

is disputed, but the surviving members of the convention claim it was the first to formally adopt the name republican, and distinctly formulate a republican platform. They celebrated their 30th anniversary to-day.

The date was postponed from the 7th to the 19th in order not to interfere with other celebrations. The town was crowded with people and decked with flags, streamers and banners. On the list is printed the original platform of the convention of 1854. A new Blaine and Logan pole, 40 feet long, was raised. A procession was formed at 12.15 to escort the speakers to the grove. Seven Grand Army posts headed the procession, then followed about fifty political veterans, present as delegates at the convention thirty years ago. The exercises were held in Hardwood Grove, on the hill side, where the people began to gather as early as 8 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at once. Wilson Dingley, Jr., presided. He made a brief speech, principally reviewing the birth and career of the republican party, closing with a eulogistic reference to the party's presidential candidate.

Blaine, accompanied by Hannibal Hamlin and ex-Governor Robie, arrived at 2 o'clock and were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Gov. Robie first addressed the meeting in a brief speech. He caused considerable merriment by calling for all in favor of Blaine for President to raise their hands. The whole assemblage, apparently, responded. "And now," continued the Governor, "all in favor of any one else raise their hands."

One man held up his hand amid roars of laughter, whereupon the ex-Governor exclaimed, "May God have mercy on his soul."

Blaine was loudly called for, and upon coming forward was received with wild applause. He said:

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** The place and time where the republican party was first organized will, I presume, remain like the birthplace of Homer, a subject of unending dispute. Seven cities claimed the latter, and seven States may claim the former. It could hardly be doubted that a great thought, common to the minds of millions of men, could find expression at the same time and place widely apart; but I think it is historically true that the patriotic met in this town of Strong in 1845 were pioneers of the great movement which resulted in the organization of the republican party. The men of that day builded better than they knew, and in it a movement whose destiny and grandeur could not then be measured. Great parties never come by "whereas"—as a rule they grow. Parties cannot be improvised or extemporized. They come from an instinct and the masses of the people, and are not the product of political orders. Thus it was with the Federal party, with the old republican party, with the democratic party, with the Whig party, and with that great party whose existence we celebrate to-day. I am here to exchange congratulations with old neighbors and old friends; congratulations on all that has been accomplished, congratulations on the spirit and courage of the party. May it continue in its great work in the future.

Blaine's speech was frequently interrupted by applause and he closed amid great enthusiasm.

Congressman Burroughs of Michigan was the last speaker.

**DETROIT, 19.**—Last night the Greenback State Central Committee met at the Russell House. Nothing of special importance was done but the majority of the committee favored a fusion. The anti-monopoly convention met this morning, and committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. Mrs. Todd of California offered a resolution on anti-monopoly which was referred to the committee. After some discussion the convention then adjourned till afternoon.

The Greenback State Convention met this afternoon, and after appointing committees on credentials, organization and resolutions, adjourned till this evening, when a permanent organization was effected. A number of speeches were made, chiefly on the subject of fusion, and then adjourned till to-morrow. It is thought they will await the action of the Democrats at Grand Rapids to-morrow. The general sentiment is in favor of fusion, Butler's letter having brought many to that opinion.

**Bloomington, Ill., 19.**—Forty-four delegates assembled at 3 p. m. to-day, pursuant to a call for a Greenback, Anti-Monopoly and Labor Convention of the State. Hon. A. J. Streeter of Danville was chosen temporary chairman. He stated the object to be to nominate a State ticket and Presidential electors for Butler and West. A strife between the Greenback Anti-Monopolist faction and the straight-out Greenbackers began at once, and continued until the final adjournment, revealing quite a wide and deep chasm on the side of the regulars, who met pursuant to a call of Dr. Waters of this city to-day, and those who will obey McKeighen's call to assemble here on the 27th of this month. A motion to adjourn to the 27th caused a hot discussion and was lost. The candidacy of Butler was indorsed. A motion to nominate a ticket and appoint a committee to harmonize the differences with the convention of the 27th was lost. At the evening session a motion to choose Presidential electors was lost and several straight-out Greenbackers retired. Finally they adjourned till the 27th, the McKeighen delegates being invited to take part in its deliberations.

**SEDALIA, MO., 19.**—The Prohibition

Alliance State convention to-day nominated Rev. John A. Brooks, president of the Prohibition Alliance, for Governor, and Henry Esphaugh for Lieutenant-Governor. The Home Protection and Prohibition State convention, which also met here to-day, ratified these nominations.

**HOUSTON, TEX., 19.**—The Democratic convention to nominate State officers met to-day and effected a temporary organization, and this evening adjourned till to-morrow, pending a report of the committee on platform, which has been in private session the greater part of the day over the adoption or rejection of a free grass or anti-lease law plank. It is understood that the advocates of the present land leasing system have the majority of the committee.

**CHICAGO, 19.**—The *Daily News*, Des Moines, Iowa: Cantrill village, with 250 inhabitants, in Van Buren county, is scourged by a very fatal disease which is believed to be a violent type of gray or bloody flux, though some of the physicians pronounce it cholera. The disease comes on with cramps, succeeded by bloody discharges and spasms. The deaths are one in four of the attacked. Thirty-two were sick yesterday, and ten deaths had occurred. Three died last night, two children and one old lady. The disease has been increasing in violence for two weeks. At Milton, a few miles west, one death occurred, which the physicians ascribe to cholera. The neighborhood is not in the usual line of travel.

**WASHINGTON, 19.**—The United States consul at the Barbadoes telegraphs the State Department as follows: The ship *Bracardille* left St. Lucia for New York on the 16th with cholera. This is the British steamer which left Calcutta on the 4th of June, bound for Demara and New York. Cholera broke out during the passage, and on her arrival at Tobe Bay, on July 4th, she was reported to have had 18 fatal cases. There were 651 coolies on board, of whom 28 were down with cholera. The steamer took in coal at Tobe Bay and left for St. Lucia, where she arrived on the 3rd inst. and was placed in quarantine. The health officer at New York has been notified to quarantine the vessel on her arrival.

**NEW YORK, 20.**—Stocks buoyant, active; Union Pacific advanced 2½ on large transactions; improvement of remainder of list less marked.

Noon—Bonds higher, stocks buoyant, active, Union Pacific sold up to 54½, Jersey Central to 63½, Omaha to 37½, Pfd to 100 and Pacific mail to 54½. 4's 12½; 4's, 20; Central 6's, 27; bar silver, 10½; Central Pacific, 44; Burlington, 25; Northern Pacific, 24½, preferred, 54½; North-western, 6½; New York Central, 9½; Oregon Navigation, 83; St. Louis and San Francisco 24; Union Pacific 54½; Texas Pacific, 15½; Fargo, 3; Western Union 69.

**INDIANAPOLIS, 20.**—The following is a copy of ex-Governor Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1884,

"Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the democratic convention at Chicago, as candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. I may repeat what I said on another occasion that, 'it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention.' The choice of such a body pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh personal desires and preferences of my own. I trust also that it is from a deep sense of public duty that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same. I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) T. A. HENDRICKS.  
To the Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Chairman.  
Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary,  
and others of the committee of the National Democratic Committee.

## FOREIGN.

**PARIS, 18.**—It is stated that Patenotre, the French Minister to China, is still negotiating with the Chinese Ministry, and that France will probably accept a smaller indemnity in exchange, for further Chinese concessions. A treaty of commerce is the subject under consideration.

**LONDON, 18.**—The *Times* correspondent at Foo Chow telegraphs that an imperial edict has been issued ordering the Viceroy with his official associates to leave Shanghai and return to Nankin. Five thousand men are proceeding to Kelung from the South. Noteworthy progress is made in the coast defenses of the Chinese Empire since the first of August.

**Toulon, 18.**—All naval officers on furlough are ordered to return in anticipation of war with China.

**ALGERS, 18.**—The French war steamer *Rio Negro* sailed to-day for Tonquin with 1,300 troops and a quantity of war material.

**PARIS, 18.**—A man has died from cholera at Dunkirque. The people of the place are alarmed. The man was speedily buried and the house where he died disinfected.

**Toulon, 18.**—Six deaths from cholera to-day, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The number of serious cases is increasing. At Lessenos, near Salliesville, three deaths occurred. The inhabitants of the latter place are panic stricken. One death at Laseyne to-day, and one at Brignols.

**Marseilles, 18.**—Fourteen deaths from cholera in this city during the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock to-night.

**VIENNA, 18.**—The recent explosion at Kazan, Russia, by which 10 persons were killed and several buildings burned, is attributed to Nihilists. It is now stated the number killed will aggregate 100.

**LONDON, 19.**—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day says: Tso-Tsung-Tang and Shu-Tsing-Chen, Chinese plenipotentiaries, left Shanghai, in accordance with instructions from Peking. There is no prospect of settling the difficulty with the French. Three members of the censors presented a memorial to the Empress opposing the conditions offered by the French, and strongly urging hostilities. It is reported that the Empress has decided to declare war.

**PARIS, 19.**—Orders were sent to Patenotre, French Minister to China, and Admiral Courbet, directing them to occupy the arsenal at Foo Choo if the French demand is refused.

**BIRMINGHAM, 19.**—A physician reported to the coroner that a man who died here this morning was a victim of Asiatic cholera. The coroner has ordered an inquest.

**PARIS, 19.**—At Toulon two deaths by cholera last night. Fatal cases develop more rapidly and death comes more quickly than at the outbreak of the epidemic. At Marseilles eight deaths last night.

**PARIS, 19.**—M. Herve Mangon, presented a report to the Academy of Science concerning the recent balloon ascension at Menden. The balloon was under the direction of Captain Renards, and although it moved against the wind it easily followed the course along which it was steered. It was then steered around and brought back to the point from which it started. M. Mangon considers it a memorable event in the history of aerostatic science.

**LONDON, 19.**—An act of German aggression is reported at Bigceda, on the gold coast of West Africa, where the British have a treaty with the natives. It is said the German man-of-war *Moeve* recently visited that town, the crew landed, removed the British flag and hoisted that of Germany.

It is reported at Foo Chow that an edict has been issued ordering the Viceroy of Yunlan to join his forces to those of Alin Young Loo and invade Tonquin.

**Marseilles, 19.**—The report of the ravages of cholera in several departments of Southern France for the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock this morning is as follows: Herault, 14 deaths; Gard, 6; Ande, 4; Eastern Pyrenees, 20.

**Toulon, 19.**—The record of cholera in the hospitals of this city to-day: Deaths none, admitted 1, cured 7, under treatment 58. Four cholera deaths at Brignoles to-day.

**LONDON, 19.**—Official inquiry into the supposed cholera death at Birmingham, shows it actually was a case of cholera, but English in its origin and not in any respect Asiatic cholera. Deceased was a well sinker and therefore greatly exposed to the inhalations of noxious vapors and sewer gases. His death is therefore not a cause of any great alarm.

**PARIS, 19.**—Seventeen workmen were suffocated to-day at Bray owing to an accident in the underground canal, intended to connect the rivers Oise and Aisene, in which they were employed.

The Pope will in a few days enter a formal protest against the French divorce law.

**PARIS, 20.**—The report that cholera appeared at Decuerque in the department of Deindard is denied.

Four deaths by cholera at Marseilles last night, one at Toulon. The public health of the latter city has improved.

**LONDON, 20.**—A *Times* dispatch from Peking says: "France has reduced the indemnity demanded of China to 350,000,000 francs. The French minister has been ordered to withdraw if payment is refused."

**CAIRO, 20.**—The journal *El-Ahram* is suppressed and the office closed and placed under seal. The French consul protested against this action.

**BERLIN, 20.**—The North German *Gazette* holds that the British government is responsible for attempts to hamper and seal up the German colony at Angua Pequena, and says it is a display of the spirit of mean unfriendliness toward a friendly nation.

## AN ELDER WOUNDED.

IS THIS THE ONE REFERRED TO IN ELDER ROBERTS' DISPATCH?

We take the following entire from the Logan Leader of August 20:

From Brother Samuel Roskelley, of Smithfield, now engaged in laboring in the Temple, we learn the particulars of the recent missionary experience of his son James, who is now laboring in Tennessee, including what it is morally certain was a murderous attempt upon the young man's life.

As there are a number of interesting incidents in Elder Roskelley's experience since he began his labors in the field, we will give a sketch of those labors, including, in due course, the attempt on his life, as furnished to us by his father, and gleaned from his letters.

Elder James Roskelley is a mere youth, being still less than 20 years of age. He was called on a mission in May last, and left the Territory for his field of labor—the Southern States—on the 27th of that month. He was assigned to Tennessee, and has been traveling in company with an Elder from Tooele whose name we could not learn. About a month ago he and his companion were about to address a meeting in a school house in which was assembled a congregation. Just as services were about to commence, a man armed with a club entered the school house and ordered the Elders to leave, and forbade the meeting to proceed. The Elders had obtained the consent of the trustees to use the school house. The mobocrat remarked significantly that he had help at hand to aid him in clearing the school house if necessary. He was a total stranger to the Elders, but the audience evidently knew him and were afraid of him for they at once began to leave the building. The Elders were quietly leaving it also when a gentleman stepped up to them and said: "Gentlemen, my son lives a short distance from here, and if you feel like holding a meeting in his house you are welcome to do so."

The Elders were much pleased with an opportunity to preach to the people, and word was quickly circulated among the dispersing congregation who assembled again at the house appointed, and a good meeting was held. Everybody was pleased with the preaching and the mobbers did not molest the Elders again. The gentleman at whose instance the meeting was held treated them very kindly.

About a week after this, the Elders started out on foot from their headquarters in Lee Valley, and were walking along the road late in the afternoon intent on reaching a certain place at which to stay all night, when two men rushed quickly past them and ran on ahead. Some distance further on the road led through a wood which was quite dense on either side of it. As the Elders were passing through this wood a shower of stones from either side of the road was thrown at them by foes who were lying there in ambush, and had doubtless been notified of the Elders' approach by the two men who had rushed past them.

On their return to Lee Valley from this trip they put up with a gentleman named Green, a prominent citizen of the neighborhood, who had a son, a young man, lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever. The patient had been delirious for three days and nights, and the family were in deep anxiety about him. Mr. Green had previously become acquainted with the Elders and received them kindly. Aware that they taught the doctrine of healing the sick by faith, he asked the Elders to administer to his son. They did so, the delirium was rebuked and in five

minutes the patient was asleep, the first rest he had had for three days and nights. Mr. Green was satisfied that this was a manifestation of the power of God, and he urged the Elders to remain until his son should wholly recover. Thinking they could do good by so doing, the Elders remained, the patient meanwhile getting better rapidly.

He had been given up to die and his recovery under the ministrations of the elders created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, inasmuch that many called to see the young man, and the elders were enabled to expound the gospel to many citizens of the neighborhood.

On Friday, August 8th, young Mr. Green was nearly well, and Elder Roskelley was on the porch of Mr. Green's house conversing with a gentleman who had called. It was growing dusk, and while they were talking they saw a negro walk along the road past the house. A moment after the negro had disappeared from their sight, they heard the sharp report of a pistol, and at the same instant Elder Roskelley felt a sharp pain in his left arm. The ball had sped obliquely across his breast from the direction of his right, had passed immediately in front of and near to his heart, and struck the fleshy part of his arm, ranging down towards the elbow. A doctor was summoned immediately who probed the wound but failed to find the ball. He thought it had gone down near the elbow and would work out in time.

The shooting caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Mr. Green forthwith raised the neighbors to look for the murderer. The latter was soon arrested and brought before a magistrate. He pled in court that he was shooting at a tree, and that the wounding of Elder Roskelley was purely accidental. The magistrate placed no confidence in this story, which was two evidently a miserable subterfuge, and bound the negro over to await the action of the grand jury at its next session.

Elder Roskelley writes hopefully and encouragingly. He desires to remain and fill his mission, and charges his family to say nothing of his being wounded to any person outside their own circle. This shows a humble and courageous spirit such as should command the admiration of all honest men, and proves that our young missionary is worthy of his high and holy calling.

**Philadelphia, 20.**—Archbishop Ryan was duly installed this morning as head of the Roman Catholic See of Philadelphia.

**New York, 20.**—There were 20 heat prostrations in this city and Brooklyn to-day, four fatal.

**Z. C. M. I. SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.**

Z. C. M. I.,

GENTLEMEN.—With great pleasure I recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as by far the Best Cooking Range that I know of, and as an Economizer of Fuel, its Boiler Attachment and Heater (in my experience of forty-five years) I have never found anything to equal it.

Yours truly,

HENRY GROW,  
Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I.,

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in recommending the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as being decidedly the Best Range in the Market; it requires very little fuel; a person can work around it without soiling or scorching the dress, the heat seems concentrated within, so that the kitchen is not over-heated, even during the warmest weather, the dampers are arranged to perfection, so that the heat may be regulated as desired; the Water-back is so protected that it does not wear out as in other Ranges, at the same time it heats the water wonderfully, and we are never without plenty of water in the bath room; the Oven bakes perfectly and is very large. In the opinion of my housekeeper (who is a very competent woman of twenty years experience) this Range is unequalled and should be called the "Kitchen Treasure."

Sincerely,

MRS. DR. WHITE.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 21st, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,

GENTLEMEN.—Replying to yours of 19th inst., will say that I take great pleasure in saying a word in favor of the Miller Wrought Iron Range. I have had one in constant use for one year, and it has proved satisfactory in every particular. Its general Cooking and Baking qualities are all that can be desired, and as an Economizer of Fuel I believe it has no equal; since using it we have had, ever ready, a constant supply of Hot Water in all parts of the house. I would not exchange it for any Range I have ever examined.

Very respectfully yours,

M. B. SOWLES.

SANDY, Salt Lake County, April 19th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in giving a Testimonial in regard to the merits of The Miller Wrought Iron Range, which I purchased from you, it is the best I have ever used in all respects, the Cooking and Baking qualities are excellent, the Hot Water Apparatus is splendid, and as an Economizer of Fuel I have never seen its equal. In fact, it is perfect in every particular.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH M. DRIGGS,  
Sandy, Utah.