

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Times*' Boston special says: The next move in the Butler campaign will be a public reception to Butler by the Kearney reception committee. At a meeting to-night the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of unmingled pleasure and delight the announcement of Butler that he abandons the republican party, and with open arms we welcome him to the ranks of the people."

We understand Butler will accept the invitation, and will soon speak in Faneuil Hall. A bargain between him and some of the leaders of the democratic party is completed. It is understood that he agrees to use his strength to carry three congressional districts for the democrats, and they in turn agree to "fix things" so that no nomination will be made at their State convention for governor, leaving him a clear field to run against the republican candidate. He will receive the greenback nomination which will be given at their convention this month, and now says he will accept it.

The *Times*' Augusta special says: A difficulty occurred at Edgefield, S. C., to-day, in which three men, Brooker Toney, Thomas Booth and Jones Booth were killed, and seven others wounded, one of them mortally. The trouble grew out of a family feud of long standing. Toney's brother was killed several years ago, and Toney suspected the murder was committed by Booth. He therefore swore he would kill the latter on sight. The hostile parties met to-day, when Toney proceeded to carry out his threat. He drew a pistol and fired, killing the two Booths before he was shot himself. The friends of both parties were drawn into the fight, and about 17 shots were fired in all. There was a democratic political meeting in progress at the time, about a half mile from the village of Edgefield, in which the shooting occurred, and Governor Hampton, who was at the meeting, as soon as he heard of the fight, ordered a company of State troops to the scene. There was no fighting after the soldiers reached the scene. Toney killed a negro in Edgefield a short time ago, but this does not seem to have resulted in any curtailment of his liberty.

The *Herald's* Lynn, Mass., special says: The Crispin's and other labor organizations of workingmen are out in full force on the common, this evening, to listen to the harangue of Kearney. Long before eight o'clock large crowds of people, male and female, filed in through the gateway of the common and struggled for advantageous positions. There were 600 persons round the platform. When the committee brought Kearney up the steps he was received with loud plaudits, and not a few jeers and hisses were heard as he took his seat. The prominent labor agitators and greenback leaders from Salem, Marblehead, and other adjacent towns were present as well as local organizers, making a large and formidable body of Butler's workers.

David O. Oren, a returning Californian, was robbed of his carpet bag and \$500 at Elmira, last night. The robber was subsequently arrested at Waverly, N. Y., and the property recovered.

MILWAUKEE, 12.—The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has informed their workmen, who struck on Saturday, but at a subsequent meeting agreed to continue work under protest against the reduced prices, that they would not employ them until a mutual understanding was reached. The men had a conference with the general manager, and will have another to-morrow. Meanwhile 350 to 400 men are idle. The company claim that only men receiving over \$2.50 per day are affected, and the reduction is merely an equalization of salaries. The trouble is caused by a few agitators who receive high wages. They believe the men, in proposing to work this morning, contemplated a general strike on the 15th. This is denied by the workmen. It is hoped and believed the difficulty will be amicably adjusted to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—Among recent deaths from yellow fever is that of Rev. Mr. Davidson, Jewish Rabbi, aged 39. The board of health continue carbolization, and point to the slow increase of the

disease as the result. The Howard Association advertise for fifteen experienced nurses to go to Grenada, Miss. It is understood that physicians will also be sent.

Vicksburg, 12.—There was a general rush out of town yesterday and to-day, caused by a fatal case of fever which originated here. The alarm continues. Three other cases are reported at the city hospital, but no new cases to-day.

Memphis, 12.—The latest advices from Grenada say the total number of cases are over 112 deaths. There is some excitement here over the news. Every exertion possible is being made by the board of health.

The *Galveston News*' Fort Clark special says: Six cowboys found a band of eight Indians, this morning at daylight, on Mucos River. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the killing of four Indians. One was taken prisoner and is now in the guard house at Fort Clark. One cowboy received a flesh wound in the neck, and the others several bullet holes in their clothing.

KANSAS CITY, 12.—Kansas products this year is something almost unheard of. The wheat crop is especially fine, and at the present time, the Kansas Pacific is bringing in over 100 cars daily. The wheat has been raised on lands adjacent to the railway. The grades are above the average.

St. Louis, Mo., 13.—Capt. W. S. Nelson, who arrived at his home here from Fort Eads, on Saturday last, died this morning from a disease said to be a modified type of yellow fever. Two or three other persons recently from the same place are now sick here, but of what malady the doctors have not fully ascertained.

NEW YORK, 13.—Three children of Michael Rath were drowned, to-day, by the upsetting of their father's scow.

The Potter investigating committee resumed its deliberation this morning. The first witness called was Wm. H. Roberts, who testified that he was editor of the *New Orleans Times*, a democratic journal, and during the campaign it used its influence to carry the State and National ticket. Witness believed Nicholls and Tilden carried Louisiana. In either 1868 or 1869 Governor Hayes came down to New Orleans for the purpose of looking into the cause of the riots. He was a good shot and a good talker. He went out hunting and circulated freely about, and made many friends for his party in that way. He did not seem to have come there to fight democrats. Witness knew Charles Foster, of Ohio, and spoke of him as a truthful man and who dared to give expression to his opinions.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The body of H. J. Montague went east this morning, accompanied by the troupe.

The Chinese here profess to have had no intimation that any of their countrymen were wanted in Chicago, and say the wages mentioned in the press dispatches would be no inducement.

A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says: A courier has just arrived from Malheur agency bringing intelligence of the surrender of Oitz, the surviving Medicine Man and chief of 60 Indians in a party, including 15 warriors. The surrender of Oitz and party leaves but a few hostile Snakes unaccounted for, living or dead, and messengers have been dispatched to bring in two or three small parties known to be in the neighboring mountains. The Indian troubles may be considered over for the season in this section.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—Advices from the West Coast of Africa say great mortality prevailed there, particularly at Lagos, where nearly a quarter of the white population had died of fever and dysentery during the two months ending July 4th.

A Nicolaeff dispatch says: A Russian torpedo cutter exploded in the harbor, to-day, killing 34 persons.

A telegram from Vienna says: An uprising of Mohammedan fanatics has occurred at Livno, Herzegovina. The Turkish commandant was killed. The troops made common cause with the insurgents and marched with them on Skoplie.

The Indian government at Bombay has received information confirming the report of the arrival of the Russian mission at Cabul, with a letter from the Czar. The mission was received with high honors. It

is believed the Russians desire to establish themselves on the north-west of Afghanistan. Their representative at Cabul speak of their desire to open up a trade with Afghanistan. They will visit Herat and the western frontier.

An English mission, escorted by cavalry, will leave Peshawor for Cabul in September.

BUCHAREST, 12.—Contractors for supplying food to the Russian army have become bankrupt in consequence of the refusal of the Russian government to pay for the supplies until the charges of fraud are investigated. It is alleged that 29,000,000 roubles have been misappropriated in the Bucharest district alone.

HAVANA, 12.—New elections are ordered in all existing municipalities, which, with the municipalities to be formed, will enter upon their new functions on the 1st of January. The elections for deputies to the Spanish Cortes begin on January 15, 1879. A royal decree orders the restoration of the former owners of all property embargoed during the insurrection.

Prest, Alcantara, of Venezuela, has discovered another revolutionary plot, and seized revolutionary correspondence, ammunition and arms. Gen. Pulido, at the head of the conspiracy escaped. The standing army has been increased to 25,000 men.

VIENNA, 12.—The commander of the seventh Austrian army division in Bosnia reports the town of Travnik as occupied by troops on Sunday, and the communication with Banjalaka is completely restored. In the engagement at Varcavakof and Jajize seven officers and 160 men were wounded.

An official dispatch says: The insurgents are evacuating the defile of Vranduk and retreating to Sersjevo. If this news is correct, there will be no obstacle to a junction of the forces of Gen. Philippovich with those of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, who is at Travnik. The decisive conflict will probably be at Sersjevo, which the Austrians hope to enter on the 18th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The Russians will evacuate Adrianople within six weeks. They will evacuate Erzeroum and Bayalid upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. The Czar has telegraphed the Sultan requesting him to order the evacuation of Batoum. The Porte has decided to comply with the advice.

The inhabitants of Batoum have again notified Minister Layard that they consider themselves under British protection and will hoist the British flag upon the attempt of the Russians to occupy the city.

BARRIE, Ont., 12.—At the regatta, to-day, the open single scull race, five miles, was the attraction. Eight oarsmen started at 6.45 p. m. Plaisted took the lead, but was soon distanced by Wallace Ross. Hosmer worked hard, and by a few quick strokes reached the latter. Hanlon, up to this time, had kept back, rowing easily about twenty-five strokes to the minute. Ross kept the lead for the first mile, and went fully twenty lengths out of his course to turn the proper buoy. Plaisted had, up to one and a half miles kept ahead, but Hanlon having pulled up, was first to reach the two mile buoy, Ross following at about two boat lengths. At one time Hanlon rested on his oars till, seeing his opponents making headway, he pulled a few beautiful strokes, and in a short time left Ross, who was following him hard, fully six boat lengths behind. The cheering was deafening, and as he passed the judge's boat, the excitement on the shore was intense. Wallace Ross came in second, and Hosmer, who is a lad of 19, third. Official time, 28 minutes 12 seconds. To-night the prizes were awarded.

OTTAWA, 12.—This evening a mob of 500 union men and ruffians, armed with revolvers and stones, congregated around the station to meet the Montreal Britons, who, it was expected, would leave by the train. One hundred men of the Governor General's guards were stationed on the platform east of the station, while Mayor Bangs, Aldermen McRae, O'Keefe and Stewart, with Colonel Ross, were ready to read the riot act in case of emergency. The chief of police went to Orange Hall, where the Britons were preparing to march to the station and advised them not to proceed to the regular depot but to march to a junction about three miles out, where they could embark quietly, which advice they finally but very reluctantly follow-

ed. The streets at a late hour were deserted and no further trouble is anticipated.

OTTAWA, Ont., 13.—About midnight a gang of about 200 union men made a tour through the lower town, insulting every one they met and yelling like demons. Several Britons were assaulted, among them a young man named Guon, who was beaten badly. About the same time the young Britons returned from Chaudiere Junction, and on learning of this, proceeded in a body to the lower town, armed with revolvers.

At the corner of Sussex and York Streets they were met by a number of union men who made some insulting remarks, at which the Britons opened fire on them, but injured none of the crowd. A quite inoffensive old man, named Giles, a Protestant, got a stray shot in his leg, and another, named Marks, was wounded in the arm. When about 100 shots had been fired, the Britons marched down St. Patrick's Street in a body, hooting and shooting like demons, and keeping up continual fire. Here they wrecked a Villeneuve house, where a dance was in progress, shooting several parties and beating others with rocks and stones. Father Moller's home was also attacked and ten windows broken, but none of the inmates were injured. Larques Hotel was next demolished, the proprietor being struck with a stone and severely cut in the forehead.

The crowd then marched up Dalhousie street, where other parties were shot, and wounded with stones. The police followed them from the start and made several arrests, but did not succeed in breaking up the gang until they had reached the corner of George street. Several persons were more or less injured by shots and stones.

Correspondence.

Items from Escalante.

ESCALANTE, Iron Co., Utah,
July 31st, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Escalante is a young settlement, being only two years old. It is named after a Spaniard, who is supposed to have been its discoverer, how long since I could not say. Escalante was also discovered by a company of Mormon cavalry who were in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band, in the year 1856. It is situated about 50 miles from Panguitch, in an eastern direction. It is in the southeast corner of Iron County, Utah. The valley, from the summit of the mountain to the lower end, where the Escalante Creek runs through the east range of mountains towards the Colorado River, is about 17 miles long. It is irregular in the width, but widens out towards the lower end; it would probably average one mile in width. The Escalante Creek is formed by a number of small springs at the foot of the west mountains, and its course is from west to east.

The facilities of the valley are good. We have an immense quantity of all kinds of pine timber suitable for different kinds of building purposes; we have also abundance of quakesaspe and cottonwood, cedar and oak. We have an abundance of firewood, and it is obtained very easily. We have mountains of rock suitable for building purposes, and it is already quarried. We have also a range of mountains which appears to be chiefly plaster-of-Paris rock, many miles in length. We have some petrified rock in which you can trace the grain of the tree from which it was formed as plainly as you can in a tree newly felled. We have many natural formations which would be worthy of the examination or the study of the geologist. We have good land and a good supply of water for all the land now under cultivation. We raise good crops of grain and a great variety of vegetables. We have an extensive range, which we consider good, for a south range or a range in the southern part of the Territory. Our range is called a desert, and is supposed to be about 60 miles long. It is situated south of the town and extends to the Colorado River, but there is very little water on it, and our stock and teams generally come into town to get water.

We have some good mill-sites. We have a saw mill in course of erection. We have a shingle mill already running. We are now organizing and subscribing towards

purchasing a grist mill, and we aim to obtain and build such machinery as we need for the convenience and improvement of the valley.

We have a good townsite, and our town is located on an elevated bench, and has a commanding view of the north field and also of the south range. Our town looks well for its age. We have built our houses of hewed pine logs because they were easy to obtain. Our city lots are fenced and are under cultivation, part of our lots are put out to orchard. Apples, plums and gooseberries are already producing some little fruit, which is very encouraging to us. A few shade trees are planted along the sidewalks, and they now appear in their beauty. Water is running through the streets and the fields and gardens look well, and promise a good crop. Our industry will be rewarded. We have about 50 families already settled in the valley, and nearly every family has a good plain log house. A few families live out on ranches in different suitable places in the valley. But the majority of the people are living in the town. We have a good plain-hewed log school house 20 x 30. We hold our meetings regularly and have good times generally. We have a good Sabbath school well attended by scholars and teachers. Our Ward is fully organized; we have all the quorums of the priesthood as fully organized as possible, and they are in good working order. We have a relief Society and two mutual improvement societies, one for the young men and one for the ladies, and health and prosperity abound.

At present we labor under some disadvantages, being somewhat isolated, but we hope to be able soon to gather around us the things we need for the comfort and convenience of ourselves and families.

The 24th of July was celebrated here in a spirited and energetic manner. We had a very good representation of all the different companies usually formed in small country towns or cities, and although we have no artist residing here at present to make our banners, etc., we had some very good plain, home-made banners, representing each of our companies, which showed well in the procession, and also served to decorate the school-house during the whole celebration. We had an excellent time and enjoyed ourselves well, all things passed off in good order, everybody turned out and honored the day, and everybody apparently felt perfectly satisfied with the whole proceedings.

A. P. Schow is bishop of this place, with E. Twitchell and D. B. Adams councilors.

May the blessings of peace and prosperity attend the children of Zion everywhere.

Yours in the kingdom,
HENRY STOKES.

From Paris to the Pere Lachaise—
The City of the Living and the City of the Dead—The Tombs of Thiers, Laplace, Balzac, Moliere, Marshal Ney, Rachel, Toima, and Other Illustrious Dead.

PARIS, July 28th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Yesterday I got on top of an omnibus, whose destination was the Bastille, but it was not my intention to stop at this historic monument. I had visited it before. At the Bastille you get a "correspondence," or exchange ticket, for Pere Lachaise, climb to the top of another omnibus, and in ten minutes you have been borne from the heart of the gayest, most glittering, of cosmopolitan centres, to the gates of the largest collection of illustrious ashes that any cemetery in the world encloses. It may be well to visit Pere Lachaise, the first time, as I visited it, without a guide-book, and without fore-knowledge of the presence of the immortals you will meet there, for, otherwise, you will not have the thrill of surprise when you stand before the tomb of M. Thiers, Laplace, Balzac, Moliere, Racine, Ney, Massena, Grouchy, and a host of others to whom the world is indebted for so much of its literature, poetry, history, science, jurisprudence; and, alas, for as much of its carnage too. The first monument of importance, and one of the most interesting in the entire cemetery, situated to the right of the main entrance, is that of Abelard and Heloise, whose romantic history is so well known. It consists of a rectangular chapel in the Gothic style of the 13th century, built from the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Par-