounces the arrest and removal of actual settlers from such lands by the United States troops and the refusal by the United States Government to permit questions relating to titles of lands in the so-called Indian Territory to be decided by United States Courts, to be an outrage upon the rights of citizens and a cowardly evasion of a call to answer a question of vital importance to such citizens; pledges to the laboring classes the protecting hand of official power in their struggle for life and happiness; opposes the importation of foreign pauper labor under contract to compete with our citizens; opposes convict labor as being opposed to free labor our country; demands the repeal of the present obnoxious and unjust law for the enforcement of prohibition, and in its stead will regulate the license system rigidly enforced, whereby the interests of temperance may be promoted and the liberty of citizens restored. The next resolution says: We repeat the words of your worthy candidate for President in his letter of acceptance, that laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of the people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the afternoon session the conference committee reported, recommending that the re-submissionist be given a place on the Democratic State ticket. The report was adopted and the convention proceeded to nominate State officers. Governor Glick was put in nomination for re-election was made unanimous with cheers and wild demonstrations. The Governor acknowledged the honor in a long speech reviewing his administration and declaring in favor of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. C. K. Halliday, resubmission republican, was then named for Lieutenant Governor, whereupon a motion was made to appoint a committee of three to invite and escort the resubmission convention to the democratic convention to see if the latter would nominate their candidate. The motion was carried. A few moments later the members of the resubmission convention appeared in the hall and were greeted with cheers. Their chairman, J. E. Mohler, was invited to the platform, and made a brief speech, declaring for Glick and resubmission. Other speeches were made, and then the nomination of candidates was proceeded with. Halliday's nomination was made unanimous, and the ticket completed as follows: Secretary of State, Eugene Hagen; Attorney General, G. P. Smith; Auditor, Hugh P. Gavigan; Treasurer, W. O. Hullman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. M. J. Keyes; Chief Justice, E. W. P. Campbell; Associate Justice, T. A. Hurd. The State central committee was then elected, and the convention adjourned.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., 21.—A fire broke out yesterday in the Buckridge mine, 1,500 feet from the surface. The company bought the Greenback colliery, the adjoining workings of which are higher than those of the Buckridge colliery. The intention was to bore a hole 36 feet in length from the Greenback to the Buckridge colliery, and turn the creek into both collieries and by flooding them put out the fire. While the men were engaged in this work to-day the gas suddenly poured from the burning mine, and before they could escape seven of the men fell victims to the deadly gas. It was impossible to reach their bodies, as both mines were full of gas and the fire increasing. Eleven mules were also burned.

Later.—The fire has not abated to-night, although two heavy pumps have been forcing water down the slope all day. Both the Buckridge and Greenback collieries are full of gas, and a number of men on the surface have been overcome by the escaping gas. There is no possibility of the bodies being reached before to-morrow.

Philadelphia, 21.—A special to the Press from Shamokin says: The Reading officials are on hand and doing all they can to get the dead men out. The excitement is intense and but lit-

tle headway is being made. The men are slowly moving down the slope carrying with them a brattice and an air pipe of three inches diameter. It is not supposed that the bodies of the men in the slope will be recovered before Saturday morning. The mouth of the Buckridge slope was opened this evening, and the noxious gas at the entrance of the Greenback colliery overcomes any one who comes within five feet of it. If an air way can be put down to the water level of the Greenback slope, the men can easily be reached. Nothing will be left undone, nor expense spared to recover the bodies. The loss will probably reach \$100,000, besides a long term of idleness forced upon the employees.

STREATER, Ill., 21.—A Sunday School excursion train with fifteen heavily loaded cars left here this morning. When nearing its destination, Kankakee, and when crossing the Illinois Central track, the fourth coach was run into by a train on the latter road. James Penn was killed and about a dozen others more or less seriously hurt. Two or three will probably die. The engineer of the Illinois Central claims that his brakes refused to work.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War having been in consultation to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with commander Schley concerning the Greely relief expedition, from them the following statement of the treatment of the bodies of the dead of the Greely party is derived. From observations made by exposing some of the bodies, inferences have been drawn that incisions had been made in all the bodies, and that portions of the flesh had been used either for food or for bait for catching shrimps. The following authentic extract from Commander Schley's report now being prepared for the Secretary of the Navy, shows a portion of the remains had been so treated, but that those of Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Israel, Sergeant Linn, Private Schneider, Sergeant Cross and the Esquimaux Christianson were absolutely whole and untouched. In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in alcohol, to St. John, it was found that the bodies of six of them, Lieut. Kislinsky, Sergt. Jamelin, Private Whistler, Private Henry, Private Ellis and Sergt. Ralston had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., 22.—The United States steamship *Tallapoosa* sank off here last night. The survivors landed at Woodshall. She collided with a three-masted schooner. She lies with main mast and the top of her smoke-stack out of water. It is stated that two lives were lost by the disaster to the *Tallapoosa*.

Boston, 22.—The facts of the sinking of *Tallapoosa* are as follows: The *Tallapoosa*, with 140 men and officers on board, went to Newport to take on board Secretary Chandler. At 11 o'clock last night, during a thick fog, three miles northwest of Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, she was struck on the bow by the schooner *James L. Lovell*, of Bath, Captain Reed, from Baltimore for Portland, with a cargo of coal. Her side was crushed in and she sank in five minutes in ten fathoms of water. As she went down her whistle blew the signal of distress and was heard by the steamer *Gate City*, which came up immediately and, with the schooner *Mary A. Hood*, which happened to be in the vicinity, rescued the crew with the exception of the surgeon and one man who are said to be missing. The *Gate City* blew her whistle and the steamer *Fish Hawk* lying at the wharf at Woodshall sent out her steam launch. The *Gate City* lay to until three o'clock transferring the crew to the launch; they all landed at Woodshall. The *Tallapoosa* lies on what is known as the Squash Meadow Flat and her smoke stack and topmost alone are visible. The schooner *James S. Lovell* also has on board several of the *Tallapoosa* crew.

Washington, 22.—The names of the missing from the *Tallapoosa* are Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman. Some of Secretary Chandler's personal effects were on the vessel when she sank.

TROY, N. Y., 22.—A heavy hail and rain storm occurred here and in this section yesterday afternoon. Several houses were struck by lightning. A number of persons were injured by the electric shocks: one was killed and another probably fatally hurt. At Cambridge several houses were unroofed.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune* says a report was brought to this city yesterday by the schooner *Cienfuegos*, from Nassau, that Carlos Agüero, the Cuban revolutionary leader, has been captured there as he was departing for Cuba with arms and men. The report is not believed by Cubans in this city or the friends of Agüero.

NASHVILLE, 22.—Governor Bates to-day offered a reward of \$1000 for any or all of the parties engaged in the massacre of the Mormon Elders in Lewis county.

NEW YORK, 22.—Steward Peter Gomez of the schooner *Julia Baker*, whose captain was murdered, arrived here to-day and was arrested. He states that Captain Lewis was dead; was thrown overboard; that the mate sold a deck load of lumber at Bahamas, and he (Gomez) left the vessel at Orange Key. He does not think any one responsible for the death of Captain Lewis, and he had no money from mate Walker; but the latter did wrong to sell the cargo. U. S. Commissioner Shields held him for trial.

HAVANA, 23.—Seventeen deaths from yellow fever the past week.

MONTPELIER, 23.—This morning Clark W. Sanders residing in East Montpelier, came to town, went to the gun shop of Blanchard Bros., purchased a revolver, put three cartridges in it, and proceeded to the store of Daniel Carr. The latter was at his desk, and Sanders fired three times at him, one bullet taking effect in the neck, the two others in the body. Carr died in a few minutes. Sanders put the revolver in his pocket, walked out of the store, and up the street. The workmen in an adjoining shop captured him. The murderer said, "I shot him, and hope he is dead, as I intended to kill him. Get your officers and do what you please with me." Sanders said he understood the penalty and expected to be hanged. The cause of the shooting was jealously by Sanders of his wife. The murdered man was sixty years old. He left no family. Sanders had one son two months old, which he took away from his wife yesterday and placed with his brother.

WORCESTER, Mass., 23.—A train on the Southbridge branch of the New York & New England road, ran off the track near Quinebaug this morning. One passenger car and the smoker went down a bank 20 feet, but only fell over on their sides, and the fall was gradual. About 30 passengers were aboard, most of whom were seriously injured, but none fatally.

Aden, 23.—The French transport *Acyron* was wrecked off Cape Guadafu, and 286 of the crew reached Aden. Three hundred remain at Guadafu.

NEW YORK, 25.—Commissioner Fink says: "The railroad managers will soon settle all the differences. A meeting of the managers of the roads interested in Pacific Coast business will be held at Saratoga September 2nd, and then I think the trouble over the tripartite agreement will be settled."

CUBA, N. Y., 25.—Gov. St. John and Mr. Daniel arrived and were met by the reception committee. The notification committee had not all arrived.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 25.—The special from here last night announcing the death of Fred Hurst, the English runner who was stabbed at Hazelton on Friday, is not true. He was alive this morning and doing well. The physician thinks he will recover.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, 25.—Blaine, acting under advice of physicians, will remain here during the week. He is suffering from severe cold and sore throat. He intended to visit northeastern Maine.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 25.—In the recent storm at Carboneau two houses were destroyed and trees were uprooted. At Tontecover 15 fishing smacks were lost and the schooners *Petrel* and *Elizabeth* lost in White Bay.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—Advices from Africa state the natives of the Zambesi country have revolted and massacred the entire Portuguese force. Reinforcements are asked for. The British Vice-Consul is missing.

CAIRO, 21.—Advices from Dongola state that a scout arrived there from Mahdi's camp at Lebeyader, who reports that typhus fever is decimating Mahdi's army. Slatin Bey is with Mahdi.

Hussian Pasha, former Governor of Berber, and 18 followers, arrived at camp with sand on their heads, as a token of submission.

Mahdi's army will be organized by the former with Arabian officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—In the Jewish riots at Yekaterinoslav, fourteen houses and shops belonging to the Jews were sacked and demolished. The Jews defended themselves and property vigorously. Two Jews and one Christian were wounded.

BERNE, 21.—Two more Anarchists were arrested for issuing a manifesto glorifying Stelmacher, who was recently executed in Vienna.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch from Shanghai to Reuters' Telegraph office says: "Vicente Desemate, French representative at Pekin, immediately after lowering the French flag at the legation started for Shanghai."

Paris, 22.—Admiral Courbet is instructed to bombard the arsenal at Foo Chow this morning and land a detachment of troops and destroy the war material and stores accumulated there which are of immense value. This action is intended as a reprisal for the action of the Chinese at Langson. At the same time the French off Kelung are ordered to occupy the port and coal mines as security for the indemnity demanded by France.

The *Pull Mail Gazette* this afternoon says: China will not issue a declaration of war, but will inform France and the neutral powers that she will regard a repetition of the Kee Lung incident as an attack on Chinese territory and as an *ipso facto* declaration of war. China will ask other powers and especially England to be strictly neutral. The English colony at Hong Kong has been the base of operations against Tonquin. China expects that in case the French attack is renewed, the English consul will be warned of their duties as neutrals. It is quite certain the Chinese will immediately cross the southern frontier and invade Tonquin.

LONDON, 22.—An ultimatum is sent to the Rajah of Tenom, demanding the release within a fortnight of the crew of the steamship *Nisero*, whom the Rajah has kept in captivity since the vessel was wrecked last November.

The *Times*' Foo Chow dispatch says: French ships have been forbidden to

enter Tokar roadstead. Seventeen thousand rifles and a quantity of dynamite and gun cotton have been landed. Masked batteries are being erected here.

A *Times* Hong Kong dispatch says: French residents are leaving the city. Two thousand French soldiers are momentarily expected to arrive here from Tonquin.

BERNE, 22.—The Canton of Berne forbids the Salvation Army to hold meeting within its territory, on the ground that the meetings are not religious.

BASCH, 22.—While the police were attempting to arrest two sons of Herr Pfarr, the publisher of the Anarchist paper *Die Freiheit*, a Russian Anarchist named Evarowski, armed with a revolver, blocked the doorway to the building in which the men were, and refused to allow the police to pass. A violent struggle ensued, and the Russian was disarmed. He and the sons of Pfarr were thereupon arrested.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai this morning says: Admiral Courbet has announced his intention of bombarding the arsenal at Foo Chow to-day. The French consul of this city has lowered his flag.

Advices from Peking of yesterday, state the governors of Yunan and Quangsi have received imperative orders to march their forces into Tonquin.

A dispatch to the *Times* which left Foo Chow at 2.15 p.m. to-day, says: "Hostilities began this afternoon at 2 o'clock."

LONDON, 23.—The Eastern Telegraph Company has given notice that owing to hostilities at Foo Chow, telegrams to that point will be accepted only at the sender's risk. Such telegrams have to go via Shanghai to Foo Chow over a Chinese wire.

LONDON, 23.—A Chinese official telegram states the French are desirous of a settlement. This message was sent, however, before war was announced. The French began firing at Foo Chow at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A Shanghai dispatch at 6 o'clock this evening says: It is reported the French have captured the Chinese fleet at Foo Chow.

A telegram from Peking announces that Li Hing is instructed to make pacific advances.

The Exchange Telegraph Company, on the authority of the Chinese embassy states Foo Chow was bombarded by the French this morning.

WADY HALFA, 23.—Col. Colville left a small detachment of Bedouins at Selimah. He will descend all the cataraacts. A coal depot is established at Tanjier.

ASSOUAN, 23.—The Nile has continued to rise and eight steamers will ascend the river to the first cataract to-day.

Col. Colville will go to Dongola. It is reported that the followers of Mahdi are dying at the rate of 30 per day from some intestinal disease.

MARSEILLES, 23.—The report of the ravages of cholera in the southern departments of France the past 24 hours is as follows: Hérault, nine deaths; Gard, two deaths; Aude, twelve deaths.

Ten deaths from cholera in this city to-day.

Advices from Armenia state a serious uprising occurred at Detsim. The leaders refuse to acknowledge the authority of Turkey, and the governor is powerless to bring them to terms.

LONDON, 25.—A *Times* dispatch from Foo Chow this afternoon says: French ironclads entered the mouth of the river this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The White Fort opened fire with Krupp cannon while the ships were three miles away. After an hour's engagement the French retired. The Chinese fire was good.

LONDON, 25.—Reinforcements of 700 sail for Egypt this week.

Soldiers from Berber report 336 Egyptian officers and soldiers in the hands of the rebels, who treat them as slaves. The rebels pray for El Mahdi instead of the Sultan, and declare the Turks are heathens, who are to be killed or expelled.

PARIS, 25.—The *Republique Française* says: France will soon seize and retain such territory in China as may be useful to her. Chang-Pi-Lung will head the Chinese troops against the French.

## THE LEMMINGTON HOMICIDE

THE WOUNDED MAN DIES—FULL PARTICULARS.

"J. H. H." writes from Oasis, Utah, under date of Aug. 21st, 1884, as follows:

Our summer seems to have been suddenly thrown into the middle of fall, judging from the general change of wearing apparel in this vicinity. Even the little ones catch up the oft repeated ejaculations, "Did you ever see the beat for August?" "Never saw the like since '49!" etc., and keep up the frigid monotony. Thus we flowed on until last evening, when our minds were drawn from the manifold comments concerning the unusual snap of cold weather, by the startling intelligence that a young man had been stabbed and was lying at the point of death in Lemmington, a small settlement on the Sevier, about 27 miles northeast of here. Inquiries elicited the following facts, as near as known:

Martin Rasmussen and Joseph Curtis, two hired hands employed by George Morrison, a storekeeper, wood contractor, etc., quarreled over some trivial matter—exactly by what, I am un-

able to learn, as several conflicting versions of the affair have already been circulated, but from the most reliable source, I draw the inference that it was a long-standing grudge, and a chance of settling the matter being offered, the painful results followed. At any rate, trifling words came to blows, and the latter to the drawing of a pocket knife by Curtis who plunged it several times into the body of his companion, cutting a wide gash from which the bowels protruded in a sickening manner. The wounded man was immediately taken to a lumber shanty near by and made as comfortable as possible. A surgeon was sent for and Curtis was placed under arrest. Dr. Don, of Nephi, arrived by the afternoon train, and after examining the wounded man pronounced the case hopeless. His diagnosis proved to be true, for the stricken man lingered in pain and agony until 10 p.m., when death released him from his sufferings.

The body will be interred at Lemmington. The murderer will be taken to Provo by this morning's train there to await the action of the grand jury.

What the general reputation of the men is I do not know, but I am informed they were both what is generally termed "wild." The sad affair casts a gloom over the spirits of nearly every one, and I am sure it serves to teach us all a lesson, and not only shows to us the terrible results of listening to the promptings of that evil spirit, that grinning monster, anger, but must strengthen our faith in the Almighty Power, that we may gain supremacy over every temptation, and power over every weakness.

## JUSTIFYING ASSASSINATION.

The cowardly and bloody massacre in Tennessee is denounced by those public journals which have devoted editorial space to notice of the tragedy. Here and there a paper, while pretending to abhor the deed, attempts to justify it in some degree by assuming that the Elders whose lives were taken by the mob, were engaged in preaching that which the law forbids. This is an assumption unsupported by any evidence whatever, and really in opposition to the facts. The most hypocritical and venomous of all the comments which have been written on this subject appear, as a matter of course, in the *Salt Lake Tribune*. The infamous creatures who write for that infamous sheet, cannot conceal their delight at the results of their work, by which the public mind has been poisoned and feelings aroused which have fount in violence and carnage.

An editorial in that paper of Tuesday, the 19th inst., contains the following:

"There is not a Mormon in Utah, who would not, without a moment's hesitation, take the life of any man whom he thought was attempting to break up the peace, the happiness and the sanctity of his home. And if he had good grounds for the act, the whole world would justify him. But Mormons say it is tyranny and oppression for men or communities anywhere, to interfere with their preaching the gospel. Now what does that involve? Of course it includes the preaching of men and women the necessity of polygamy. If a matter was turned around, what would Mormon fathers and brothers do? Suppose any man or set of men were to come here and try to beguile the sisters and daughters of the majority here to a fate which the fathers and brothers hold as something worse than death, what would they do? Yet it is what they claim the right to do, and denounce all who contest that right as enemies of God."

As the Saints are at present progressing, they will find themselves in a few years more, met by a wall of fire in every civilized land.

Passing over the assertion as to what every "Mormon" in Utah would do under certain circumstances, which we do not wish to discuss at present, let us examine the parallel that is here attempted to be drawn, between the actual seduction of a member of a man's family, and the preaching of a creed that is unorthodox. Is not this sophistry and excuse of crime diabolical? On the hypothesis that a "Mormon" would take the life of a man who had broken up his home by the arts of the libertine, the massacre of men against whom nothing can be said but that they advocated "Mormonism" is covertly justified.

This is vile enough supposing the statement to be correct that our missionaries "preach to men and women the necessity of polygamy." For there is no law against such preaching. There is no reason why men should not have the right to preach that which they believe to be true. It is just as lawful and just as proper to preach plural marriage as to preach monogamy. Freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed in this land of boasted religious and civil liberty. If then, it was true that the Elders in Tennessee preached the necessity of polygamy, it would be no excuse for killing them. The cowardly miscreants who masked themselves to shed the blood of the Saints would be no less murderers in the sight of God, of the law, and of enlightened public opinion. And those who applaud or excuse the crime on that ground are none the less vile and contemptible and assassins at heart.

But it is not true that the preaching of our Gospel by its missionaries "in