

and faithful to their God. Therefore fear not, little flock, but do good, and let earth and hell combine against you, they cannot prevail if you have built upon My rock, saith the Lord.

W. WOODRUFF.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

New York, 14.—About 8:30 to-night an altercation occurred between Larry O'Brien, a well-known broker and politician, and George F. Trueman, a sporting character belonging to Chicago. The former was probably fatally stabbed and the latter was shot twice. The affair was the outcome of a quarrel. To-night O'Brien met Trueman on the corner of Broadway and 27th Street and accused him of attempted blackmail. The remark enraged Trueman, who gave utterance to some coarse language. His remarks so exasperated O'Brien that he lifted his fist and struck the other man a heavy blow on the head. Without warning Trueman drew a murderous-looking knife and plunged it into his opponent's abdomen, inflicting a gash several inches long. A policeman immediately arrested Trueman, and while in the custody of the officer a shot was heard and a bullet from O'Brien's revolver lodged in the prisoner's back. He broke away from the officer, and a second bullet from the same source lodged in Trueman's shoulder. Both men were taken to the Twenty-ninth precinct police station and thence removed to the New York hospital. The excitement in the vicinity was intense.

The cause of the quarrel is said to be an attempt on the part of Trueman to blackmail a Wall street friend of O'Brien's. The friend is supposed to be Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Bliss, bookmakers. The charge of felonious assault was made against both men at the station house. The knife which has a blade a foot long and an inch and a quarter wide. O'Brien declined to make an anesthetic while his wound was being sewn up, and both men indulged in recriminations while their wounds were being dressed in the same ward in the hospital. To-night both men were resting quietly, but the result of their injuries is likely to be fatal in each case.

WINNIPEG, 14.—The latest news from the front is contained in the following dispatch received this afternoon from Commissioner Wrigley: "The north shore is safe, but ran through a terrible fire at Batouche from both banks of the river, and the rebels tried to capture her by lowering the ferry cable, but were not quick enough. Ten men were wounded slightly, the being barricaded by beef boxes and hay and oats. There are plenty of provisions and fodder at the front, also ammunition. Things look brighter. Expect Middleton's victory will end up the business. The rebels are covering themselves up." The report that Riel has gone down the river is not much credited in Winnipeg, as good judges say he would thereby expose himself in the way of being captured. As for the rebels who are surrendering, it is not likely that anything further will be done with them. Many of them no doubt were misled by Dumont, and others were coerced into joining the rebels.

Intelligence is received of an authentic nature that a train, with provisions, which left Swift Current a week ago, was attacked by Poundmaker and his Indians, and captured in a fight in which several were wounded and two killed. Thirty-one men and twenty-one teamsters were captured. Ten teamsters escaped. The train was within thirteen miles of Bedford.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., 15.—Charles Rugg, the negro who murdered Mrs. Lydia Maybee and her daughter Mary, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, nearly two years ago, was hanged here at 7:45 this morning. He died without a struggle.

WASHINGTON, 15.—John Langster, an ex-lunatic, desperado, thief and murderer, was hanged in the corridor of city jail at 9 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, 15.—Mr. E. J. Phelps, United States minister to England, arrived here this afternoon.

ST. PAUL, 15.—A special from Clark's crossing of May 11th says: A half-breed arrived from Prince Albert during the night. He reports everything quiet there, and also reports that half-breeds are arriving at Middleton's camp and surrendering in large numbers. All say they were forced into the rebellion. Charles Nolan is blamed by the Indians as the instigator among the half-breeds. Forty bodies of rebels have been found on the field, 15 of which are Indians.

BATOUCHE, 15.—Father Moulin, parish priest, was asked to-day as to the losses of the rebels in the fight at Batouche. He gave them as 51 killed and 173 wounded. His statement may be relied upon as accurate.

TORONTO, 15.—The *Globe* says: This is the right moment for the government to step in and offer a heavy reward for the delivery of the persons who are the bodies of Riel and other ringleaders of the rebellion."

OTTAWA, 15.—In the Commons to-night the Minister of Militia read the report of the battle of Batouche, received from Gen. Middleton, who thus closes: "I cannot, of course, be certain, but I am inclined to think the complete smash of the rebels has pretty

well broken the back of the rebellion. At any rate, it will, I trust, have dispelled the idea that half-breeds and Indians can withstand the attack of resolute whites properly led, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to have entered into the minds of so many at the northwest as regards the prowess and powers to fight of the Indians and half-breeds. There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles."

OWATONNA, Minn., 15.—Henry Lewiston's house caught fire last night. The family, consisting of himself, wife, seven children and a hired man, were sleeping at the time in the second story. Lewiston and wife were awakened by the glare and rushed down stairs, the woman carrying the youngest child in her arms, another child aged ten and the hired man following. When Lewiston opened the door the flames burst in, nearly overpowering him and burning off his hair and beard. The hired man succeeded in breaking out the window, through which they escaped, but not before Mrs. Lewiston was severely burned. Lewiston made frantic efforts to reach his little daughter and four sons, still asleep up stairs, but all five perished in the flames.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—An Austin, Texas, special to the *Post-Dispatch* says: This forenoon Governor Ireland received a telegram from Major Godee, superintendent of the Texas penitentiary, giving information of the most daring and successful outrage ever committed in Texas. Forty State convicts were employed on Clay's farm in Brazos County. Last evening when work was stopped a great mob of armed men surrounded the guards and prisoners and demanded the release of the latter. The guards refused, whereupon a fight ensued, in which the convicts joined forces with the mob. The conflict was a terrible one and resulted in a victory for the attacking party, who disappeared with the convicts. There is no definite information as to whether there were any killed and wounded, but it is reported that several men were fatally wounded. The outrage is due to the hue and cry against the employment of convict labor in the penitentiary. The Governor has offered a reward of \$200 for the conviction of any of the leaders in the outrage.

UTICA, N. Y., 16.—Miss Cora Bartlett, a pretty young school teacher, employed near Lacey, Oneida County, was brutally outraged while returning from school on Thursday night. She was also robbed of a watch. Albert Ford has been arrested for the crime and the watch recovered.

WINNIPEG, 16.—News comes here this morning from reliable sources that the rebel leader was captured yesterday by Dominion troops. His followers are scattered and it is believed the rebellion is ended.

ST. PAUL, 16.—The *Evening Dispatch's* special from Guardepuy's Crossing, via Clark's Crossing, May 15, says: The report that Riel has been captured is confirmed, but he has not arrived yet. Many rebels are giving up their arms, and the rebellion has been entirely ended. Diehl, Thorne and Armstrong, three scouts, captured Riel at noon. He was on the road three miles north of Batouche. He was in company with three young men, all of whom were armed. He appeared unconcerned. Diehl said to him:

"I am surprised to see you here."

Riel said: "I was coming to give myself up."

He said his wife and family were across the river. While talking to him, Boulton's scouts were seen coming up and Riel, becoming frightened of being shot, begged his captors to take him into camp themselves. Accordingly, Diehl went off for his horse, but when a little distance away Boulton's scouts got close and Howler and Armstrong took Riel on one of their horses and taking unfrequented roads will bring Riel into camp this afternoon. General Middleton gave orders that the men should keep in their tents when Riel comes in as he is afraid some personal enemy of Riel will shoot him, many having sworn to shoot him at sight.

GUARDEPUY'S CROSSING, 15.—Riel was brought in at 3:30 this afternoon. No demonstration was made. He walked quietly to the General's tent. Riel said he stayed on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs one and a half miles north of Batouche. He wished for trial, and asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or military trial. He said his wife and family were with the half-breed women near by. Riel appears careworn and haggard. He has lost his hair grow long, and is dressed in poorer fashion than most of the half-breeds captured.

While talking to General Middleton, as well as could be seen from outside the tent, his eyes rolled from side to side, with the look of a hunted man. He evidently was the most frightened man in camp, and in constant fear of violence at the hands of soldiers, but there is no danger of any such violence.

HELENA, Ark., 16.—At Friar's Point, about ten days ago, an old Chinaman was beaten severely by two or three citizens, and ordered to leave the town, which he started to do, going on board a wharf boat to wait for the boat *Self*. The authorities and vigilantes, not satisfied with this, went to the wharf, caught the Chinaman, threw him into the river, and on his falling to drown as quickly as they desired, shot him to death. The perpetrators of the murder claim that the Chinaman assaulted a young white girl, a daughter of one of the lynching party, but other citizens say he meant no harm to the girl and did nothing to alarm her. The parties concerned in the affair are

prominent citizens of the town, which is said to be divided into two factions, one desiring to shield the criminals and the other endeavoring to have the law enforced.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—The executive council of the American Exhibition, to be held here in '86, have, after examining the merits of the various sites for the exhibition, to-day given preference to that at Earl's Court, Kensington, in close proximity to the site of the South Kensington Animal Exhibition and of equal area, about 22 acres. The American Exhibition will have its own grounds, and be in direct communication with all the railroad systems of the United Kingdom. Visitors will be enabled by the arrangements to see both British Colonial and American exhibitions without going from under cover.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—The *Novoe Vremya* reviews a discussion of the question of Anglo-Russian alliance with Herat belonging to Russia. The *Novoe Vremya* has a telegram from Lelav in Transcaucasia, reporting that Georgian military are going to the Afghan frontier. The principal journals still advocate a continuous frontier for England and Russia.

The *Moscow Gazette* says: Russia's resolute attitude has brought the British Cabinet to confess its mistakes and to hasten to rectify them.

The *Official Messenger* to-day publishes a report from General Komaroff to the effect that the Sariks are opposed to the new frontier line as proposed by England, claiming it is an infringement upon their rights, and gives the best land in the disputed territory to the Afghans. A council of ministers was held, and after thoroughly discussing the subject it was decided to support the claims of the Sariks. Further consultation between England and Russia will now be necessary so that the claims of the Sariks may be considered before the Anglo-Russian agreement can be approved by Russia.

CAIRO, 15.—The English government has asked the Egyptian government if it is willing to purchase the railway material now on board ships at Suakim.

The *Standard* in an editorial says: To speak plainly the draft of the Anglo-Russian agreement which was sent to St. Petersburg for approval was found to be wholly unacceptable to the Czar's ministers. Though not formally rejected it has been so thoroughly condemned in detail that practically it has ceased to be an agreement. There is something vastly more serious than a hitch in the proceedings. We are back in February again; the situation being only altered to our disadvantage.

PARIS, 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Journal des Debats* states that Russia has entirely rejected the British proposals. The same dispatch also states that Russia will demand the right to have an acknowledged Russian representative at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. French diplomats think this latter demand, if made, will prove more serious than any frontier question.

BERLIN, 15.—The Egyptian convention cannot be ratified by the Reichstag now until autumn. Austria will follow the same course.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—Reports continue to reach here from Teheran concerning the revolt in the Mohammedan population of Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan, against Chinese rule. It is now stated that the revolutionists have driven the Mandarins from all the principal towns; it is also said that the leader of the Mohammedans is a son of Yakoub Bey, and that he has invoked Russia to occupy Kashgar and supply the rebels with arms and ammunition.

SOUTHAMPTON, 15.—Mr. Phelps, the new United States Minister, arrived to-day. A large crowd was at the docks. Two tugs having on board the reception party started on board to meet the *Elbe* the moment she was signaled. An eulogistic address from the corporation of Southampton was presented to Mr. Phelps. The weather was fine and much enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Lowell was prevented from personally welcoming Mr. Phelps owing to the Queen's command that he should dine with her majesty at Windsor Castle.

The directors of the Isle of Wight steam packets placed a steamer at the disposal of the reception party to convey Mr. Phelps from the *Elbe* to shore. At the landing Mr. Phelps was welcomed by the Mayor and municipal authorities of Southampton and members of the Chamber of Commerce. Several speeches were made, expressing joy at his arrival. In reply Phelps cordially thanked them for their kind and unexpected reception, adding: "Nothing could have introduced me more pleasantly to your beautiful country. I have enjoyed the sight of it for the past two days while passing along the southern coast. I never had the pleasure of seeing it before. I assure you I come to England hoping and trusting most sincerely that I may be instrumental in promoting and continuing, in a very small way, those cordial, kindly and generous relations so long existing, and which I hope will always exist, between you and your kinsmen of the Great West."

Phelps and wife then visited the principal places of interest in town. They declined the offer of a special train, and proceeded to London in the evening on the regular express train.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The Czar has

sent Gen. Komaroff a sword of honor. The hilt of the sword is of gold and the scabbard richly set with diamonds. The present was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Czar, warmly praising Gen. Komaroff's military measures, his prudence and firmness in dealing with the Afghans, as well as his gallantry in the engagement at Dosikeprie.

A similar honor was conferred upon Gen. Zakrajevski.

CAIRO, 16.—Hundreds of officers and soldiers from the remnant of Lord Wolseley's late expedition are arriving at Wady Halfa and Cairo, many of them on the sick list.

PARIS, 17.—The *Gaulois* states that De Freycinet, French Foreign Minister, in conjunction with Bismarck, will bring a pressure to bear upon the English government for the settlement of the question of the neutrality of the Suez canal. The Egyptian loan convention, the *Gaulois* says, will not be submitted to either the French or German parliaments until England assents to the appointment of a permanent commission for the surveillance of the canal.

LONDON, 17.—Government will send a medical mission to Spain to test the results of the system of inoculation with the cholera microbes.

Lowell has introduced Phelps, the new American Minister, to Earl Granville. Lowell will present his letters of recall to the Queen to-morrow. Pendleton, American Minister to Germany, has arrived at Berlin.

LONDON, 17.—Right Hon. John Naish has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He will be succeeded as attorney-general by the Right Hon. Samuel Walker, present Solicitor-General, and the latter will be succeeded by Mr. McDermott.

ODESSA, 17.—The work of increasing the strength of the forts and harbors on the Black Sea has been resumed. A number of artillerymen from St. Petersburg have arrived to take part in this work.

BERLIN, 17.—Three hundred Zanzibar troops under command of General Matthews, have occupied Koudwa, headquarters of the German possessions in Eastern Africa. The African Company have entered a protest against this forcible revolution, alleging that they obtained the territory by valid treaties with the native chiefs, who are independent of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The German government has ordered Consul Rohlsch to report on the subject.

LONDON, 17.—The Irish Nationalists continue to denounce government for its proposal to renew the crimes act, and have resolved to introduce a bill next year to reform the administration. The bill will establish the central control of the board of public works at Dublin and will supersede the present grand jury system by elective county boards. Messrs. Parnell and Healy will have charge of the new bill in the next House.

MADRID, 17.—The *Imparcial* announces the hoisting of the French flag at several villages in Spanish territories on the Muni River. The journal is indignant at this violation of Spanish rights and urges the necessity of government's taking steps to protect Spanish interests in the Gulf of Guinea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, to-day had an interview of several hours' length with the Sultan, during which Gen. Wallace was asked his opinion in regard to the leading topics of the day. The Sultan offered him a high position in the Turkish service, but he declined. Gen. Wallace intended to leave Constantinople for home to-day, but postponed his departure until Tuesday, in order to accept an invitation to dine to-morrow with the Sultan and the Imperial Princess.

VIENNA, 17.—A terrific snow storm is prevailing throughout Austria and Hungary. Numbers of persons have been frozen to death, and the crops generally have been destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17.—The *Russkij Invalid* has received a correspondence between Gen. Komaroff and Salb Salar in Persia and that between Col. Bock-rejevski and Capt. Yale, in French, from March 26th to April 6th, also a memorandum from Tairoff, Russian agent at Kochan, dated April 8th. These dispatches, which are all courteous in tone, treat mostly on events already known. Tairoff states that after the arrival of the Russians at Dashkapri, Capt. Yale requested the Sarik Turcomans to accept military service, promising them payment. He also says that before the Russians arrived the Afghans had occupied Aktepe, and that although they daily sent a company of troops across to protect the bridge, the Afghans held no fortified position on the left bank of the Kushk River. The Afghans numbered 3000 men.

LONDON, 17.—Stormy, cold weather throughout Europe. Much damage to crops and property is reported from many places.

BERLIN, 17.—Princess Bismarck is ill bed with bronchitis.

It is reported that England has ordered two hundred automatic torpedoes, to cost \$2,500 each from a firm in Schwarzkoff.

PARIS, 18.—Victor Hugo, the distinguished author, is reported dangerously ill with heart disease and congestion of the lungs.

LONDON, 18.—Judge Hawkins this morning began summing up in the case of Cunningham and Burton, on trial for treason and felony, in connection with the recent dynamite explosions. The judge analyzed the evidence against Burton, and called attention to the fact that Burton's statement

was not made under oath and therefore entitled to very little credence. If there was any truth in the statement, said the Judge, it was astounding that no witnesses were called to support it. Mr. Phelps, new United States Minister to England, was in the court room dressed in mourning, and listened closely to the Judge's charge. Mr. Phelps seemed very much impressed with the stern language of the Judge. The jury returned a verdict, finding both prisoners guilty. The prisoners were both sentenced to penal servitude for life.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT FILLMORE.

FILLMORE, May 9th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Though unavoidably delayed one week in our demonstrations to ratify the declaration of grievances prepared for presentation to President Cleveland and the nation at large, we feel to submit the minutes of our proceedings.

Olson's Band discoursed music at the head of a parade, shortly before the services, which, as usual, had the effect of arousing considerable patriotic feeling for our flag.

At 2 p. m. there was a dense assembly at the City Hall.

Alma Greenwood was elected chairman; Mrs. Alice Callister, vice chairman; Edmund Olson, secretary, and Miss Lillie King, assistant secretary.

After music, singing and prayer, Chairman Greenwood tendered his thanks for the position with which he was honored. Referred briefly to the crusades that have been inspired by the evil one and atrociously executed by his emissaries, against the Saints, both under the garb of mob law and U. S. authority, since the Gospel was restored to the earth.

James A. Melville read the declaration of grievances.

Thomas C. Callister, in tracing history, pointed out numerous times that the happy boon of liberty had been assailed with death-like thrusts by bloodthirsty fanatics whose aim was to drive God's Priesthood from the earth. How many times he asked, have we prostrated ourselves at the feet of the Government to beg for the promised protection, and kissed the hand that had smitten us, only to receive further outrages and insults.

Abinidi Pratt made a neat speech, showing the manner in which the Constitution had been outraged, and the dearest rights of man trampled under foot in the effort to destroy the nucleus of Israel who hold God's Priesthood.

Platt D. Lyman said it was mainly in us to complain when our rights, so dear to us, were trodden down; to contend peacefully and lawfully for justice, and not to crouch and cringe like arrant cowards, who never felt the joys of liberty. Our case is parallel to that of the colonists of our country, but instead of having recourse to arms, to vindicate our rights we will trust in God to send His volleys into the ranks of error, and bring deliverance to the votaries of truth.

Our duty is to leave the nation void of excuse. We will maintain our principles and contend peacefully for the equality of rights that our forefathers died for.

George Crane said he looked upon this as an occasion of solemn protest against repeated wrongs inflicted by men who judged in ignorance and bigotry and were seeking to make a God to suit their depraved natures. On every side we behold the oppressors whip. The outward pressure is increasing; the powers of darkness are rolling along like the flood, human force is at a premium in the world and divine power sneered at. To those of little faith it seems opportune now to give up, but to those who have the magic of another life, the spirit of prophecy and the revealed testimony of Jesus, the future is as full of hope as any period of the past, and they never think of despairing or yielding for a moment that which they have espoused. The speaker also turned from the solemn to the humorous style and provoked the audience to laughter with illustrations of the grotesque and ludicrous methods of prosecuting "Mormons."

A motion to adopt the grievances, made by G. Huntsman, was carried, as was also a motion to sustain the delegation to Congress, viz., John T. Caine, J. W. Taylor and John Q. Cannon; after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*, with the singing of a patriotic glee and prayer by Bishop D. R. Stevens.

EDMUND OLSON, Clerk.

P. S.—The day was made more exciting by a visit from the Deseret Baseball Club, who have twice tried to bear away the palm from the O. K. Club, but had to go away, as before, without it. Two games were played with considerable vim; on the first one the score stood: Deseret 9, Fillmore 7; the second game stood: Fillmore 11; Deseret 7.

At Suakim the brigade of Guards have been ordered home.

About 100 persons were yesterday poisoned at a picnic at Tallulah Falls, Ga., through a chemical change made in the ice cream freezers. All are recovering.

In the Michigan House of Representatives yesterday, the bill allowing minority stockholders in joint stock companies' representation on boards of directors was taken up and passed over the Governor's veto.