

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—A determined effort will be made by the Mormons to render nugatory the law enacted at the present session of Congress to suppress polygamy. Ex-Delegate Cannon, who has passed the greater part of his time in Washington since the seat to which he was elected was declared vacant, paid a visit of one week to Utah recently, and it is thought that when he was there a programme of an orderly resistance to the operation of the anti-polygamy law was mapped out. This bill, it will be remembered, imposes a fine of not more than \$300, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court, upon any person convicted of cohabitation with more than one woman, and no polygamist or person cohabiting with more than one woman is eligible for election or appointment to hold any office under or for any Territory or place under the United States. Next fall there will be a great struggle between the Gentiles and Mormons in the election of such Territorial officers as are not appointed by the President. This election will be held under the supervision of the commission recently appointed by the President, in obedience to the revirements of an act for the suppression of polygamy. The Mormons outnumber the Gentiles in Utah by many thousands. The women are allowed to vote, although they are subject to the same penalties as the men for violations of the anti-polygamy law.

Delegate Cannon is authority for the statement that one in every eight and a half of the Mormons are polygamists, and therefore the Mormons outside of these practicing polygamists are equal to, if not greater in number than the Gentiles. The Mormons intend to do all in their power to retain the political supremacy they now possess in Utah. The contest between the friends and foes of polygamy will be long and bitter. In conversation with your correspondent to-day, Cannon said: Our people are determined to contest the constitutionality of the Edmunds act, and it is probable that three or four test cases will be made at the first opportunity to lay it before the Supreme Court. It is true that since the passage of the bill many Mormons have ceased to live with more than one wife. John Taylor, President of the Church, for example, who formerly lived in one house with his family, has placed his wives in different houses, and is living with only one of them. There are other cases that I know of where Mormons having plural wives, have separated from them entirely. In one instance a man who married two sisters at the same time, many years ago, put them in a dwelling by themselves, refusing to live with one to the exclusion of the other. There will be many cases of course, where men will refuse to abandon their wives under any circumstances. I have endeavored to persuade old men in particular to regulate the conduct of their households so that they cannot be convicted of violation of the law. Many of the old members of the church would die if imprisoned and we cannot afford to lose the counsel of many of these who would be selected as victims by persecutors if they persisted in their old way of living.

Do you expect many of the Mormons having plural wives to vote at the next election?

I cannot tell how many will vote, but a great many will attempt to vote, was the reply. Take the place of a man having two wives before the passage of the Edmunds bill. He places one of them or both in separate residences from the one he occupies; he applies to register his name as a voter; the registry officer says to him, that he is a polygamist; the reply will be a request for the production of the proof that the would-be voter has cohabited with more than one woman. The man would be apt to say I have had, it is true, two wives, but a law has been enacted making it unlawful for me in this Territory to cohabit with more than one woman. You cannot presume that I am a violator of the law. I deny that I have violated the law. You must prove that I have violated the law before you can deny me the rights guaranteed as a citizen by the Constitution.

Confirmations: James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, as Secretary of Legation and Consul-General of the United States at Vienna; John

S. Robeson, of Tennessee, Consul of the United States at Beyruth; James C. Solomon, Surveyor-General of Oregon; Wm. H. Swan, of Pennsylvania, Indian Agent at the Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—F. D. McKee, chairman of the independent republican State committee, in reply to Thos. V. Cooper, chairman of the republican State committee, regarding the four suggestions of the party compromise made by the latter to the former committee on the 12th inst., says: "I am directed to say that this committee find none of the four suggestions are the methods by which a harmonious and honorable unity of the republican voters of Pennsylvania could be obtained. All of them are inadequate to that end. The third suggestion which alone may demand attention, has a fatal defect in not including the withdrawal of that 'stated' ticket, which was made up many months ago and in advance of the Harrisburg convention. It is supposed to have been sincerely put forward clearly to show the mis-conceived cases of the independent republican movement as well as its aims and purposes. Our object is to overthrow the boss system and the spoils system. We cannot agree to make the alliance or agree to compromise that, which on its face, threatens the very object of the movement in which we are engaged. This committee rejects that having considered it desirable to make overtures to the independent republicans.

CHICAGO, 27.—A terrific explosion of giant powder occurred shortly before six o'clock this evening at the stone quarry in the northeastern outskirts of this city, about six miles away from the business centre. The shock of the concussion was plainly felt all over the city and the detonation must have been heard many miles. Extravagant rumors were soon in circulation as to the damage done and the loss of life, and many telegrams were sent to the other cities. The facts are that a workman went to the powder house, a wooden structure, containing, it is said, 1,000 pounds of blasting powder. He took a can, leaving the door open, and setting it on the ground proceeded to cut it with a cold chisel. The result was, a spark was struck and the can exploded, throwing the workman about 30 feet and setting fire to his clothing. Sparks entered the powder house where some cans stood open and caused the second explosion which tore the building into minute fragments. People were knocked down by the concussion many blocks away and a large amount of window glass was broken, and plastering knocked off, and some houses several blocks away were unroofed. It is stated a thin pane of glass nearly seven miles away was broken. No one was killed, but a large number of people were more or less seriously injured, but it is believed none dangerously.

OMAHA, 27.—The hotel car Davy Crockett, left Omaha to-day for San Francisco having on board a notable party of Pennsylvanians. Hon. Allison White, member of Congress; Hon. John White, a wealthy lumberman; E. Blanchard, lawyer; Hon. H. C. Parsons, solicitor of the Pennsylvania road and Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.; Judge Cummin, Judge Mayer, and State Senator Allen, all of Williamsport; and Hon. Jacob Tomet, a millionaire banker of Port Deposit, Maryland, who is a 306 medalist. The party will spend Sunday in Salt Lake and then resume the trip to San Francisco.

NORMAL, Ills., 27.—At noon to-day, Frank Gore, of Rio Colorado, a former professor in the Colorado University of Boulder County, was married to Miss Ida I. Cook, of this place, sister of Professor John W. Cook and daughter of Harry D. Cook Deceased. The groom is a brother of Aaron Gore, superintendent of the school at Denver.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed J. C. Tolman to be Surveyor General at Oregon, George A. Johnson, Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal., and S. W. Rathburn, Postmaster at Mitchell, Dakota.

NEW YORK, 28.—The highest temperature 97, lowest 76. The rain promised by the weather bureau has not arrived. The heat is oppressive and steady. Night brings no relief. Nearly 200 deaths have occurred here in the twenty-four hours, closing at noon to-day.

CHICAGO, 28.—John Raper, a young Englishman, for years in the employ of Benj. Allen & Co. jewelers, on State Street, has absconded

with about \$3,000 shortage. He was chief bookkeeper and the firm trusted him implicitly. He has lost the sight of one eye. His stealings began when he seemed likely to lose the sight of the other. It is supposed he has gone to England where his sister lives.

An East Tawas, Mich., special says: The forest fires to the north-west and south are burning fiercely. Fields, grain, farm houses, fences and orchards, together with immense tracts of cedar and pine are burning. The Hemlock roads east of here are impassable, and no correct list of losses can be given as accounts conflict. Brower's Camp, on Hope Creek was burned yesterday with a lot of sleighs and lumbering equipages. Reports are received that horses, cattle and other stock are burning, and farmers destroying their homes. At 5 p. m. a heavy thunder storm set in, lasting an hour, and will tend to check the fires. The fire above Oscoda is threatening the town to-day. Kinkardall's place is reported entirely destroyed.

The Tribune says a returned Mormon bishop, with nine female converts, was seen on a street car yesterday afternoon, making for the west-bound train. The bishop created a sensation by stating that he had converted the women to his faith and ideas of matrimony, and he would marry all of them as soon as they got to Salt Lake City, where "people were more civilized."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., 28.—A quarrel between two widows named Campbell and Rourke, living on Willow Branch, in Barry County, culminated a few days ago in the former assaulting and killing the latter with a knife. Mrs. Campbell was arrested and lodged in jail.

FORT WORTH, 28.—The Rev. Harvey Stearns, in an affray with a farmer named Jefferson, inflicted a fatal wound with a club, and has been lodged in jail.

NEW YORK, 28.—The failures of the week reported at New York are 111, a slight reduction from last week. Of these the eastern states furnished 18; western, 39; southern, 19; middle, 22; Pacific States and Territories, 8; New York City, 5. The only failure of note in New York City is that of W. J. Wilcox & Co., lard dealers, with liabilities at \$110,000. The probability is that they will pay in full, half cash, balance on time. A new concern is to be organized.

CHICAGO, 28.—A train of 20 cars of tea and silk left San Francisco on the evening of July 12, left Deming at 8 a. m., July 16, and arrived at Kansas City at 2 a. m. on the 19th, making the run from San Francisco to Kansas City in six days, six hours, and from Deming to Kansas City, over the A., T. & S. F. road, 1,150 miles, in 60 hours. This freight was destined part for Chicago, and other portions for Detroit and New York. A second train of 29 cars left San Francisco 24 hours later and made the same time to Kansas City. This time is believed to be unprecedented.

CUMBERLAND, 28.—The committee of the new Central Company miners to-day formally declined to resume on the terms of the company's manifesto. The company thereupon ordered the lumber shipped to Lonaconing for the barracks for foreign labor and has ordered the police to report at their mines early to-morrow when the contractors begin.

DETROIT, 28.—B. F. Biglow, formerly receiving teller at the National Bank of the Republic, at Washington, was arrested this morning at Port Huron. It is alleged that he is short \$25,000 since July 23d. He has been going from place to place, and gave himself up to avoid bother.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The superintendent of the House document rooms, John R. Popham, a Virginia readjuster, has absconded. He is accused of having forged the name of his old friend Judge Hughes, of the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, to a \$2,000 check.

INDIANAPOLIS, 28.—The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was sold to-day to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad for \$1,303,000. The second mortgage bondholders will contest the sale.

GALVESTON, 28.—A Mexican named Frank Mulatto is reported lynched for killing Deputy Sheriff McCulloch, at Gascals, near Fernandez, in a fight. Two Mexicans were killed by the crowd of Americans.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 28.—At 10.9 the drop fell for Isaac Turner. The

execution was private. He was hung for killing Abe Ray, colored.

GALVESTON, 29.—A Laredo special says: Advances from Matamoras, Mexico, are that a fever which has been prevalent there, called malaria, proves to be a most virulent type of yellow fever. It is rapidly spreading and black vomit accompanies it. There have been a number of deaths in the past four days and the disease is regarded as epidemic. Col. Lote of the Mexican regular army, and wife and daughter, are now dying.

Brownsville and Matamoras have been quarantined against the lower Rio Grande towns. Great excitement and consternation exists throughout the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The news was received yesterday and disbelieved, but the coast cities will be quarantined against it at once. Ships have been freely plying between Matamoras and other Gulf towns. A dispatch from Austin confirms the news given and says the State health officer there has notified New Orleans of his action and will picket the Rio Grande with rangers if necessary.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 27.—Arabi Pasha has written the Sultan as follows: "I trust it is false that, as enemies of Islam assert, Ottoman troops are coming to Egypt, as I should have to oppose them by force."

It is doubtful whether Cherif Pasha will consent to form a ministry for the Khedive.

It is rumored that Arabi Pasha has withdrawn with the bulk of his army to Damahhour, leaving outposts at Kafr el Dwar.

London, 27.—A correspondent at Constantinople says: Whether the Sultan finally endorses the recommendation of the ministry to send troops to Egypt depends on the attitude of influential Ulemas at Cairo. If they can be induced to recognize Turkish troops as protectors and not as enemies of Islam, the Sultan will consent to the expedition.

The conduct of Arabi Pasha will also depend very much on the attitude of Ulemas. If he is abandoned by them he will endeavor to effect some sort of compromise.

PARIS, 27.—In the Chamber to-day De Freycinet announced that Turkey had accepted proposals of the conference for Turkish intervention in Egypt. He said he was awaiting further information and the government was anxious to consult with England, and he therefore moved debate on the motion for a second vote of credit be postponed until Saturday. The Chamber assented.

The committee of the Chamber which rejected the proposal for a second vote of credit of 9,500,000 francs yesterday, contains neither a majority for intervention nor a majority against it, but it rejected the credit because it was unable to agree on either policy. It depends entirely upon De Freycinet, whether the credit is carried or not.

MADRID, 27.—The circular of the minister of Foreign Affairs to Spanish representatives abroad, instructing them as to the attitude they should assume in relation to the Egyptian question, shows the importance of the interests of Spain in the east. It refers to the extent of Spanish territory on the shores of the Mediterranean, and the great Spanish population residing in colonies most easily accessible through the Suez Canal, and declares that the interests of some great powers in the canal are of minor importance as compared with those of Spain. Circumstances are enumerated to demonstrate the right of Spain to be consulted upon the Egyptian question as settled by Europe.

LONDON, 27.—Six Business houses at Exeter were burned. Loss \$50,000.

LONDON, 28, 1.30 p. m. — The Standard in an edition just issued says: To time of going press no information with regard to Arabi Pasha's reported offer has been received by the government at Alexandria. There will be no cessation of military preparation, as it is thought Arabi's offer may be only to gain time.

Gladstone informed parliament yesterday that government had abandoned the hope of passing the corrupt practices bill this session.

ALEXANDRIA, 28.—Lord Charles Beresford states that without the assistance of the American marines he would have been unable to discharge the numerous duties of suppressing the fires and preventing the looting,

burying the dead and clearing the streets.

The bombardment of Aboukir has been postponed.

12.45 p. m.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Aboukir Fort. Arabi Pasha sent a train to the junction and an armed engine and tender were sent out to meet it. Two shots were exchanged.

An unconfirmed report received at London states that Arabi Pasha has proposed terms of peace, the conditions being voluntary exile and retention of the rank and pay of Colonel for himself and nine of his colleagues, and that the Khedive had submitted the proposals to Gen. Archibald Allison. It is believed that this step has been taken at the instigation of the Sultan. The report caused a rise in Egyptian stock.

The Egyptian unified stock has risen 4 per cent. since last evening. Reports are circulated on the stock exchange that Arabi has declared that he will not resist the Turkish troops if they operate without European auxiliaries, and that Austria and Germany have also reverted to a plan of exclusive Turkish intervention.

The Commons last evening agreed in a supplementary vote for 10,000 men for the army.

ALEXANDRIA, 28.—Persons competent to judge believe that half the cotton crop of Egypt will be lost and also the greater part of the wheat crop in Lower Egypt in consequence of neglected irrigation.

The Infexible has gone to summon the Aboukir forts to surrender and to bombard them if they do not surrender.

The marines who recently arrived here have been ordered to Ismailia.

The water in the canal continues to fall at such a rate, that the city and troops in one week will be entirely dependent on the wells, cisterns, and condensers.

One of the most ferocious and sanguinary ruffians implicated in the massacres has been condemned to death by a native tribunal. Crushing evidence against him was given by a respectable Mussulman who evinced the greatest emotion and indignation as he recited the outrages he had witnessed. He deposed that he saw the prisoner, who is believed to have committed thirteen murders, dash out the brains of a European whose nose and ears had already been slit by the mob.

Ahmed Pasha, governor, who attempted to allow two prisoners to escape execution, having again tried to obstruct the police, Lord Charles Beresford called the Khedive's attention to his conduct. The Khedive at once summoned Ahmed and rebuked him severely, and offered the governorship to Zahir Pasha, who declined the position. The Khedive then informed Ahmed Pasha that he would continue him at his post for a time, but that he must scrupulously attend to the orders of Lord Charles Beresford.

Ali Moubarak Pasha, at the request of the Khedive, telegraphed Arabi Pasha to allow other members of the deputation from Cairo to come to Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—A dispatch from Ismailia says, the British Admiral has declared that he will not land troops unless in company with the French. De Lesseps, on hearing this, declared on his oath to the notables, that as long as he remained, no French troops would be landed.

Arabi Pasha has repeated his declaration that he would not injure the canal as long as there was no foreign occupation.

The Sultan will dispatch Turkish troops to Egypt immediately.

Arabi Pasha now says that he never proposed to oppose the forces of the Sultan.

ALEXANDRIA, 28.—A strong expedition will start this evening to seize and occupy a position on the railway within two miles of Arabi's camp.

De Lesseps in the belief that England aims at the Suez Canal, continues to oppose every plan for the assurance of its safety.

In an interview with the late governor he said the Khedive was simply a prisoner in the hands of the English. England's sole aim is to obtain supreme control of the canal. Yesterday he telegraphed Arabi Pasha saying that he had just seen a dispatch received by De Freycinet, telling him that the Khedive and the agents of the powers were misinformed as to the situation here; that the canal was in no danger; that he had prevented the landing of the French and British forces, and that if the minister would make him the representative of France