

their obligations and to make a full and satisfactory settlement.

ST. LOUIS.—The financial situation here looks somewhat more gloomy, and the impression in well informed circles is that the only salvation of the country is the inflation of the currency. A petition has been presented to the city council asking that the city authorities issue five hundred thousand city warrants for general use. The banks here, although strong and in good condition, cannot long sustain the pressure, and it is predicted that many will be compelled to close should the present state of affairs continue for a week. It is rumored that a petition is being signed requesting the President to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of authorizing the issue of more currency to allay the panic.

CHICAGO, 29.—There is considerable more confidence again in financial circles this morning. This can be traced to the action of the Union National, the Cooke Co. National and the National Bank of Commerce, all of which banks resumed to-day. The feeling of the business community is already wholesome, and there is no doubt that it will be still further improved under the influence of the course pursued by the leading banks above named.

From the tone of advices from western cities, tributary to Chicago, it is evident that the restoration of confidence in this city has come in time to save many of them from serious difficulty. The most encouraging fact now is the arrival, in this city, during the last two or three days, by the various express companies, of between four and five millions in currency. This money will begin to circulate to-day, easing the pressure and beginning the week under the most favorable auspices. Further supplies will arrive daily and as the week progresses the supply of currency will grow larger until, gradually, business will resume its accustomed activity. With the subsidence of the panic throughout the west, the drafts from the country will be greatly reduced. Checks have almost entirely ceased. The business of the clearing house will be very small. The banks which did not make their balances on Saturday will be able to do so to-day. Some of them will probably avail themselves of the clearing house rule and throw out checks, in order to reduce the debt against them on the clearing house. The only pressure they have to withstand is the demand for currency over the counter, and as nearly or quite all of them received remittances on Saturday, or expect them in this morning, and as the increased demand stimulated by the panic will have ceased almost entirely, it may be confidently expected that every bank doing business in the city will find its currency balance greater to-night than at any other time since last Thursday.

In addition the Third National Bank will resume to-morrow. In their card announcing resumption to-day, the officers of the Union National Bank state that their discontinuance was caused by their having failed to secure the concert of action among the banks of this city, which had been adopted by New York and other cities. They suspended also in the hope that business men of this city would not fail to see the impossibility of maintaining any different position from that maintained by the two thousand National Banks of the United States. The officers of the bank, however, recognizing the confidence reposed in them, and knowing the solvency of their bank, believed it to be their duty to share the common lot of their customers and act with them in sustaining the business interest of the country, and therefore they opened their doors for business to-day. The Manufacturers' National and the Second National will go into liquidation. The former bank has already worked off \$180,000 of its liabilities by turning over collaterals.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The steamer *Costa Rica* was hauled off the rocks this afternoon by two steamers and two tugs, at high tide. The steamers *Senator* and *Pacific* lay on either side of the *Costa Rica* and the two tugs hauled her off. The steamers were made fast to the *Costa Rica* and kept her afloat, and with the two tugs towing and a

steamer on each side proceeded to the Mail Co.'s wharf, where they will remain to-night and in the morning proceed to the dry dock. The *Costa Rica* has eight or ten feet of water in her after compartment. An investigation will be held in a few days into the causes which led to the disaster. If there is any truth whatever in the many stories that are freely repeated on 'Change among sea-faring men and others, the investigation will develop some very bad features as to the management on board the ship for two days before the steamer was wrecked.

The suit of E. D. Wheeler against Samuel Brannan for ten thousand dollars' compensation, claimed for legal services, has been dismissed in the Fifteenth District Court.

General Breck has received the following message dated Winne-mucca: "The Government lost no money in the stage robbery. Signed, SAMUEL WOODS, Paymaster U. S. A."

It was supposed that it was to rob paymaster Woods that the stage was stopped.

SACRAMENTO, September, 25.—The steamer *Costa Rica* was placed on the dry dock at 12 o'clock m. to-day. She is being pumped out very rapidly. Last night she contained eight feet of water, and this morning, only eight inches. Twenty or thirty men are engaged in clearing and cleaning the decks. The total cost for repairing, renovating and refitting her up will amount to about \$8,000. A large number of people were present this morning witnessing the progress made.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—The panic in New York has awakened a warm and generous feeling of sympathy among financial men in this city, and preparations are being made to ship, immediately to America, one million dollars in gold coin. The feeling is universal that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the present embarrassed situation of finances in New York.

Edwin James is a candidate for parliament in Marlboro, and is making an active canvass; he has received numerous pledges of influential support.

It is reported that John Bright is opposed to the war with the Ashantis, and will resign from the cabinet if the war is prosecuted.

TEHERAN, 25.—The construction of a railway has commenced at Resht, capital of the province of that name, bordering on the Caspian Sea. The enterprise is being conducted under the superintendence of skilled European engineers.

LONDON, 26.—An emphatic denial is given by government officials at the foreign office here of a probable diplomatic rupture between the governments of England and Spain in the event of England declining to release to Spain the two captured frigates. It is officially stated that no correspondence has passed between the two powers on the subject.

MADRID, 27.—The commander of the British squadron, acting under instructions from his government at London, has surrendered the Spanish frigates *Victoria* and *Almanza* to the Spanish authorities.

LONDON, 29.—Advices from Cape Coast, received this afternoon, say that starvation is threatening the Ashantees of Cape Coast, which has been blockaded by the British troops, in consequence, it is said, of an American vessel selling gunpowder to the enemy.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT OGDEN.—Shortly after the arrival of the Utah Central train this morning, considerable excitement and some alarm was occasioned at the depot, by a rencontre between two sporting men pretty well known in Ogden. C. L. Crick, brother of the man who was assaulted yesterday by Geo. C. Loomis, came up with his wife from Salt Lake this morning, with the intention of going East. He encountered Loomis at the Delmonico saloon, when the latter followed him on to the porch saying, "Crick, I want to talk to you." Crick declined having any conversation with him. There are two doors on the north end of the saloon, and Crick retreated to the one nearest the east, while Loomis was near the other. Crick pulled out a long, new pattern Colt's navy revolver, and fired, the ball glancing on the side of the building and

entering Loomis' chest in the upper part and coming out at the back, or as Loomis declares, entering his back as he turned to go into the saloon, and coming out at the chest. Loomis finding his right arm disabled by the effects of the shot, opened fire from a six shooter with his left hand, firing three shots without effect, taking a position in front of the saloon which faces the depot, Crick having stepped out into the road so as to reach his opponent and firing three more shots, one plowing the woodwork in front of the saloon, another entering the door frame, and another passing through Loomis' right knee.

A number of ladies and gentlemen were in the immediate vicinity of the affray and were greatly alarmed. Mr. Carey received a stray shot through his straw hat, the ball passing right across the railroad and smashing a pane of glass in a C. P. shed. Crick was arrested by Messrs. Parry and Hill, and Loomis, complaining only of a sore knee, walked unassisted to the Junction Hotel, where he was "put into his little bed," and quickly waited upon by Dr. C. S. Nellis. There was not much probing to do, except to get out some pieces of cloth which had lodged in the wound, the ball having passed through the knee, breaking the bone, and lodged in the leg of his pants. Although suffering from two very ugly wounds, Loomis is not considered in any danger, as no vital parts were touched, and he is a very stout, hardy man.

C. L. Crick was brought before Alderman Thompson at 10 a. m. and, asking for a continuance till he could obtain counsel, the examination was postponed till 9 a. m. on Monday morning, bail being fixed at \$3,000, and the prisoner being allowed to seek for sureties in the custody of an officer.

We learn this afternoon that Dr. C. S. Nellis and T. E. Brown are of the opinion that the injury in Loomis' knee is such that amputation will be necessary.

Up to the hour of our going to press, Crick was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain securities.—*Ogden Junction, Sept. 27.*

VISIT TO AMERICAN FORK.—On Sunday morning, Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith and D. H. Wells, and a number of other invited brethren, took train by the Utah Southern for American Fork, where they held meeting morning and afternoon, returning to the city in the evening. In the morning meeting the congregation was addressed by Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, and in the evening by President Geo. A. Smith and Elders A. M. Musser, D. O. Calder, J. H. Smith, and S. H. B. Smith.

The track of the U. S. was laid half a mile beyond American Fork, and there was sufficient iron on the ground to continue the line to Provo. All that was wanting was sufficient ties, which the people were active in supplying, but they have been hindered by the necessity of getting in their crops and taking care of them.

At Lehi a very neat and creditable tithing barn, capable of holding seventy tons of hay, had been built, and the lot had been surrounded by a substantial picket fence.

Correspondence.

Editor Deseret News:

PAROWAN, Sept. 21, 1873.

The second annual fair of the auxiliary D. A. and M. Society, and Gardeners' Club, of this place, came off on the 19th and 20th of this month.

After opening with prayer, an address was delivered by Wm. C. McGregor, commendatory of the efforts of the people in bringing about, under Providence, so goodly a display of the comforts and luxuries of life, and setting forth the benefits to be derived from such exhibitions—that they would tend to awaken a spirit of emulation and be the means of adding wealth and comfort to our homes, etc.

W. H. Dame, President of the Auxiliary Society, then followed in a few remarks, showing what had been accomplished by our little societies, and pointing out various means of improvement still within our reach. He thought the farmers should be satisfied with smaller farms and cultivate more thoroughly. He said there was more comfort and less labor in the pro-

session of one cow yielding twenty to thirty quarts of milk per day than to own five or six yielding four to eight quarts. He encouraged the people to get the best and take care of it.

The fair was then declared open for inspection.

Grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, dairy products, quilts and coverlets, millinery, home-made and other curiosities, sewing machines and organs, music and song, merry chit-chat and pleasant countenances made the basement of our meeting house at once attractive and delightful.

There were but few animals on exhibition.

At 2 o'clock of the first day, foot-racing and other athletic sports and pastimes commenced, and continued during the afternoon, much to the diversion of many spectators.

At 2 o'clock of the last day, speed horses were tested, which was quite an attraction.

The fair closed with a dance in the basement in the evening.

The weather was fine, and everybody seemed pleased and gratified with the success of our Second Annual Fair.

THOMAS DURHAM,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
WILLIAM D. HOEBS,
STEPHEN S. BARTON,
WILLIAM DALLY,
Committee.

W. RICHARDS, jun., Reporter.

PROVO CITY, U. T.
Sept. 25, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

As the darkest hours precede the dawn, and calms are succeeded by storms, so is our city most unusually quiet, awaiting the arrival of the iron horse, with its expected train of bustle and activities. Business men are rather shy of embarking in any enterprise until the site of the terminus is more publicly known.

To relieve the dullness of things in general, it is true that we have an occasional drunk, nursed into existence by those harbingers of civilization—drinking saloons, but they are promptly cared for by the magistrates and police. To cite in detail such common occurrences in this, would be very bad taste, being aware that you can furnish daily such startling disturbances that ours might be termed mere misunderstandings of the law.

The Provo Times is quite a feature among us, and our young and enterprising journalists, though not aspiring at present to the experience and ability of a Greeley or a Bennett, are making very creditable efforts to faithfully represent the interests of the community, and supply our wants as a local newspaper.

The District Court resumed its session on Tuesday, 24th, at 2 p. m., Judge P. H. Emerson, presiding. Nothing of a very exciting nature has occurred. There appears to be a certain quiet dignity and respect attending our courts here of late, that are happily noticeable.

The Provo or Timpanogos Woolen Mills are at present attracting the admiration of our citizens and those of the county in the production of doeskins, tweeds, jeans and linseys, of which those interested in its manufacture may well be proud, while purchasers and consumers can feel happy and satisfied in the thought that Utah enterprise has produced such comfortable and creditable fabrics.

I am informed that it is the intention of certain parties to take steps towards starting here a wholesale and retail tailoring establishment, to convert the cloth from these mills into suitable and fashionable clothing, thereby calling into requisition home talent, and preventing so much ready cash going away for eastern labor.

The Timpanogos machinery is first class, combining all the newest improvements. Those in charge and the employees in all the important branches are men of experience and ability. Quite a number of young women and boys are in training in these mills, of whose efforts Mr. Loughery speaks in very flattering terms.

Saturday is pay day, and on those occasions our co-operative store presents, I assure you, a very fair picture of a real old-fashioned English Saturday night. PILGRIM.

The citizens of Louisiana are rising to deal in the most determined manner with the cattle thieves, a short skirt being their custom.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

This road is intended to extend from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, 1,800 miles, with a branch to Portland, Oregon, 200 miles. At the end of the present year there were to be in operation from Lake Superior to the Missouri River, 453 miles, and from Columbia River to Puget Sound, 103 miles. The road was chartered by Congress on the 2nd of July, 1864. Congress made a grant estimated to amount to 47,000,000 acres of alternate sections of land for forty miles on each side of the line of the road. The idea of the railroad was its identity with the St. Lawrence, the Upper Missouri, and the Columbia River, while it crossed the Yellowstone and the Platte. The rolling stock of the road consists of 72 locomotive engines, 16 passenger cars, 6 baggage and mail cars, 4 emigrant, 25 dump, 1,130 platform freight and 395 box cars; total 1,576 cars. The expenditure has been:—

Surveys	\$ 1,361,542
Construction	12,200,600
Rolling Stock	1,608,837
Tools, machinery and stock supplies	358,330
Harbor improvements at Duluth	245,063
Total	\$15,804,372

The authorized share capital of the company is \$100,000,000. It was necessary to subscribe \$2,000,000, and ten per cent paid in, before the organization of the company. There is a mortgage upon the company's whole property, including its lands, to secure the payment of bonds, at the rate of \$50,000 per mile. These are seven-thirties. The Northern Pacific owns a controlling interest in the stock of the St. Paul and Pacific; it also has taken a lease, or become owners, of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, extending from St. Paul to Duluth, a distance of 211 miles. On the 1st of January last the officers of the road were—Geo. W. Cass, President; Chas. B. Wright, Resident Vice President, and Rich. D. Rice, Vice President on the Pacific coast. The directors were:—Geo. W. Cass, Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles B. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard D. Rice, Augusta, Me.; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; William G. Moorhead, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; William B. Ogden, New York City; William Windom, Winona, Minn.; A. H. Barney, New York City; B. P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.; William G. Fargo, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Stinson, Chicago, Ill.; and Albert H. Catlin, Burlington, Vt. The executive committee were:—Geo. W. Cass, Charles B. Wright, Richard D. Rice, William G. Moorhead and Frederick Billings.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHEAT.—Never in the history of this valley has there been so large crops of grain raised as the present season, and more especially is this true in regard to the wheat crop. We have conversed with many of our farmer friends, and from them we learn that the average yield per acre, including volunteer crops, will not fall short of thirty-five bushels. The highest yield we have heard is one field of forty acres producing seventy-three bushels to the acre, while many other farms have yielded from forty-five to sixty-five bushels. The surplus of wheat alone in this valley this year, we hear it estimated variously at from 600,000 to 1,000,000 bushels. We are willing to accept the lowest figure. Of rye and oats, we place the yield and surplus at one-half that of wheat. The price paid for wheat in this city is forty cents, delivered at Wallula sixty cents per bushel. Flour per barrel is \$3. Owing to the lack of facilities for transportation a large amount of grain will be held over until next season.—*Real Estate Record, Walla Walla, W. T.*

—A justice of the peace at Kansas City puts it: "Now let the gaul darned jace wince."

—The railroads out of Boston are some of them putting down their excursion rates to very low figures.

—The California mines are queer places. A Golden State reporter heard "the growl of a bear, the howl of a wolf, the voice of prayer, the cry of a child, and the clash of bowie-knives" from one gulch.

—In Oldtubbeha, Miss., the importation and sale of liquor in any quantity is prohibited. It don't make much difference, as no package addressed to any such name as that would have any reasonable assurance of reaching its destination.