

speech at Des Moines is construed in but one way among nearly all classes of politicians, and that is that he does not return to private life in 1876. The speech was not particularly called for, as he has remained silent on a good many more important occasions; he has also been slowly making his cabinet over, in compliance with the popular standard. In his own opinion he is one of the few statesmen of the age, and he believes that the entire country rests upon his shoulders. He has latterly, in conversation with his friends, indicated an interest in public affairs that denotes a great change in his mind. No one in the past has ever carried the burdens of the presidential office easier; he has been absent from this city ever since the middle of May this year, and will not return here until the middle of October. During his absence he has attended to nothing but the petty routine of small appointments, and has really had less care upon his mind than an average treasury clerk.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—A correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*, at Las Crases, N. M., says that a tremendous water spout suddenly appeared in the hills, about a mile back of the town at 5:30 p.m., on the 11th of Sept., and before the citizens had time to comprehend the impending calamity, it was on them, and the tall dark column of water and dust approached with such a velocity that in less than ten minutes from the time of its observation, and before ten dollars worth of property could be saved by any one, sixty-three houses were hurled to the ground, the streets were soon covered with four or five feet of water, and the current was of such great force that boulders of large size and corresponding weight were carried away. Two hours later the rain fell in torrents for several hours, and almost the whole village was a scene of wreck and ruin, of fallen houses and rushing waters; strange to say not a single life was lost. On Sunday the entire population were out repairing the damage as much as possible, to have the homeless housed and cared for. The work was kept up on Monday, and everybody began to look cheerful, when at 4 o'clock another waterspout appeared from the exact spot at which its predecessor was first noticed, and came on with equal celerity. Sixteen houses, fortunate to escape the previous visitor, were tumbled down, and their contents were totally destroyed. This flood lasted three hours. The damage by these storms will amount to \$150,000 at the least calculation. Four houses were destroyed valued at from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each.

CINCINNATI, 2.—E. G. Dyer, of the well known firm of the Lane & Dyer Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, suicided in the works of that company at that place, this a.m., by shooting himself in the right temple; cause unknown.

NEW YORK, 2.—A fire broke out in a building known as the baby ward, situated about one hundred feet from the almshouse at Flatbush, L. I.; the building was destroyed. It was a three story brick. At the time of the fire there were forty-seven babies and a number of nurses in the building, with sixty-one female paupers, but all escaped; loss \$5,000.

CINCINNATI, 2.—The Cincinnati's Meadville, Pa., special reports the burning of the steamers *James-town* and *Griffith* at Jamestown, N. Y., on Chataqua Lake, this morning. The steamers were valued at \$40,000, insured for \$22,000. The fire was supposed to be incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A dispatch from San Diego says that serious trouble is feared with the Pala Indians, in the mountains in the north-eastern portion of that county; they have recently been ejected from their lands on the Temecula ranch, which they had long occupied and to which they are, according to evidence, entitled in justice, and they threaten reprisals. They number between three and four hundred, all able-bodied, and owing to the remoteness of their locality, about eighty miles inland, and the sparseness of the white settlements, grave difficulty seems imminent. Governor Pacheco and General Schofield have been telegraphed for arms and troops. Great apprehensions are felt in San Diego.

By half-past nine this morning a crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the Bank of California. Inside every preparation had been made for opening. The president, directors, and members of the syn-

dicate were on hand with smiling faces, and looking as though a load had been lifted from their shoulders. The president stated that the bank was fully prepared to pay all demands on presentation except such as had been provided for otherwise, and that there was no doubt of its ability to go on with business without further difficulty. By ten o'clock the street and sidewalks were jammed with people. At the appointed hour the doors were swung open amid the cheers of the crowd, which at once made a rush, blocking the space outside the counters. Evidently by far the larger proportion of those present were there as lookers-on, though the services of the tellers were at once called into requisition, and the counters were lined with those presenting checks. It was expected that a large demand would be made upon the bank, not from want of confidence, but simply from the need of coin which had been so long locked up. At present writing the crowd is surging in and out of the building. Flags are mast-headed on California Street, and a salute is being fired from Meigs's wharf.

The Bank of California remained open to-day until 1 p.m., an hour later than customary on Saturday. During three hours the amount of deposits received exceeded the checks paid by about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Confidence seems completely re-established, and congratulations are heard on all sides over the successful result of the efforts of the Syndicate to raise up and rehabilitate the broken bank; with conservative management it is believed that the bank will have more friends than ever.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Information received here from Havana, shows that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in Cuba among wealthy Spaniards at the prolongation of the insurrection, by which immense damage has resulted to all the material interests of the island, the injury being incalculable; they have united in a remonstrance to the Spanish government against the continuance of hostile movements to suppress the insurrection, believing that by a wise policy peace may be reached between the combatants without further bloodshed. Not succeeding in their efforts for conciliation and relief in that direction, a story comes from sources which are said to be reliable that these wealthy Spaniards have either directly or indirectly proposed to the Cuban junta at New York to co-operate with it in such measures as may affect an accommodation between the contending parties, but that the junta declines their overtures, declaring its determination to continue the war till its object in commencing it, the independence of Cuba, shall have been secured. There is no means of ascertaining the entire expense of the war on the part of Spain further than that \$40,000,000 were expended for military purposes in one year, 1870-71, in Cuba, to say nothing of the fleet of gunboats in Cuban waters. The same official source says that the aggregate force under arms exceeded a hundred thousand men, more than half of whom were regular troops, and the losses of the army of Cuba exceeded 18,000 men. The insurgents at that time did not number over 6,000 of all arms, and it is in view of such vast expenses, without results, that prominent Spaniards in Cuba and Spain are anxious for the cessation of hostilities; but it is the opinion of gentlemen at Madrid, as given in letters from Spain, that the want of stability in the government and the prevalence of civil war in Spain exclude the consideration of the pacification of Cuba.

The post office at Meadowville, Rich county, Utah, is discontinued.

DES MOINES, 3.—A special from Winterset says that a fire, to-day, destroyed the Court House in that place, which was comparatively new and cost \$110,000; the fire broke out in the upper story of the east wing, and in thirty minutes the great dome, reaching 180 feet in the air, went with a crash into the court room, and in one hour the fire had finished its work, and nothing was left but gloomy ruins. The prisoners in the jail in the basement of the court house were all rescued, and the county records were all saved. The building was not insured.

NEW YORK, 3.—The famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead yesterday p.m. in the first heat of a race free for all ages.

NEWPORT, R. I., 3.—Mayor Slocum, of Newport, forbids all river committees to solicit aid in Newport for the Fall River strikers, and has ordered them to be arrested if they attempt it.

CHICAGO, 4.—A Washington special says that Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, has returned from a thorough examination of the western mining facilities, and after having digested, in a measure, some of the interesting facts gathered in his tour, he has given a few of the results of his observations referring to the troubled question of the settlement of the new mint. He refuses to say anything at present; however, it is now quite certain that Chicago is his place to be selected.

GLENCOVE, N. Y., 4.—The body of L. Benjamin, who was drowned with the Rev. B. Proteus, in Hempstead harbor, on Tuesday last, came ashore near Glencove landing, last night, setting at rest the rumors of foul play and the escape of Benjamin.

BOSTON, 4.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Geo. Miller and Wm. Smith, convicted of murder on board the schooner *Jefferson Borden*, were sentenced to be hanged on January 4th; they received their sentence without emotion.

#### FOREIGN.

ATHENS, 29.—The British legation here has informed the Greek government that the Prince of Wales will leave Italy on the 16th of October for India, and will visit Athens en route; the government has accordingly appointed a commission to make suitable preparations for his reception.

BELGRADE, 29.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has notified Serbia that it is about to occupy the island of Little Redoubt in the river Drina, which is claimed by Serbia; the Servian government opposes the project, and it is unofficially announced that the Servian troops on the frontier, near Nisch, have received a reinforcement in that neighborhood.

VIENNA, 29.—Belgrade papers publish alarming reports, that the Turks are preparing to attack the Servian frontier.

LONDON, 29.—The foot and mouth disease has slightly diminished in some counties and has increased in others; the latest returns show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected, in Gloucester 12,000, in Warwickshire 8,000, in Cumberland 5,700, in Westmoreland 400; Yorkshire shows a large increase.

BERLIN, 29.—The Emperor William went to Baden Baden yesterday, where he will remain to witness the celebration of the birthday of the Empress Augusta; soon after the 10th of October he will leave for Italy. Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke accompany him.

LONDON, 30, 2 a.m.—The steamer *Ville de Bilbao*, from Liverpool for Havana, has been wrecked near Brest; two lives were lost.

A special from Ragusa says that the insurgents of Herzegovina refuse to treat directly with the Porte in any case; they insist that the European commission delegated by the powers must make any guarantee treaty.

All the representatives of the foreign powers have demanded a cessation of the ambiguous policy of Serbia.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that the proposed occupation of the Island of Little Redoubt is looked upon as an indication of Turkey's intention to force an issue with Serbia.

The *Globe*, this morning, says there is no intention of immediately augmenting the China command, and should an increased number of vessels be required at given points, it would be easy to meet the emergency temporarily by withdrawing vessels usually employed in the straits or in the Japanese division.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce to-day, that on and after Monday next, the tariff will be raised to four shillings, one dollar in gold, per word.

SHANGHAI, 1.—Mr. Wade, the British minister, has intimated to the Chinese government that if his government's demands are not complied with by to-day, he will leave Peking.

MADRID, 1.—Martinez Campos has left Barcelona to re-assume the direction of operations in Catalonia.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that sanguinary riots have occurred at Stockholm, Sweden, be-

tween the militia and police; the mob stormed the police station, wounding a number of police, some of the militia were also wounded. The life guards and horse guards were summoned from the castle before order was restored.

VIENNA, 1.—Several sanguinary engagements have taken place in Herzegovina between a body of 1,200 insurgents and 4,000 Turks. The first was fought on the 28th ult., near Klapavitz, and there were two engagements on the 29th and 30th, near Praptizza. The insurgents lost fifty-six men, and estimate the loss of the Turks at 500. On account of their inferior numbers the insurgents were obliged to retreat.

COPENHAGEN, 1.—The Count Moltke Bregentoe, who was appointed minister of foreign affairs on the 11th of June last, is dead.

LONDON, 2.—A heavy gale is reported at Archangel, Russia; six vessels with cargoes of lumber, bound for England, were wrecked on the bar at the mouth of the harbor.

The *Times* special at Rangoon says that China and Burmah have formed an alliance, offensive and defensive.

BERLIN, 2.—The *Belgrade, Istok* newspaper, which is supposed to be a semi-official organ, advises the insurgents, if the consuls insist upon further interviews, to receive them in camp, and give them twenty-five lashes each; they will then be able to enter into the spirit of the Oriental question, and while writhing under the lash they will experience the sensation of a Christian Rajah under the Turkish yoke.

LONDON, 2.—The *Globe*, this evening, says that the British subjects of Guatemala will bring under the notice of the Foreign Office the maltreatment they have suffered from Guatemala officials.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Admiralty has ordered a court-martial to try the captain of Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Iron Duke*, on account of her collision with the *Vanguard*; it says it is rumored that the Admiralty has decided not to court-martial Admiral Tarleton, notwithstanding the opinion of the recent court-martial that the primary cause of the *Vanguard's* disaster was the high rate of speed maintained by vessels of the squadron by order of Admiral Tarleton. The *Gazette* says this is a most extraordinary decision.

BOMBAY, 2.—It is said that Lord Napier has resigned his position as commander of the Indian forces.

TORONTO, Ont., 3.—A pilgrimage of Roman Catholics from church to church took place to-day. After forming at the respective churches they marched to St. Michael's cathedral, and after a short service they went along Adelaide Street, a distance of a mile and a half from this point, and a part returned east by Front Street, the others dispersed. On account of the procession being accompanied by the police, a large body of the military who were ordered out, and a change in the route, the disturbance was much less than was expected. As soon as the march from the cathedral began, stone throwing, etc., began, but the police charged on the assailants, firing several shots. On the march up Adelaide Street several attacks with stones, etc., were made; at Bathurst Street quite a number of shots were fired and one or two police and a number of others were seriously wounded, but no one was killed as far as known. About 2,000 were in the procession; the crowd at some points was estimated at 8,000. All is quiet now.

The European Mission.—The following are from the *Millennial Star*, Sept. 13—

From correspondence in the *Star* we glean the following—

“VALEDICTORY.—It will be seen by the perusal of a letter from President Brigham Young, to be found in another column of this *Star*, that our time has come to bid adieu to the Elders and Saints whose lot it is to remain for a season longer in Babylon, to return to family, friends, and our much-loved home in Zion, with the company which will leave Liverpool on the 15th instant.

“We arrived in England on the 21st of March, 1874; our sojourn, therefore, in the European Mission has been brief, extending over a period of about eighteen months; but it has been very pleasant, and

the experiences gained profitable to ourself, and we sincerely hope not unpleasant nor altogether unprofitable to others.

“Many of the acquaintances formed, and the associations enjoyed while on this mission will ever be fondly remembered and cherished by us as among the most blessed and agreeable of our life. We have greatly rejoiced in the intelligence, faithfulness, purity and zeal displayed in the labors of the Elders throughout the Mission, with whom it has been our excellent good fortune to be associated.”

“BUSINESS.—Elder Albert Carlington having been appointed to relieve us in the Presidency of the European Mission, communications to this Office will be addressed and post office orders made payable to him.”

“RELEASES, CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder F. M. Lyman is released from the Presidency of the London Conference, to return home with the company leaving this port Sept. 15.

“Elder B. H. Watts is released from the Presidency of the Bristol Conference, to return with the above-named company.

“Elder W. L. Binder is appointed to succeed Elder F. M. Lyman in the Presidency of the London Conference.

“Elder John Woodhouse is released from the Presidency of the Leeds Conference, and is appointed to succeed Elder B. H. Watts in the Presidency of the Bristol Conference.

“Elder James Payne is released from his appointment to travel in Bristol Conference, and is appointed to travel in the London Conference, under the direction of Pres. W. L. Binder.

“Elder Lorenzo Brown is appointed to succeed Elder Woodhouse in the Presidency of the Leeds Conference.

“Elders W. L. Watkins, John Robinson, sen., William McKay, and W. C. Parker, who came on a visit to their friends in their native country, and received appointments in May last to labor in the ministry in various parts of England and Scotland, are also released to return home with the company leaving Liverpool Sept. 15th.”

“Elder Edward Hanham delivered a course of lectures in the Temperance Hall, Grosvenor Street, Manchester, during the month of August. The attendance was good, and the discourses were listened to with much interest both by Saints and stranger friends.

“During his visit he held meetings in connection with Elder E. Snelgrove, in Bury, Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Pendlebury, Radcliffe and Winsford.

“Open air meetings were well attended and orderly. The Presidents of Branches extended cordial greetings and manifested pleasure in assisting at all services in the open air with the brethren.”

“Elders Welling, Steed, and Miller sailed from London on board the *S. S. Great Britain*, Aug. 26, for their field of missionary enterprise in Australia. These brethren left us in excellent health and spirits.”

#### AN INDIAN JOURNAL.

As another evidence of Indian advance in the arts and customs of civilization, we may mention the prospectus of a journal, to be called the *Indian Progress*, a name indicative of the subject to which it is devoted. A St. Louis paper says of this undertaking—

“The publication of the *Progress* is a purely Indian enterprise, as it will be owned, edited and printed by Indians. As soon as the requisite type can be procured, at least two columns a week will be printed in Cherokee, two in Choctaw and Chickasaw, and two in Creek and Seminole. The remaining twenty-one columns will be printed in English. Thus the paper will present a novelty heretofore unknown in the newspaper world, and furnish a medium of information to the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory which they have never before enjoyed.”

It is to be hoped that the publication of this new journal will prove a great help to those Indian nations and to all others of the aboriginal race, whose faces are or may be set in the direction of commendable progress.