

for most commodities are steady and in some instances higher.

Wheat is dull and lower, with very little demand for exports.

Rice coffee is moderate in demand and firmer.

Sugar is steady under a moderate demand. As yet nothing has been done with reference to importation of Sandwich Island sugar.

Hardware slow.

Nails irregular and dull.

Pig iron in no demand. No. 1 is unchanged, and other metals quiet.

Wool is very quiet, but firmer. The sales of California embrace 14,700 lbs.

An attachment was granted today by the court against the property of the defendants in an action brought by the Stormont Silver Mining Company against Wm. S. Clark and John R. Bothwell, it being stated that the defendants had departed from this State with the intent to avoid a summons, and have removed and secreted the property with the intent to defraud their creditors. The complaint states that the defendants owe the plaintiffs \$65,000 and interest from the first of last January, and were their own financial and business agents, and as such collected their money, and when the company made a demand for the money, the firm claimed to be insolvent. It is said by the complainants that Clark is in San Francisco, and that Bothwell has gone to Chicago to avoid the service of a summons.

CHICAGO, 6.—Additional reports from the storm in southern Illinois says that the strong wind, hail, thunder and lightning was accompanied by a heavy rain all, and made the night full of terrors. Farm work is stopped in some sections. Grave fears are entertained at Vandalia that the Okow and other streams may overflow and flood the farm bottoms.

At Marshall the creeks have overflowed their banks and flooded the farms for the fifth time this season.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8.—The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Gladstone: The Irish of every grade abhor the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. They sympathize with you and their families. They regret that so heinous a crime should have been ushered in what promised to be the most glorious epoch of your administration, and parallel it with the murder of President Lincoln, in this country, while advocating the pacification of the South.

(Signed) THOS. O. REILLY, Chairman of Central Council of the St. Louis Land League.

Mr. O'Reilly, who is a prominent physician, and one of the most influential Irishmen in the city, says the above dispatch is not only to express the sentiment of the land leagues generally, but of all Irishmen whose opinions are worth anything, conservatives and radicals alike. He says he repudiates the act, no matter by whom, or for what motive it may have been committed.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Tribune* says, editorially: The blood of the murdered officials cries to heaven. Not England alone, but the civilized world recoils in horror from the ghastly spectacle of the mangled corpses in the great pleasure ground of the Irish capitol. Whether crime has been planned and executed in the frenzy of revolutionary hatred, or in the wantonness of miscalculated malevolence it is a diabolical outrage on modern civilization. The catastrophe wrought by pigmies is fraught with momentous consequence to the English people and the Irish race.

CHICAGO, 7.—A special from Atchison, Kansas, says: An old German farmer named Robert Bechter and his wife, living near Leona, Kansas, having led a very unhappy life during the past few years, and though upwards of 84 years old had nearly daily quarrelled. Their son on Saturday went to town and upon returning found his father dead and mother dying from revolver shots. The woman left a letter saying she had shot her husband because he intended to disinherit the son and she preferred that both would die that the son might enjoy the property undisturbed. The act was deliberately planned and skillfully executed.

PITTSBURG, 8.—The most destructive fire that has taken place in this city since the memorable riots of 1877, occurred today. The court house, or the principal portion of it, is a mass of ruins. The fire created intense excitement, and on account of the jail being attached to the burning building fears were entertained that the prisoners would escape. A close

guard was kept over the inmates, who were not aware that a fire was in progress so near them.

As soon as the fire was discovered a number of officials and others forced their way into the burning building and succeeded in saving nearly all the records and the law library. While endeavoring to save the records in the jury commissioners office, Harry McDermott, a grandson of Jury Commissioner Hogan, was killed by falling glass.

The building destroyed was of stone and originally cost about \$200,000. Many thousands have since been expended on improvements. The insurance on the burned portion was \$50,000.

FOREIGN.

HALIFAX, 4.—The over due steamer *Quebec*, from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, put in here unable to reach her destination owing to heavy ice.

OTTAWA, 4.—John Charlebois, while crossing Lake Gatineau, lumber district, with two children; broke through the ice. The children endeavored to save the father and all three were drowned.

DUBLIN, 4.—There were great rejoicings to-night over the release of Davitt. Torch bearers paraded the streets and effigies of Forster and Gladstone were burned amid some disturbances.

In Foxford, County Mayo, a farmer named McGlaurine was fired at but not hit, McGlaurine returned the fire and killed his assailant.

LONDON, 5.—The *Daily News* regards the appointment of Lord Cavendish with regret and wonder. It considers that a great opportunity has been thrown away.

ALEXANDRIA, 5.—Another insurrection has broken out in Sudan. The false prophet Mahdi defeated the Imperial troops, captured the City of Sennaar, and has taken Murdur prisoner.

LONDON, 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Irish and Scotch provincial press is for once almost in harmony with London papers in surprise and dismay at the selection of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Disappointment among the Liberals is widespread. The choice, it says, was undoubtedly made to quiet the apprehension of Whigs, but the only thing that can save the Ministry is that the country shall be convinced that they mean to carry out their policy firmly and without reference to the murmurs of a handful of malcontents.

DUBLIN, 5.—The corporation presented Earl Cowper, late Lord Lieutenant, a farewell address expressing regret. In reference to repressive measures the address carefully distinguished Earl Cowper's individual conduct from his official duties.

CITY OF MEXICO, 5.—The twentieth anniversary of the defeat of the French at Puebla, was enthusiastically celebrated by a parade and review of troops.

The Taluca section of the National railroad will be opened in fifteen days.

DUBLIN, 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer, had remained at Dublin Castle engaged in the transaction of official business, until 6 o'clock this evening, when each drove to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Frederick and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, under secretary, went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were shot close to the Chief Secretary's Lodge. No arrests have been made.

LONDON, 6.—A latter telegram from Dublin gives the following particulars: It now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were stabbed and not shot. They were both strolling in the park, about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about 7.10 o'clock in the evening, and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body away to the town, where an examination showed life extinct. The upper part of

the body was perforated shockingly and presented a ghastly sight.

Proceeding further the surgeons reached the body of Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed some fearful wounds, in addition to which the left arm was broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Cavendish was quite dead.

The bodies were taken to the Stevens Hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood.

The spot where the body of Lord Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems no clue to the assassins at present, but the police are using every endeavor to discover them. A large quantity of notes and gold coin were found in the pockets of the victims, showing that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and widespread indignation is expressed. The telegraph offices are besieged for the latest news. Owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival of the news in London, nothing of the outrage is yet known here among the general public. At the London clubs and other late West-End resorts the news of the assassination was received with a feeling of stupefaction, followed by expressions of the bitterest resentment.

LONDON, 8.—The *Times* says: It is now thought that Cavendish and Burke were both deliberately selected for assassination. During the procession in Dublin on Saturday, men inquired three times whether Cavendish was in the procession. The Chief Secretary at last lifted his hat and told him his name. The man replied: Thank you, that will do.

Two men on horseback also watched the procession in a suspicious manner. There were eight gaping wounds in the body of Cavendish and 11 in that of Burke. A special messenger left London for Dublin this morning.

A telegram to Lord Hartington, which his secretary took to Windsor yesterday, to communicate to the Queen, confirms the detailed reports of the assassination as already published. It further shows that Lord Frederick fell first mortally wounded by stabs. Mr. Burke struggled for a time, but fell stabbed in several places, and with his hands severely cut. It is believed his jugular vein was severed. The four men then drove rapidly away. Capt. Greately, of the dragons, who thought the matter had been a drunken row, said, as they passed, "You have roughly handled them."

They replied roughly, "You be damned."

Greately said he can identify one of the men concerned in the assassination, and the gatekeeper of the park says he can identify two.

Detectives have a record of all the participants here and are examining drivers individually in order to ascertain their whereabouts on Saturday.

The bicyclist who discovered the bodies also saw the car containing the assassins. He describes it as a red panel car.

THE CRUSADERS AT WORK.

A METHODIST ANTI-MORMON MEETING.

Yesterday having been set apart by the Methodist Churches in the United States for a united onslaught upon "Mormonism," the fragment of the belligerent sect in this city had a meeting last night devoted to the mild and Christian-like object of persecuting an unpopular but most excellent people. The lower part or body of the church, on 3rd South Street, was well filled. The central part was filled with a promiscuous audience, while the front left wing was occupied by leading men of the anti-"Mormon" movement, including Federal officers, among whom, as usual, Gen. M. M. Bane was conspicuous. The right front wing was occupied by a large representation from the Chinese washhouses, but several of the celestials went out at an early stage of the proceedings.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Rudishill, who offered a peculiar prayer, in which he appeared to be trying to give the "God without body, parts or passions," some information about the real status of the Utah question, hinting at, without naming, polygamy.

After the opening ceremonies the Rev. Rudishill explained the object of the meeting, stating that that was but one of 10,000 Methodist meetings held throughout the land to-day for a similar purpose. The object was to redeem Utah from the curse of "Mormonism"—from polygamy, priestcraft and priesthood. He claimed that the Methodists had been in the front rank of those who had worked up the present agitation against "Mormonism," which had compelled the legislators of the nation to do something. This working up had produced the Edmunds bill, which was, however, very unsatisfactory. The Methodists would never be satisfied until such legislation was obtained as would entirely extinguish "Mormonism."

One of the professedly leading objects of the anti-"Mormon" movement, being to make a complete separation of church and state, a union of which the enemies of the "Mormons" say exists here.

ELI H. MURRAY,

Governor (by title) of this Territory, was introduced as the first speaker. This officer of state, who thus identified himself in active union with a vindictive church for the accomplishment of a political or state object, and thus, in his own conduct declared the separation of the body-religious and the body-political, mounted the rostrum with a majestic stride. His slow, methodical manner of speech, in such as makes men of active minds impatient because they perceive his objective point a long time before he reaches it. His remarks, boiled down, were in effect, that the unanimity of verdict, including the Supreme Court, Congress, and popular sentiment, against polygamy was suggestive. In the face of this a man who practised it was a knave, a fool or a fanatic. After this judgment it had been stated by the head of the "Mormon" Church, in presence of thousands of its devotees, that he had never violated any law which was constitutional. What would you think of such a man?

The Legislature, by joint resolution, and not by law, decided a convention should be held to frame a constitution with a view to the Statehood of Utah. This convention had been held, and was composed largely of men who, by the Edmunds bill, were disqualified from voting or holding office. Was there ever such a reckless outlay of money, if it be true that time is money? A separate resolution had been introduced at that convention, which had the sympathy of a number of its members, for the purpose of placing before the people an opportunity of expressing their approval or otherwise of polygamy, but the leaders dared not give them the opportunity, and the resolution was squelched.

The Senators deserved thanks for the Edmunds bill, as it was a step in the right direction, but far from being sufficient. Further legislation was wanted to make every home in Utah happy. When obtained it should be administered in the spirit of fairness. Slander was ignoble. The outcome of the present struggle was certain.

JOHN R. MCBRIDE

Was the next to let off the steam. He did not claim to be very religious, but considering the object of the anti-Mormon movement of to-day, he felt as if he were considerable of a Methodist. As a lawyer, he must, to be consistent, be in favor of the enforcement of the law. If he were appointed to prosecute the Mormon Church he felt that he would make an excellent prosecutor. If he occupied that position he would have the Church indicted, first, for treason on the ground of rebellion against the government; second, for murder, for the lives it had taken; third, for larceny for the \$500,000 taken yearly from the people; fourth, for common felonies, for persistent breaking of the law; fifth, for lying, people perjuring themselves because they say the Lord requires it. The Church he said was, in fact, organized crime. This system would take a back seat in future. Those who considered the present agitation would cease were deluded. The country was thoroughly aroused. Congress needed no convincing that it was necessary to wipe out "Mormonism." The only question was as to the remedy. When a clear decision could be reached on that point it would be forthcoming. In the speaker's opinion polygamy was the corner stone of the Church, because it wove the community into such an intricate mesh in their social connections that they were bound to

sustain each other, for those not immediately connected with it were relatively in that situation. If polygamy were rooted out the system would fall to pieces. The Church had been a failure until that doctrine was introduced and practised, but since then had been a success. A law was wanted that would not only disqualify the person practicing polygamy from voting or holding office, but to vigorously punish him. The provision that disabled a wife from testifying against her husband should be obliterated.

JUDGE BOREMAN.

Was introduced as the next speaker. He belongs to the small fry of the anti-"Mormon" clique. Nobody gives him much credit for good sense, and last night what little of that commodity he ordinarily possesses appeared to have taken an unceremonious flight. He was much excited, and his voice had a singular sound similar to the crackling of dry sticks. His remarks were incoherent and so ridiculous that some of the audience laughed outright. He accused the "Mormons" of all kinds of crimes, conspicuous among which was horse stealing, which, he said, they had been engaged in from the first organization of the Church. This, he said was why they had been driven from place to place, the more violent part coming to Utah, the peaceable remaining behind. Here the Apostles had put their feet on the people's necks. At one time the word was sent out through the English branches of the Church that Brigham should be declared king, and no doubt this was the idea. The Mormons were now on the retreat and were denying their religion. A man had entered a quarter section of land, having to swear it was for his own use. When put on the stand in court he said it belonged to brother so and so and brother so and so. This is the way they do. We must separate church and state. He had been reading the revelation on polygamy in a book written by an ex-Mormon. Supposed it was correct. It said Abraham and David had many wives and they sinned not. Only think of it; and they try to make out that Isaac was a polygamist. Solomon, and he had forgotten some others, but "no doubt that fellow was guilty." The "Mormons" say we want to steal their houses. We don't. We don't want them to go away. We want them to stop stop and supply the other population with wheat, flour, potatoes, meat, cabbage, onions, celery, asparagus and beans. Let them stay and obey the law. There was an evident feeling of relief when this insipid individual concluded his rambling ravings.

MAJOR BRADLEY

was the next man to mount the rostrum. As he spoke with a rapid and poor delivery, his energy being expended in flapping his hands about in the air, some of his remarks were partially inaudible, but it was no great loss. He had been in Utah, or connected with it in a business capacity, about 12 years. The "Mormons" had treated him with great kindness and fairness, without exception. He had nothing against them, but he was opposed to their damnable system. He admitted that the situation was fraught with gravity. "Mormonism" was a cunningly devised scheme, and had in it the elements of the foundation of empire. In traveling through the Territory once with Brigham Young, who was a man of extraordinary influence over men, he asked him whether he had seen all this development of country beforehand as a seer, or whether he had gone on step by step as other men. The answer of Mr. Young was: "Man is a creature of circumstances." The Major, in the clap-net style of a sectarian sensationalist, related a few instances, which he said had come under his personal observation, of the evils of polygamy, in the shape of family trouble. As there is no such thing as family difficulty in the monogamist relation, the logic and force of his effort must be apparent. He specially alluded to an instance in a family within whose circle he lived for six weeks. Now he is so much of a gentleman as to come upon a public platform and relate their private concerns.

He devoted some time to stating that the Book of "Mormon" was dry reading, and to falsely stating that that record unqualifiedly condemns polygamy. The Major was the last speaker.