

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN

NEW YORK, 29.—The Spanish Minister, in reference to the alleged outrage upon Col. Barhete, in Cuba, says: The story as published by the evening papers was the first he heard of the subject, notwithstanding he had received his dispatches by the last two steamers which left Havana on the 19th and 23d inst. He personally doubts the reported outrage, or at least thinks the report is greatly exaggerated. He says so far only one version of the affair has been heard, and he hopes the people of the United States will wait for further advices before forming an opinion.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 29.—A disease akin to cholera is raging in the Centre Point, Linn county, in this State. Fully twenty persons have died from its effects during the last thirteen days, and an equal number are prostrated by it. The disease is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Centre Point, several deaths having occurred there. An order for forty coffins was received from Centre Point by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians of Centre Point are worn out and residents are fleeing from the place.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The directors of the Exchange Bank have decided to go into liquidation, and have deposited with the Commercial Bank \$395,000 in currency bonds and eastern exchange, which will pay all the current and time depositors and leave a surplus of several thousand dollars. Other assets will be taken charge of by Dwight Durkee, president, who will realize on them as speedily as possible, and it is thought will pay stockholders about 70 per cent.

NEW HAVEN, 29.—The receiver of the National Capital Life Insurance Company attached the property of John B. Carrington, editor of the *Courier*; N. D. Sperry; Postmaster Lyon; John B. Robertson; Jeremiah A. Bishop, ex-president of the Yale National Bank; Samuel Noyes, brother of Benjamin Noyes; Benjamin Noyes and Joseph B. Harmond, one of the largest manufacturers on the suit brought in the Supreme Court to collect subscriptions to the guaranteed capital of the American Life and Trust Company, amounting to \$75,000.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The following was issued to-day by the Department of State, for the information of merchants: For the information of merchants, manufacturers and others who may be disposed to take part in the representation of the national and industrial products of the United States at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions, the Secretary of State announces the organization of a commission for both exhibitions as follows: Commissioner, Oliver M. Spencer, Consul General of the United States, Melbourne, Victoria; Honorary Commissioners, Augustus Morris, Sydney, N. S. W.; Samuel C. Lord, Melbourne, Victoria. Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, and will sail from San Francisco on the 4th of August. All persons having occasion to communicate with the Secretaries of the Commission will address to care of State Department, where the mail will be regularly made up.

The republican and democratic Congressional committees are supplying the voters of Ohio with immense numbers of campaign documents. 15,000 or 20,000 copies of the President's five veto messages are now packed ready for distribution, together with a vast number of the leading speeches on both sides during the extra session.

GALVESTON, 29.—A *News* special from Seguin says: John Baker, accused of the murder of young Holloman, last January, out on bond, was shot and instantly killed last night. He was attending camp meeting near here, and while standing under the trees, some one placed a pistol to his head and fired. The assassin escaped unrecognized in the confusion.

EAST FARMINGTON, Wis., 29.—John Kranz, a farmer, drove into a lake, to water his horses, and the animals becoming frightened, ran into deep water, upsetting the wagon and drowning Kranz and five children. The sixth swam out. The eldest was a girl 17 years old.

HARRISBURG, 29.—The Governor has pardon Dennis F. Canning, of Schuylkill, convicted of conspiracy to murder several years ago, in conjunction with Jack Kehoe and

other Molly Maguires. Canning was sentenced to 14 years.

VINCENNES, Ind., 29.—Jas. A. Cunningham's starch factory was burned this morning. Loss \$150,000; insurance, \$50,000. Three loaded and two empty freight cars were also burned. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO, 29.—The Congressional Labor Committee, to-day, examined several greenbackers and business men, who exhibited a great variety of contradictory theories and opinions.

In the evening R. D. Treater, in behalf of the trade and labor councils of the city, submitted statistics as to labor, wages, expenses, etc., of their workmen in Chicago, these showed the general average of their earnings weekly to be \$8.68 per person, actual earnings per year, \$374. The reduction in wages since has been 39 7-10 per cent; average total cost of living, \$445.58. This would allow each person per day, 13 cents for food, 13 cents for clothing, 8 3-5 cents for fuel, 14 cents for rent, 4 cents for recreation, 11-10 cents for education. Total 49. Other men expressed their views. Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The congressional committee examining into the alleged election frauds, to-day, heard Prosecuting Attorney Drew, who testified that a Cowington detective with 40 men watched the polls here on election day to prevent repeating by Kentuckians. The republicans paid these watchers, having learned wisdom by the lessons of 1876. This statement was ruled out. Witness knew little of the character of these men. He said he had called before the grand jury all those men who signed the memorial and affidavits presented to Congress respecting this election, and that each one of the memorialists confessed that he knew nothing of the circumstances and the guards alleged in the affidavits. Witness here, by the request of Conger, gave the words used by a large number of the memorialists in their denial of all knowledge of the matter regarding which they had petitioned. Some testified that their affidavits had been altered beyond recognition. The result was, the witness said, that the grand jury could find no grounds for indictments.

James Healey and other witnesses testified to the supervisors having handled tickets in spite of protests.

MEMPHIS, 29.—Two more cases were reported to the board of health this afternoon. Four deaths from yellow fever have been reported by the undertakers; Ada Hicks (colored) Easter Oty (colored) Bridget Twomey and John Twomey. The two last named have never been reported to the board of health as having yellow fever, neither did the burial certificate have the signature of the attending physician; but as both died within two hours of each other and had black vomit just previous to dissolution, it was presumed by the undertaker they had died of yellow fever. A colored man named C. Wiggin also died to-day.

About fifty people went down to camp this afternoon. The weather has greatly interfered with the removal.

The poor camp has been named Camp Marks in honor of the Governor.

The Howard Association has assigned ten additional nurses on duty.

An aged negro named Billy McDonald, who had been left in charge of Mrs. Allen, at her residence near the north gate of Elmwood Cemetery, was found dead this morning. Some unknown party had murdered him.

Louisville.—The regulations of the quarantine are being made much more strict than ever before. Departing passengers must have their baggage checked by quarantine officials.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported here, and the only ones we have are four in the yellow fever hospital, all being imported, and all doing well.

Washington.—The executive committee of the National Board of Health has issued a circular on disinfection. It advises thorough scrubbing, and moist cleansing, to be followed by the fumes of burning sulphur, at the rate of 18 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected.

New Orleans.—Montgomery and Vicksburg have established quarantine against New Orleans. In consequence of possible interference from local quarantines, the executive council have decided to hold a

convention in the National Cotton Exchange, in New York, on the 13th of August, instead of St. Louis.

The work of disinfecting the city is going on vigorously. In the Fourth district, every place has been disinfected from the river to Camp Street, and from Eleventh to Jackson. A similar work is progressing rapidly in the First and Second districts.

St. Louis.—Lizzie Brady, a little child of Mrs. Brady from the yellow fever quarantine hospital, died this afternoon. No other cases have developed.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Tribune*, commenting on Admiral Ammen's report to Secretary Evarts on the inter-oceanic canal, says: It has not yet been fully determined that the inter-oceanic canal will be of any benefit to the United States, balancing one thing against another. Nevertheless, the public sentiment of this country is favorable to this magnificent undertaking. It is in no spirit of opposition to the enterprise, therefore, that the American engineers declare that the Panama route has fatal defects, and that more time should be taken for examination of the plans. They speak because they happen to know and because they wish to prevent the commission of a colossal blunder.

Captain Eades of Jettyfame, is in town en route for Europe. He was interviewed yesterday by a *World* reporter, and confessed that he had thought considerable by the various projects to cut through the Isthmus of Darien. His idea was for a ship railroad and he had assurance from a number of capitalists for the necessary money whenever he was prepared to use it. He was satisfied a road could be built for one quarter of the amount required for any other transit and in a quarter the time. Part of his purpose in going to Europe now was in relation to this subject.

The *Sun* says: No administration in this country would dare to stand by passively and see a canal dug across any isthmus on this continent without demanding that it should pass under the control of the United States. That is the Monroe doctrine, on which all parties are agreed. We want no entangling alliances or quarantines and will have none. It is only a few years since the great powers of Europe solemnly agreed not to go to war without first submitting any cause of grievance to arbitration. We know how that agreement was kept, and that was a live treaty until the signatories killed it by deliberate design. It does not become DeLesseps or his attorneys to lecture us about dead treaties or to attempt a gross imposition on the world by false pretense.

The *World* says: When Captain Eads announces that the best solution of the problem of the ship canal across the isthmus is not a ship canal at all, but a ship railway. His opinion will carry great weight with the people of this country, and it will be listened to with respect by engineers in Europe. Eads seems to have worked his plan out more in detail than any of his predecessors. He does not claim novelty for the project itself, but only for certain features in the mode of executing it. The strongest of the points which Eads makes is that the cost of a ship railway is absolutely ascertainable beforehand, while the cost of a ship canal which is to be cut through rock below the ocean level cannot be accurately computed beforehand.

The *Times* says: The report made to the State department by the United States delegates to the Paris congress merely emphasizes the criticisms which have been already made on the Darien Canal scheme and the motives actuating its promoters. Admiral Ammen and Mr. Menocal are equally plain spoken in the references to the self-interested character of the support given to the Panama route, and to the ignorance of the engineering aspects of the project among the majority of the members of the Congress. They concur in its absolute impracticability in a commercial sense, and predicted its speedy abandonment. Congress has evidently accomplished one good object in bringing to the notice of European engineers the results of the surveys made by our government, and in furnishing data for the proper appreciation of the merits of the different routes. It is hardly possible, on the face of the demonstrated impossibility of securing navigable waters at the ocean

level by the Panama route, that anything like the required amount of subscriptions can be obtained. The certainty of distrust on the part of American capitalists, and of opposition on the part of the United States Government will go far to kill the scheme, to which De Lesseps has so rashly lent the weight of his name.

The *Herald* scalps Tilden again this morning in a column leader. It says: He is an extremely ambitious man who has set his heart on four years in the White House. That is the simple, plain fact, divested of all extraneous wrappings. If the party wanted him and if the country wanted him it might be right, but as it is notorious that neither his party nor the country wants him, what he wants would not be very important if it were not that in his struggles to get his wishes he threatens to defeat his party. The *Herald* urges him to write a note to the democratic public declaring that for the good of his party he will never be a candidate again for any office whatever, but confesses it don't have any idea he will do it.

Dispatches from Minnesota announce the harvest has begun and the weather is favorable. The yield will average 15 bushels to the acre, making a total amount of 44,000,000 bushels. Most of that raised in the north of the State will be No. 1, and in the south No. 2 and 3, all likely to be harvested in good condition. Other grains promise still better.

During a conference of the board of health with Postmaster James yesterday, relative to the likelihood of yellow fever spreading by means of letters, it was concluded there was no danger of such results. Prof. Chandler, of the board, remarked last year a few thousand deaths from yellow fever occurred in the south and southeast, and the whole world was horrified with the ravages it was making, and freely bestowed their sympathies and their money to relieve the distress and suffering. The mortality from scarlet fever in New York State alone annually was greater than the yellow fever mortality of last year, but people could not be aroused to the necessity of even decent caution to the present spread of the disease.

The *Times*' New Orleans special says: A conflict of opinion, which exists between the Board of Health and a majority of physicians makes it difficult for that body and the public generally to ascertain the true condition of affairs here. The Board only admits the existence of four cases of fever, but from physicians in private practice, I have reports making the number of cases now existing 17, and the total number to date 27. This includes the cases which are suspicious, but are strongly believed to be yellow fever. The principal cause of the reluctance to report is a resolution adopted by the Board of Health to isolate each case, and the physicians will not allow their patients and families to be so incommoded. Those known are isolated and the surrounding streets drenched with zinc iron. The exodus has largely begun, and the alarm is visible on every side, being perhaps more actively manifested than last year. It is not considered as certain that there will be an epidemic, though since the disease has manifested itself the prospect is very grave and the probability is strong that among those yet remaining unacclimated the disease will run its course pretty thoroughly before frosts set in. There is considerable tendency to complication with the malaria, as last year, but the disease is apparently of much milder type than usual with the early cases.

The fact that Mobile will not lay embargo upon through trains has given hope to business men and helped materially to check the tendency to depression. In fact outside of those on the eve of departure, there is little excitement visible and the old creole stolidity in the face of the impending epidemic is much more apparent than for years.

## THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

THE following communication explains itself. It is of interest to the Latter-day Saints and to all interested in the cause of education, and to such we recommend its careful perusal:

To the Saints of Utah, Juab and Sanpete Zion:

When four years ago Brigham Young started the Academy in Provo, he did the expectation that this would enjoy for many come his fostering care, to manifest not only by his counsels, but also by his aid. He, however, after considerable endowments shape of building and grounds for a beginning, by death to other spheres leaving this institution as to our people, who have been in part already their by their endorsement press, in public speech, ally circle, as well as students to this Academy ready 14 different counties, constantly calling for team its Normal Department, found its graduates efficient intellectually and faithful day Saints practically.

In spite of the difficulties from the disappointment in hopes at the death of President the Board of Trustees the duty have endeavored to carry the designs of the founder of Academy, and under the of Israel's God, results, far, have surpassed their guine expectations. But on the one hand have stage, where without facilities in regard to botanical laboratory, physical mathematical and astronomical instruments, etc., further ment is impossible, and other hand, the attendance, amounting to nearly a hundred during the last year, making more extensive commodotions indispensable sides that the tuition (which enue thus far at the disposal Board) is placed at so low as to enable attendance greatest possible number Brigham Young Academy finds itself under the necessity proposing to the people extensive arrangements for port.

While many denominations Christendom are raising thousands of dollars annually with the intention of establishing missionary schools in which to educate children from the far of fathers, the Latter-day Saints certainly make a similar the support of an institution endeavors to teach its connection with the branch common English education some of the arts and sciences to grow, live and labor their faith; besides training ers for the same purpose.

To this end, the Board of Trustees, in compliance with the address themselves to the Juab and Sanpete Stake, not excluding, of course, with the proposition to Stake in the maintenance of Academy as their center of operation on the co-operative

Besides the \$500 which the ty Court of Utah County appropriates for the training certain number of normal as teachers for its schools, the eral Priesthood meeting donation of \$2,000 to be raised the various wards of this Zion.

If the above named Stake, as suggested by Taylor, will co-operate Stake in a manner as the interest in, and concern of sound education in general indicate to them, the trustees of this academy prepared to enter into arrangements with them as well as all parties the attainment of ends above alluded to.

By these means it is to be hoped that the anxieties until now attending the financial management of this institution will be avoided in the future, the benefit of teachings be extended to every school and many homes in States, and our youth receive more thorough preparation for glorious destiny, thus making Brigham Young Academy not a monument of the liberality one man, but also a record of deep interest for true education which a wide awake people placed indelibly before the world. The board of trustees: A. Smoot, Myron Tanner, Harvey Cliff, William Bringham, Le