

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., 3.—There are some 60 cases of fever among the citizens here. The doctors pronounce it bilious fever of a very serious nature. The deaths of A. W. Goodrich and Isaac Tandler, citizens, and William Mackin, refugee, have occurred. Great panic exists. People are leaving in large numbers.

New Orleans, 3.—The colored people of Louisiana make an appeal to their brethren throughout the country, as follows:

"In the midst of suffering and death, reaching nearly every household in this scourge stricken community, in our dire need we appeal to the Christian charity of our brethren everywhere and the benevolence of those whom the providence of God has placed without the circle of the great misfortune now upon us, and in full faith that our appeal will not be in vain. Tangible help now will secure the lasting gratitude of all the people of Louisiana and the commendation of the Christian world. Organized bodies among our people will afford much needed aid and relieve great distress by responding at once. Contributions forwarded to the Howard Association, Young Men's Christian Association, or the Peabody Subsistence Association will be gratefully appreciated and impartially distributed.—William G. Brown, C. C. Antaine, F. A. Hyard, George W. Bryant, W. N. Saunders, James Lewis, F. B. Stambo, committee."

The Pickwick club have organized a committee for distributing beef tea and beef soup to the sick on the certificates of attending physicians, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; the attendants are kept busy serving applicants. The liquids are put in pint and quart bottles tightly corked and distributed.

The Howard Association issued over 13,000 rations to-day. The association reports 200 applications for relief to-day.

A dispatch to the Howards from Ocean Springs, reports two deaths from yellow fever yesterday, and four cases under treatment. Father Charles is down with fever.

The city sexton reports 38 deaths in the past 24 hours. One physician reports 60 new cases, though the number of new cases will go far above other days since the fever appeared. Physicians say they can no longer make reports of new cases for want of time and the large increase of new cases. The Howard Association is calling in God's name, for physicians from all parts of the country to come to the relief of the stricken ones of Vicksburg. The number of physicians here is small, and they are broken down and several are sick. Among the deaths, to-day, is Jno. D. Roach, paying-teller of the Vicksburg Bank. Rev. M. Galloway of the Methodist Church, is sinking rapidly, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Dr. Whitehead is also in a dying condition, all hope is given up. His wife, who has been down with the fever, got up, to-day, and has been ministering to his wants in his last moments.

St. Louis, 3.—The Peabody subsistence committee, organized here, to-day, has established its headquarters, for provisions and supplies, at the corner of Maine and Pine Streets. This organization is endorsed by the Mayor and Merchants Exchange.

The quarantine of freight, from St. Louis to all points in Texas, was raised to-day.

Shreveport still maintains quarantine against all freight from Ohio or the Mississippi River point, but is expected to modify it to-morrow. Passenger traffic is unrestricted to or through Houston, where affidavits are required that they have not been in the infected districts.

Chicago, 3.—Total subscriptions for yellow fever cities, \$31,837.

Memphis, 3.—The condition of our city to-day beggars description. While the list of new cases reported is only about 60, the death rate has amounted to 83, only two of which were from other causes than yellow fever. Bodies were discovered to-day in out of the way places which have, from appearances, been dead several days. One peculiarity manifested among many of the sick is a desire to seclude themselves, while among the poor there is unreasonable fear of being sent to the hospital or infirmary; hence the discoveries of to-day. Among the

new cases are the Rev. George C. Harris, dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Rev. C. C. Parsons, rector of St. Mary's, Dr. S. H. Brown, L. Iglauer, of Menken Bros. Dr. A. R. Hodges is reported in a dying condition.

Among the convalescents, is Ed. Worsam. Chief of Police Athy is reported convalescing. Dr. Dowell, of Galveston, is here, doing good service among the sick. E. C. Jamison, correspondent of the St. Louis Journal, was conveyed to the hospital, to-day, sick with fever. Father William Walsh, of St. Patrick's Church, sends forth the following: "I appeal to all Catholic societies for aid. Three priests alone remain; all others are dead or sick. Three hundred lives were saved at Father Matthews' camp. Arrangements are being made to provide for the orphans."

Following is from the Colored Preacher Aid Society: "To the colored people of the United States (especially those of the north): Our people are suffering, destitute and dying. For heaven's sake relieve us all you can by sending us means. We are not able to bury our dead or to nurse and feed the sick and destitute. Most of us have no employment, as all business is suspended. Send us contributions of money or provisions speedily."

Nashville, 3.—An American special from Brownsville, 55 miles east of Memphis, says: To-day has been a blue one. Thirteen new cases and 4 deaths are reported. The fever attacks natives and visitors alike. The Howard's and city authorities have to bury the dead themselves. The town is deserted. All the stores except drug stores are closed. Nurses, money, and supplies are needed.

Vicksburg, 3.—Seventy cases are reported at Greenville, Mass., and 14 deaths. No nurses.

Thirty cases and four deaths are reported at Goodrich's Landing.

The house of bishops, in public session, this evening, unanimously deposed Bishop McCoskrey, of Michigan, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The bishop has abandoned his diocese and left the territory of the United States, while grave allegations existed, thereby declining to promote any investigation of the allegations against his character, and whereas, no action of said bishop in said premises, which action he has himself invoked, can make effective his voluntary resignation and relinquishment and abandonment of his sacred office, except by his deposition from the same;

Resolved, That said Samuel Allen McCoskrey is hereby deposed from the sacred ministry and from all offices thereof, and that the presiding bishop is hereby requested and authorized to pronounce and record the sentence of deposition and give due credit thereof.

The reading of the paper was listened to with the deepest attention, and after the sentence was pronounced the house of the bishops adjourned sine die.

No action was taken toward appointing a successor to the deposed bishop.

The following special prayer was prepared by the assembled bishops, regarding yellow fever, and was ordered to be read in all the churches: "Almighty God, our refuge and strength in time of trouble, give ear to our prayer in behalf of thy people who are at this time suffering under grievous sickness and mortality, and hide not thy face from them in this season of their distress. Remember them in mercy, not in wrath, and stretch forth thy mighty hand to stay this pestilence. Heal the sick and deliver them not over unto death. Cover with the shield of thy protection all those who are exposed to danger. Strengthen the weakhearted, comfort the bereaved and desolate. Give to them that are sorrowful beauty for ashes, oil of joy for mourning, and a garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Bestow blessings on those at home and abroad who minister to the relief of the afflicted. Sanctify the visitation to the good of this whole nation, humbling our hearts, binding us in sympathy one with another, and by thy grace making us a people serving God, working righteousness, so may we honor thy name and extol thy mercy, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

CITY OF MEXICO, 3.—The reports in papers of revolutions in Mexico are untrue. The country never was freer from anarchy than now, and no president has ever been so universally popular or so strong as Por-

firio Diaz. The reported rising at Jalapa was the work of a band of robbers under pretext of restoring ex-President Lerdo. They took the garrison by surprise, robbed the town and fled to the mountains. The robbers were subsequently pursued, beaten and dispersed and the booty recovered. It is rumored that Señor Mata will resign his portfolio on account of ill health, that Zamacena will enter the cabinet, and that Mariscal will go back to Washington.

A caucus of the members of congress has been held in favor of a railway and American enterprises generally, with a view of adopting a course to defeat the rule of the Benitez faction. Government has sent a considerable number of troops to the Rio Grande frontier. The troops will first see that all revolutionary bands are broken up, and then proceed to the Rio Grande to suppress the Indian raiding, and, if possible, capture the leaders.

President Diaz has issued two decrees for the suppression of smuggling on the Rio Grande. One decree authorizes any citizen to arrest smugglers and seize the smuggled goods. The other closes the frontier ports of the Mier and Camargo.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Tribune's London special says: The detailed reports of the sinking of the *Princess Alice*, confirm the first statements of the terrible loss of life. Between 500 and 600 of the passengers were drowned. Immediately after the collision a number of small boats put out from the shore, and a few persons were picked up. The river, for a distance of a hundred yards around the scene of the catastrophe, was full of drowning people. The scenes witnessed were of the most heartrending character. Searching parties are at work, and every effort is being made to recover the bodies from the river. The excitement is intense. The ill-fated steamer was cut in two by the collision.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The removal of Axtell and the appointment of Lew Wallace is causing general comment in administration circles. A prominent government official says he is in receipt of letters from the most trustworthy sources, stating in effect that Wallace has been one of the bitterest of the President's opponents, denouncing his public course and the President personally at every opportunity. The official referred to says the governorship of New Mexico was under consideration by the cabinet on Friday. McCrary urged Wallace's appointment, as did Tyner. Schurz denounced Wallace, claiming that his personal abuse of the administration should not be rewarded by such an appointment as the governorship of New Mexico. From the talk of government officials there appears to be no doubt but an attempt will be made to defeat the confirmation of Wallace when the Senate shall meet. They say he cannot be confirmed because the democrats will vote against him, he having been one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana. The republicans will oppose him on the ground that he has changed his political views in order to gain an office. Just before Thompson left for Indiana he told an acquaintance that one object of his visit to that State was to heal the differences between Wallace and Orth; the former heads the opposition to Orth's nomination to Congress, and it is now reported that through the influence of Thompson and other prominent Indiana republicans, the appointment of Wallace has been made, in order that he may be out of the way during the coming congressional campaign in Lafayette district.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 4.—Orville Grant, the ex-President's brother, was, this morning, sent to an insane asylum at Morristown. His mind runs on immense speculations, starting a new business on a gigantic scale, &c. He was sent at the request of friends and Dr. Morton.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The excursion steamer *Princess Alice*, returning from Gravesend this evening, with about 800 passengers, was run down off Barking, about 8 o'clock, by a screw steamer. It is reported that between 400 and 500 persons were drowned.

The *Princess Alice* was struck amidships and sank almost immediately. The number of persons drowned is variously estimated at

from 500 to 550. The higher estimate is the latest, and is given by the London Steamboat Company, the owners of the *Princess Alice*. The company's wharf is besieged by crowds of people anxious to hear of relatives and friends who were passengers on the ill-fated boat.

The steamer which sunk the *Princess Alice* is supposed to be the *Bywell Castle*, screw collier, bound north in ballast. The steward of the *Princess Alice* states that after the collision the other steamer proceeded without attempting to render aid. He estimates that 700 persons were on board the *Princess Alice*. She sunk, bow first, in five minutes after she was struck. Some small boats and another excursion steamer rendered what assistance was possible. The drowned included an extraordinary amount of women and children. Several survivors speak of having lost as many as three, five and six children. They described the water as covered with hundreds of shrieking people. The captain and nearly all of the crew of the *Princess Alice* were drowned. They had no time to lower the boats, and there were but few life buoys on the steamer. All the police of Woolwich town and arsenal were engaged last night in labelling corpses, chiefly women and children, which completely filled all rooms at the steamship company's office at Woolwich. The passengers who scrambled on board the *Bywell Castle* say she threw ropes to the people struggling in the water. The number lost is still uncertain. A comparison of the various accounts seem to show about 550. The *Princess Alice* was a paddle wheel steamer, with raised saloon. Her gross tonnage was 251 tons. That of the *Bywell Castle* 1,376.

LONDON, 4.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against two switchmen for the railway disaster at Sittingbourne, and the men have been committed for trial.

The steamer *Princess Alice*, which was run into and sunk with such frightful results, last evening, by the collier *Bywell Castle*, was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company. The *Princess Alice* left Gravesend for London soon after six o'clock in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, at about 8. The *Bywell Castle* was then approaching on the opposite course. The two steamers were near the middle of the stream, just off the City of London gas works, at Beckton, almost the precise spot where the fatal collision occurred between the *Metis* and *Wentworth*, ten years ago. What happened is impossible accurately to detail. All that is known amid the maddening excitement is that the screw steamer struck the *Princess Alice* on her port side, near the fore spout. A scene, which has had no parallel on the river, then ensued. A very few persons clambered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the after part of the *Princess Alice* as her bow subsided gradually under the water. The shrieks were fearful, and nothing could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more life buoys on board, and some boats were swinging in the davits, but even if they could have been got at they would have been of very little service under the circumstances. Within five minutes the *Princess Alice* keeled completely over and went down in deep water. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and the *Duke of Teck*, another steamer belonging to the same company, also on her passage up the river with a party of excursionists, went to the rescue, but the river, for hundreds of yards, was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and crying for help, and as it was growing dark then, not much could be done. It is believed that not more than 150 persons escaped out of 800 aboard the vessel. The *Princess Alice* was a long and low river steamer, built for excursions down the Thames, of which the middle and poorer classes of Londoners were very fond. She had saloons on her forward and after decks, and her passenger-carrying capacity was unusually large. A large proportion of her passengers, last evening, were on her upper or saloon deck, and must have seen beforehand their impending doom, but those in the stern had no warning until they heard the crash and found the passengers from the forward part of the vessel running to the after parts. Beyond the fact that the tide was about two hours' ebb,

which would enable the *Princess Alice* to ease and stop sooner than the screw steamer, which would be borne on the tide, it is impossible to discover any of the circumstances immediately preceding the collision. Before the boats came in collision there were cries from one to the other to keep out of the way, but, as usual in such cases, the accident was probably due to a misunderstanding.

The cause of the *Princess Alice* disaster is believed to be, that both vessels were rounding a sharp bend in the river, caused by the projection of a point of land whereon the powder magazine of Woolwich Arsenal is situated. In order to turn this point the *Princess Alice* had crossed over to the right bank of the river, and was thus out of her proper course. Her lights were probably obscured by the shadows of the powder magazine, and being much smaller and lower than the *Bywell Castle*, the latter was upon her before the danger was perceived.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—The Turkish troops, after eight hours fighting, defeated the Adona insurgents and recaptured the town.

Six bands of Hellenic insurgents are reported in Macedonia and the neighborhood of Jovini. Several Turkish battalions have consequently been ordered to Movaster from Salonica.

It is reported that two Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise off the Greek Coast.

It was expected that the ambassadors would meet to consider the conclusion of the Rhodope commissioners as soon as their reports were presented. Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador, however, refused to attend such a meeting.

UTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of this Stake convened at 10.30 a. m. Aug. 31st, 1878. Apostles Woodruff and Albert Carrington, the Presidency and many of the bishops of the Stake were present.

After the usual devotional exercises, and a few preliminary remarks by President A. O. Smoot, the statistical report of the Wards and Stake for the quarter ending July 31st, 1878, was read. After which, Apostle Albert Carrington addressed the congregation on the weakness of the human family, their proneness to wander from the truth and the seeming dullness manifested by the Saints in learning the lessons of the Gospel.

At two p. m. meeting was resumed. Apostle Woodruff prefaced his remarks with the quotation, "straight is the gate and narrow is the way, etc.," reverting to the task of the Saints in keeping the path of the Gospel, beset with temptations, which would be overcome with the help of God and faith in his strong promises to help those who confided in him; alluded to the fact that the most honorable of the prophets of God were opposed by the wicked even to death; spoke of the rapid growth of the work. In Joseph's day special revelations were given in the cases of individual calls for missionary labor, while now, large numbers were called and set apart for missionary service, on account of the demand for their labors being so great.

Bishop Wm. Paxman followed on the true liberty the gospel gave to its followers.

Prest. A. O. Smoot, in a few remarks, pointed out the path of duty as the path of safety; referred to the unjust criticisms indulged in by many to their own hurt, which had to be met and counteracted by an active priesthood.

Apostle W. Woodruff referred to the teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith relative to warnings and impressions received at times, which should be acted upon; related incidents of impressions received and acted upon during his life which had saved his own life and the lives of others.

Sunday morning, September 1, 1888, singing and prayer being offered, the general Church authorities were presented and sustained unanimously, as also the local Stake officers.

Elder Albert Carrington then addressed the congregation on the great labors that were before the Saints in correcting the evils which existed in the earth; made strong appeals to the debtors to the P. E. fund for exertions to discharge their indebtedness to the Fund, as a duty they owe the suffering and poor Saints yet remaining in the Old