

giant corporations clinch in combat, one naturally looks for a Titanic struggle, but it seldan happens that the adversaries reach the picturesque stage of employing the axe as a weapon.

Injunction, litigious trick and device, the shifty craftiness of which lawyers are master, all these are a story so old as to be trite. Even the resort to physical obstruction by the blocking of contested railway crossings by anchoring locomotives and freight cars there. on is an expedient now almost too commonplace to be interesting, except when rioting results.

But there is something refreshing, novel, something delightfully primitive in the melee when an army of eager axmen sallles forth at the behest of one giant corporation and in a few hours' slashing use of the keen steel edge of mediaeval warfare slaughters the property of another great company to the value of something like a million of dollars.

That all this was done, not in mere wanton fury, but well within what the axemen's masters, at least, contend was their lawful right in the premises, only adds to the interest of this unique tour de force, the stage for the exploitation of which extended along some 1,500

miles of steel rails. When the "sappers and miners" of the great Pennsylvania Railroad army assailed the Western Union Telegraph assared the weetern onton relegraph company simultaneously in front, flank and rear, prostrated 50,000 of its poles and cut and grounded thousands of miles of telegraph wire, says the New York Herald, it simply marked with a big exclamation point one phase of a hot campaign, during the wasing of which the admittee of a the transform which the advantage at one time seem-ed to lie with the forces of the Goulds ed to lie with the forces of the Goulds and Russell Sage, and at another with the cohorts of Cassatt. Earlier phases of the warfare had been fought out conventionally in the forum of the court. These not being spectacular the workaday world at large had given lit-tle heed to a shindy in which the fa-vored weapons were more briefs, com-plaints, summonses and infunctions. plaints, summonses and injunctions.

### AXEMEN INTO THE BREACH.

But all at once the long slege was raised. A certain Judge Joseph Buf-fington of the United States circuit court refused to continue a restraining court refused to continue a restraining injunction against the Cassatt belliger-ents. This opened the long sought breach in the Western Union defense. Into that breach General Cassatt, with the flash of a single order, hurled his army of 30,000 axemen. In six great states they stormed the enemy's lines. Before nightfall the big battlefield was stream with the litter of tangled wire strewn with the litter of tangled wire and "dead" poles.

Here, at last, was something truly spectacular. Thereupon the world won-dered and the two-thirds of it which did not know awoke and asked "What is it all about?"

sets firmly, and from that moment the sphinx is not less garrulous than he. Mr. Cassatt will discuss the elevation of the Penneyi avia lines through the big towns of several states, the expen-diture of hundreds of millions now under way or planned for permanent bet-terments of his great system. But breathe the word "Wabash" to Mr. Cas-satt and he freezes into reticence impenetrable.

### "WABASH!" THE WAR CRY.

It is not on record, therefore, from the lips of either, but all the same, there in that one word "Wabash" you have at once the casus belli and the real war cry of the contending powers. As every-body knows, the Wahash is Mr. Gould's hig eastern line and his pet. For a long time the Gould interests have displayed what, from the Pennsylvania's point of view, has been regarded as a pernicious activity in consummating alliances and acquiring properties the ultimate pur-pose of which has seemed to menace the Pennsylvania's interests in territory heretofore exclusively its own. It is not on record, therefore, from the

the Pennsylvania's interests in territory heretofore exclusively its own. Pittsburg had been a Pennsylvania Railroad stronghold. The Gould forces dellherately invaded it when they planned the extension of the Wabash system directly into that city. This was bed snough but score it was whispered bad enough, but soon it was whispered in well informed railroad circles that the Gould ambition would not halt short of an eastern Atlantic terminal for its or an eastern Atlantic terminal for its transcontinental system and lines prac-tically paralleling those of the Pennsyl-vania east of the great lakes. Color was given to these reports by George Gould's participation in the purchase of

Gould's participation in the purchase of the Western Maryland railroad, by the aid of which and the West Virginia Central he would be assured an oulet directly to the Atlantic seaboard. • At the time of the acquisition of the Wheeling and Lake Erie by interests identified with the Wabash there was some show of displeasure on the part of the Penavylvania, especially when folsome show of displeasure on the part of the Pennsylvania, especially when, fol-lowing this purchase, it was admitted that the Wabash, through its acquisi-tion of the Wheeling road, would build right into Pittsburg, the Cassatt cit-adel, Here, in truth, was a home thrust. But persons who know the temper of the Grant Kaviene Stare, comparison the Great Keystone State corporation know that the Pennsylvania Railroad does not relish being thwarted, and that it seldom shirks a fight. Its "sinews of war" are almost unlimited, its retalia-tory powers are vast, and, in Pennsyl-vania at least, it had long been accus-tomed to being the monarch of all it urveyed.

surveyed. So there were not wanting those, when Wabash threw down the gaunt-let, who predicted that in an assault upon the Western Union Telegraph company, long known as an essentially Gould concern, the Pennsylvania would Gould concern, the Pennsylvania would find and utilize the opportunity for a vital retaliatory blow.

HOW THE DIE WAS CAST.

Among conservative bankers such gossip was met by the statement that an amicable relationship had been patched up so far as the Pitts-burg invasion was concerned, it was admitted that the breach had prob. ably been hopelessly widened by the aggressive movement of the Golds It is not strange that upon this par-ticular question neither Mr. George Gould nor President A. J. Cassatt has been loquacious. Field marshals enof the Western Maryland the die was cast, and the die was for war, though war was never formally declared. Great wars are fought not uncommon-ly nowadays wihout being declared. Step by step the approach of the Wa-bash system into Pittsburg was resist-ed. There at first centered the seat of war. Backed by the millions in their coffers, each great financial power exhausted the legal resources of the courts, At every proposed crossing of the rival roads new lines of battle were drawn. Complaint, injunction, appeal, all the paraphernalia of the great circumlocution mills of litigation were made tributary to the fray. The advance of the presumptuous Wabash system was harassed by this guerilla warfare, but the invasion could not be stayed and ere long it was realized that the city of Pitt was no longer the impregnable citadel of the Cassatt co-



Major McBride, the husband of Maud Gonne, declares that he is in deadly earnest in challenging John Redmond, M. P., to a duel on account of the alleged insult to Mrs. McBride at Dublin. Major McBride cannot go to England in pursuit of his adversary for obvious reasons. He dares the Irish member to go to France where they can meet on safe ground.

#### 

Visions followed, through the ac-quisition of the West Virgnia Central and the Western Maryland, of Gould expresses thundering through from the lakes to the capital and thence to the sea. Then there was blood upon the moon and General Cassatt let loose some more dogs of war.

A CHANCE FOR RETALIATION.

It was unfortunate for the Gould forces that just prior to that time an old contract had expired by limitation which had existed for twenty-one years between the Pennsylvania and the Western Union. Telegraph company. The date of its expiration on the Penn-sylvania's eastern lines was Sept. 1, 1901, and on the western lines the con-treat expired in February of the same 1991, and on the western lines the con-treat expired in February of the same year. At that time white winged peace had not yet flown away affrighted, so it was arranged that for the time be-ing the terms of the old contract should continue to remain in force. The Pennsylvania, however, caused the in-sertion of a clause providing that six sertion of a clause providing that six months' notice should be sufficient thereafter for the cancellation of the

cation round about. cation round about. Not slow to scent a vast business opportunity, the Gould telegraph's chief rival, the progressive Postal Telegraph and Cable company, also read the portents of the coming storm, and thenceforth the Cassatt forces had a potent if a facit ally a potent, if a tacit, ally,

READY FOR DECISIVE BATTLE.

Such was the situation a little more than a year ago, with Western Penn-sylvania the scene of sharp skirmish-ing over the Wabash invasion, but with the great headquarters camps in New York and Philadelphia, slitting armed York and Philadelphia, sitting armed and entrenched awalting the hostile word that should precipitate decisive battle. So sat McClellan and Lee on either side of the Fotomac, grimly preparing for the real death grapple, while lesser forces battled out their is-sues to the westward of the final thea-ter of way ter of war. It was on May 14, 1902, that the Penn-

sylvania finally cast its threatened de-fiance into the teeth of the Western Union and then Antietam was on at last. Its board of directors in session in Philadelphia passed a resolution giv-Its board of directors in session ing the telegraph company the requisite six months' notice of abrogation of contract, the same to date from June 1, 1902. Even then it was not admitted that the Pennsylvania's course was dictated by retailatory motives or that "Wabash!" was to be the rallying cry in the clash of arms. Thus may great powers dissimulate, even in the face of At the chief offices of the railroad company it was soothingly explained that after nearly a year's effort, since that after nearly a year's effort, since that after nearly a year's effort, since the expiration of the old contract, to obtain certain concessions from the Western Union studied its campaign maps and cultivated relations of ami-ty with county highways, making unto itself friends of the Mammon of un-righteousness, so that when the evil days should come it might not find it. great events

self wholly bereft of lines of communi- | erence could mean only the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, of course, went without saying, for that corporation naturally had long been anxious to in-vade the lucrative field covered by the Western Union-Pennsylvania alliance, and during the late period of armed preparation it had not been idle.

While the Pennsylvania owned and controlled absolutely several thousand miles of telegraph, the larger portion of the wires in its system had been of the wires in its system had been owned, up to that time, by the West-ern Union. But while the armed camps waited the call to the fray the Pennsylvania, with its limitless re-sources, had been making extensive addition to its own telegraph plant, and thus, when the time came to utter its defiance, it had placed itself in a stronger position than ever before to dictate terms to the enemy, and bedde it stood the Postal, ready and eager the moment opportunity should arrive. to moment opportunity should arrive, to leap into the joust and gather to it-self all the benefits of which its rival should be stripped.

WHAT THE CONTRACT CALLED

Pennsylvania lines meant a most serious blow to the Western Union, as well as a vast gain for its most potent it in the same bushness. Never for a moment did the Gould interest contemplate surrender without a fight, its plans made long in advance, it now remained only to resist the purposed eviction in the courts. This the Western Union did most vigorously. High class legal talent did its best, and for a year has been waged another campaign of bitter litigation. No legal resource was neglected, but the Pennsylvania met them on every issue, lided its time and strengthened its lines. Temporary restriaining injunctions were confident of the final result. And so when the allotted six months' grace had expired for the removal of the contemplate to gata advance, it sources and ences and ence

so when the allotted six months' grace had expired for the removal of the conhad expired for the removal of the con-traband poles and wires the Pennsyl-vania management laid in further mu-nitions of war. It bought carloads of sharp axes, rubber gloves and insulated nippers and distributed them at various strategic points along its great line of battle, stretching through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Vir-ginia and West Virginia. Then it posted its pickets and waited the spoken word of the court which should remove the restraint of law and permit the wielding of the axe. The Cassett sappers were prepared to do by violence what the Gouid guards refused to do in peace. On Thursday, May 21, came the crisis, On Thursday, May 21, came the crisis, Months ago Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States district court of Western Pennsylvania, had granted a preliminary injunction at the prayer of the Western Union to restrain the Pennsylvania forces from removing its poles and wires. Later Judge Buffington, af ter listening to a full presentation of the case, refused to make the injunc-tion permanent. Then the telegraph company went to the United States court of appeals, which, however, dashed its hopes by sustaining the rul-ing of the lower court.

With the way thus cleared for him, Judge Buffington thereupon on May 21 dissolved the preliminary injunction, despite the plea of the telegraph company's attorneys, who contended that the company had an appeal pending in the United States supreme court in its New Jersey case, and that if the wires

in Pennsylvania were cut down those in New Jersey would be rendered use-less for thorough business. Attorney A. M. Neeper, for the Western Union, claimed the poles and wires as that company's property. He begged for de-lay, and announced that should the company's poles and wires be destroyed it would be at the Pennsylvania Rail-

road company's peril. Judge Buffington remarked that the telegraph company had had three months in which to prepare for the de-cree he was about to make, and he reused to grant a moment's further de-

lay. News of the Pennsylvania's victory was wired to the general offices of that company and within two hours orders were flashed over the system which set all the axemen to work. Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon thoy at ds of section hands were feiling the op-noxious poles all along the inestent of Pittsburg. All through the night the Pittsburg. All through the night the work of destruction went on ruthlessly. Amid the screaming of locomotive whistles could be heard the swish of he axe and ever and anon t

With these obstructions removed, the Postal company, to which the Pennsyl-vania had awarded its new contract soon after abrogating the old one, and which had been for eight months awaiting its opportunity, soon had an-other army in the field, and this time it was a constructive instead of a de-structive one. Under the new contract the railroad company is creeting new poles and the Postal company is string-ing upon them its copper wires. As though to emphasize its decisive wictory and make it as unpalatable as possible to the defeated enemy, the Pennsylvania officials have announced already that they will force the Western Union to reinburse them for the ex-pense incurred in removing that com-With these obstructions removed, the

pense incurred in removing that com-pany's property from its lines. This it claims the right to do under the clause of the contract permitting it to remove the property and collect the cost thereof, if the Western Union shall have failed to do so within six months after due notice of abrogation of contract.

or contract, Counsel for the Western Union, on the other hand, retort that they will carry their case into the Supreme Court of the United States and that so far from paying any such exhorbitant demand they will force the Pennsylvania Railroad

company to indemnify them in full for all the property destroyed. This is the present status of the Wa-bash war and the end is not yet.

## PRECEDENT SET BY HUGH GRANT.

Once in New York, 14 years ago, was witnessed a somewhat similar carnival of destruction and then, as now, the Western Union Telegraph company was Western Union Telegraph company was the chief sufferer. For years the city had been clamoring against the nui-sance of unsightly telegraph and elec-tric light poles and overhead wires along the handsomest thoroughfares. Electric schwarzs had been provided by Electric subways had been provided by the city and the necessary orders had been issued for the transfer of the wires thereto. But the Western Union and other corporations chiefly concerned at first ignored the mandate and then

first ignored the mandate and then fought it in the courts. What followed was singularly like last week's occurrence. The city board of electrical control had threatened to use the axe with the aid of the city's bureau of incumbrances. The Western Union Telegraph company had obtained them from so doing. On April 16, 1889, Judge Wallace, in Syracuse, dissolved the injunction. The telegraph brought the news and Mayor Hugh T. Grant is-sued the necessary order to D. Lowber ith, superintendent of public works that released a municipal army of axe-'Now let the circus begin," said Commissioner Smith to Superintendent Richardson of the bureau of incum-brances. The circus did begin, and ti switching locomotives and the long sticks, cumbered by snarls of cut and through Broadway and other of the principal avenues the swish of the axe and the bite of the insulated nippers never oeased until the army had cut a twisted wire, were towed away by main force and stacked up in piles. CASUALTIES OF THE TWO DAYS' broad swath right through the heart of ACTION. Never before, except perhaps in ac-tual war time, has such swift and wholesale destruction of property been Union Square, Madison Square, the center of the theater district and Fifth, Fourth and Seventh avenues, all the way up to Central Park, were in almost egyptian darkness that night, save for witnessed along the line of a great rail-way. On Friday the task was resumed, and not until sundown did the men pause in their chopping. Then their job was about completed, and the army of axemen rested from its labors. the feeble gas lights, but Mayor Grant had sounded the death knell of overhead wires in the metropolis for all time, and the Herald had won a vic-tory for the achievement of which it had been arousing public sentiment for In less than two days it had destroyed property of an intrinsic value of about \$1,000,000. It had cut down about 50,000 many years.

gaged in maneuvering their forces during a spirited engagement are not wont to pause in the heat of action either to confide in inaufsitive outsiders or to discuss the motives of their own actions. Their lieutenants are hardly more communicative. Precious little en-lightenment will the inquirer gain who gees to former Judge Dillon, of the Gould headquarters staff of legal lu-minaries. Still less frank information will be vouchsafed by the brigade or division chiefs of the Cassatt forces. Railroad men, like diplomats, are train-ed from their youth up to the merits of ed from their youth up to the merits of

Mr. Gould will discuss other interests fully enough in the Western Union building. He will talk polo entertain-ingly at Lakewood. But say to him "Pennsylvania" or "cut wires," as a reportor of the Herald essayed to do while the news from the battlefields was yet warm, and his face lengthens, his jaw | horts.

contract, in case either party should desire to withdraw from its terms. It was also provided that in the event of such notice of withdrawal bein given by the railroad company the tele being graph company should proceed forthwith to remove from the property of the railroad company all its poles and wires, failing to do which within the specified time the railroad company might cause such removal and charge the bill for its services in so dong to

FOR.

Curiously enough, under the old contract which the Pennsylvania chose to abrogate, there was no money consid tossed over fences out of the way, others hawsers were attached eration of great consequence paid by the Western Union for the privilege of occupying the Pennsylvania system's vast territory and making it tributary to the Gould telegraph lines all over the United States. The railroad also gave free transportation to Western Union officials, employes and material and co-operated in the exchange of fa-cilities in the event of interruption or excessive business.

excessive business. In exchange for this the Western Union had extended its franking privi-lege for the United States to the Penn-sylvania and its officers for business and social purposes. On the Pennsyl-vania lines operated by the Western Union railroad business had the right of way over commercial business. To be banished increasily from the To be banished inexorably from the

ing fall of some lofty pole, followed by that of the breaking of the crosstrees studded with their glass insulators. In some places the stricken poles were



advent into the field of journalism.

'The "News" is the oldest paper in western America. It has been published continuously, except on two or three occasions, when it was compelled to suspend for brief intervals on actount of the lack of paper which in the parly days was brought across the plains by wagon. Once it was pubished at Fillmore. The first number was a small three column, eight page, magazine affair and extremely diminulive when compared with the "News" pf today.

A glance at the contents of that number discloses some interesting facts and shows in marvelous manner how great is the difference between the way news was received then and now. Then it look weeks and months to hear from lock weeks and months to hear from the states. After a while when the Pony Express was inaugurated there was a visible cutting down of time, but fast is the brave riders of those stirring lays spurred, coaxed, and whipped their horses across the plains and through the mountains, amid dangers and hardps that the present generation ows nothing of-as fast almost as the speed of the iron horse—it was in-formparably long when considered with the flash of the telegraph that brings lidings from every part of the earth to the newspapers of today. As an filus-iration of the time consumed in getting news from remote points when the Desnews from remote points when the Des-net News first commenced to dissem-nate information among the people, a low cases may be cited. That was on lune 15, 1850. The paper contains an account of a destructive fire in San Francisco on December 24, preceding. It says, "The fire threatened for a time method for a time of the formers offs to a hear to reduce the famous city to a heap of smoking rubna. The fire broke out a Dennison's Exchange and in two nours nearly & million dollars' worth of property was destroyed."

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

In the same issue under the heading of proceedings in the United States Fenate, Feb. 6, 8, 12, is the following: Mr. Mangum presented the proceedof a meeting at Wilmington, N. C.

in a certain contingency. &c.-Laid on the table.-Several petitions were pre-sented by Mr. Hale from various sec-tions, "for promotion of the abolition of slavery; improving the condition of the free pepie of color; to prevent the increase of slavery by the non admis-sion of new States into the Union: for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, to prevent the introduction of slavery in the Territories; to prevent internal slave trade between the States; and respectfully ask Congress to pro-pose, without delay, some plan for the immediate and peaceful dissolution of the American Union." The Germantown ladies address Con-gress, as "Dear Friends," and after an appropriate prayer, "we bid you an af-

appropriate prayer, "we bid you an af-ectionate farewell." Many joined the above gentlemen in debate, which was generally warm, criminative and re-criminative; somewhat dramatic, with some symptoms of the tragic.

### BENTON-FOOT FEUD.

Washington, March 26 .- Mr. Foote

moved that the bill organizing territori-al government in Utah and New Mexi-co be taken up, for the purpose of mak-ing it the special order of an early day. A most exciting passage between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote ensued. Mr. Benton, as a friend of California, gave notics to those who desired her admis-sion, that they must now stand by her;

California was entitled to the consider-ation of the senate, and her rights were not to be postponed. Mr. Foote replied with warmth, in-dulging in a personal attack upon Mr. Benton's course, impugning the mo-tives of his action, and intimating that his new born friendship for California, was not for the sake of the people, but because of the presence here of her sen-ator, whose admission to back him up of the presence here of her senand sustain in the senate he was look ing for with the most fervent anxlety; he also contended that the California

question, had of right, no precedence. Mr. Benton-I believe this is the American senate. I believe that by the laws of the senate and rules of decor-

the history as well as any man in chris tendom, allusion to which ought to cause his checks to be suffused with blushes and shame; or if the senator remains in his present attitude without the special decredit, with which he knows I am familiar, and which that paleing acknowledges, as well as the terrific fear which he knows I have witnessed. Whenever he comes out frankly and boldly, instead of shield-ing himself behind his established cow-

andice: whenever he is prepared to hold hinself amenable to the laws which govern gentlemen, I am prepared to meet him on that footing. Mr. Benton-I pronounce it cowardly to give insults when they cannot be chastised. (Loud cries of order.) Is a senator to be blackguarded? Mr. Foote-He is a blackguard!

Mr. Benton-Is language to be used here which would not be used in any ovster cellar or tavern? Vice President-The senate is called

to order Mr. Benton (continuing)-It is time to stop such language here, in a place where a cudgel canot be applied to him. The vice president repeated the call of After some further colloquy, Mr. Foote said he would stand by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton was willing

to proceed in the matter, he would meet Mr. Dickerson moved to lay the pending motion on the table, which agreed to.

agreed to. The senate then resumed the consid-eration of Mr. Clay's resolutions. Mr. Chase, having the floor, spoke up-on the general question of g'avery, vin. dicating the course persued by the great body of slavery agilators—he had not concluded when the senare ad-

not concluded when the senare adjourned.

A PEACE CONGRESS.

That the sentiment which culminated at the Hague a couple of years since in Mr. Benton-I believe that by the American senate. I believe that by the laws of the senate and rules of decor-um personalities and attacks upon mo-tives are forbidden; the attacks which have been made upon my motives are false and cowardly. Mr. Foote, after some remarks, replied to the charge of cowardice, and said, I

T will be 53 years on Monday next denouncing the fanaticism of the North, since the Deseret News made its dissolution of the Union, advent into the field of journalism. In a certain contingency, &c.-Laid on cling to his escutcheon, of which E know THE STATE OF DESERT THE STATE OF DESERET.

This is copied from the New York

The Mormons in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake held a convention or the 5th of March last, and formally organized a state government, for which they propose to claim admittance into ifornia. It is a very liberal document, and will compare favorably with the the Union at the approaching session of Congress. They give to their new do-minions the name of "The State of Descret," a mystical appellation derived from their religious dialect and signi-fying the land of the honey-bee or of in-dustry and all kindred virtues; within its boundaries, as they have laid them down, is included the whole of Califorba ba nia that lies east of the dividing ridge of the Sherra Nevada, a territory some 600 miles wide by 800 long, only a speck of which is occupied by the 16,000 Morof which is occupied by the 10,000 Mor-mong who compose almost its only civ-ilized population. The government is of course on the model generally followed in this country: a governor, lieut, gov-ernor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer, compose the executive; the Legislature consists of a sense of 15 members and bones of of a senate of 17 members and house of representatives 25; the judiciary is composed of a supreme court and such in-ferior tribunals as shall be established by the Legislature. The declaration of rights guarantees absolute religious lib-erty. Not a word is said about slavery. The constitution was adopted by a vote of the people, and the machinery of the government put in operation. The Leg-islature met on July 2, appointed a dele-gate to Congress and adopted a memo-rial to that body setting forth the rea-cons for the new organization and este sons for the new organization and ask-ing that it be sanctioned, or, if that be impossible, a territorial government es-tablished. Their great reason for the recognition of the state is the ability of the people to pay the cost of adminis-tering their affairs, which will save the tering their affairs, which will save the general treasury the cost of a territorial establishment. The objection to grant-ing their request will be the smallness of their numbers, but as that deficiency is disappearing every day, it will prob-ably not be conclusive against them. They have, however, marked out a more extensive country for their own than they are sure of getting.

HERALD COMMENT. From the New York Herald .- The new State of Deseret.— We publish, in another part of today's Herald, the con-stitution of the new state of Deseret, which has been founded by the Mor-mons, in the Great Basin of Upper Cal-

constitution of any of the old states.

"MORMONISM" IN WALES.

By a letter from Wales to Capt. Dan By a letter from Wales to Capi. Dan Jones, dated Sept. 4, 1849, we read that 1,357 have been baptized within six months from January to July, making in Wales hast July, 15 conferences, 92 branches, 325 Elders, 208 Priests, 189 Teachers, 107 Deacons, total Saints, 4,529. Their monthly periodical circula-tion is over 2,000. Love and union is characteristic of the Saints throughout Wales. The power of God is visible Wales. The power of God is visible among the Saints in gifts, blessings, healings, and miracles to their joy and edification. The cholera has made great ravages in Wales, but proved fa-tal to only 30 of the Saints. A numer-ous company intends emigrating here this season, from Wales. Wm. Howels, H. P., is sent on a mission from Wales to the Britons in France, and has baptized some with cheering prospects, &c.

OLIVER COWDERY'S DEATH.

We are informed that Oliver Cowdery, Esq., died at Richmond, Ray County, Mo., on the \$rd day of March last, of consumption TO MY FRIENDS IN THE VALLEY.

Let all who would have a good paper. Their talents and time ne'er abuse; Since 'tis said, by the wise and the ha-

That the best in the world is the "News."

They ye who so long have been think-

What paper this year you will choose, Come trip gally up to the office, And subscribe for the Descret News.

And now, dearest friends, I will leave

Is, pay in advance for the "News." -B. G. S. L. City, May 27, 1850,

This is the first poetic offering we have received, and, for aught we know, friend B's first attempt. Try again. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Deseret News, Published Every Saturday. Office of Delivery,-The "News" will be delivered at the postoffice, Sub. scribers from distant parts of the valley to order, but, for their convenience, we

A SMOOTH THIEF.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman set out for Europe on May 16. This is his first European trip, and, discussing it, he said, the day of his departure: "I hope I shan't get fleeced in Paris. I am a little afraid of that town. The Parisian crook is the subtlest and the most indomitable one in the world."

most indomitable one in the world. A friend of mine gave me a good in-stance the other day of his devilish ingenuinty. "It seems that my friend was stroll-

ing through a fashionable and expen-sive French shop. A woman entered, and proceeded to purchase a very costy frock-a \$1,000 frock, or something of that sort-and meanwhile a welllressed man, apparently her husband, ingered at the doorway, as though

waiting for her. "The woman, her purchase concluded, counted out a great roll of bank notes, and advanced to the cashier's desk, holding them in her hand. But now, all of a sudden, the man rushed upon her. 'You wretch!' he exclaimed, 'didn't t tell you that you shouldn't have that I tell you that you shouldn't have that frock? And he slapped her upon the cheek, tore the bank notes from her hand, and stalked out of the shop and

"The woman fainted from mortifica --

"The woman fainted from mortifica--tion, It was 10 minutes before she was brought to. On her recovery, the man-ager of the place said, regretfully: "We are sorry, madm, for this oc-currence, Your husband--' "'My husband? That was not my husband,' the woman cried, 'I never

aw the man in my life before. He is

"So clever," Senator Gorman co cluded, "are the crooks of Paris, hope that I shall escape them." 6021+ 1

# propose to forward packages, as we may have opportunity, to Anson Call, North Canyon ward: Daniel Miller, North Cottonwood: Isaac Clark, Brownsville: Joel Johnson, Mill Creek; William Crosby, Cottonwood; Isaac Higby, Utah valley; Phineas Richards, Sanpete valley; and request them to act as our agents, where they will receive these necess

their papers. City subscribers can have their papers delivered for an additional 50 cents for the term; provided enough wish it, to employ a carrier.

CARNEGIE WON THE RACE.

When Andrew Carnegle's parents first came to America from Scotland, they went to East Liverpool, O., to stay with some relatives. Their son was about 14 years old at the time, and was an object of considerable interest to the boys of the neighborhood. He made many friends among them, and after the famlly had moved to Allegheny, Pa., often returned to East Llverpool to visit

On one occasion, when he was 16 years old, he went with his cousin to visit William and Michael Fisher, who lived on a farm about half a mile from the town. The four boys spent some time in exampling the test rabits and other. in examining the pet rabbits and other objects of interst, and at length, when they were all standing at the top of a Grassy slope, William Fisher challenged Carnegie to a foot race. "Well," said Abdrew, "you're a lot taller than I am, and your legs are longer, and I believe you can beat me, but I'll race you, just

The two boys started, and, as Andrew had foreseen, the Fisher boy easily out-ran him. The little Scotchman was by no means discouraged because the chances seemed all against him, but kept running. About half way down the slope the Fisher boy stopped, considering it useless to run further. To his surprise, Carnegie continued his pace, and arrived at the bottom far ahead of him. "That's not fair," said Fisher, "because I stopped."

"Yes, I knew you'd stop," said Carne-gie, in reply, "and that's the reason I kept on running. Have you ever heard the fable of the turtle and the hare?"-Success.