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DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4.—The Indian Bureau received information, to-day, from special Commissioner Shanks, that supplies are so greatly needed for the Indians near Ft. Sill and at the Wichita agency that they have all gone forward from Caddo within the past few days. The inefficiency of the provisions and the consequent suffering among the Indians there have been caused by the failure of the contractor to convey the supplies from Caddo to the reservation; he claims that their transportation heretofore has been rendered impossible by the extraordinary state of the roads and bad weather.

NEW YORK, 4.—The letter furnished by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and sent this afternoon, is the true copy of Mrs. Tilton's note to Judge Neilson.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—Geo. H. Stewart, to-day, received a cablegram from John V. Farwell, who has just arrived in London, from Chicago, announcing that the week day average attendance at all the Moody and Sankey meetings was 27,000, and on Sunday 45,000, making over 200,000 brought together weekly to hear the American Evangelists.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 4.—Judge Brooks, of the U. S. District Court, in charging the grand jury to-day, said the civil rights bill, in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before a jury, was unconstitutional and void.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Professor Schirmer, of the Denver Mint, who, under instructions from Director Linderman, visited Virginia City in March, estimates that the probable production of the Comstock lode for 1875 will be \$35,000,000, and for 1876 \$50,000,000; the yield of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines alone, according to Prof. Schirmer's estimate, will be at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month, as soon as the additional milling capacities, now in course of erection, shall be completed. Prof. Schirmer's estimate of the yield of the Comstock lode will increase the annual bullion product of the U. S. for this year to \$85,000,000, and for next year to \$100,000,000. The weight of bullion to be dissolved in acid, in order to separate the two metals, will be about 1000 tons per annum, and will consume about 3,000 tons of acid.

BOSTON, 5.—The suit brought against the city of Boston, by the administrators of the estate of Armstrong & Co., to recover for the loss of the stock and the unexpired lease, by their building being blown up, during the great fire, to prevent the spread of the flames, has been decided in favor of the city.

NEW YORK, 5.—John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, is recovering from his attack of vertigo.

By the caving of a sand bank in South Brooklyn, yesterday, a gang of laborers were buried; two were killed and several severely injured.

POTTSVILLE, 5.—The breaker at Douty and Baumgardner's colliery, near Shamokin, was burned last night by an incendiary; loss \$100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

BOSTON, 5.—Wool is under a steady demand, and for domestic grades prices have ruled about the same as when last reported. Holders are anxious to close up their stocks as fast as possible, but manufacturers are still quite indifferent about further supplies, the clip of the entire country being so near at hand. The new spring clip, it is believed, will show a considerable increase since last year, as this wool has met with a ready sale at full prices, and promises to meet with a ready sale for some time to come. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 52 @ 56 for XXX and medium grades; Michigan and other western fleeces from 48 @ 52, down to 45 for low combing, and delaine selections at 60 @ 70, the latter price for very superior. Pulled wools have been in demand, and holders are ready to meet the market at some concession on recent current prices, particularly on extras. Sales have been at 42 @ 57 for super and X as to quality.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 5.—J. S. Perrin, late republican member of the legislature from Wilcox co., testified as follows before the committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the U. S. Senate. Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops accompanied by U. S. marshals who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat, and reported that I had been attacked by Ku-klux, and I sent troops to arrest my mythical assailants. I kept the troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the legislature at all hazards, and to elect Spencer. A number of witnesses testified to the same effect.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The sudden displacement of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass was a surprise to him. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Bristow called upon Douglass, saying he did so at the request of the President and to perform the very disagreeable duty of informing him that ex-Senator Pratt had been tendered and accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Douglass made one inquiry only following this verbal communication. It was whether his integrity as a man and officer had been impugned, to which the secretary replied: "Not in the slightest degree." With this Douglass expressed himself satisfied.

I. G. Hester, special agent under the Department of Justice, and known in connection with political affairs in Alabama, has been dismissed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 5.—The Phelps-Bowles libel case ended to-day with a verdict of one hundred dollars for the plaintiff.

MILESBERG, Pa., 5.—A fire here this afternoon destroyed the Milesburg foundry, machine shops, grist mill and wagon shop; loss \$40,000, no insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The crop reports received to-day from various parts of the State show that in the Sacramento Valley the yield of wheat will be from half to three quarters of the average; in Solano county the prospect is good for a fair crop, and the same in Napa and Sonoma valleys. In San Joaquin valley the crops are very bad; and in many localities they will not produce the seed, and the whole valley will not probably average over a quarter of a crop. San Jose valley will produce a good half average; in Salinas valley the wheat is in splendid condition on the higher land, covering about

seventy-five thousand acres, but on the river bottom half a crop is the extreme estimate. In the southern counties the grain is generally in good condition, and the increased area planted will probably afford the usual surplus.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., 6.—The Portage bridge, on the Erie railroad, said to be the largest wooden bridge in the world, and which spanned the Genesee River and Falls, was burned last night; there will be no interruption of travel.

FOREIGN.

MONTREAL, 3.—The river is clear of ice to Quebec, and the ocean vessels are all expected up to-morrow.

HALIFAX, 3.—The steamer *Alhambra*, from Boston, went ashore at Cape Sable, on Sunday p. m., during a thick fog; the passengers and mails were landed safely on the island, where the passengers remained to-day. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

LONDON, 3.—The schooner *Jefferson Borden*, from New Orleans for this port, has arrived off Porth Leven. The captain reports that the crew murdered the first and second mates, killed two sailors, wounded and put in irons another, wounded and chained to the pump another, and that another is dying, and that the vessel was worked by three hands.

The *Unita Catholica*, of Roman comments in bitter terms on the installation of the Prince of Wales as head of the order of Masons in Great Britain, and declares that the act identifies Anglican Protestantism with Masonism.

Stephens, the sculptor of the unfinished monument to Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, died last week; it was the similarity of the name and profession which led to the erroneous announcement here, in the evening papers of Saturday, of the death of Edward Bowing Stephens, A. R. A.

BERNE, 3.—The representatives of the states belonging to the postal union ratified this treaty to-day; France signed the treaty, subject to the consent of the Assembly.

PARIS, 3.—Minister Dufaure has drawn up regulations for the election of the senate; the members of that body are to receive the same salary as the deputies.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 4.—The fund raised to secure and protect free labor in this port amounts to \$105,000. The laborers' society proposed to arrange a satisfactory rate of wages provided they were given all the work; the merchants rejected the proposition and the society decided to continue the strike. Some non-society laborers are employed.

QUEBEC, Ont., 4.—The department of marine and fisheries has ordered a steamer from Halifax, to search for the steamers *Polyesian*, *Dominion* and *Lake Champlain*, and to render them any aid required.

LONDON, 4.—The following additional particulars have been obtained of the mutiny on the *Jefferson Borden*: The schooner *Jefferson Borden*, Patterson master, sailed from New Orleans March 5th, for London; when eighteen days from the former port a mutiny broke out, and Captain Patterson and the officers fought the men with revolvers and knives. After a terrible struggle, in which the first and second mates were killed, the captain succeeded in disabling and securing all the men who resisted. He hailed passing vessels and obtained enough hands to work the ship and proceed on the voyage to London.

The *Daily News* says there are strong symptoms of a collapse in South Wales. Sixty miners returned to work on the master's terms in one colliery yesterday.

Three additional deaths by the Bunker's Hill disaster are reported.

The mutineers on board the schooner *Jefferson Borden*, Capt. Patterson, from New Orleans, March 5th, for London, took opportunity to carry out their plot to seize the vessel, when on the watch with the first mate and a boy; the latter was gagged and the men then struck the first mate from behind, fracturing his skull; the second mate coming to the rescue, was thrown overboard alive. The boy got free and

alarmed Captain Patterson who, coming from the cabin with two revolvers, fired upon the mutineers with effect, one of them receiving seven bullets, a second was wounded in the stomach and a third may live until the vessel reaches London.

It is said that Solicitor General Holker will succeed the late Judge Pigott, on the bench.

A steamer arrived yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, with fifty thousand in gold from the diggings, the largest consignment yet. One of the nuggets weighed nine pounds.

LONDON, 4.—The House of Commons was engaged in a debate to-night, on the motion made by the Marquis of Hartington that the House do not entertain any complaints in respect to the publication of its proceedings, except in cases of wilful misrepresentation, or when the publication thereof is expressly prohibited, and that strangers are not to be ordered to withdraw from the galleries unless disorderly, or by a vote of the House. Disraeli opposed any curtailment of privilege; he said the House was able to deal with the inconvenience caused by the present method of excluding strangers by suspending the rule and permitting a single member to order their withdrawal. At this stage of the debate Sullivan called attention to the presence of strangers and the galleries were cleared.

BRUSSELS, 4.—In the chamber of representatives, to-day, Aspremont Linden, minister of foreign affairs, read the reply of the Belgian government to the German note of Feb. 15th. It denies that Belgium has declined to consider Germany's demands, and says that the question of fulfilling obligations to prevent subjects from disturbing neighboring countries applies not to Belgium alone, but to all states which regard it as their duty to watch over peace. When the Belgian government is apprised of the steps taken in Germany and other countries to remedy the deficiencies in their penal laws it will examine its own, in their bearing on the customs, traditions and liberties of Belgium; with the sincerest desire to co-operate in the maintenance of good relations Belgium is determined to fulfil the duties of a neutral state, and to cultivate the friendship of Germany. Aspremont, after reading the note, stated that the investigation of the Duchesne affair was in progress. He closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all parties.

LONDON, 5, 4.30 a.m.—The *Standard* severely criticises the letter from Gladstone, read at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington. It remarks that the habit of toadying to Americans is discreditable in English public men and journalists, and that the results of the republican experiment in the U. S. are corruption of public life, extinction of public spirit, oppression of the minority, the disgust of honorable men with politics, and the transfer of the government into the hands of corrupt, unscrupulous and ignorant persons.

The *Times* fully endorses Gladstone's letter, and says it would be melancholy if the first great attempt to complete independence should result in social anarchy, and although there is nothing at present to justify such fear, grave evils exist in some American institutions, which must be remedied if progress is to continue.

The *Daily News* announces that the Earl of Pembroke will resign the Under-Secretaryship of War, and will be succeeded by Lord Cadogan.

The British government intends to send the frigate *Valorous* to survey Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic.

Heinrich Ewald, the German philologist, is dead.

The importation into Finland, or into Russian Territory, of American potatoes, or sacks, or other articles which have contained them, has been prohibited.

The Christian Convention met to-day in the Haymarket Theatre. Moody was chosen chairman. Canon Battersby, of the see of Carlisle, Canon Freemantle, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

Lord Cholmondeley, Rev. Mr. Aiken, and many hundreds of other delegates, representing the principal towns in the kingdom, were present. The Rev. Kelman, of Edinburgh, in an address, stated that the results of the work of Moody and Sankey in that city were truly marvelous. Three thousand persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards and theatre-goers, who had been reclaimed, was remarkable. A delegate from Rome gave an interesting account of the progress there. Addresses were also delivered by other delegates from the continent.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels, in connection with the extremely violent pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namur.

LONDON, 6, 5.30 a.m.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* reports that a working engineer residing in a suburb of Berlin has been arrested while prowling around the mansion of Bismarck; a loaded pistol was found in his pocket. He is temporarily lodged in the lunatic asylum.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that uneasiness prevails in well informed circles in Paris, and that the most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad, as well as those claiming to be well informed at home, assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient, and that the indemnity paid has already returned to French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly, and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army for an alliance with other nations, and that Germany is no richer than before the war, that her finances and special organization cannot long support the expenses of the present armament, and that she cannot disarm in the face of France. The military party in Germany are convinced that there never was a moment more propitious than the present to secure, for their country, a longer era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken, if it is necessary to march on Paris, and take up a position where a new peace treaty can be signed which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army, and exacts ten milliards in twenty years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. All the powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representations in regard to the Belgian notes, which only show that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of a treaty which leaves France ready to revive and reopen the struggle is unrectified. What may be promptly rectified now at an insignificant sacrifice, would two years hence cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity. The *Times* correspondent adds, that it would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted in Germany outside of a particular party, and it would be equally untrue that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world even in Germany declare that she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace, and honest Germans scout the supposition. The Emperor has scruples, but the party of immediate action urge it as a duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country. They insist that France must be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not fight. Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France as a cause of uneasiness, must solemnly disclaim the above theories. The *Times*, in an editorial, scouts the apprehensions raised by the alarmists and the alarmed in Paris.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased fifty-four thousand pounds; the proportion of the bank reserve to its liabilities is 36 per cent.

CALCUTTA, 4.—The cholera in Oude has abated.