

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The President of Honduras, with Senators Raman, Rosa and J. J. Palmer, and Mr. T. R. Lombard, of New York, Honduras' consul, have arrived here from New York. They were met at the depot by Commodore Stevens and Chief Clerk Hogg of the Navy Department, who escorted the distinguished visitors to their hotel. Hon. John Davis, Acting Secretary of State, and Lewellyn Brown, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, paid their respects immediately after their arrival, and arranged a programme for to-day, which will consist in a brief visit to the State, War and Navy Departments, the executive mansion, and the Capitol, after which the party will proceed to the Naval Arsenal, where they will embark for Mount Vernon. The President leaves by the evening train for Chicago, whence he departs for San Francisco.

A dispatch received at the Indian Office announces that the Creek Indian trouble is settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and peace is henceforth assured.

Boston, 11, 2.05 a.m.—The fire is in Vineyard Haven not Cottage City as before reported. A large number of cottages, mostly belonging to summer residents, have been burned. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock. It originated in the harness manufactory of W. Crocker, and owing to a brisk northeast wind quickly swept through the village to the westward. There being no fire apparatus in the town, assistance was summoned from Cottage City by telephone. Nearly the entire population of that place hastened to the scene. The burned section begins at Jenkins' paint shop at the east side of Main street and extends southward to and including the Mansion House, with the prospect at the present writing that it will go still further on the west side of Main street. It has burned one dwelling north of Warren Luce's store, though the company's place has an open field.

2.30 a.m.—The fire is still in progress, but has been checked in the districts where there is much to feed it. The Cottage City fire department and police are on hand, and have rendered valuable aid. Municipal officers Innes and Seavers and chief directors of Cottage City have organized a force to protect the goods of which the streets and vacant lots are full. Numerous thieves from vessels in the harbor are on the streets, attempting to carry away goods. Several arrests have been made of persons caught making off with clothing.

The territory burned over embraces about fifty acres of the heart of the village. The loss cannot be accurately estimated to-night, though probably it will fall little short of \$200,000. It is almost a death-blow to that ancient village. It leaves hundreds of people homeless, many of whom are thrown upon the charity of their neighbors. There is considerable insurance on the property destroyed, but at this hour of the night it is impossible to obtain particulars. There has been no accident or loss of life by the fire, though it spread quickly and covered a territory thickly settled. The town is at present full of summer boarders from Washington and elsewhere, and probably there were a hundred burned out of doors.

At 2.30 the fire is under control, and the destructive work is ended. Galveston, 11.—A *News Laredo* special sees a report comes direct from Guerrero, Mexico, which is about a hundred miles below Laredo, that Curleo was in that place last Tuesday with 300 revolutionists. From reliable reports it is probable the northern States of Mexico will be in a state of revolution before the year is out. The complaint seems to be against the manifest usurpation of power by the general government at the City of Mexico. But a few days ago the mayor and city council of New Laredo were fined in large sums because of their removal of city officers against the wishes of the government.

New York, 11.—Superintendent Himmeston of the Western Union Telegraph Company reports this morning that fifteen wires were cut or interrupted on the Southern circuit, principally to Washington and Philadelphia. All the Western Union and Mutual Union wires to the number of eighteen and five Hudson River wires were cut in this city just south of Manhattanville.

At various points on the Eastern circuits thirty-three were cut, also in the vicinity of Manhattanville. A large force was sent out to repair damages. Some delay was caused, but business was sent by other routes until these circuits could be completed. The interruption to these wires occurred shortly after one o'clock this morning, showing that the action was a concerted one. Little inconvenience was experienced, as business at that hour is pretty well cleared up.

New York, 11.—A correct summary of the present condition of the telegraphers' strike would be about as follows: There have been some misunderstandings among the Brotherhood, and in the meetings there have been urgent addresses made on behalf of a surrender. The leaders of the strike, however, generally declare their satisfaction at the prospect, and believe in eventual success.

Jersey City, 11.—The wires of the Western Union Company were cut at two places this morning at the foot of St. Paul Avenue, where 25 wires are united to form the cable under the Hackensack river all the wires were severed. They were also cut on Newark Avenue, at the foot of the hill.

The New Jersey & New York Telephone Company's wire was cut on the corner of Brunswick and First Streets, completely shutting off communication with Newark, Orange and other points on the Trunk line, as it is called. A force of line men are at work repairing the lines.

CAMP VEST, on Spring Creek, Wyo., 11.—The day so far since leaving Camp Rollins, at Bull Lake Fork, this m. at 7 o'clock, has been very uneventful. The President and all the members of the party are in excellent health and spirits. The country traveled over to-day has been mostly sage brush mesa, varied by alternate ascents and descents of steep hills covered with loose stones which made precarious footing for the animals. We cannot help wondering why so much material was wasted in the making of so many apparently useless ridges, when there are plenty of gulches which might so well be filled all along the route. However, the glorious Wind River and Owl Creek Mountains, with their snow-covered peaks, are in sight and afford a restfulness to the eyes of travelers who are pursuing their way across the dried and heated masses below. The camp on Spring Creek, however, is a very delightful one on pleasant ground with plenty of the essential requirements of a good camping place; wood, water and grass. To the eastward of us is the Crowheart Butte, which is a noted landmark of the Wind River Valley, and the photographer has obtained several pictures. This dispatch has to leave by the couriers at three this p.m., so no reports can be made to-day of the result obtained by the fisherman. The camp is named Camp Vest in honor of Senator G. G. Vest, who is one of the most enthusiastic and successful anglers of the party. After my dispatch of yesterday from Bull Lake Fork, both the President and Senator Vest brought into camp five creels full of trout as the result of their afternoon's sport. There are no special correspondents with the party and all dispatches purporting to be from such persons are spurious.

Camp Crosby on Dinwiddie Creek, Wyoming, via

Fort Washakie, 12.

Breaking camp at 6.30 a.m., a leaden gray sky and drifting clouds added to the slight rain and heavy dew of last night, gave a delightful freshness and coolness to the air of the bracing atmosphere, as the party started on the day's march. The rest from the burdens of official and social life, the exhilarating effects of the climate, the wearing away of the little soreness that some of the party had felt from the riding, all the good effects in fact of this outdoor life were seen in the buoyant manner in which the members of the party mounted and rode away.

Senator Vest again scored the greatest number of trout yesterday, but a shower in the afternoon put an end to that sport and prevented very much competition. The route lay along an old Indian trail made dim and faint by time. A portion of the party left the column and skirted the foot hills and mountains to the left in search of game and scenery, but the game had nearly vanished, well nigh exterminated, only one deer and one antelope were seen. As coming events are sometimes said to cast their shadows before, so this may perhaps indicate the sad fate of the Indian race. A march of 14 miles brought us to Dinwiddie

Creek, a noisy mountain stream, rushing down in a boisterous way to join its waters with the Wind River. In honor of the Governor of Montana this camp has been named Camp Crosby. The country passed over to-day was mostly interspersed occasionally with valleys susceptible of irrigation, but the future prospects of this section depend mainly on its being utilized for grazing purposes. The grass had already assumed a brownish tint, the first indication of the curing process of this climate and therein lies the great secret of its retention of nutritious properties. It seems a pity that these streams should have lost their Indian names. The creek, for instance, where we made our first camp is called by them Moaning or Crying Buffalo Creek, and here in the winter, when there is ice on the lake, a wild and pitiful sound is heard, much resembling the moan of a buffalo in distress. Again, here at our present camp the Indians call the stream "The Creek with the God's bridge," and some miles above its mouth a natural bridge about 300 yards in width spans the chasm through which the waters rush. This bridge is seamed and marked by trails made by Indians and game, distinctly perceptible from the heights a mile above it. The canyon is a grand one, so grand and beautiful in fact that one of the party who has wandered much in foreign lands says of it: "Nothing there can in any way compare with it." This gorge in the mountains, carved by the master hand is hard to describe, but one cannot look at it save in awe of the great architect. Near the head of the stream it is crescent in shape backed by mountains down whose sides lie great banks of snow which have rested there during all the eternity of the past. Then come the sombre grey rocks gloomy and barren above all the vegetation and seeming to frown down upon the bright waters and green foliage. Below the stream opens out at short intervals into lakes several of these are two miles in diameter and they have a pale green color. Our tent had been pitched but a few moments, and the fishermen had just commenced their efforts when from the northwest a great black cloud came sweeping over the bluffs and a hail and rain storm really made the party feel that they were enduring hardships, but they are just mild enough to be agreeable. The entire party enjoys the best of health.

SACRAMENTO, 12.—D. O. Mills presented to the State a magnificent piece of statuary representing Columbus at the court of Queen Isabella, nine feet in height, which cost \$35,000. It will be placed in the rotunda of the capital at Mills' expense.

SCRANTON, Pa., 12.—While a lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company was up on a pole repairing the wires at 9 a.m. this morning, three rifle shots were fired at him, two of which whistled close by his head.

CHICAGO, 13.—The small pleasure steamer *Charmar*, with a pleasure party of fourteen on board, sank last night at South Chicago, but the passengers were all picked up by the steamer *Cupid*, which happened to be passing.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., 13.—Thousands of people visited the scene of the fire at Vineyard Haven on Sunday. The people are not broken and many are already arranging to build. Scores of homeless ones unprovided for will be cared for temporarily by the relief committee; \$16,000 were subscribed by the citizens on the island yesterday for the relief of the sufferers.

ATLANTA, Ga., 12.—The loss by the Kimball House fire is \$600,000 on the building and \$125,000 on the furniture. On the whole amount there was only \$80,000 insurance and the reason why the owners carried so little insurance was because of the high rate charged. The Kimball House was considered the worst risk in the city and a rate of two and a half per cent. was charged while on ordinary central property only one per cent. was charged. The Republic block just opposite was insured at 1½ per cent., the additional one quarter being because of the proximity of the block to the hotel. Mr. Scoville, proprietor of the hotel spent twenty thousand dollars on improvements and furniture when he was preparing for the exposition. He carried a policy of \$100,000 on this up to a year ago, when he declined to renew it. At the time of the fire he had only \$12,000 insurance.

PHILADELPHIA 13.—The Hotel

Devon, on the line of the Pennsylvania railway, about eight miles from this city, was burned to the ground this morning. Particulars not yet ascertained.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 13.—The wife of U. S. senator W. B. Allison committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mississippi River some time during last night. She left home yesterday afternoon shortly after one o'clock, informing her servant she was going to one of the neighbors, instead, however, taking her gossamer under her arm she went in an opposite direction toward the country, where she has been accustomed to take almost daily walks. It was ascertained that she wandered around the outskirts of the city during the afternoon, as she was seen by several persons walking rapidly and apparently very much excited. Not returning by 9 o'clock from the place where she was supposed to be, the alarm was given and a search instituted throughout the night. This morning her body was discovered by the outgoing train at 7 o'clock, in the river, almost a mile below the city. She had evidently cut up her gossamer and placed some stones in it and then walked securely about her neck and walked deliberately into the water. At 35 feet from the bank she laid down and was drowned where the water was only two and a half feet deep. Mrs. Allison was of a highly nervous temperament, and during the past two or three years has suffered from and been treated for mental disease. While at a water-cure establishment in Western New York, in 1881 under medical treatment, she attempted suicide in much the same manner, but was rescued. She was the niece and adopted daughter of the late Senator Grimes of Iowa, and has been married for ten years. She has no children. Senator Allison had opened the campaign at Clarinda, Saturday and yesterday was in Council Bluffs. A dispatch was sent him last night, as soon as her disappearance became known, but it is thought he was not reached. This morning's shocking event has thrown a gloom over the entire community.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 11.—There were twenty-two deaths from cholera here yesterday.

London, 11.—A dispatch from Paris asserts that President Zorillas, is in Spain, where he is personally directing the risings in that country, which are declared spreading.

LONDON, 11.—A Madrid correspondent of the *Post* says the outbreaks in Spain are the result of a scheme which Pres. Zorilla has been planning for the last thirty-two years.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Durban says Cetewayo is now on the way to Pietermaritzburg.

London, 12.—Thirty-two persons died from cholera at Alexandria, on Saturday, including five Europeans. One hundred warehouses have been destroyed by fire at Salonica.

Madrid, 12.—Diaz says General Martinez Campos, minister of war, to-day informed the cabinet that four rebel sergeants had been shot at Santo Domingo. The king tomorrow will review the Madrid garrison numbering 12,000 men. His proposed visit to Germany has been indefinitely postponed. It is rumored that the ministry will change when the revolts have been entirely repressed. Gen. Lacuesta has arrived at Seville Uziel with loyal troops. Insurgent bands numbering 14 and 25 men respectively appeared at Lurraga and Barcelona to-day. They are now being actively pursued by troops.

It is stated that Senor Castellar and his party continue to condemn the uprisings.

London, 12.—The deaths from cholera in the Egyptian provinces on Friday numbered 926, including 235 in the province of Dakalich, 150 in the province of Gardich and 23 in Ghizeh and Alfe. On Saturday there were 759 deaths, including 80 in Cairo, 141 in Ghizeh and Alfe and 295 in the province of Shoul. Hundreds of people have fled to Cairo from Alexandria. Cherif Pasha, president of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, arrived at Cairo from Alexandria on Saturday. There have been no fresh cases of cholera among the British troops in Egypt and their general health is excellent.

Lisbon, 12.—A riotous outbreak occurred to-day in the town of Chaves, Portugal, in connection with a local grievance. A peasant was killed and a colonel wounded. Order has been restored.

Paris, 12.—The Count de Chambord passed another bad night. He is now extremely weak. His dyspeptic complaint is increasing and his condition most alarming.

THE HAGUE, 13.—The Dutch Government received a telegram from Atcheen announcing that cholera is epidemic there.

Alexandria, 13.—The number of deaths here yesterday from cholera was 21.

Vienna, 13.—Advices from Frohdorf this morning states that the condition of the Count de Chambord is worse.

Paris, 12.—Returns thus far received of the election yesterday for members of the Council General show a net republican gain of 53. The Burmese embassy have arrived in Paris and paid a visit to Chaulmel La Cour, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND.

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS OF MISSIONARY WORK.

This morning we were pleased to meet Elder Wm. M. Bromley, of Springfield, just arrived from New Zealand, where he has been on a mission. He left here on the 12th of December, 1850, and labored entirely on the New Zealand Islands, being President of that mission.

When he arrived in his appolated field there were but three branches of the Church in all, and now there are ten composed of white people and one of natives, or Maories. During the time of his stay on the islands the work opened among the native population last winter, many of them being baptized. Besides these 130 white people were added to the Church.

As a rule the white population are bitterly opposed to the Gospel, and the genius of the colonial government is against it. The principal reason for this is that the authorities of the islands encourage immigration, while the spread of the Gospel, as taught by the Elders, among the people has an opposite tendency. With about two exceptions the newspapers have denounced the Elders and been very virulent in their attacks upon them. The most notable departure from this rule is the *Auckland Herald*, which, in alluding at any time to the "Mormons" has invariably exhibited a spirit of fairness.

Perhaps the character of the powers that be on the islands may be partially judged by the fact that although the population is only 500,000, in all, including 45,000 natives, the colonial debt, exclusive of several millions owed by the several internal incorporations, reaches the enormous sum of £31,000,000 or \$155,000,000.

During Elder Bromley's ministry he had two tracts explanatory of the doctrine of the Gospel translated into the Maori language, and 2,000 of each printed for distribution among the natives, the Saints furnishing the necessary funds for the purpose.

The opening of the door of the Gospel to the Maories is very interesting. It was effected a day or two before last Christmas, and has been partially related in a communication to the *News*. Brother Bromley, with two other brethren, were with a number of natives, explaining the Gospel to them by means of two Bibles, one in the Maori and the other in the English language. Passages were selected by Brother Bromley in the English edition and the natives found the same in their and read them, and a very favorable impression was made. His feeling was deepened by the fact that the daughter of the chief was sick, and through the prayer of faith offered by the brethren, recovered. When the Elders called the following day the chief related a dream he had some time previous, when he beheld certain personages, one of whom was dressed in a white robe and appeared to have no colored clothing on his person. He also described the appearance of his countenance. One of the other personages and an influence that rested upon him signified that the visitant was the Apostle Peter, who was exercising an influence among men for their salvation. He said he was impelled to recognize the visit of the three Elders as having a connection with this manifestation. He declared that he believed their message and was ready to be baptized. Accordingly the chief, his wife and her brother were baptized the same evening in the Waitato River. From this nucleus the work spread