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DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

TRENTON, N. J., 22.—A collision on the Belvidere and Delaware R. R., near Phillipsburg, this afternoon, between passenger and freight trains, killed a man named Meyer, and wounded six or eight others.

CINCINNATI, 22.—Herstmayer, a gardener living near Lockland, last night, shot at two orchard thieves, killing one named John Williams; he says he intended merely to scare them.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The following order has just been promulgated:

"Executive order No. 4. It appears to me, from their trial at Washington and at the city of New York, that a further extension of the civil service rules will promote the efficiency of the public service; therefore it is ordered that such rules be, and they are hereby extended to the several federal offices of the city and in the customs district of Boston, and that proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT."

A riot occurred among the laborers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad tunnel, at Jersey city, this afternoon. It commenced by a fight between "Corkonia" and "Fardowna," which was taken up by the friends of the two factions, until more than fifty men were engaged, and stones and clubs were freely used; a number of men were injured, but none seriously. The riot was quelled by a squad of police, and many of the rioters were arrested.

Samuel A. Briggs, of Chicago, is said to be a defaulter for a hundred thousand dollars from the bank of which he was vice-president and cashier; he has been arrested here and will be taken to Chicago.

In the practice shooting at Creedmore, between the Irish and American teams to-day, no scores were kept, but the Americans excelled the foreigners in almost every instance.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 22.—Eunice Howell Maillen, a lady seventy years of age, living alone near Washingtonville, was found in a dying condition from a wound in the head, which it was thought was inflicted on Friday night, and for purposes of robbery, as a large sum of money that was in the house was missing.

BOSTON, 22.—At the Beacon Park races to-day, for a purse of \$5,000, for stallions that never beat 2:28, "Gambrino Gift" won in three straight heats, "Phil Sheridan" second, "Abdallah" third, "Commonwealth" fourth; time 2:28 1/2, 2:25 1/2, 2:25 1/2.

NEW YORK, 23.—The competition between the National and Cunard lines, for the Boston trade, has resulted in the dissolution of the steamship conference and a fearful cutting of stevedore passage rates. Some lines have not fixed

the rates, but all sell tickets for fifteen dollars, and some as low as twelve. A Philadelphia line is said to be selling as low as eleven dollars for passages to Liverpool. Freight rates are not affected by the controversy.

A New Orleans dispatch says—"Considerable feeling is caused among the citizens by apparently authentic reports of a determination of the Kellogg party to arrest and bring to trial the leaders of the late revolutionary movement. It is supposed that proceedings will be instituted under the State laws, and it is believed that the resignation of Judge Atocha, of the Superior Criminal Court, yesterday, was caused by the judge's unwillingness to try the cases. Attempts to arrest the State authorities will almost certainly provoke armed resistance, and bloodshed to a greater extent even than heretofore will be the inevitable result. It is understood that army officers are much opposed to the proposed proceeding, as bad faith towards the surrendered party, and the hope is generally expressed that the President will at least use his influence against it. Trouble is also feared from the threat to search houses for arms. When McEnery surrendered it was agreed that all the State arms in the possession of his followers should be turned over to the United States authorities; the duty of surrendering the arms was confided to Major Edward A. Burke, who turned over all in possession of the troops, together with all the State property; the Kellogg party complain that a large number of arms are still missing. These were probably taken by the populace. McEnery and Penn will to-morrow issue a circular requiring an inspection of all the State troops and the return of the State arms in their hands, and earnestly urging all citizens to carry out the terms of the surrender in the same spirit. Should the State officers make the search conflicts and bloodshed would certainly occur, but if United States officers are assigned to the duty, there would probably be no resistance, certainly none by concert of action.

According to a correspondent of the London Times, who has recently traveled through the seat of war, the Carlists now have 80,000 men in the field. This correspondent has nothing but praise for the moral and physical qualities of these soldiers, and their officers, he says, are often members of the most noble and best families in Spain, highly cultivated and with much professional knowledge.

The Times New Orleans correspondent telegraphs as follows, under date of the 22nd: "To-day, public opinion has changed very decidedly, and it is now considered not improbable that even a more serious conflict than that of last week may shortly occur. This morning, when it became generally known that the committee had been broken up, and no result arrived at, young and hot-headed men of the league took no pains to conceal their feelings. Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard are again denounced openly as thieves and liars, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan, who is charged with having been instrumental in breaking up the conference, is also abused in unmeasured terms. During the afternoon the leaders of the White League were constantly in session, and it is known that many advised a continuation of hostilities. If they fire on the troops they believe that a military government will be at once established in the State. Business men and capitalists of the city, who make no secret of having supported the late movement, are opposed to further fighting, and will make no additional donations to the League. There is no evidence that the Southern element wishes to molest private citizens, and on all sides it is admitted that person and property were never more secure. Governor Kellogg professes to believe that a war of extermination is to be commenced against the negroes, but Penn asserts positively that such an idea has never been entertained by even the most passionate of the white leaguers. During the even-

ing the Governor held a consultation with Secretary Cowen, and later telegraphed for Field, the Attorney General, to come to New Orleans immediately. It is believed that he wishes to consult with him and then proceed at once in the preparation of indictments against those prominently engaged in the riots.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Times' New Orleans special says the White Leagues have received notice to be ready to spring to arms at an hour's notice, and an attack upon the Kellogg government and the United States troops is expected to take place to-day. This is to be done with the purpose of compelling the federal authorities to declare martial law, and to establish a military government, and not with the design of obtaining control of the State offices. The failure of the attempt at a compromise with Kellogg, in regard to the management of the election in November, is said to be the reason of this new outbreak. The White Leagues do not expect to achieve success, except so far as to compel the establishment of a military government; if this shall be effected the purpose of the rebellion will be successful.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Gov. Kellogg telegraphs Attorney General Williams as follows:

"Reports from the country show that in a number of cases where our parish officers had been ousted, the old incumbents are going back peaceably. The country is quieter than expected, and in the city all is quiet."

The President to-day appointed Hazard Stevens, of Olympia, Washington Territory, Commissioner on the part of the U. S., to ascertain the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other British subjects, under the award of the Emperor of Germany, under the Washington Treaty of 1873.

The representatives of the manufacturing corporations, having their headquarters at Boston, to-day, voted that the production of the cotton mills of New England should be reduced at least one third, until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of goods is established and the true relations of supply and demand adjusted. A committee was appointed to recommend means by which this result may be attained.

A Fall River special says the mill owners, to-day, voted it expedient to join manufacturers elsewhere in running short time.

UTICA, 23.—Senator Conkling made a long speech to the Republican convention in reply to a call. He denied that the mission of the Republican party was ended, and declared that not one of the grave questions before the country would be safe without that party, citing first the condition of affairs in the south, which he attributed partly to the natural consequences of the civil war, but more largely to the hatred of the Union and of the negro by pardoned rebels who, he asserted, not only refused to help in reconstruction, but tried to deter capable men from accepting office, with the avowed purpose of leaving everything to carpet-baggers and negroes. He admitted the evil results of this rule in the South, but declared that those really responsible for it, instead of trying by peaceable means to remedy it, were determined to attempt it by revolution. Referring to Louisiana, he said the cause of complaint was that Kellogg was counted in as governor when McEnery was elected. Well, what of that? In New York Hoffman was counted in as governor when Griswold was elected; but the latter's friends did not resort to revolution. He commended Grant's course in the Louisiana matter, and declared it had prevented a war of races and a bloody grapple for the State governments throughout the South. He asserted that there was a move on foot to get through Congress an act refunding the war tax levied on cotton in the early days of the rebellion, and an organized attempt to have the State debts of the South assumed by the general government, and the republican party was the only

one that would resist them. In this connection he referred to President Grant as the lion in the path of those who wanted to get steals through Congress. He was not a man to be coaxed or trapped. The speech was mainly devoted to State politics.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—In Terrebonne Parish the people's party and the republicans have made a compromise, and agreed upon a joint parish ticket on which both parties are equally represented, both in candidates for the legislative and parish officers, and the best men have been nominated on both sides. The Terrebonne Banner, the official paper, cordially endorses this action, and the Picayune of this city says, editorially, of the move, "The people of that parish have agreed upon what promises to be productive of the happiest results. Is it not probable that Terrebonne has struck out the course which shall lead us from the wilderness?"

The political conference will be re-opened at noon to-morrow at the Custom House, and the indications now are that the republicans will accede a point, and allow the McEneryites equal representation on the returning board.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 23.—The excitement in Edgefield, S.C., has subsided, and there is no apprehension of further trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap says that an accident occurred this forenoon on the Central Pacific Railroad, by which Dan Groger, a brakeman, was killed, and McGlone, engineer, and Frank Chinn and William Gaines, carpenters, were severely if not fatally injured.

J. J. Marks, ex-harbor commissioner, convicted of embezzling the State funds, has been granted a new trial.

VICKSBURG, 23.—Four men were suffocated to-day by impure air in a well.

NEW YORK, 24.—Dispatches to the Times say that Kellogg and the federal officers anticipate further disturbances, and are in frequent consultations as to the best means of defending the city in the event of an uprising of the white league, and that beyond doubt another fight will result from any attempt on the part of the Kellogg police to search private houses for arms or to prosecute the leaders of the recent revolution. Kellogg, yesterday, telegraphed to Washington that he believed the city to be in a very insecure condition. He thinks that rioting may be apprehended at any moment, that the State will not remain at peace if the U. S. troops are withdrawn; that he had reason to know that the league movement was spreading into adjoining States, and that the order was rapidly increasing in numbers. The Times dispatch also says that three United States war vessels arrived in the Mississippi below New Orleans last evening, and the health officers ordered all of them to pass up to the city without quarantine inspection. A Washington dispatch to the Times, however, tells a story exactly the reverse of Kellogg's reports to the general government, and says he gives a rose colored view of affairs at New Orleans, quite at variance with the accounts furnished by the press.

The Assistant U. S. District Attorney, who went to Europe last spring to obtain evidence against importers, in a case of alleged undervaluation, has returned. He says he found the German government greatly incensed against this government because, as was thought, it had issued a commission to its consuls in Europe authorizing them to cite importers before them for the purpose of extorting information respecting invoices made out in Europe. Acting upon that supposition, the German government has informed the American legation at Berlin that if the consuls of this government attempted to execute the commissions their exequaturs would be revoked.

The Irish team and party are the guests of the City to-day, and are taking a trip up East and North rivers, accompanied by the Mayor and other functionaries. colored people since federal occupa-

tion is exciting serious apprehensions. Ladies have been grossly insulted while passing on the streets, and equally unpleasant reports have arrived from the country, and it is feared that unless some salutary measures are adopted the whole power of the government will be required to keep the negro element within bounds. No violence has yet been reported, the negro men and women confining themselves to bitter vituperation and horrible abuse.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Rumors are current here of a terrible accident last night, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Smithton and West Union, West Va., two passenger trains collided with terrific force, and the wreck afterwards took fire and was burned. The postal agent was killed, but how many others were killed or injured is not known.

BOSTON, 24.—In the U. S. court, to-day, Geo. S. Peach, master of the schooner *St. Mary*, was convicted of the manslaughter of Roy Rogers, cook of the vessel; the affair occurred at sea, off Gloucester.

SELMA, Ala., 24.—At daybreak this morning the southern bound train, six cars, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, went through a bridge on the Waxahatchie, falling 60 feet; the train was a total wreck. The engineer, fireman and several passengers were killed, and nearly all the remaining passengers wounded, many dangerously. Among the killed was Wm. Boyd, ex-judge of the supreme court of Alabama.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 22.—The National Gazette says that while the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig was a legal measure, it was only adopted in a few isolated cases. The relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

LONDON, 22.—The Newcastle chamber of commerce have adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian reciprocity treaty as prejudicial to British industry.

Holland, conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Midhurst.

Arnold, proprietor of the London Echo, will contest Northampton in the Liberal interest.

PARIS, 22.—French newspapers publish St. Petersburg advices, concerning the report of Bismarck's overtures to King Christian of Denmark, looking to the incorporation of that country in the German Confederation. Correspondents say that Russia is greatly irritated and will never permit Germany to hold the key of the Baltic sea. Some of the papers say that the opposition of Russia to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause.

The excitement over the approaching elections for the council general in Corsica, causes much disorder; the authorities have been obliged to intervene to prevent collisions between the supporters of Prince Napoleon and M. Pietri, the opposition Bonapartist candidate.

The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England Oct. 15th, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

LONDON, 23.—Charles Swain, the poet, died to-day, aged 74.

BERLIN, 23.—The Empress Augusta has called a meeting of delegates from all the women's associations in Germany, to be held here in October; the Queens of Wurtemberg and Saxony, and the Grand Duchesses of Baden, and the Princess Alice of Hesse have promised to attend.

LONDON, 24.—The members of the Austrian polar expedition declare that explorations in the direction of the North Pole are hopeless of satisfactory results, and that the reports of the existence of an open polar sea are untrue.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the grand mastership of the order of Free Masons.

ROME, 24.—The boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, which was referred to Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, United States Minister to Rome, for arbitration, has been decided by him in favor of Italy, which thereby acquires 1,500 acres of Territory.