THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, - - June 25, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Dom Pedro is in London again, or was a few days ago.

—The Omaha *Herald* says, "A gentleman, well-known in Omaha, but now residing in Paris, says sentiment there is almost universal that the war in Europe will become general, but he himself thinks otherwise."

—Zach Chandler says, "Never hunt for ducks with a brass band." Why not? If the ducks carry a brass band with them, and blow it, it is easy to find where the ducks are, and if you capture them you may capture the brass band also.

—It is stated that within an area of 23,500 square yards in one locality in Liverpool 5,000 souls live and move and have their being. This is equal to a population of about 1,000 to the acre. Liverpool averages about 100 souls to the acre, and not a Scotch acre, which runs twelve stories above ground.

—A Scotch ditcher, working on the estate of Mr. Allan Gilmour, near Cupar Fife, struck his spade against something hard, which proved to be a bronze vessel with a stone wedged in its mouth. There were nine thousand silver coins in the vessel. They appear to be of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is supposed that they are coinage of the reigns of Robert II. and III. and David II.

THE STORY OF THOSE ALLEGED ASSAULTS AND OF THAT INVESTIGATION.

THE New York *Herald* telegraphed to its "special commissioner" for a detailed statement of the two alleged attempts to assassinate him in this city, matters which have become stale, flat and unprofitable hereabout, and mostly on account of the very "fishy" nature of the allegations and the utter lack of corroborative testimony. In answer, the "special commissioner," over his own signature, forwards by telegraph his own peculiar story of the alleged outrages, and also his own peculiar story of the informal investigation of the same at the Walker House, at which his honor, Mayor Little, presided. These stories are published in the *Herald* of June 18. The latter story, in particular, may be assigned among the curiosities of literature, because of the patent straining to misrepresent which it betrays throughout, for it does show an extraordinary effort to meanly deprecate the Mayor and others who are supposed to be "Mormons," and to grandiloquently extol and exalt the "special commissioner" and the Gentiles who were present and who took part in the investigation. The object of the investigation is purposely misrepresented, and the imputation of unworthy motives to the Mayor, in regard to the investigation, is not only inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, but entirely gratuitous, as the "special commissioner well knows. The investigation was made to satisfy the general demand of all sorts of citizens, and to find if possible, some clue to the individuals who made the alleged assassination attempts. The investigation furnished no clue to the alleged guilty parties, not a jot of corroborative testimony whatever, the two Gentiles witnesses who said they thought they knew the assailant, or assailants, refusing to further explain, leaving the company assembled and the public to conclude that no such assault had been attempted, and that the whole affair was a poor sensational intrigue, too flimsy for further serious consideration.

Equally unbecoming, poor, flimsy, and gratuitous is the attempt of the "special commissioner" to impute conspiratorial motives to his Honor the Mayor in not having the report of the investigation transcribed and handed over at an earlier date. As has been already shown, the report was published as soon as possible after it was received from the stenographer, set in type, furnished to the several witnesses, and their corrections were made. None of the other witnesses made so many changes in the report of their testimony, nor caused the compositors so much trouble, as the "special commissioner" did. He ought to be the last man to complain of the report. His own testimony he "fixed" to suit himself, and he took time to do it too. The other witnesses subscribed to theirs as it stood in type, with the exception of one, who could not be found, but whose testimony, however, was not very material.

The *Herald* stands by its correspondent, assumes all he reports is gospel, speaks of the "farce called an investigation," "the graceless ruffian who acted as the tool of his atrocious Mormon employers," of "their farce of investigation in the hope of assassinating Mr. Stillson's character," of "two or three weeks having been taken to alter and garble" the report of the investigation, and that "it is now to be published in such shape as the Saints think fit."

In the face of the patent facts, what can honorable people think of such silly and irrelevant stuff as these "extracts?" They must come to the conclusion that the "special commissioner" has effectually assassinated his own character, so that it needs not assassination from others, that his reports are not worthy of credit, being intentionally and almost crazily sensational, and that so long as the *Herald* bases its comments concerning Utah upon the reports of its "special commissioner," believing in those reports, the *Herald's* comments are equally as unworthy of public acceptance as are the reports of its "special commissioner."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Organized Band of Incendiaries.

ST. JOHNS, 24.—Yesterday Mrs. David Topley observed two men running past the window of her house in Metcalf Street, and shortly afterwards it was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was at once struck. The Portland steamer had arrived by this time and was playing upon the burning buildings. Other houses were soon made thoroughly wet, and the sparks that were flying thick, rendered harmless. Hardly had this fire been quenched when the cry of fire was again heard. Hundreds of people who had been at the burning of the Topley House, rushed madly down the public stairs to the main street, there to find that Charles Day had been caught in the act of setting fire to a schooner laden with hay, lying at the steamer *Star's* wharf. The fellow was handed over to Major Cunard, who tied him securely with a rope, and succeeded in getting the villain to a carriage amidst cries of "Lynch him!" The Portland police station was reached, and the prisoner put inside. An attempt was here made to hang Day. One end of the rope with which he was bound was placed around his neck when Major Cunard effected his release by placing a revolver at the head of the man who held the rope. The enraged crowd, which followed to the station, finally dispersed. Thos. Sloven and Chas. Brown were arrested on suspicion of attempting to to set buildings afire. There appears have been a regular organized attempt to fire Portland, as the fires were started at the same time in many different places. The residence of Stephen E. Stephens was set fire to inside by some miscreant who obtained an entrance through an open door. There were forty-one prisoners in the city jail at ten o'clock last night, debtors included; eight were arrested during the day for various offences, one for stabbing, two others for attempted incendiarism. The city is under military surveillance. The food supplies for the destitute come in from all quarters. Active committees have been organized and are working well. The vaults of the Bank of New Brunswick were opened, to-day, and the contents found perfect. The city was patrolled by special constable volunteers, last night. No disturbances; all quiet, to-day.

$50,000 Fire.

OTTAWA, Canada, 24.—The Eddy lumber piles, at Hull, were burned, to-day; loss $50,000; incendiary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. Grant at a Banquet.

LONDON, 24.—General Grant was present, last night, at a banquet given by the corporations of Trinity House. The Prince of Wales presided. Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince of Saxe Weimen, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Hartford, Earl of Derby, Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross and Chief Justice Alexander Cockburn were among the distinguished company present. The Prince of Wales, referring to General Grant in the course of his speech, said, "On the present occasion it is a matter of peculiar gratification to us as Englishmen to receive, as our guest, Gen. Grant. I can assure him for myself and for all loyal subjects of the Queen, that it has given us the greatest pleasure to see him as a guest in this country."

Speeches were made by several of the distinguished guests present.

Gen. Grant responded in a neat speech.

AUSTRIA.

The Russian Right Wing.

VIENNA, 24.—The Ninth Russian Army Corps, which forms the right wing, is marching along the left bank of the Aluta, towards the Danube.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

Republican Consternation.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *World's* Washington special says, now that the President's orders on office-holders and politicians has appeared, there is a feeling akin to consternation among the Republican politicians in Washington as to its effect on the fall elections. They all agree that it will be quite disastrous.

Destructive Wind Storm.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 25.—A destructive wind storm passed over the city about ten o'clock last night. The storm was about eight blocks wide, and passed directly through the centre of the city. The Pacific Hotel, Tootle's Opera House, and a large number of business houses were unroofed. Numerous buildings, including dwellings, were badly damaged. Many walls, fences, trees, &c., were blown down. Some streets were blocked by roofs, awnings, trees, &c. Several persons were more or less injured, but none are known to be fatally hurt.

FOREIGN.

GREECE.

Movement of Troops.

ATHENS, 25.—The news of the passage of the Danube has strengthened the war party. A battery of mountain artillery has already left for Lanis, on the frontier. Another will leave immediately for Karavanzeri. There is a general movement of troops to the frontier.

TURKEY.

Another Crossing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—An official statement, published here, says, it is certain that a number of Russians have also crossed the Danube in the direction of Karadatch, between Kirgova.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Queen Sympathizes with the Sufferers.

OTTAWA, Ont., 25.—The following telegram was received, to-day, by the Governor General from Carnarvon: "I am commanded by the Queen to express the great sorrow with which she heard of the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of St. John. Her Majesty sympathizes with the sufferers.

RUSSIA.

War Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—An official account of the engagement fought by the troops who crossed from Galatz and occupied the Budjak heights, says the Russian force consisted of ten companies of infantry, who crossed in boats, and were received by a heavy fire. They, however, valiantly attacked the heights and drove back the enemy. The Turkish force consisted of 3,600 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns. The Russians having no cavalry or artillery, were obliged to resist the Turkish cavalry with bayonets. The Turks withdrew on the arrival of the Russian reinforcement and artillery. The Russian losses are forty-eight killed and ninety wounded.

Gen. Zimmerman telegraphs that the clergy and Christian inhabitants of Matchin received the Russians with great ceremony. One regiment is already in the town, and will be reinforced by a brigade under Gen. Sokoff.

The steamers *Constantine* and *Gladiator* have sailed for Sebastopol and Odessa, respectively. The former sank four Turkish merchantmen after putting their crews ashore.

AUSTRIA.

Montenegrin Losses.

VIENNA, 25.—The Montenegrins are said to have lost about one-seventh of their force, especially insurgent bands, who appear to have suffered severely. Numbers of Montenegrins are beginning to cross over to Cottars and Budna, so that it has been thought advisable to strengthen the cordon along the frontier.

CANADA.

A Foot Square.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 25.—The *Daily Telegraph* was issued on the morning after the fire, in single sheet, about a foot square, with two small advertisements and a description of the disaster, which had overtaken the city.

Judge Boreman's Report to General Crook.

The Salt Lake ——, in its long winded reply to General Crook, quotes Judge Boreman as follows:

"Judge Boreman, of the Second Judicial District, informed the General that the few Gentile residents of Beaver were in a state of terror from a Mormon uprising, and the Judge, with a number of his neighbors, had joined in a petition to the Secretary of War to increase the garrison at Fort Cameron."

It is impossible for us to say how Judge Boreman and his friends may feel, but we have failed hitherto to detect any signs of fear in any of their cheerful contented faces. They are all attending to business as usual, and many of them traveling hither and thither over the country in the prosecution of the same. Since seeing Judge Boreman's report to Gen. Crook, we have inquired of a number of the Gentile residents in regard to their "living in a state of terror" and so far we have found no one suffering from fear. The uniform answer from those we have interviewed amounts to this; "We have been kindly treated by the Mormon people, and do not feel the least alarm." Judge Boreman has, himself, been for a number of weeks past absent from his family at Salt Lake City, and during this time his wife, with her little children, has remained at home unguarded. Mrs. B. certainly did not feel afraid, or she would not have remained alone in this manner. And this has been an oft repeated occurrence. For more than four years Judge Boreman has been in the habit of thus leaving his family, and in no case has anything happened to disturb their peace. And we are perfectly sure that nothing of an unpleasant nature will come to them from the Mormons, though we are aware that the latter do not take much "stock" in the Judge. But the Mormons in Beaver are civilized human beings, and would rally to the last man and woman to the defense of a helpless family, no matter who they might be or who assailed them. In view of the certain peace which everywhere prevails in Southern Utah, we can not do otherwise than censure his Honor for putting afloat such an unwarranted and damaging report. If the sensationalism of the —— had not destroyed the weight of its sayings in the popular mind, Judge Boreman's report of the situation in Southern Utah would do the country a great deal of harm in a business point of view. We have here large mining interests that we are asking foreign capital to invest in, and from which we expect great prosperity; but if the impression is allowed to go abroad that we are on the verge of a Mormon uprising in which Gentile blood will be made to flow, farewell to outside capital. It will take wings for a more peaceful section as sure as day succeeds night. But it is not the simple desire of obtaining investments in Utah mines that causes us to cry peace, it is the certainty that the latter reigns and that war is impossible. With the firm conviction that Judge Boreman, was not adapted to the condition of society in Utah, we opposed his re-appointment and our opinion has not changed. Judge Boreman is no doubt a sound lawyer, and in Missouri or West Virginia, would be esteemed a good Judge, but his prejudice against the Mormon people interferes with his usefulness on the bench in Utah, or we have no just appreciation of the situation. We charge Judge Boreman with misrepresenting the people of his section in a grave matter. If the Mormon people are in an uprising condition, then Judge Boreman is right in asking the Government for troops and his request should be complied with, and Gen. Crook should have pressed the matter home upon the Washington authorities; but if such is not the case, the statement proves the utter unfitness of the man for the high official position that he holds, and it is the duty of the department of justice to see that he is speedily removed and his place filled by a more reasonable and moderate man. We shall do all in our power to have this matter investigated. We claim that the utmost peace prevails in our section and that a Mormon uprising is as improbable as an uprising in California or Nevada.—*Beaver Square-Dealer, June 22.*

Correspondence.

Slanders—Preaching—Opposition, Etc.

WESTVILLE,
Montcalm Co., Mich.,
June 11th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Brother—The volleys of slander which are belched forth by unprincipled men, for the purpose of destroying the work God has commenced, intensifies the prejudice of many. But it is also preaching the Gospel far and near. Reasonable, thinking people say, "What are we to believe? A thing, which causes much excitement about the Mormons, comes forth, but ere long it is proved false?" and they are led to exclaim, "Where is there a people that is persecuted like the Mormons? Are they not the people Jesus spoke of (24th chapter of Matthew, 2nd verse), which was to be hated of all nations for his sake? Is not this a sign of his coming? Again (1st John, 15th chap., 18, 19 verses, 'If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world the world would love its own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you.' Would these Mormons be hated if they were the people they are represented to be? Would they not be of the world if they were so wicked? Then the world would love them. Why are these Mormons so hated? Why don't the good Christians pray for them, and take their Bible and convince them of their error? Why do not the newspapers recommend the Bible and missionary labors amongst them, instead of recommending Congress to take away their religious rights?" These are the expressions of many, but the more part exclaim, "Down with the Mormons!"

I went to Sumner, Gratiot County, on Sunday last, according to a previous appointment. I found the house, that is, the School-house, closed against me. I went to see the trustees, but they would give me no answer. However, the people assembled to a great number. The trustees were there, and some were for opening the House, and some for closing it. At last one of the trustees asked me if I believed in plural marriage. I answered I did. He said I could not go into the house. It caused considerable argument amongst the people. Some said I ought to be crucified. Some said, "That fellow is after more women." Some said, "Make a light so we can see him." Some cried one thing and some another against me, while others stood in my defence. At length I got upon the stiles of the fence and delivered a discourse upon Utah and her people for a short time. Then I took a text (Galatians I. chap. 8, and 9th verses) showing that the gospel is not preached to-day as it was by the Apostles, except by the Latter-day Saints, and I bore them a faithful testimony. While I was speaking, some addressed me with all manner of abusive language, and once a stone hit me on the hat, nearly knocking it off. Others were very attentive, and expressed their desire to hear more. But there could be no public house obtained. This is a little of a missionary's life.

I wrote in one of my letters about being belled and drummed out of this place. Well, retribution commences to do its work. Some of the party have been arrested for counterfeiting silver coin, and are now in Stanton Jail.

Times are very hard, no work hardly to be had, and many people are greatly suffering. Flour is $6 per hundred, potatoes $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, etc. The late drouth has damaged the crops greatly. There will not be more than half the yield there would have been if it had rained in season. It did not rain from the 21st of May till the 8th of June. The potatoe bugs are doing their work, and also the cut worm. The sorrel is making its growth in spite of the drouth, as also the cockle. It has been raining for the past four days, and we may get as much too much rain as we have had too little.

I am released to come home. I shall start as soon as I can get ready and the Lord opens the way. The Saints are full of the Spirit and anxious to get to Zion.

Your brother and fellow-laborer in Christ.

WM. M. PALMER.

After every fight the Russians bury about 300 Turks. The Ottoman forces meanwhile declare they haven't lost thus far but 300 in all. The question is, Don't the same old Turks do duty as mangled corpses over and over again? We see no other way of reconciling the contradictory stories.

THE
DESERET NEWS WEEKLY
For Wednesday, June 20, 1877.
SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.
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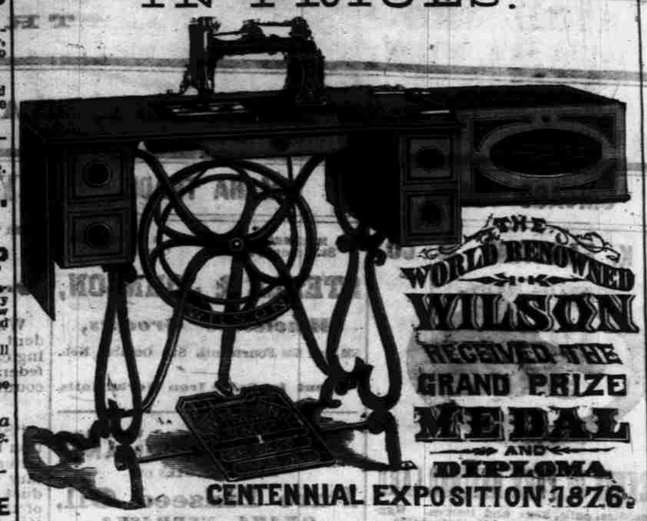
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