

Asiatic cholera, denies that the disease was the true Asiatic scourge and declares it was merely cholericine. It is difficult in the multiplicity of assertions and denials to accurately determine the real truth of the matter. It is now declared that the sickness on the steamer "Laura," which arrived at Lynn on Friday with two suspicious cases, is not cholera, but acutediarrhoea.

There is excitement at Gravesend this morning caused by the arrival of a steamer from Hamburg on which a baby died en route. Investigation showed that the baby died of infantile disorder and those on board were all well and allowed to land.

A London firm has received an order from a Hamburg firm for 38,000 gallons of disinfecting fluid, and 35,000 tons of disinfecting powder.

The steamer which has been in quarantine at Elbe owing to two deaths of Cholera is expected to arrive at Gravesend tonight with a large number of poor immigrants. There is much apprehension concerning the matter. Gravesend is only twenty miles from London and an outbreak of cholera there is much feared. The announcement is made this afternoon that the company which conveys most of the aliens to Gravesend had decided to cease the passenger traffic from Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There is no doubt that Great Britain is having a visitation of cholera. From Gravesend, Swansea, Glasgow and Dundee, towns in England, Scotland and Wales reports come of death from the disease showing that the efforts of the health officials to keep it out of the country have proved fruitless, and now this afternoon came the report that a person had died from Asiatic cholera at Bottom, a large town twelve miles northwest of Manchester. The place is one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture, and thousands of mill operatives live there.

The permission given by the health officials of Middlesbrough for landing the crew of the steamer "Gerona," from Hamburg, promises to have most serious results. As announced in these dispatches, the vessel was placed in quarantine after one of the crew had been attacked by cholera, but in the meantime a number of the ship's company had departed for their homes. Six of them went to Dundee, where they reside, while another of the crew went to Aberdeen. Among those who went to Dundee was Walker, the engineer of the "Gerona." Shortly after his arrival there he was taken sick and died in a few hours. The physician who attended him says there is no doubt but his death was due to cholera. When it became known that Walker was dead the greatest excitement prevailed in Dundee, and also in Aberdeen, where the seventh member of the crew ashore had gone. Steps were at once taken by the health officers to isolate the remaining members of the crew in Dundee and one in Aberdeen until the danger of their spreading the disease is past. The residents of both places, however, believe the men have been allowed to go about town long enough to spread the contagion if they carried the infection and there is widespread anxiety prevailing in every quarter of

the towns. An extraordinary watch will be kept in both places for the first appearance of choleraic disorders.

A sailor arrived at Swansea today from Cork. He was found to be suffering with cholera and was immediately removed to the cholera hospital. The appearance of the disease in Swansea awakened the port authorities to the responsibilities of their position and a meeting was summoned to decide upon measures for prevention.

M'DONNELL AND HILL FREED.

A cable dispatch from London announces that the English Government has released from prison Geo. McDunnell and Edward Noyes Hill, the two men who were connected with the Bidwell brothers in the forgeries in 1872 by which the Bank of England was swindled out of half a million pounds sterling, on condition that they should leave the country.

It is said that the two men are now on their way to America. Geo. Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, Geo. McDunnell and Edward Noyes Hill were sentenced in 1873 to life imprisonment.

It was in 1872 that Geo. Bidwell discovered a way in which the bank of England could easily be swindled. He found it was customary for the bank to allow customers to draw against bills of acceptances drawn by responsible institutions without investigating into the genuineness of the bills.

He opened an account at the western branch of the Bank of England in the name of Horton & Co. He told Col. Francis, the manager, that Horton & Co. were about to engage in the building of Pullman sleeping cars. He then secured some bills of exchange, a number of prominent banking houses, including the Rothschilds, and, after making forged copies of them, passed them through the bank and drew out the money.

After the firm had thus established good credit it began to pass forged bills made payable to F. A. Warren. Austin Bidwell impersonated Warren. In this way the gang drew out about £500,000 before a failure to date one of the bills led to the discovery of the fraud.

All the men concerned in the scheme were finally captured, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

George Bidwell was released from Woking prison on ticket of leave in 1887 on the representation by the governor, Dr. Clarke, that he would otherwise die in a year or two.

Henrietta C. Mott, his sister, was unsparing in her efforts to secure the release of the other men. She and her brother enlisted the sympathy of a number of prominent persons in the country and in England, and finally their arguments prevailed upon Home Secretary Matthews to release Austin Bidwell on February 13 1892. On September 13, 1891, the home secretary had commuted his sentence to twenty years.

Austin Bidwell's saving the life of a convict was the chief cause of his release.

Since then both Bidwells and their sister have worked steadily to bring about the release of McDunnell and Hill.

Most of the stolen money was re-

covered by the police at the different places where it had been left for safe keeping, but it is generally understood that they were unable to find about £80,000.

U. S. MARSHAL PARSONS.

The following sententious telegram was received late yesterday afternoon by Marshal Parsons:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 29th, 1892.

To E. H. Parsons, U. S. Marshal, Salt Lake City, Utah.

I am requested by the President to ask for your resignation as marshal of the Territory of Utah. Letter follows.

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

This intimation did not take Mr. Parsons altogether by surprise, as for several days past inquiries had been made of him, among some of his friends in the city, on the strength of certain rumors which had been going around, as to whether there was any probability of his resignation. The Marshal could only answer these queries by expressing his entire ignorance of any such contingency, and it was not until the telegram, of which the foregoing is a copy, reached his hands yesterday afternoon that he had the slightest knowledge of the true state of affairs.

Marshal Parsons qualified for the post of marshal on July 18th, 1889, and has since discharged the duties of the office uninterruptedly. He was seen by the Court representative of the News this morning, and, in answer to questions, said he had not, so far, received any additional communication from Washington. He supposed, however, that the promised letter would explain the reason for his resignation being thus peremptorily demanded. He believes that there has been influence brought to bear against him, in Salt Lake, with the department at Washington, and thinks that the Groesbeck affair has very likely something to do with it.

"Have you any idea, Mr. Parsons," asked the reporter, "who are likely to become candidates for the marshalship?"

"Not the slightest," replied he, apparently quite indifferent as to the whole affair.

"How long would it take you to straighten up, so as to be ready for your successor to step into your place?"

"I could be ready in an hour, if needs be," responded the Marshal, with a smile of satisfaction. "Everything is quite in order."

Several names were mentioned today as probable candidates for the post, prominently those of Col. Page, secretary of the Utah Commission, and Mr. Arthur Pratt, Territorial auditor.

The first-named gentleman was interviewed by a News reporter this morning, and when asked whether it was his intention to apply for the marshalship he returned a most emphatic "Certainly not," remarking that there was no ground for the mention of his name at all.

Auditor Pratt was also seen, but declined to talk on the subject, as it was a "rather delicate" matter for him to say anything about just now.