

examination took place, Commissioner announced defendant would be held in custody to await the action of the court, and the witnesses were returned into recognition of the court to appear when and as often as the defendant's bonds should be returned. The defendant's bonds were returned by Richard Duerden, of Holbrook, both of Bountiful, sureties; Martha Willey, (her daughter,) and David then gave their bonds in accordance with the grand jury's order of the 18th instant. David and Cyril Call, of Bountiful, sureties for each. Mr. Willey released.

**TELEGRAPH.**

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

**FOREIGN.**

6.—Returns from all the interior districts of Spain show that there were reported 2,147 deaths of cholera, and 579 deaths.

6.—The *National Zeitung* says that diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will be restored, unless Spain affords satisfaction to the Madrid affair. The paper says that if King Alfonso renounces sovereignty, Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed Germany will take possession of valuable territory and thus compel Spain to renounce the excesses of the late king. The *Tagblatt* is of opinion that the Spanish monarch than Germany.

6.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that the Spanish cabinet is necessary to atone for the crime committed in the ultimatum of Prince Bismarck.

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the German flag where the Spanish flag had already been hoisted. He said disobedience of the commander of the gunboat would not affect the situation.

MADRID, 7.—Dispatches just received regarding the German occupation of Yap state that Spaniards on the island had hoisted the Spanish flag and had lowered it at sunset, for night, as is customary with all nationalities, and that immediately afterwards the German gunboat ran in, landed marines and sailors, hoisted the German colors and formally occupied the place despite the protestations of the Spaniards. Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap provided Spain will not occupy it pending a diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap, provided Spain proves that the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down. Everything was tranquil last night.

LONDON, 7.—Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombe, Mr. Jacques and Mme. Maury, defendants in the so-called abduction case, appeared in the Bow Street Police Court to-day in answer to charges against them. Stead conducted his own case, while counsel represented others. The excitement in the court room and vicinity has seldom if ever been equalled. The police were powerless to control the mob who assembled to hear the proceedings. Members of the Salvation Army were arriving all morning in cabs, and were hooted and jostled by the crowd on their way into the court room. In the court there was a compact mass of people. A number of reporters were present, also many members of the Salvation Army and quite a sprinkling of brothel keepers.

**MRS. JARRETT SAT IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK.**

Bramwell Booth had a seat in front of the dock. Poland, solicitor for the Treasury, opened the case for the Crown with a long speech, in which he gave a description of how the girl was obtained from her mother, the outrages to which she had been subjected after she was installed in Madame Maury's establishment, and the ill-treatment she had received from the time she had left her mother until the time she was recovered and taken home. Mrs. Jarrett, during Poland's statement, with calm demeanor, her eyes closed and her head nodding, closely resembled Charles Dickens.

**"SALLY BRASS" IN THE "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."**

Stead appeared unconcerned, smiling occasionally and at times denying Poland's allegations. At the close of his address to the court, Poland demanded the committal of all the defendants for trial. The child, Eliza Armstrong, was placed on the witness stand and identified Mrs. Jarrett as the woman who had secured her from her mother on the plea of needing her assistance to do housework. The girl then gave in detail all the circumstances connected with her abduction.

Madrid, 7.—There were 2,132 new cases of cholera and 679 deaths reported yesterday throughout Spain.

**EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

**SOMETHING ABOUT THE LOCAL LABOR QUESTION.**

*Editor Deseret News:*

I am aware that the Latter-day Saints are, in desire and also in practice, a very hospitable and charitable class of people. But the presence in our midst of many persons who have been converted abroad, and who are unemployed for months after their arrival here, is a subject for regret, and shows that measures of a more extended and practical character than hitherto will soon have to be adopted, in order to

**PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT,**

which is the true means of support for our population.

If a person comes to Utah, it is with the thought that not only will he mingle with his brethren in their worship of God, and listen to the teachings of His inspired servants, but that he will, through his labors, be enabled to "build up Zion." The support of himself and family is a foregone conclusion in his mind, and is really the foundation stone of his career of usefulness. For a man can do but little to aid the Church, if he be harassed by poverty, and particularly is this the case when he is out of employment. Nothing is more sweet to a high-minded individual than to have a suitable means of earning his livelihood and providing for those dependent upon his energies. When after his arrival in Zion, he finds the avenues closed against his former trade or occupation, and through inexperience in other lines he is debarred from obtaining work, his newly adopted "home" does not appear to any appreciable extent, a "land of Zion" unto him. He is apt to feel that his brethren do not take as much interest in his welfare as the Gospel would require, and the teachings of the Elders abroad are unfavorably contrasted with the circumstances and conditions at the gathering place. I do not wish to infer, however, that a

person should be so absorbed in money-getting, that he loses all interest in other things pertaining to the Gospel, or that he should allow disadvantageous circumstances to weaken his faith in the principles revealed from Heaven; for these weaknesses are as reprehensible as any which tempt the new comer. But the conditions show that all who have the work of God at heart, should endeavor as far as they may be able, to create and supply employment for those whom our missionaries have sought out with much labor and privation, and who besides being bound to us by the ties of brotherhood, have a claim upon us through their poverty and inexperience.

I have thought, while viewing the situation both here and abroad, that by a slight addition to the excellent arrangements already existing for our emigration, it might be ascertained what

**TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.**

were represented in any given company and a concerted action on the part of the Bishops in the settlements, would place these parties where they were most needed, on their arrival in Utah. For instance, in taking the names of the outgoing company, the Liverpool office could be supplied with all the information necessary as to occupation, circumstances, etc., added to what is already provided for, namely, the number and ages of family, and thus could advise the proper parties here as to the kinds of labor represented by the company. Any settlement having need of workmen in any special line, by furnishing a list of the needs of the place before the arrival of the company, could be supplied on its arrival, and thus many families that would otherwise be seeking for support in this city, would be immediately conveyed to a place where employment was awaiting them.

Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, farm hands, clerks, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, laundresses, domestics, nurses and charwomen could easily be placed somewhere throughout the Territory. While those who had less desirable trades could be worked into places, which were it not for these arrangements might be filled by others capable of different classes of labor. How often do we find persons who would be an

**ACQUISITION TO A SETTLEMENT,**

as a clerk or artisan delving in the ground in the vicinity of Salt Lake City as a very indifferent gardener or day-laborer. The competition in this city is so great compared with the more distant settlements and towns, that a newcomer must be quite skilled in his profession, and somewhat acquainted before he can establish himself as a successful rival in the arts and professions here. Hence any means that can be adopted to draw these classes to other parts of the Territory, would naturally do much toward alleviating the present demand for employment in this vicinity, and while supplying that much needed want to the coming immigrant, also help to build up our outlying settlement, by introducing into their midst the elements which will build them up, and of which they may in many instances be almost always greatly in need. JEAN VALJEAN.

*Editor Deseret News:*

I quote: "There are a number of licentious villains in Salt Lake who would delight to effect the ruin of any young women they can get within the range of their influence."—*Deseret News*.

"True for you, they would; and they would claim it as an act of true religion, and call down the curses of heaven on all who might seek to interfere with them."—*Tribune*.

Oh, no, they wouldn't; they would claim that they were "struggling upward" to freedom and a higher civilization, and if interfered with, the *Tribune* would howl all the curses of hell at the attempt made to "blacken the characters of American gentlemen" in the exercise of their rights and privileges. EXPOSITOR. Salt Lake City, Sept. 3rd, 1885.

**SOUTHERN JOTTINGS.**

**CROPS—IMPROVEMENTS—STORM, ETC.**

ST. GEORGE, September 1st, 1885.

*Editor Deseret News:*

The settlements in Utah County are very busily engaged in getting in the crops. Passing through the county a week ago, one would be almost surprised to see how popular lucern has become among our farmers, remembering how exclusively the haystacks used to be composed of wild and timothy hay. The fruit crop is unusually heavy; peaches being raised wherever the trees are grown. Peaches have been cut off by the frost for a number of years in many places in the county. The terrible

**YELLOW FLAG**

still hangs out its warning in Santaquin, although the scourge, diphtheria, has abated in that little town. Going on over to Salt Creek or Nephi, as it should be called, we were very warmly welcomed by some old-fashioned Saints who dwell there. We were told that the grain and fruit crops

are equally as heavy here, as in Utan County. One old resident in speaking of the increasing prosperity of that place, said that when he went there, they were told that there was not water enough to supply twenty-five families. And now, through the increase of the waters, the population of the place was 2,500 souls. From Nephi we took an old road leading to Sevier Bridge, through or by Levan. From the vacuities and multiplicity of our directions, we got on to the Gunnison road and travelled at least ten or our fifteen miles out of our way. Just as we turned back, convinced of our mistake by our near vicinity to the Sevier Valley Steamboat Mountain, we were met in the face by the awfullest, grandest

**WAR OF THE ELEMENTS**

I have ever seen. The great voice of the heavens rolled from mountain to mountain, and pealed through the broken chasms to the left. The lightning's fingers traced their magnificent designs from horizon to horizon. Down came the rain in torrents. Rivulets ran down the unused road tracks; and, poor, weak mortals that we were, we shivered in the presence of our terrible visitor.

At length we found our winding, broken way across to Sevier bridge, just as darkness of night was added to the gloom of the storm. With the assistance of a kind host we managed to get beds and supper for the whole of our little party. The people at the bridge were very kind. We drove over to

**SCIPIO**

to breakfast, getting a warm breakfast and warmer welcome at Bishop Yates.

This little town begins to look up. New settlers are coming in and taking up land. There is plenty of excellent land; and water if there were plenty of settlers to bring it out from the mountains. The fruit crop has been taken by frost; although I was told that this is a very unusual occurrence. Scipio and log houses were interchangeable terms years ago; but now I find quite a number of fine houses.

From here to Holden is but a short distance, and there we found the Conference of the Millard Stake was being held. They were dedicating a neat, new meeting house.

**AT FILMORE,**

we found the usual spirit of peace and quiet that in our experience has always characterized this Stake. The farmers were overburdened with their heavy crops. The health of the people was good. If there is any particular characteristic of this place that specially attracted my attention, it was the number of fine, intelligent young men who have, many of them, been blessed with the advantages of a year or two at the Brigham Young Academy.

President Keinckley received us as kindly as Saints could welcome their friends. Leaving our many warm friends there we went to Cove Fort, and still we found friends. Young Lucien Keinckley has charge of the Fort, and everything around looks very natural, and very neat. He told us there was little or no travel now, and the Fort was not what it used to be, for company and life. No more the dashing stage reins up with a loud halloo, and no more the loaded teams rest for the night under the shade of its friendly walls. Going out through the little valley we were surprised to see the

**NUMBER OF FARMS**

and ranches which seem to find plenty of water, where formerly there was none. We found

**BEAVER**

looking quite as usual. President Murdock received us in his old, hearty, wholesouled manner. The products of the valley are quite as heavy as in other parts of the Territory. The Factory is doing well. The old barracks are silent and empty. Brother Potneringham, lately released from his unjust imprisonment in the Penitentiary, came to see us, and a most delightful evening was spent by us all. How one's blood boils to think of such wrongs and abuses as have been heaped upon our noble, innocent, suffering brethren. And yet how the heart swells that we possess a religion that is worthy of living for, suffering for, and dying for.

From Beaver we went over to Parowan. Brother J. E. Dally kindly invited us to his house. Here the people are busy in the gardens and fields. Plenty of earth's blessings are around on all sides. We found the people all selling their iron-mining stock to a man who seems authorized to buy it up.

From Parowan to Kanarra is a short drive. People in Iron County seem to be going on in the same

**OLD GROOVES.**

At Kanarra we drove up to the house of dear old Mother Willis. The plain, cosy, old-fashioned house looks like a rare relic of our childhood's days. The roomy high fireplace, whose mantle is quaintly decorated with pretty boxes, ripe peaches, and fancy bottles, garnished with brass candlesticks and an ancient clock. We were served with genuine salt-rising bread, new cider and fresh milk and butter. The dear old lady divided her attention between serving us and snuffing the tallow candles. How homelike and natural everything seemed.

We were delighted next morning by the close inspection of one of the finest stallions it has ever been our lot to see. Common horses look like pigmies at his side. Heavy, proud-stepping, shining and black, weighing over 1,400 lbs., the Norman-Clyde, royal

**PRINCE ALBERT,**

is a magnificent animal. They told us he had a mate in size and beauty, only a mottled grey in color, also owned by people in Kanarra. This is quite a remarkable place for fine handsome horses.

Down past Bellevue, one begins to feel it is Dixie which we are entering. Staying for the night at

**LEEDS.**

we endeavored at three places to find accommodations for the night, but were more or less politely refused. At length one hospitable old gentleman offered us the whole of his yard, hay for the horses, and the roomy hay stack for a bed. As we were in buggies and quite unprepared to camp out, we felt to hesitate; but only for a moment. We preferred to fare, as the good English brother did whom Bishop Cannon tells about, who had "nothing else to cover him but the blue canopy of heaven—save a few quilts," with the hearty welcome accorded us by the blinking stars, than a warm bed and a cold welcome.

We found bread at Leeds to cost 20 cents a loaf. We felt the well of sympathy in our hearts deepen and broaden as we contemplated the poverty of the people who paid so high a price as they must do to get flour. And poor bread it makes too. However, we felt as the hospitable old gentleman expressed to us the next morning, it was necessary to be tried in all things. We tried the hay stacks and with our carriage rugs found it comfortable. "But damp, brother, damp." Here, in fact, all through the country, much hay has been spoiled by the recent heavy rains. I will leave Dixie and St. George for another letter.

**HOMESPUN.**

**BRIEF TELEGRAMS.**

A Peterborough, Ontario dispatch says: A wagon load of dynamite exploded near Lakefield to-day. Two men named Morton and Simons and their horses were blown to pieces. The shock was felt for miles in the surrounding country.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The report of John H. Freeman and James Hillman, United States local inspectors of steam vessels upon the loss of the steamer *City of Tokio*, near Yokohama, Japan, fully exonerates Captain Maury, her commander, and all the vessel's officers from any blame in connection with her loss.

A Belleville, Ontario, dispatch says: Martin Archibald, who, while attempting to criminally assault a woman named Adams, was overpowered by her and her son and frightfully hacked about the head and upper part of the body by the woman with an ax, died this evening. The woman and son have been arrested. Archibald was a wealthy farmer.

A Montreal dispatch says: A large meeting of French-Canadian merchants was held with the French delegates before they left, to consider the feasibility of opening up extensive business relations with France. A bank of Credit Foncier was suggested. It was finally resolved to appoint a committee to study the question and report on the best means of establishing commercial relations between the two countries.

An Amsterdam dispatch says: Inflammatory socialistic hand bills have been distributed throughout the entire city inviting the people to attend a meeting to-night to denounce the tyranny of the police on the occasion of the recent demonstrations to formulate a protest against their interference, and to consider the organization of a private police force, armed with weapons similar to those of the ordinary police to combat the latter.

The boat race for \$1,500, which was to have taken place at Sheephead Bay to-day, was postponed until Monday on account of rough water.

Base Ball.—Philadelphia 4.—Athletic 1, Baltimore 2.

New York 4.—New York 6, Boston 3. Milwaukee 4.—Buffalo 4, Chicago 12.

There were 2,500 new cases of cholera and 788 deaths from the same disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: California: At Blair, O. P. Woodward; Igo, Thaddeus A. Jones; Shasta, Wm. Pryor.

Joseph Helm, a stove manufacturer and merchant of Louisville, is missing. Suits were filed against him, charging that he has left the State to defraud his creditors. He is treasurer of the St. Charles Benevolent Society and St. Martin's Brotherhood, and was a leading member of several other societies. The amount involved is not stated, but it is large.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway reports gross earnings for August, \$1,923,200, a decrease from August of last year of \$19,700.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway reports earnings for August, \$359,000, a decrease of \$73,001 from August of last year.