

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—A circular relating to the immediate delivery system, which is to be put in operation in October, has been prepared and will be sent to postmasters at once. After quoting section 3 of the postoffice appropriation bill, which provides the terms under which the immediate deliveries are to be made, the circular says:

"It has accordingly been decided to introduce a special delivery system on the first of October, 1885, at all the postoffices at which it is permitted by law, viz: those at which the free delivery system is in operation and those in cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or over as shown by the last Federal census. Suitable supplies of these special delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the country which may make a requisition for them, and when received they are to be taken up by the postmaster in his account current and accounted for quarterly in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be sold by postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them, but they can only be used for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of letters addressed to and received in the mails at any of the offices designated as special delivery offices. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description or of the registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure a special delivery except the special delivery stamp. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and letters not prepaid with at least one full rate of postage, in accordance with the laws and regulations, must be treated as held for postage, even though bearing the special delivery stamp. In addition to the full postage and registry fee required by law and the regulations, the special delivery stamps must be effectually cancelled at the office of mailing in the same way as the ordinary postage stamp. A letter bearing the special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage may be mailed at any postoffice in the country, but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery by a messenger when addressed, to the post office to which the special delivery system has not been extended. Special delivery letters will be delivered by messengers within the carrier limits of the free delivery office and within a radius of one mile from the post office and at all other special delivery offices. Postmasters at fourth-class offices are not entitled to commissions on special delivery stamps in any case. No effort will be spared to expedite the mailing of letters bearing special delivery stamps addressed to special delivery offices. Postmasters are urged to use all available means for furnishing the public with information with regard to the special delivery system. A list of special delivery offices will be furnished to postmasters, and must be conspicuously posted in the post office where it will readily attract public attention. (Signed) WM. F. VILAS, Postmaster General.

A second circular by the Postmaster-General embodies technical instructions to postmasters concerning the above systems. It directs postmasters to employ the requisite number of messenger boys to insure a prompt delivery, and provides that substitute letter carriers may be employed as messengers and receive the same compensation as other messengers, but in no case shall the compensation to any one person exceed \$30 per month. "Two objects," says the Postmaster-General, "must be particularly and strenuously sought: First, the most efficient delivery possible to the service, and, second, to bring the service up to a revenue-yielding condition."

BAY CITY, Mich., 12.—This morning about 9 o'clock a telephone dispatch was received by Sheriff Brennan, stating that strikers had forcibly shut down Carrier, Heath & Co.'s block, and asking assistance. He responded with a number of deputies and reached the scene as the strikers were leaving. He ordered them to disperse, at which they yelled and hooted at him. He proceeded to talk to them, but they refused to disperse, whereupon he undertook to arrest one whom he thought was the leader. The strikers interfered and for some minutes great disorder reigned. Clubs were drawn and used on the officials and they pulled their revolvers. Sheriff Brennan was shot in the forehead by an unknown man in the back of the crowd. The ball grazed his skin, as the officer happened to turn his head. He also received a blow on the left side of his head with a club. He fired two shots from his revolver and a few other shots were exchanged by the other officers, and when the blood began to flow the rioters began to disperse in all directions. The deputies arrested nine men and now have them in jail. Three or four of the rioters were wounded. This is the first bloodshed since the third day of the strike.

UTICA, 12.—It is reported that eight persons were killed and several fatally injured by a cyclone at Norwood today. All the church steeples were blown down and one church was demolished. The hailstones completely destroyed the growing crops.

Watertown, N.Y., 12.—It is impossible to get full particulars of the damage by the cyclone to-night. John Martin, Mrs. David Fitz Gibbon and

Mrs. Armstrong are among the killed. Five hundred excursionists from Plattsburg to Ogdensburg are detained at the latter city to-night on account of the giving way of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad bridge.

Troy, 12.—This evening a cloud burst occurred near Hoffman Ferry. The New York Central railroad tracks were washed into the river for 500 feet. The telegraph poles and fences are prostrated for miles. Trains east and west are delayed, the passengers being transferred around the break. A large gang of laborers are at work repairing the damage. The rain fell in sheets, destroying the crops and inflicting serious loss in various ways. The loss is estimated at thousands of dollars.

PRITTSBURG, 12.—The State Convention of the Pennsylvania Greenback or National Labor party was held to-day at Erie. Twenty-one counties were represented by 42 delegates. William Wilhem, of Schuylkill County, was made permanent chairman. Speeches were made by several of the delegates, and resolutions submitted by Thos. A. Armstrong, of Pittsburg, were adopted. They endorse the National platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1884; denounce the policy of hoarding money in the Treasury; favor the issuance of full legal tender money in the place of National bank notes; demand the enforcement of laws prohibiting railroad discrimination, and demand that the right of petition shall never be abridged by the State or National governments. A resolution to submit the proposition to popular vote was tabled. Dr. N. C. Whitney, of Warren County, was nominated for State treasurer, and T. P. Rynder, of Butler County, was made chairman of the State committee.

SAN JOSE, Cal., 12.—A sensation was caused to-day by the bold robbery of the San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of its savings. This afternoon a man entered the bank and obtained a bill of exchange for \$65.50. The cashier and manager were in the bank at the time. A few minutes after the stranger had departed the cashier, John E. Auger, missed his tray containing \$10,000 in gold twenties. The alarm was immediately given and a search made, but without result. It is believed two or more men were engaged in the theft, and that while the attention of the bank officers was engaged by the men in front, the others slipped inside the counters and stole the money. The bank offers \$1,000 for the capture of the thieves or the money.

NEW YORK, 12.—Judgment was entered to-day in favor of Elmer E. Whitaker against the insolvent firm of Grant & Ward for \$31,388 in proceedings brought in the Supreme Court, to which no defense was interposed. Judgment was recovered upon the promissory notes of Grant & Ward made to the order of James D. Fish, which came into the hands of Mr. Whitaker but were never paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Geo. Turner, ex-United States District Judge of Virginia and ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, committed suicide this afternoon. He shot himself through the head with a revolver at the Lick House. He left a letter stating the cause of the deed to be ill health. He leaves a wife, son and daughter. Of late he has been practicing law in this city.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 12.—Governor Pingree presided at a meeting of the Battle Mountain Association to-day. There were present Senators Everts and Morrill, Prof. Hay, of Yale College, Lieutenant Governor Ormsbee and other notable gentlemen. The design by J. P. Pinn, of Boston, was the only one to be considered. The design was accepted and a committee was appointed to report the details to the President of the United States and to the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which action will entitle the association to receive the appropriations made by Congress and the Legislature of these States for the erection of the monument. The fund now amounts to \$80,000.

BOSTON, 12.—President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, submitted to the directors this morning a statement of the financial results for the half year as compared with those of the corresponding half of 1884. The report shows a total income of \$3,741,180, and a total expenditure of \$3,874,081. This, with the United States requirements—\$484,292—makes a total deficit for the six months of \$427,130. The deficit for the corresponding period of 1884 was \$317,246.

The land sales for the six months ending June 30th were 313,432 acres, aggregating \$553,426, as compared with 2,051,193 acres, aggregating \$4,127,427, in the corresponding period of last year.

LIMA, via Galveston, 12.—Trujillo was occupied by the government troops without resistance, Montaneros having retired to the interior. A fight took place at Sarcoa on the 9th instant between a body of government troops numbering forty and a party of Montaneros. The latter were defeated and eight of their officers were taken prisoners.

The paper *Campeon* has been reproducing articles from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in its comment thereupon says: "The same immoral practices are carried on in Lima." The matter has been taken up by the government. The accusation is, however, ridiculed by the rest of the press.

DENVER, Col., 12.—C. P. Judd, appointed by the President on May 16th last to be special agent of the National Labor Bureau for Nevada and the Territories, was brought here from Alamosa to-day on a warrant charging him with horse stealing. Judd drew up

and signed a statement to-day admitting his guilt and the fact that he had served a term in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and two terms in the penitentiary at Colorado for different offenses. Judd claims that his application for a government position was signed by several well-known Democrats of Colorado, to which State the appointment is accredited.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The Central Pacific Railroad Land Office, while making a map of the railroad lands in Idaho and Utah, made the strange discovery that Idaho claimed one boundary line and Utah another, and that a strip of land two and a half miles wide, extending across the northern part of Utah, was left, which, by survey, does not belong to either Territory. The surveys used are those filed at Salt Lake and Boise City.

NORWOOD, N. Y., 13.—The damage by the cyclone here last night was somewhat over estimated. The loss of life so far reported includes only Michael Martin, a farm hand, and Mrs. David Fitzgibbons. The storm raged over territory fifteen miles in length and half to three quarters of a mile in width. The wind was accompanied by a terrific hail storm. Damage done to growing crops and fruit is not to be estimated. The principal losers in Norwood are the Norwood Lumber Co., the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Ry. Co., whose bridge and station were destroyed, and the Peason Broom Handle and Hoop factory.

OVER ONE HUNDRED RESIDENCES AND INNUMERABLE BARN AND SHEDS WERE DESTROYED

and damaged. Several sugar bushes were totally destroyed. The damage inflicted in Norwood and the immediate vicinity is estimated at \$150,000.

NEW YORK, 13.—Threes, 2½; 4½'s, 12½; 4's, 2½; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 34½; Burlington, 30; Northern Pacific, 23; Preferred, 48½; North-western, 2½; York Central, 97½; Oregon Navigation, 79½; Trans Continental, 19½; Pacific Mail, 48½; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 19½; Texas Pacific, 15½; Union Pacific, 48½; Fargo Express, 14; Western Union, 69½.

CHICAGO, 13.—The last China and Japan mail that will be received by the Pacific mail steamship route reached Chicago this morning over the Chicago & Rock Island road. The mail contained besides the usual letters, several hundred samples of teas put up in small tin boxes and addressed to Chicago merchants. Hereafter Chicago mails from the Orient will come by way of the Suez Canal and will be received in New York first.

TROY, N. Y., 12.—Jas. Horace Jones was hanged in the jail here this morning for the murder of his wife July 3d, 1884.

MONTREAL, 13.—The local board of health declares that smallpox is now epidemic here. The city hospital contains 36 patients and is crowded. A new wing is being built, which will hold 50 more.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., 13.—A meeting of the associated Bessemer steel rail manufacturers was held here this morning. The depression in that industry has forced two mills into bankruptcy during the last 18 months, and caused two others to shut down. After a long discussion it was unanimously agreed that the production of steel rails should be so restricted as not to exceed the demand, to enable manufacturers to make rails at remunerative prices. The reduction will be based upon the capacity of each mill, and will take effect January 1, 1886.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., 13.—The great strike which was inaugurated at this end of the Saginaw River five weeks ago to-morrow, is practically ended. The action of the employees yesterday in offering to accept the same conditions the mill owners were willing at first to concede, viz: 10 hours work and a proportionate reduction in wages, shows that they are tired of idleness and willing to give up the fight. The mill of Bliss Brothers & Co. started with a full crew at 11 hours, and Sandborn & Hill started this morning on the same conditions; making in all 16 mills running at 11 hours. Many men prefer more hours and extra pay and the mills will be so run. Others are content to work 10 hours and accept reduced pay.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 12.—Suspicious deaths have occurred at Salon and Pelissanne in France.

A refugee from Marseilles has died at Bastia in Corsica.

GIBRALTAR, 12.—A British steamship lies quarantined off Mers-el-Kebir in Algeria with four cases of cholera on board. One person has died of the disease on the same vessel.

PARIS, 12.—Gen. DeCourcy telegraphs as follows: "We have fixed our headquarters at Hai-Phong during the prevalence of the cholera. There were 178 deaths from cholera yesterday in Hai-Phong and 66 persons are down with the disease to-day. We have a large number of volunteer nurses to care for the sick. There is excellent feeling among the troops."

MADRID, 12.—Thirty-five new cases of cholera and 19 deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday. Fifteen new cases exist in one street. This discovery caused a sensation, and the authorities are thoroughly disinfecting the thoroughfares.

The number of cholera cases has

greatly increased. In this city 50 new cases and 18 deaths and in Province 11 new cases and 38 deaths were reported to-day.

Travelers in many of the districts are quarantined from 5 to 20 days, and undergo great hardships, being lodged in barns or in the open air and suffering from the lack of food. Some villages are strictly cordoned. Trenches have been cut to stop travel on the road. Villagers threaten strangers and compel them to leave. The government has ordered the governors of the provinces to suppress the lazarettos, but the governors are in many instances powerless to carry out the orders.

The *Gazette* says in the past 24 hours 6,464 new cases of cholera and 2,100 deaths have been reported from 576 towns in 36 provinces in Spain. This is the highest number of victims yet reported. The press calls upon the government and the higher classes to combine in their efforts to alleviate the national calamity. The King and Queen have sent large donations to Saragossa and Granada.

The epidemic is visiting all the fashionable seaside resorts. At each place that the cholera visits a panic ensues and the place is deserted in 48 hours. To-day six cases were reported in one house in Madrid.

LONDON, 12.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Marquis of Salisbury in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to Wolseley and Gen. Graham and other officers and soldiers and the marines who took part in the Kartoum expedition for the valor, perseverance and the high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the Desert campaigns. The Prime Minister praised in unmeasured terms, the valor and devotion of General Gordon and of Generals Earland Stewart and other officers and the men who lost their lives during the Soudan war, and fittingly expressed condolence with their relatives and friends.

Baron Carrington, moderate Liberal, warmly seconded the motion, which was adopted.

It was noteworthy that not a single Liberal leader was present in the House of Lords during the above proceedings. Their absences were much remarked and were considered as a demonstration against the motion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a similar motion in the Commons.

PARIS, 13.—The autumn military manoeuvres in the south of France have been abandoned on account of the prevalence of cholera.

MADRID, 13.—4,433 new cases of cholera were reported throughout Spain yesterday, and 1,648 deaths.

Great excitement exists in Seville over the government proposal to abolish the power of the local authorities during the prevalence of the cholera, because of their inefficiency in sanitation, and to itself assume the direction of the city's local affairs. The populace are hostile to the doctors and averse to any interference in family affairs, and they strongly support the local authorities. Great crowds assembled in all the public places last evening to discuss the situation and the civil guard was called upon to disperse them.

PARIS, 13.—Reports received to-day from Marseilles state that the cholera there has received a fresh impetus owing to the extreme heat. The number of new cases has steadily increased and the disease is unusually fatal in consequence of the heat.

LONDON, 13.—Salisbury will start on Saturday for a fortnight's holiday at Dieppe. He denies the reports that he will meet Bismarck and Premier De Pretis. On his return he will open the electoral battle with speeches in the provinces.

MADRID, 13.—Some excitement has been created here by a report that Germany has occupied the Caroline Islands, which are claimed by Spain.

ZANZIBAR, 13.—The Sultan of Zanzibar was notified yesterday by Admiral Paschen, commanding the German fleet here, that unless he complied, within 24 hours, with Germany's preliminary demands concerning possessions claimed in Zanzibar by German subjects, friendly negotiations would be dropped. The Sultan making no reply to this notice within the time specified, Admiral Paschen has moved his squadron up in front of the Sultan's palace and taken position there. It is thought this demonstration will induce the Sultan to accede to Germany's demands.

PARIS, 13.—The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to government protesting against the pretensions of Germany in assuming possession of Port Zeguro, a little port on the west coast of Africa, and urging government to maintain the rights of France along that part of the African coast.

LONDON, 13.—It is currently reported that Ruskin's illness has become critical.

ROME, 13.—Government is arranging to convey the poor Italians employed at Marseilles and along the French coast by rail to Italy in order to be able to supervise their habits and prevent their infection with cholera.

LONDON, 13.—Reports are continually being received here of a great massing of Afghan troops at Herat.

Mr. Francis, the gentleman who yesterday flogged Mr. Pearce, of the ship-building firm of John Elder and Brothers, for alleged betrayal of the former's daughter, to-day instituted a criminal action against Pearce. Yesterday the latter explained the difficulty to a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*,

by saying that the charge of seduction was false, and that it was a case of blackmail of a peculiarly bad kind. For this statement Francis brings suit. He says that Pearce had done him a wrong sufficiently cruel in betraying his daughter under the guise of friendship without adding the insult of describing the family as blackmailers. Pearce is a rich Conservative, and had been selected by the Tories to stand as the candidate for Glasgow in the coming election. Mr. Francis is a gentleman of respectable standing in society, is a member of the government service, being an inspector of customs.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION.

PLEASANT GROVE, Aug. 8th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I understand that the anarchists recently hoisted

A RED FLAG IN CHICAGO,

and held meetings, at which, inflammatory speeches were made calling arms and threatening capitalists with destruction, also government officials should they interfere. Have there any indignation meetings called by loyal citizens, denouncing by action these reasonable acts? Why not? What are the loyalists about, in that region? Have they graphed the news to President Cleveland, and has he issued orders to chiefs of military departments, post commanders, to make immediate preparations to meet us? We do not hear of any being taken in this matter. If the masting of the flag on the Fourth of July in Salt Lake City produced a dreadful feeling, and called for such prompt action by the Chief Executive, what would have been the result if Salt Lake had, like Chicago,

RUN UP THE RED FLAG!

Doubtless the whole army and navy would have been ordered into service, and the militia from Massachusetts would have been called arms.

The red flag means blood, yet justice is taken of the Chicago traitors. It makes a "mighty sight" of defiance to whose bull does the goring.

The destroyer is a great strategical device. He directs the attention of his enemies to some imaginary danger at the extremity (Salt Lake) when the real point of attack is near the vitals—the centres of the east.

When the "Mormons" lived in the little city of Nauvoo, on the banks of the "Father of Waters," we thought of

BUILDING A GREAT CITY.

Having a fine location in a country with all the natural facilities necessary, we went to work with will, and plans and schemes were devised to accomplish great things. Water power of the great river was brought into requisition to machinery for manufacturing on a large scale. A magnificent temple erected, prosperity attended the prospects of future greatness. The Saints were gathered that point from all parts.

Our enemies became jealous—could see danger ahead. The vitality of our system manifested with our rising prosperity was alarming. Priests throughout the land, and press pointed out the danger, warned the country. The "Mormons" were becoming a power in the politics they controlled the country and soon would hold the balance of power in the State of Illinois.

Terrible! Terrible!! To arms, arms!

THE "MORMONS" WILL TAKE THE COUNTRY!

A regular crusade was inaugurated, all manner of falsehoods were spread through the land, to mislead and stir up the people against the "Mormons."

War was commenced, the "Mormons" and his brother were brutally murdered in cold blood. Mobbing began on the outskirts, and continued so, and determined that the "Mormons" had to abandon their beautiful city and Temple and all their prospects of future greatness on the banks of the great river were blasted. But course for them to take was left, that was to flee the wild wilderness and deserts, of the Rocky Mountains, which at that time was a dismal prospect.

We wanted to stay in our beautiful city and build it up, but the false decrees something greater for us, our enemies forced us out, which was not our choice; we could not save ourselves.

Here in the midst of the conflict we have laid the foundation of a new building up hundreds of cities, becoming a great people in the land instead of building one city on the banks of the Mississippi.

This has not been accomplished without much suffering and labor, in which many veterans have fallen, through hardships, fatigue and disease. Still, our course is onward and upward, and from present prospects there is something still greater for us in the near future; they seem to be moving in that direction. If something greater and more grand forced upon us, as in the past, we