

## CRIMES, CASUALTIES, ETC.

Accounts of fires, deaths by accident and violence, disasters at sea, etc., received by telegraph during the month of December:

## FIRES.

2. Fire at Wilton, N. H., loss \$97,000.
- Fire at Karns City, Pa., loss \$100,000.
3. Methodist Church burned at Medina, N. Y.; loss \$50,000.
- Jelly works burned at Lebanon, Del.; loss \$50,000.
7. Fire in East New York; loss \$50,000.
- Incendiary fire at Franklin, Ind., destroyed the Courthouse.
8. Daniel's printing establishment at Lille, the largest in France, burned; loss \$300,000.
- American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., partially burned; loss \$30,000.
- Fire at Port Washington, Wis.; loss \$10,000.
- Custom house at Ontario, Canada, burned.
- Rolling mills burned at Montreal, Canada; loss \$80,000.
- A church burned at Bridgeport; loss \$60,000.
10. Novelty spice works, at New York burned; loss \$35,000.
- Post office and other buildings burned at Darien, Ga., loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Charleston, West Virginia; loss \$200,000.
- Fire at Lyndonville, Vt.; loss \$25,000.
11. Reform School at Waterbury, Vt., burned; loss \$50,000.
- Incendiary fire at St. George-Southern Utah, burned seventy-five or eighty tons of lucerne.
12. A shoe factory burned at Campbells, Mass.; loss \$115,000.
14. Several fires at Boston, Mass., and vicinity; loss about \$750,000.
15. Fire at Ausable Forks, N. Y.; loss \$125,000.
- Cotton press at Charleston, S. C., burned; loss \$250,000.
- Starch factory burned at St. Charles, Mo.; loss \$25,000.
- Several buildings burned at Bangor, Me.; loss \$70,000.
16. Business part of Forest City, Ark; loss \$30,000.
- Fire at Warehouse Point, near Hartford, Conn.; loss \$100,000.
17. Fire at Chicago; loss \$20,000.
- Fire at Riverside, Ills.; loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Vernon, Mich.; loss \$10,000.
19. Woollen mills burned at Gallatin, Tenn.; loss \$30,000.
- The iron works of the Great Western Railway Co., at Reading, Eng., burned.
20. Fire at Cincinnati; loss \$70,000.
22. Metallic works burned at Wattertown, Mass.; loss \$35,000.
23. A tobacco factory burned at St. Louis; loss \$140,000.
- A saw and shingle mill burned at Midland, Mich.; loss \$30,000.
24. Keyser's stove works, at N. Y., burned; loss \$100,000.
- Fire at Clarkson, Ark.; loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Pittsburg, Pa.; loss \$25,000.
25. Fire at Newport, Ky., loss \$34,000.
- Fire at Baltimore, Ohio; loss \$40,000.
26. Brewery burned at East Newark, N. J., loss \$30,000.
- Stores burned at Mattewan, N. J.; loss \$34,000.
- A dwelling house burned at Beaver City, U. T., loss \$1,500.
- Mill burned at Norton, Mass.; loss \$40,000.
- Brewery burned at St. Lin, Canada; loss \$75,000.
27. Furniture store burned at N. Y.; loss \$140,000.
- Fire at Batesville, Ind.; loss \$125,000.
- Fire at Worcester, Mass.; loss \$45,000.
28. Some barns and twenty cows burned by an incendiary fire at Ithaca, N. Y.

## DEATHS.

2. A brakeman named Brown, killed in a railway accident near Woodville, N. H.
- A merchant named S. C. Robinson, suicided with strychnine, at Chicago.
3. A family of three persons fatally poisoned at Scranton, Pa.
- Thirty persons drowned in Cuban waters on the steamer *Tomas Brooks*.
4. Four men killed near Slade's Ferry, Mass.
5. A boy killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, at Delaware.
7. Edward Madden, editor of the

Merced, Cal., *Tribune*, shot and killed by H. Granice.

A man named Kleen murdered near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

8. Two passengers killed by an accident on the Central Pacific railroad.

Dr. F. H. Beck committed suicide by poison in Salt Lake City.

9. Number of lives lost by a storm on the British coast.

10. Charles Davis shot himself through the head, at San Francisco.

Mrs. Mangin and child burned to death, at Beaver Falls, Minn.

12. A rough named O'Neill shot through the heart by a rough named Hall, at Bismarck, D. T.

A man named David Lynch killed by falling from the bridge of the Germania works, Bingham, U. T.

13. W. H. Jones murdered Mrs. Barry and himself at Charleston, Mass.

Five men drowned by the capsizing of a schooner near Providence.

Eight persons lost at sea on the coast of Santander, Spain.

Two burglars fatally shot at Hamilton, L. I.

A family of five children, named Dotterich, drowned at Preakness, N. J.

14. Sixteen persons on board the steamer *Mongol*, drowned at sea.

15. C. Howard lynched by a mob at Des Moines, Iowa.

Eight persons, on a British collier, drowned in the Bay of Biscay.

16. J. A. Oltman assassinated at Pittsburg, Pa.

Several persons killed at Augnes, France, by the falling of the market house roof.

19. Three men killed at Sedalia, Ills.

Four men killed by a railway accident in East Tennessee.

20. Captain Bourne, of the Brooklyn police, shot and killed.

21. Two hundred persons killed by the explosion of a powder magazine, at Scutari, Turkey.

Richard H. Smith fatally scalded at Beaver City, U. T.

Six persons killed by a boiler explosion, at Angelica, Wis.

A. W. Hodges shot and killed at Lancaster, Ky.

22. Four men killed at Bergen N. J.

Wm. McCauslin died from the effects of morphine, at Beaver City, U. T.

24. One man killed by a boiler explosion at Boston, Mass.

Between thirty and forty persons killed by railroad and colliery accidents in England.

25. Thomas Dahl fatally shot at West Jordan, near S. L. City, U. T.

Mr. Spratt, of De Kalb, Buchanan Co., Mo., fatally shot.

26. Mr. Nerswinder, living near Columbus, O., murdered.

Mr. Byerly, fatally stabbed at New Orleans, by ex-Governor Warmouth.

Rev. J. M. Coombs cut his throat, at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hannon murdered at Erie, Pa.

28. Four men killed by a collision of steamers at Williamsburg.

News received of the loss of about 490 lives on board the *Cospatrik*, in the Bay of Biscay.

Mary Lee, colored, aged 18, murdered at Cincinnati.

Patrick Wallace murdered his wife, in Williamsburg, N. Y.

Two men, confined for murder in a prison at Lamar, Barton Co., Mo., fatally shot.

30. Three desperadoes killed at Pryor's Creek, Indian Territory.

Three men killed by an explosion in the Suto tunnel, Nev.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

3. Steamer *Tenio* sunk near Umatilla, Oregon.

Steamer *Tomas Brooks* sunk in Cuban waters.

9. A large number of vessels stranded and wrecked by a storm on the British Coast.

14. Steamer *Mongol*, from Shanghai for N. Y., wrecked.

15. A British collier lost in the Bay of Biscay.

17. Pacific Mail steamer *Japan* burned at sea, sixty miles from Yokohama, Japan.

23. The American bark *P. S. Carleton* burned at Kingston, Ireland.

28. News received of the burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrik* in the bay of Biscay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. News received in London of the illness and insanity of the Czar of Russia.

7. A thousand persons rendered homeless by a storm at St. Petersburg.

9. Riot among the negroes at Vicksburg, Miss.

9. Ezra Cornell died at Ithaca, N. Y.

10. Sharp shock of earthquake felt in various parts of the east.

15. S. B. Axtell nominated for governor of Utah.

17. King of the Sandwich Islands received by the Congress of the U. S. in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

19. Count Von Arnim sentenced to three months imprisonment.

20. Italian Chamber of Deputies passed a bill granting an annuity to Garibaldi.

28. Gerritt Smith died at New York.

30. The mercury thirty degrees below zero in parts of New Hampshire.

31. Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed King of Spain.

Ledru Rollin died.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**The New Republic and the Republicans—Their Tactics and their Failures—Lack of Lucr—The Miners Disgusted—Ring Misbehavior—Waiting and Watching.**

TOOELE CITY, Jan. 5th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

My excuse for intruding on your space and your readers' patience, is that my attention has often been called to numerous sensational letters published in a certain Munchausen contemporary of yours, in which much is written about the condition of affairs in what the writers are pleased to call the

## NEW REPUBLIC

of Tooele, the truth of which I think it right and just to ventilate. Judging by appearances, a person acquainted with the past and the present in this county would not hesitate in saying that it was rightly called "new republic," for with the advent of the new regime (or such of them as got place) the old and highly laudable style of making two ends meet by the practice of economy has become a thing of the past, and like their compeers in the east, the

## NEW REPUBLICANS

do things with a rush, and regardless of expense, so long as the burden falls upon other shoulders than their own, and of this they are pretty certain, for, to their shame be it said, not more than one out of ten in the whole lot have anything with which to bless themselves, but what they carry upon their backs, or at most conveniently store away in a gunny sack. Placed in office not by the

## WILL OF THE PEOPLE,

but by that would-be infallible cure for ring impecuniousness, a peremptory mandamus, these rapacious plunder seekers thought that they would have the treasury of the county at their mercy, but they found to their sorrow that a probate judge might be appointed by a governor, yet that although a judge of probate, the board of selectmen would not recognize him as a

## COUNTY JUDGE,

and to their infinite disgust the adventurers realized that the county funds were beyond their reach. Then followed a scene that was ludicrous in the extreme—resignation followed resignation in quick succession, recrimination and vituperation were hurled back and forth like foam upon the waves of the sea. The central committee in Salt Lake City was accused of lukewarmness, and the head centre committee retorted that the branch office in Tooele should have provided funds sufficient to maintain themselves in position by assessments on the miners, and, above all, the miners (the only ones that had furnished money) began to enquire in violent and forcible language what had been done with the filthy lucre which they had contributed. At the present time the

## GREAT RING MISSIONARIES,

to their chagrin, perceive that their newly erected edifice is tottering and trembling to its fall, for lo! the foundation was of sand. All of their machinations for the enslaving of the really free people of this county and through them of the balance of the Territory have come to naught. Their stump speaking and the rushing forth in hot haste

of the chief captains have been of no avail. The miners are drifting away to new mining camps in the surrounding Territories, and soon the rope will prove to have been made of sand, and the dream of the ring dispelled like the mists before a summer sun. But a few of these cormorants, with a tenacity born of

## DESPERATION,

still cling to their purpose, and in conjunction with some of their emissaries who have not the spirit to seek honest labor, can be seen every day hanging around the gin mill, waiting with ill-concealed impatience the result of the labors of the ring lobbyists in the national capital. In the meantime most of the party have been invested with the high sounding but not very remunerative title of Deputy United States Marshal, and although poorly paid they faithfully fill up the measure of their creation in following up a well concocted system of

## ESPIONAGE.

They have worn out the knees of their pantaloons crawling around the domiciles of honest men at the dark hours of midnight, and they have frosted their toes waiting around the mouths of the neighboring canyons to take account of the loads of wood and poles as they come home in the evening; and their reward is sure.

## RUDIO.

**November and December—Rain—Manufactures and Exports—Barrow—Religious Controversy—The Press—Plenty of Work—Drinking—Fever—The Work.**

42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool, December 8th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Gloomy December has now come in. Although a season of great festivity in this country it is not a very enjoyable month, as far as the weather is concerned. It certainly is early in the month and we don't know what a day may bring forth. The first two days were charming for December in England, but on the third day a change came in the form of snow, then drizzling rain, which has continued since with every appearance of continuing. The month of November just past has been the stormiest month of the year, with more than half the time a slow, disagreeable rain, or, as I heard a Scotchman say, a heavy Scotch mist, enough, however, to cause floods and do considerable damage in many places. I may be mistaken, but I fancy the rainfall is greater now than when I lived in the country fifteen years ago. The rainfall for Liverpool, as published in the *Daily Post* for the month of November, amounted to 4.36. The writer remarks, "We thought this was a rainy month, but at Salthwaite no less than 30.18 fell during October, and on one day alone five inches and upwards were registered, so we congratulated ourselves that we did not live at Salthwaite." I have thought that East Temple St. in Salt Lake City, presented occasionally a sea of mud that could not be found anywhere else, but for the satisfaction of Salt Laker some of the old yet well governed towns in England present an equally muddy appearance, with only one day of slushy snow. So have patience with our city fathers if the streets are not always A No. 1. In fact I find the tendency has been too much to underrate things at home and eulogize things abroad. I have taken some pains to examine and scrutinize the work done in this country, and must say the class of work that is done now on the common and middle class of houses built as tenements is very inferior, and some of it is positively bad. I have seen carpenter, plastering and even mason work that would look wretched placed alongside of even the poorest work done in Utah by mechanics. At the same time in the public buildings, churches, cathedrals, railway bridges, stations, factories, warehouses and hotels there is a strength, solidity, and architectural beauty that cannot be surpassed anywhere I suppose in the world. Yet, I am pleased to note the material progress that our city has made in really substantial and well designed buildings, as they will compare favorably with cities of older growth.

The coal, iron, cotton and glass trades are increasing their productions and assuming such colossal proportions that were never

dreamed of by the early pioneers in these branches of industry. A speaker, alluding to the cotton trade, stated that the amount of cotton used in Great Britain for the year 1701 was 1,976,359 lbs., in the year 1873 the figures were 1,246,149,910 lbs. He also gave the number of spindles in the United States and eleven of the principal European nations as a total of 27,530,000, 8,500,000 of these in the United States; Great Britain had a total of 39,500,000. The number of pounds of manufactured cotton produced by these spindles were as follows—Great Britain 1,243,200,000, the United States and eleven European nations 1,356,700,000. The United States took the lead in producing the greatest number of pounds for the number of spindles. The number of persons employed in this business in Great Britain is 600,000; this does not include bleachers, dyers, etc., that are required for finished goods. The value of cotton goods exported in 1873 amounted to £77,323,270, or 30 per cent. of the gross exports of the United Kingdom. These figures give us some idea of the importance of the cotton trade.

I will not trouble you with the yearly statistics of other trades. Important improvements have taken place in the manufacture of glass, one firm producing 200,000 feet of common, another firm 20,000 feet of plate glass weekly. Trade generally has been good for several years, and the railway traffic is simply enormous, the L. & N. W. Company alone employing 40,000 servants. When I view these vast establishments, works and companies, being operated and controlled by a few men compared with the masses who do the work, while the enormous profits go to the capitalists, I only wish for the day soon to come when a more just distribution of proceeds will take place. It is true, co-operation is rapidly increasing in this country, and in some places where we visit, mercantile establishments, factories, coal mines, paper mills, and other industries are worked upon this principle. The working classes are taking an interest in it and are investing in shares in many of these co-operative enterprises, but more especially those where a percentage is guaranteed.

I have visited Barrow-in-Furness, a rising town in Lancashire, a few years ago a small village, but having now a population of 40,000. The whole place seems to be owned and operated by one company. Here are fine iron and steel works, wire works, jute works, ship building yards, and extensive docks are being made, hundreds of houses are being built. In fact this company appear to have a controlling influence in everything pertaining to the town, and rumor says even to the churches and newspaper offices—the whole concern is one huge monopoly.

This country is now passing through quite a religious controversy, the pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone having created quite a stir among all classes of religionists. The London and local papers have been very extensively patronized by writers representing every shade of opinion. Priests and laymen have come boldly forward to praise or condemn as the case may be. Pope, cardinal, archbishop and bishop have given their views and it is acknowledged that no politico-theological movement in modern times ever excited so much attention, or brought out so many contradictory opinions. The sensationist and alarmist are predicting a religious war. Certain it is that the Roman church seems to be the centre of attack, both in England and Germany, while the Pope very hopefully rejoices in the progress of the Catholic religion. Of course the papers sneer at this and tell him plainly that he does not understand the English character. There is anything but union in the English church. Bishop Colenso is in England again, and is prohibited from preaching in some of the churches, but allowed in others. This may cause a nine days' wonder. It is very interesting to read the various comments made, and the letters written, by the Lords temporal and the Lords spiritual, on these questions that are now agitating the public mind in this country.

I notice among the press generally less of that dignified or conservative style that characterized it a few years ago. They all had more of this conservative style, with the exception of Reynolds' but now there are many quite as outspoken