

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, 28.—The fourth trial of Mrs. Clem, for the murder of Jacob Young and wife in 1869, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree; she was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LONDON, 28.—The statements of Earl Granville and Gladstone in Parliament last night, announcing the decision of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration on indirect claims, forms the subject of leading editorial articles in the morning journals. The *Times* says the decision of the tribunal is eminently satisfactory, and all Englishmen and Americans ought to be gratified with the arbitrators, who have proved themselves the true benefactors of both England and America. The man who has rescued America from discredit is Charles Francis Adams.

The *News* says, the result of the indirect claims controversy, is a great triumph for the firmness and patience of the British ministry. Society has now an example for the employment of a peaceful tribunal, not to complete but to supersede the work of the sword. The *News* also says minister Schenck deserves credit for his course during the negotiations between the two governments.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—James Cusick the laborer for the city gas co., who was fearfully burned by the ignition of gas escaping from a pipe which they broke in the corner of Mission and 3rd streets, last night, is still living, but there is no hope of his recovery. He was literally enveloped in a sheet of flame for some seconds before the horrified bystanders could extricate him. He is blind and in any event will be terribly disfigured for life. Timothy Mahoney and Richard Hissard who were burned at the same time, are not dangerously injured.

At the trial of Jno. Meeker, New York, for selling obscene literature, it was stated that young ladies' seminaries were flooded with indecent books and pictures, and that they were introduced therein bouquets and candy packages.

The Irish Dublin band is expected at the Boston jubilee on Monday, and Horace Greeley is expected to attend on Wednesday.

A call has been issued for a convention of the Irish American League at Baltimore, in July, to complete the work begun at Cincinnati, for perfecting measures for the systematic support of Greeley and Brown.

A Geneva special says that Count Sclopis, in his opening speech, thanked the court for the honor of being called upon to preside, and said that the tribunal had evidence that a new direction had been given to the ideas governing nations most advanced in civilization, in which an elevated sphere of politics prevails over the tendencies of the ancient routine of war, and places the interest of humanity above those of policy. Such a work is hailed by every generous heart as the fulfillment of the wishes expressed in the congress of Paris in 1865—to refer points of difference between nations to friendly powers. Thanks to the initiative of the statesmen of England and the U. S., this idea bears fruit, and history will tell how, amid recrimination on both sides, a way may always be left open for the settlement of a dispute peacefully.

The prime minister of England has spoken of the treaty as an example to other nations. Let us, gentlemen, congratulate ourselves on assisting this work, and hope that the joyful anticipation may be fulfilled, that the old maxim—might conquers right—will disappear. Do not despair, because we are called to consider a question after prolonged negotiation; but hope, rather, by the documents produced, the arguments delivered, and longer investigation, for a safe solution; and let us judge with profound equity, and absolute impartiality. We may anticipate every assistance from the agents on both sides, and the counsel, who are eminent jurists and casuists, and known all over the world. We are engaged in a work of peace, affecting the interests of humanity everywhere. You, like myself, desire by this means to prevent future war, and in the words of the great George Washington, we all believe that, "If there be one truth firmly established, it is that there is a relationship between the pure maxims of an honest, magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards, of prosperity and public happiness."

The treaty for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops has been officially signed by the representatives of both nations.

Our government instructed Bancroft Davis to say to the Geneva board that it would not insist on their further consideration of the indirect claims. Of course the instructions could not well be otherwise.

MILWAUKEE.—Printers through the city have struck for advanced wages. The *News*, *Sentinel*, and the German papers refuse to advance, and have formed an association not to re-employ the strikers unless they leave the Union.

NEW YORK.—One strike, the packing-box makers, has been finally successful.

The marble cutters continue their strike for eight hours. The long shoremen will demand, on Monday, 80 cents per hour after 6 p. m. The employees of the Continental iron works, Green Point, and of the Columbia iron works, Brooklyn, have again struck, the employers insisting on ten hours.

NEW YORK.—Hugh Stowell Brown, one of the most popular Baptist preachers in Great Britain, visits this country in August.

LOS ANGELES, 30.—The Arizona *Miner*, of the 22nd says that Adam Reisbeck, the German who was wounded by Apaches, died in the hospital at Ft. Whipple.

The Indians not upon the reservation are hostile. News from Sonora says that the Apaches are waging a relentless war.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., 1.—Fifteen hundred men, who have been working in the lumber mills twelve or thirteen hours a-day, met on Saturday, and adopted the ten-hour system. The owners were waited on and treated the demand with contempt, and this morning there is a general strike and procession.

CINCINNATI, 1.—The three feet gauge street railway, the first in the Union, was opened on Sunday.

NEW YORK, 1.—Tom Thumb and wife, and Commodore Nutt and wife, and their retinue, have returned from a voyage around the world, continued for three years, traveling fifty-five thousand miles. They gave fourteen hundred entertainments.

A special from Geneva says the mode of proceeding on the direct claims has not yet been ascertained, but an impression seems to prevail that the court will consider seriatim, the character of the confederate cruisers, and according as they determine that character, they will adjudge England responsible or not for the depredations of one or all of these ships. The character of the ships being thus determined, the arbitration will consider damages on this point. They will probably confer fully with the counsel on either side, and should the views of these not too widely differ as to the amount of indemnity, the court may name a gross amount between the two estimates. If there should be no hope of reconciling the conflicting estimates the court will refer the award of damages to the assessors provided for by the treaty, and so conclude their labors. Now that arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise continue on the San Juan question at Berlin. Prince Bismarck will appoint distinguished international lawyers to decide the question.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Kansas City Times* of the 29th says Miss Amanda Barber, who married Squating Bear, the Brule Sioux Chief, at Washington in 1867, and went to Lakota Territory with her husband as a missionary, arrived in that city on the steamer *Fautenelle* from Ft. Benton on Friday last. After spending three years with Sioux, suffering gross indignities, being obliged to perform the most menial services, she attempted an escape, but was captured, beaten nearly to death by her husband and sold to a Cheyenne chief for three ponies. She was taken north in 1870, and remained with the Cheyennes until this spring, when she escaped to Ft. Benton. Miss Barber has left Kansas.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—When the House of Lords assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance of peers, and the visitors' gallery was crowded, the announcement having been made that Earl Granville would make a statement relative to the *Alabama* claims arbitration.

Shortly after the meeting of the house, Granville rose and returned thanks to the Lords for their uniform disposition to leave the government unembarrassed during the negotiations relative to the indirect claims between

the English and American governments. He then stated that he had just received a telegram from Geneva, wherein he was informed that the tribunal of arbitration no longer desired secrecy during its deliberations. Granville then proceeded to make the following statement:

The board of arbitration, under the treaty of Washington, met at Geneva on the 15th. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument referring to the points wherein his government claimed relief. The English agent presented no argument, but made a statement that, whereas, difference existed between the two governments, England asked for an adjournment of the board. The U. S. agent was unable to answer, and the tribunal adjourned until the 17th, and again until the 19th: the second time because the American representative was still without instructions. At the meeting on the 19th inst., the arbitrators made a statement on the questions at issue between the two governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of the statement is, that after a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States, touching indirect claims, the arbitrators have individually and collectively concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon principles of international law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration; and would have been even if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the tribunal to decide thereon. The arbitrators informed the agents of both governments of their decision, and then asked Lord Tenterden what observation he had to make. He replied, "None." A similar question having been put to Davis, the American agent, he said he had no reply to make at present, and asked for an adjournment. An adjournment until the 26th was thereon agreed to by the arbitrators, but the Americans received instructions earlier than they expected, and the board was informed on Tuesday that the United States would not further insist on indirect claims before the tribunal and they might be excluded from all consideration.

At this point Earl Granville was interrupted with loud cheers from all parts of the house. He continued, Lord Tenterden asked for an adjournment of one day, to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At the meeting of the board to-day, England, on the notification on the withdrawal of the indirect claims, withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument by counsel of the details of business before the tribunal is now proceeding. Lord Granville, amid continued and hearty cheering, concluded with an expression of hope that the relations of the two great kindred nations would be harmonized and strengthened by the treaty of Washington.

In the commons Gladstone made a statement similar to that of Granville, and in conclusion said, "I am at last permitted to say that the controversy between England and America, in relation to indirect claims, has ended." The Premier was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, and when he finished the applause was long and continued. Gladstone also stated that he thought a short adjournment of the tribunal was probable, in order to give the members an opportunity to consider the arguments of the British and American governments.

In reply to a question by Disraeli, Gladstone replied, that if Disraeli meant whether America could raise the claims for indirect damages again under the treaty of Washington, he replied unequivocally "No," nor had the Americans intimated any such idea.

A Geneva dispatch says the meeting held yesterday was the most important held by the tribunal. The presentation of the British argument placed that government fairly in court. The claims for indirect damages being ruled out, everything is definitely shaped, arbitration goes on and both sides are content with the result.

PARIS.—The treaty for the evacuation of France, by the Germans, signed last Saturday, requires the ratification of both governments within a week. One half milliard of francs of the war indemnity is to be paid in two months after the ratification of the treaty, then the department of Marne-sur-Marne is to be evacuated. A second half milliard will be paid on the first of March, 1873; then one milliard francs on the first of March 1874, when the departments of Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard of francs indem-

nity is to be paid on the first of March, 1875, when the departments of Meuse, Muerthe, and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated. A bill is to be introduced to the National assembly to-day, authorizing a new loan to raise the necessary funds.

THE Philadelphia *North American* speculates upon the seagoing ship of the future, and thinks that Brunel, in his 20,000 ton *Great Eastern*, hit upon the right idea, as evidenced by the continual working up to it of ship builders, ocean steamers gradually growing from 1,000 to 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 tons, and upwards. That vessel of magnificent conception found her use in laying long ocean cables, and in conveying an army over the sea she would be equally unrivalled.

The *North American* is of opinion that the ship of the future will be fashioned with regard to the ideas of the *Great Eastern*, and will consist of a double-skinned iron vessel, of immense tonnage, as large as possible and available, carrying both steam and sails, with propeller, and built in compartments. To be in full harmony with these enormous vessels, the *American* suggests that the main ocean carrying trade of the world must be concentrated in a few leading harbors, to which all railroads should converge.

These speculations may be correct, yet for all but the very largest lines of shipping business, steamers of from 1,000 to 3,000 tons appear to be the most useful on the ocean.

CONCENTRATED LOVELINESS.—A correspondent writes that the natives of the Navigator's Islands are the finest specimens of mankind that have been found in the Polynesian world. They are polite, intelligent and hospitable, and are good Christians; their language is soft and harmonious. They are renowned for their chastity and moral behavior. They have intelligent and pleasant countenances, and modesty of demeanor, and a most noble carriage of their person. Many of the females are no darker than a Spanish brunette, are very handsome with the most symmetrical forms. They have never been drawn up in a machine of torture that was never heard of among all the diabolical inventions of the inquisition—a machine of whale-bone and steel, and cord, and pulleys and levers; a machine far more ridiculous and mischievous than the iron shoe of China, as the body and vitals of a human being are of more value than the foot. But they stand out in their beatific nudity and loveliness the emblem of the great Master's handiwork in his happiest mood, a combination of beauty, grace and innocence, which no Christian can look upon without the deepest sentiments of love and admiration both towards the Creator and the created.—*Ec.*

SHRINKING.—A correspondent of the *Washington Star*, writing hence, says, since his last trip, three years ago, none or very few of the villages or settlements which sprang up around the U. P. R. stations shortly after the road was opened, have increased in size, but some of them have disappeared altogether, Carbon excepted. "Even Cheyenne, which three years ago was a bustling, thriving place, and which expected to be much more of a city after the completion of the railway to Denver, has shrivelled up considerably, and I doubt whether its population is now more than two-thirds of what it was then. The same may be said of Laramie, a most beautifully located place, and one which gave promise of future size and prosperity. In fact about the only thing that keeps these two most important points on the road from stagnating or crying up entirely is the proximity of Fort Russell to the former and Fort Sanders to the latter, coupled with the fact that they are each eating stations for trains going both east and west."

The same correspondent was evidently astonished by his first view of Salt Lake—

"I shall never forget—and I feel sure no one can who has ever enjoyed it—the first view of the Great Salt Lake with its brown islands rising out of the intensely blue waters which one got on slowly mounting the summit of the mountain spur that divides the valley of the Weber river from that of the lake proper. In splendor of extensive scenic effect, in strength and brilliancy of color, and in absolute beauty it surpassed all my conceptions of the Bay of Naples and Capri."

A French journalist recently put out his eye in putting on a clean shirt, which shows that, like other things in the world, putting on clean shirts properly requires more frequent practice than Frenchmen usually give to it.