

DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....Tweed's confession.  
.....Negro riots and loss of life in Georgia.  
.....Active preparations for the early release of Tweed.  
.....Hayti violates her treaty.  
.....Surrender of a thousand Sioux.  
.....Crook to Sheridan on the Indians.  
.....The Tichborne.  
.....Hastings denies Tweed's statement concerning him.  
.....Montenegrin delegates go home.  
.....No state of siege in Constantinople.  
.....Turks and Miridites skirmishing.  
.....Prussian conscripts to come home immediately—the annual summons.  
.....Great excitement over Tweed's confession.  
.....Negro emancipation anniversary.  
.....Government employees to be dismissed.  
.....Visitors to the Yellowstone to be protected.  
.....Reno asks a little delay.  
.....Hayes and the commission.  
.....Suspended animation.  
.....Surrender of a thousand Indians.  
.....Securities declining.  
.....Supreme Court decision on the eight hour question.  
.....United States Supreme Court to close for want of funds.  
.....Oakley Hall and Tammany ring.  
.....Anna E. Dickinson abruptly closes her engagement—the management displaces her.  
.....France and Germany friendly.  
.....Tweed's confession sickening.  
.....Nicholls' House in caucus.  
.....Packard writes to Hayes.  
.....Blaine spilling for a fight with Stanley Matthews and the President's policy.  
.....Schooners wrecked, crews supposed lost.  
.....Kansas grasshopper eggs won't hatch.  
.....Various eastern war items.  
.....Nicholls' Senate resolutions.  
.....Inquest on the St. Louis fire.  
.....Cable message rates.  
.....Important arrest of counterfeiters at various points.

THE MEETINGS OF THE MAL-  
CONTENTS.

THOSE meetings of two or three scores seditious malcontents on Saturday (April 14) and the utterances indulged therein are of a piece with the general tenor of the course of that unprincipled class of people. They simply wish to rule or ruin. If they cannot have the power in their own hands, they do not wish anybody to have it. Viewing the actions of these characters with the utmost charity, they must be held to labor under the awful delusion that whatever patriotism, justice and wisdom they do not possess is not worth possessing, and therefore that any people who happen to think differently to what they do are not worthy to enjoy the common rights and privileges of American citizens, in fact are really worthy of nothing but disfranchisement, depopulation, and death. Word them as they please, disguise them as they please, those are the sentiments of the rabid malcontents who are leading spirits of such meetings. But some of the talkers do not attempt to disguise their real sentiments, or, if they do attempt it, they prove themselves miserable bunglers at such deception, for the cloven foot will not be hid, it will and does show itself, no less volens.

Let us pay a little attention to their string of resolutions, adopted at the last meeting, condensing their substance into a few words. The resolutions assert—

1. That the local authorities of the Territory are and have ever been inimical to the laws of the United States, seek to evade and defeat them, and acknowledge allegiance to ecclesiastical organization alone.
2. This false. The local authorities are not opposed to the laws of the United States, nor to any good and wholesome laws. They know that good laws are necessary to the well-being and prosperity of any people. Consequently they honor the laws, and do not seek to evade and defeat them. It might be said with truth that there is not a more peaceable and law-abiding community than the people of this Territory. There have been federal officers here, governors in the executive chair and judges on the bench, who have appeared to do all in their power to turn, twist, evade and defeat the law, federal and territorial, in order to further their own ulterior purposes. Such federal officials are among the first and foremost, the most blatant and bellowing, in those malcontent meetings, misrepresenting the people, the Territory, and the situation, endeavoring to prejudice the administration, Congress, and the public against the community here, and doing everything possible to destroy confidence, create disturbance, drive away capital, and prevent peace and prosperity in the Territory. The people of this Territory are Americans chiefly, mostly by birth, many others by naturalization. Many more would have become citizens by naturalization, had not they been prevented by bigoted judges on the bench, who proved themselves prejudiced and perverse obstructionists in denying naturalization on account of the religion of the applicants. These people therefore prove themselves more anxious to be subject to the laws of the country than their judicial persecutors will allow them to be. Some of these obstructive federal judges are among the noisiest and most slanderous of all the speakers at those malcontent meetings.
3. That the failure of the "Mormon" authorities to bring certain

persons to justice, etc., demonstrates the necessity of further congressional legislation, etc.

This is false. What have the "Mormon" authorities to do with bringing people to justice? The judicial power lies in the hands of federal officials. If justice is not done, they are to blame, not the "Mormon" authorities. If the federal officials were to act justly all the time, there would be little complaint in Utah, except from those seditious malcontents, who never will be satisfied until they have robbed the people of everything they have. Let us have a little more justice. But it would be bad for those malcontents.

3. That the practice of polygamy is on the increase, and the Federal Government ought to stop it by excluding polygamists from office and jury.

We have not asked the question whether polygamy is increasing or decreasing. We do not trouble about it any way. It is a correct principle, and those who understand correct principle will sustain that system of marriage, according to circumstances, and God will sustain them in righteousness, no matter what their enemies may say or do. As to depriving polygamists of the right to hold office or sit in the jury box, that is an old proposition of such a persecutive nature that Congress has rejected it several times, the rascally object of the proposers being too apparent.

4. That plural marriage is debasing and degrading, bringing ultimate ruin, and is a disgrace to the nation and age.

This is not true. The apostle said, "Marriage is honorable in all," which is a saying worthy of all acceptance. Some people would make anything debasing, degrading, ruinous, and disgraceful. If we had time and space we could point out some practices which are inherently debasing, degrading, ruinous, and disgraceful, and which prevail in every city in the United States, outside of Utah, but those malcontents are silent as death about such real evils, clinging to their own skirts.

5. That there ought to be more law on the marriage question.

Make all the law that is needful and good concerning marriage. But honorable men and women will live above and beyond it all.

6. That a secret ballot is necessary in Utah.

This is a mere matter of opinion. If a secret ballot would cause those malcontents and their like to vote only lawfully and honestly, it would be a good thing. But there is no hope of that. They are too far gone. Some people prefer open ballot and others secret ballot. Scripture intimates that wicked men prefer secrecy and darkness to openness and light because their deeds are evil.

7. That the "liberal" malcontents are not adventurers who desire to drive the people from their homes from mercenary or any improper motives.

Who can believe such a disclaimer from such a party, especially when they know a few facts that tell an opposite tale? Besides, did not one of the speakers at that very meeting announce that they would by and by take an eagle that did not belong to them? If they would steal the American bird of freedom, what would they not steal if they had the chance? The people have no desire to be driven from their homes from any motive, mercenary, improper, or any other, by that crowd of malcontents. Their motives, indeed, they are too patent, too pronounced, already.

8. That Utah ought not to have a State government.

Not any other, according to those malcontents, unless they, the small and vicious minority, could run it.

9. That the local rulers will not do as the malcontents wish, and therefore the latter have no hope but in Congress.

Which hope, it is to be hoped, will prove to be what it richly deserves to be, the forerunner of forlorn hopes, and will never be realized, worlds without end.

## Correspondence.

Hastings—Emigration.

KIMBALL, Basque Co.,  
Texas, April 6, 1877.

Editor Desert News:

Dear Brother—Elder J. S. Key, junior, and myself have just arrived in this section of country from Arkansas. Since writing to you from the latter place on the 9th of March, we have had some pleasant news from the New Mexico and Arizona, and organized the company leaving there this month. Elder J. P. Wimmer of Payson has the leadership of the company, and N. P. Spence of Provo, and T. W. West, a native Elder, act as his counselors. Milton Chalk as chaplain, H. E. Cordell as captain of the guard, Gad Morris captain of the first ten, and Thomas Tolley of the second ten. A captain for the third ten remains to be voted in yet.

I feel that I have done my duty in that section of country. Within the last thirteen months there has been between ninety and one hundred persons baptized into the church, and all of that number (except thirteen) are either now on the road or ready to roll out to gather with the Saints, either in New Mexico or Arizona. I consider our work there about completed, and for this reason we have left there, and come here to labor, and Kimball, Basque Co., Texas, will be our address for some time to come.

I receive encouraging news from all the Elders laboring in the Southern States.

Desiring to be remembered by all the Saints in their prayers, I remain as ever yours, etc.,

H. G. BOYLE.

What Does He Want to do With That Eagle?

SALT LAKE CITY,  
April 16, 1877.

Editor Desert News:

What did General Bane mean by saying, at that "liberal" meeting the other night, that the "Mormon" authorities would "take that eagle off that gate"? Has the General lost an eagle, and become inconsolable on that account? Or is he so poor a hand at spreading a little by spreading that

wooden eagle literally? Or is he disgusted with the national bird, and wants to wreck his vengeance upon it, to its ignominious displacement and utter destruction? There was a talk once of dismounting the Stars and Stripes in the South in General Dix's time. Does the General feel like that? Or is he going to the moon, and wants to start his stock of curiosities? Or is he short of firewood? If he is, that eagle would not last him long. Or, having that eagle in his hand, and does he wish to impress upon the notice of the Utah people, "Your Bane and antidote are both before you?"

Whether the General admits that eagle for the artistic design of the skillful workman displayed in it, or whether he harbors a mean spite against the typical bird of America, and has determined in his mind to destroy it and all representations of it, though they are the private property of other persons, or whether he feels cold and lacks fuel and is determined to have the eagle to burn, though he steals it, not being willing to wait till he gets to the other world for a higher temperature around him, or whatever may be his motive, it is not for us to appropriate that eagle, it might be well for the officers of the law to watch him a little, so that he does not commit himself and bring discredit on the chief and by appropriating that which is not his.

Meantime, what does General Bane want to do with that eagle? As a friend, I should not advise him to take it without leave.

EOLIAEUS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## Last Night's Dispatches.

## EASTERN.

## Blaine and Stanley Matthews.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says a gentleman in the confidence of Blaine states that the latter will attack Matthews at the opening of the session, and that the latter will attack Blaine in the same spirit as at the last session. He will attack the President's policy, not the President himself, and also that the Maine republican press will violently oppose the policy that the friends of the administration are raising \$50,000 to start an administration against at Portland.

Stanley Matthews' visit is said to be in order to persuade the President to have the army matter tried over so that an extra session will be unnecessary. There is said to be great anxiety lest a debate on the southern question occur, which should be to the President's disadvantage and prevent the accomplishment of any good from his southern policy, and it is understood here that Gov. Hampton has already violated one of his pledges by his action concerning the State officials of South Carolina. The President declines to express an opinion on the matter until he fully understands the case.

## Schooners Wrecked.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 16.—The three masted schooner *Charles E. Emer*, loaded with molasses, is ashore off Topshill Sound, bottom up. The cargo and vessel are a total loss. The logbook, which was picked up, showed that the crew consisted of sixteen. It is thought they are all lost.

## Grasshopper Eggs Unproductive.

FORT SCOTT, KS., 16.—It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the grasshoppers' eggs in this section are unproductive. Careful experiments have been made, and in addition the weather of the past few days have been warm enough to have hatched them, but millions had the eggs been good, but not one of the pest can be found.

## FOREIGN.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## The English Government on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, 16.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville criticized the government's policy touching the Eastern Question. He said the Berlin memorandum. Why did not the government adopt the Berlin memorandum? Europe might then have prevented war. Neither Russia nor Turkey had taken an irrefragable position. He attacked the ministers' boasts about raising England's position above party prejudice, and to ridicule, and he advocated a European court of action for the better government of Turkey.

Lord Derby vindicated the protocol. He believed the House would agree that under existing circumstances it was not best to say anything concerning the future.

## Direct Cable Press Messages.

The Direct Cable officials announce the following for the first of May, regarding press matter: A special rate of cents gold per word will be charged for press messages containing political and general news for publication, expressed in plain and unabbreviated language, between the United Kingdom and New York and Canada, except for press messages to be forwarded when the cables are not otherwise occupied, the rates for which will be 12 cents gold per word.

## Eastern War Items.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that the Porte has an inclination to offer voluntarily to cede to Austria certain districts in Herzegovina which will increase the strategic importance of Dalmatia.

A Buda-Pesth correspondent says the reports of the impending mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army are untrue. The Bosnian refugees now in Austrian territory number 110,000, who cost their entertainers 300,000 florins per month. If in consequence of the insurance on that number should be doubled, Austria might be compelled to cross the frontiers with an armed force to localize the insurrection. With this view Count Issachy has received orders to make every preparation at the frontier for such a necessity.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna says according to the *Political Correspondence* the four corps in Bosnia have orders to begin their movement to the Pruth on April 30th, while two corps are marching to take their place in Bosnia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is a mistake that the Turks would greet the Austrians as allies and allow them to penetrate into Bosnia without striking a blow. Such readiness would be an ephemeral struggle, but would necessitate a declaration of war by Austria. The entry of Austria on the scene would be looked upon as a signal for a wide conflagration.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

## EASTERN.

## Tweed's Disasters.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *World's* Albany special says Townsend, Tweed's counsel, arrived to-day with Tweed's confession. It gives history of the ring from its incep-

tion, how Tweed, Sweeney and Hall were elected to fill offices, and implicates several republican Senators as well as the New York board of supervisors. Hall's proposition was to sell the city of New York for the profits and was in full collusion, and fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the contracts that he signed. With reference to the document purporting to be a record of the proceedings of the board of audit of May, 1870, from which Hall on his trial secured an acquittal on the ground that he acted only as a ministerial character, Tweed says it was manufactured after the exposure among the various persons to whom he paid money for their influence in the legislation. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, gave a check for \$25,000. Tweed also gave Hastings additional warrants. He gives the names of five persons who, then, promised immunity in given them. Will swear to the truth of all his statements. He has preserved all his checks, kept memoranda of all his transactions, all of which will be placed at the disposal of the State. The five persons named are E. D. Barber, ex Senator James Pierce, of Brooklyn, Alexander Frear, and William C. O'Brien, ex Mayor, and James O'Brien came to him and offered to secure him against any further investigation of his bank accounts, his relations with the city, or indeed from any further trouble, if he would pay \$150,000 towards O'Brien's claim against the city for \$298,000 for unpaid fees, and represent to them that they had such influence over Tilden, Judge Barrett and William C. Barrett, as to immediately quash any further steps in the pending investigation. Tweed says he had paid \$150,000 in bribes to the judges, which they afterwards collected for the rent, and he understands that they afterwards secured the same amount from Comptroller upon the same representations. He says he does not consider O'Brien's claim has any real merit.

## Preparations for Tweed's Release.

Active preparations are said to be in progress at Ludlow Street jail, looking to the early release of Tweed. He has packed up his books, pictures and other articles, and is ready to leave whenever the pending arrangements are perfected. He has made an absolute tender of all his property to the city, but it is said to amount to very little comparatively. It consists only of property at Lake Mahopac, a few lots in the city and a place on the Sound, where his wife now is. All the rest has been gradually dissipated. Much of it was sold at one-third its value, and all of it was used in paying lawyers' fees and the expense of his flight and captivity. The prisoner is said to be very much broken.

## Hastings Denies Tweed's Statement.

In his confession Tweed says that he gave Mr. Hastings a check for \$20,000 after the passage of the charter of 1870, with the understanding that it was to go to Senator Woodin. Hastings, who is editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, says the transaction was purely a business affair, passing through the hands of his banker in a legitimate way. He emphatically denies that any money ever passed through his hands to Senator Woodin for any purpose.

## More Negro Riots and Loss of Life.

The *Herald's* Atlanta, Ga., special declares that a terrible state of affairs exists in Oglethorpe County, the scene of the late riot, during which Luke Johnson, with a band of negroes, tried to take possession of the post office. A general feeling of distrust and suspicion pervades the county, although all of the supposed ringleaders have been arrested. A night or two since a negro named Turner was called out from his house and killed by a party of unknown men. A night or two later two other negroes were called out in the same manner and were so seriously shot that they were dying when last heard from.

## General Crook to Lieutenant General Sheridan.

CHICAGO, 17.—The following was received here to-day:

Camp Robinson,  
Nebraska, 16.

To Lieutenant General Sheridan.

I have just returned from the Spotted Tail Agency. The northern Indians arrived during my stay there. The general disposition seemed to be very good, and Spotted Tail says they are honest in their professions. They also talk very positively of the others coming, but the news received through this agency is still contradictory. I expect to get accurate information in a few days in the event of any considerable number of Indians staying out. If you still want to send the Pawnees to the mouth of Tongue River, they would probably be well to defer their muster out for a few days until I can obtain definite intelligence. I expect eighty lodges of Cheyennes to surrender at this place the day after to-morrow. The Indians who surrendered at the Spotted Tail Agency had not yet been counted when I left. They were to have been counted to-day, and I shall have within a short time the exact number.

(Signed,) GEORGE CROOK,  
Brig. Genl.

## Excitement About Tweed's Confession.

Great excitement prevails among the politicians over Tweed's confession. The old ring members are hard to find. Bixby denies that he proposed an immunity to Tweed if he would allow O'Brien's claims to be paid. Recorder Hackett declines to say anything about the statement that his paintings and book cases were paid for by the city.

## FOREIGN.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## Arthur O'Shea and Michael Davitt.

LONDON, 17.—All the troops will be held in readiness in London in readiness to turn out if required in view of the threatened march of a body of Tichborneites to the House of Commons to present the petition for the release of Arthur O'Shea. It is stated that there are 100,000 of the petitioners.

## Suffragist—Silver Stocks.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £250,000.

Consols, 95½; bonds, 67½; 107½; ten-forties, 107½; new fives, 105½; Erie 6½; N. Y. Central 87.

## DALMATIA.

## The Turks and Miridites Still Skirmishing.

RAGUSA, 17.—Skirmishing continues between the Miridites and the Turks. A rising of the neighboring tribes is thought imminent. Their chiefs have gone to Cetinje, for instructions.

## WEST INDIES.

## Hayti Violates her Treaty.

HAVANA, 17.—Intelligence from Santa Domingo to the United States says that President Bismarck in his message to Congress, said that Hayti had violated her treaty by giving assistance to the revolution on the frontier. He desired Congress to indicate the course to be adopted.

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NOTICE!  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-  
holders of the Salt Lake City Railroad  
Company will be held at the office of Pres-  
ident Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah,  
on Saturday, April 20, 1877, for the election of officers for  
the ensuing year.  
J. E. ANDERSON, Secretary.  
Salt Lake City, March 31, 1877. d49

TREES! TREES! TREES!  
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Walnut Trees, 14 inch, 25c;  
1 inch, 50c.  
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Locust, 2 inch, 25c; 3 inch, 40c;  
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d51

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