

Thirty Years War." Others are in press and will shortly appear among which will be found—"The Beginning of the Middle Ages," "The Norman Kings and the Feudal system," "The Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution," "Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War," "The War of American Independence," and others equally important and interesting. The price of each volume is one dollar, for which sum it will be sent, post paid. They are printed on good paper, in clear type and are bound in stout cloth boards. To all who desire to make themselves acquainted with the leading facts of the history and progress of the past, and to trace the influence and relation which the deeds and struggles of those who have preceded us have had in preparing for and making the present, these beautiful little volumes will be invaluable, and to such they can scarcely be too highly recommended. They can be obtained in this city at the book store of Mr. James Dwyer, to whom we are indebted for the first three volumes of the series; who will also send them to any address in Utah, post paid, for one dollar.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 28.

The Eclipse.—The biggest part of the eclipsing on Saturday night was done by floating clouds, and numbers of sky-gazers were disappointed thereat.

Looking Ahead.—An attorney of this city computes that, providing the business of the Third District Court continues to be disposed of at the same daily ratio as since the beginning of the present term, there is sufficient now in hand to last for the next five years.

Swallows.—For the benefit of the party who enquired, through the News, for the address of a family named Swallow, who came to Utah the present season, we will say we are informed that they have gone to Fillmore, Millard Co., where some of their relatives resided previously.

Indicted for Illegal Voting.—Indictments having been found by the grand jury against Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, of the Nelson House, Tooele, on a charge of illegal voting, they were brought to the city on Saturday evening, and appeared in court to-day. They were held for trial at the next term of court in the sum of \$1,000 each, the bonds being promptly furnished.

More Indictments.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock to-day the grand jury filed into court. The clerk called the names when, besides Mr. Hussey, now in the east, and Col. Ricks, A. Zundell, Silas McGuire and W. R. Judd failed to answer. The foreman, Mr. John Chislett, presented seven indictments, which were filed by the clerk, in presence of the jury.

"Self-Government."—On Wednesday evening Brother Geo. Teasdale will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the 19th Ward Young Men's Institute, at the Literary Institute building of that Ward, commencing at 7 o'clock; subject—"Self-Government." Bro. Teasdale is a pleasing and instructive lecturer, and will doubtless have a large audience. Admission free.

Home Fruits.—On Saturday Mr. M. B. Shipp, of the 11th Ward, placed before us a number of cans of fruit put up at his establishment, quantities of which will soon be on sale in the various stores. The fruit is from some of the best orchards and is prepared for the market in a most attractive and acceptable manner. Not only is the exterior of the cans as inviting as the imported article, but the contents are excellent, the fruit having been so manipulated as to preserve much of its original freshness and flavor. This home canned fruit will compete in price with the imported article. Let us eat our home raised fruit in preference to that which is imported.

Missionary Returned.—On Saturday Elder John Neff, of Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., returned from a mission to the eastern States. He was absent five months, during which time he visited his former homes in Morgan County, Ill., and Brown County, New York. While in the east he traveled in all about 6,000 miles. He met with many persons who were acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith

and the early leading men and members of the Church. All his relations and acquaintances visited by him received him with the greatest kindness, and treated him with much consideration.

While in Illinois Elder Neff was interviewed by a reporter of the Winchester, Ill., *Independent*, whom he enlightened upon many points connected with "Mormonism." The result of the interview was subsequently published in that paper. Elder Neff is about eighty years old, but persons unacquainted with his age would take him to be much younger, being in excellent preservation and hale, hearty and sound.

Why They Should Not.—The reasons why the crusaders' ring should not be permitted to carry out their designs upon the "Mormon community are numerous and obvious. Some of the most prominent are—

First—Every principle of justice would be outraged in harassing, annoying and exasperating an innocent and law-abiding people.

Second—People cannot be driven any farther than the wall, and when they get there and are still pushed and jostled the consequences might be even too bad for contemplation. The "Mormons" are a most patient people, but there is a point beyond which human endurance does not extend.

Third—The carrying out of certain schemes and conspiracies of the ring would be destructive of every business interest in this portion of the country, and because of this and other considerations the evil consequences would be felt by all classes of citizens, without exception.

For these and other reasons, too numerous to mention, the "Mormons" should be let alone in the enjoyment of their religious and political rights and privileges.

There is a class of citizens hereabout, not connected with the "Mormon" community, who view the situation dispassionately and fairly, and who are not willing to see undue advantages taken toward the people who have populated and built up the western country, nor to see conspiracies carried out against their peace and prosperity, and the influence of that fair-dealing and conscientious class, we believe, is being strongly felt.

A Genuine Polygamy Indictment.—Elder George Reynolds, of this City, hearing that an indictment had been found against him by the grand jury, for bigamy or polygamy, appeared in court this morning by way of surrendering himself. According to agreement between U. S. District Attorney Carey and one of Elder Reynolds' attorneys, Mr. Sutherland, the bonds were fixed at \$2,500, for which Mayor D. H. Wells, and Messrs. James Sharp and S. W. Sears became sureties, for his appearance for trial.

Should Brother Reynolds be convicted in the District Court and the verdict be sustained by the Supreme Court of the Territory, it is probable that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, when the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and other points will be tested.

Brother Reynolds is somewhat widely known and as extensively respected. He has been connected with the Church for many years, having been identified with it ever since he was about fourteen years of age, and being now about thirty-five. During his whole career he has been actively engaged in various departments of the Church. He acted for some time as private secretary to President B. Young. A year ago last summer he returned from a mission to England, to which he was called at a General Conference held in this City. While in that country he labored in the editorial department of the *Millennial Star* office, Liverpool, and while Elder Albert Carrington, then President of the European mission, was absent in Utah, two years ago last winter, Elder Reynolds was left in temporary charge of the mission. Brother Reynolds is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret.

This case will be watched with keen interest, it being the first indictment, so far as publicly known, for bigamy or polygamy, found by a grand jury empanelled under the recently enacted law of Congress known as the Poland bill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

DETROIT, 24.—The explosion of a boiler in Cooper & Co's mill and salt works, at New River, sealed fatally a boy and 3 men and seriously 2 others.

BOSTON, 24.—The following failures are reported in this city: J. H. Lord, teas and coffees, C. S. Harbour, trunks, S. Bearse, Jr., hats and caps, C. C. McAlevy, furniture, and J. Belcher, boots and shoes.

Within a day or two suits have been brought against some of the smaller shoe manufacturers in Cohasset and vicinity, for the alleged violation of the Gallahue patent, and the establishments are closed, throwing workmen out of employment and delaying the filling of orders; as fast as the manufacturers obtain bail they will resume business.

SHREVEPORT, La., 24.—Six men, connected with prominent firms in this city, were arrested this morning by the U. S. marshal, charged with the violation of the enforcement act. Other arrests are threatened, but none have yet been made. It is stated that ninety warrants have been prepared at the instance of General Merrill, which will be served on Monday.

OTTAWA, 24.—A dispatch from the Imperial colonial minister says it has been decided that certificates of naturalization, granted in the United Kingdom, do not confer upon an alien any right or privilege in the British Colonies.

Brazil declines to enter into reciprocal trading relations with Canada.

CALCUTTA, 25.—Nana Sahib has been surrendered into the hands of British officers by the Maharajah of Scindia. It is understood that a letter from the Nana to the Maharajah, asking for protection, first revealed the whereabouts of the chieftain and led to his capture. In his confession to the political agent the prisoner declared that he was the famous Nana Sahib, but he denied having anything to do with the Cawnpore Massacre. He gave an interesting account of his wanderings in Bhootan, Assam and Bareilly. The prisoner, however, after making this confession, sought to withdraw it. Physicians have examined him and express doubt as to his identity, because his appearance is too youthful. A surgeon who was in Cawnpore at the time of the revolt, and often saw Nana Sahib, failed to recognize the prisoner as the man. Other witnesses have been summoned. The Maharajah of Scindia at first sought to have it stipulated that the man's life should be saved, but afterwards surrendered him unconditionally to the British, who placed him in irons. Balis, brother of Nana Sahib, was also taken.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The following are among recent postal changes on the Pacific coast: offices established at Butteville, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Philander Butler, P. M.; Holidayburg, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Hosea Stout, Jr., P. M.; Silver Spring, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Robert A. Wilson, P. M.

Lycurgus, Wilson has been appointed postmaster at Fairview, Sanpete Co., Utah, and John Prince, at Wales, Sanpete Co., Utah.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., 25.—A demonstration occurred at the Red Cloud agency on the twenty-third, that came near leading to serious results: Indian agent Saville attempted to raise a pole for a flag-staff. Some of the Indians objected and said it was not a military post and that the flag could not be raised. The result was that the pole was cut in pieces by the Indians, and Agent Saville called upon the military for protection. Lieut. Crawford, of the third cavalry, with twenty-six men, charged through a great number of well armed and excited Indians, massed around the agency building. By the exertion of a few friendly Indians and the agency people, and the timely arrival and gallant conduct of Lieut. Crawford and his little command, a serious collision was avoided, and doubtless many lives and valuable property were saved. Further trouble may be looked for, as this flag raising was only a pretense for an outbreak that may occur at any time.

NEW YORK, 25.—A Paris telegram to the London *Times*, of the 13th, says: "It is undeniable that things are not pleasant in Europe just now, and that whatever calm there may be on the surface there

there is an under-current of anxiety as to the eventualities which some believe to be not very remote. Assurances of great potency as to the prospect of a long enduring peace have not sufficed to dispel uneasiness, which has for its cause, the alleged determination of Germany to harass and humiliate France, to keep alive in her breast the sting of defeat, and to use towards her, at every opportunity, a sort of petty pressure which may serve to remind her that she has met her master, and that it behoves her to be modest in her attitude and submissive in her tone. This is the charge brought by the French against their late conquerors, but these, upon the other hand, repudiate the vexatious intention imputed to them, and still more strongly deny the possibility of a fresh conflict.

A Paris telegram to the London *Times*, of the 12th, says—"A French paper, to-day, gives the following account of the way in which it says the Carlists are generally supplied: Ships laden with arms and ammunition clear out from Antwerp, Liverpool and even Hamburg, nominally for Japan and China; they repair to the Gulf of Biscay, where they cruise for sometime, waiting for a favorable opportunity to land their cargoes, and are careful to remain in Spanish waters, and not French, because they know that as soon as bad weather comes on, the Spanish cruisers return to port, and then, from the little Biscayan creeks, which are in the hands of the Carlists, boats go out to English, Belgian or German vessels, and land their arms and ammunition without the smallest obstacle or risk. We are unable to explain the neglect of the Spanish cruisers, but we insist on the strict correctness of our information."

Another Paris dispatch to the same paper says the Protestant consistory at Geneva have refused, by a large majority, to allow Father Hyacinthe to use the Madeleine church for week day lectures on the decalogue; father Hyacinthe first applied for the use of Eustrie church, but a difficulty was raised as to the quarter to which application should be made, the consistory having jurisdiction as regards religious services and the municipality as regards lectures and meetings. He was asked what category his lectures would come under. He thereupon asked for the Madeleine, and the refusal, as explained by the *Journal de Geneve*, was based on his being a priest and a Catholic, and on the position he has assumed towards the state and the old catholic community.

A Berlin dispatch to the same paper says Kullmann has successfully applied to a large number of lawyers, wishing to charge them with his defense on his trial for attempting Prince Bismarck's life, but as all have declined, the duty of providing him counsel may possibly devolve upon the court, which has the right of ordering one of the local lawyers to undertake what is called an *ex-officio* defense. The fact of there not being a single jurist in Bavaria willing to stand by Kullmann at his coming trial has exasperated the Ultramontane press of the country. The Munich *Vaterland*, in a fierce attack on the bar, admits that liberal opinion is too strong for counsel to come forward and defend the assassin, and that Kullmann would be more lucky if the place of his trial were Wurzburg, that being one of the principal centres of Ultramontanism in Germany.

NEW YORK, 26.—A lockout of coopers has begun in this city, owing to the refusal of the men to abandon their trade society. At a meeting of the Coopers' Union No. 2, yesterday, it was resolved to start a co-operative shop for the purpose of supplying merchants with labor at regular wage, and guaranteeing to them that there will be a saving of from fifty to eighty per cent.

The P. M. S. S. Co's new steamships *City of Peking* and *City of Tokio* are each insured for \$750,000 in gold. A cable dispatch from Rio De Janeiro says the *City of Peking*, when one day out from New York, lost one of the blades of her propeller, and on the 12th day out, she lost another blade; she put into Rio on the 19th inst. Otherwise all is well. She was supplied with duplicate blades.

CHICAGO, 26.—A Washington special says the costly improvements made by the board of public works in this city, are almost daily, in one way or another, giving proof of the fact that they were hastily constructed of the poorest

materials, and in the most careless manner, the people paid for the very best, and have got the very poorest. The asphalt pavements are wearing out all over the city, and so rapidly that supervising architect Mullett recently felt called upon to warn the commissioners that if repairs are not promptly made, the streets will be utterly ruined. Forney's *Chronicle* says this morning—"We have heard here and there, lately, notices to the contractor to do small repairs, while whole streets, done by the most noted ring contractor, are allowed to rot away unnoticed." The wood pavements are also going rapidly to decay, some of them having been laid only about two years. The great Tiber sewer, which cost \$113 per lineal foot, is in constant danger of a collapse, which can hardly occur without a loss of life. Twice within the past week a section of 60 feet in length caved in. A competent witness says that he has taken the pretended cement mortar out of the joints of the falling work, and found that after immersion in water it crumbled to pieces instead of hardening, "while," he continues, "the bricks in this wide flat arch are laid with no more care or mortar than the walls of rows of houses built on speculation. If the water was now turned in this sewer, and a flood should occur there is serious danger of extensive breakdowns."

A New York special says there is considerable attention attracted among ship owners here, by the recent remarkable discovery, by Capt. Picasso of the bark *Teresa*, of a dangerous rock in the Atlantic. The mystery of the *President City of Boston, Pacific, United Kingdom*, and many other noble vessels, which have been lost without leaving behind them the slightest trace of their fate, has at length received a solution. In the report of Captain Picasso, the rock is located in latitude 40° north, and longitude 62° west. Though Captain Picasso disclaimed being the first discoverer of the rock, as he mentions its being marked on an old chart log, ignorance of its existence among nautical men, and the constant danger to which they have unwittingly been subject will cause him to receive all the credit of the discovery. The serious difference of two degrees of longitude between the location of the spot on Nonry's chart and the actual location by Captain Picasso is one which every sea captain should become acquainted with. The rock lies, according to Captain Picasso, within a few seconds of the same degree New York is situated in, and on a straight line from west to east. The rock must lie about 550 miles from New York harbor, and is directly in the course of the ocean steamers, in what is known as the southern passage. It is fully five hundred miles north of the Bermuda Islands, and is therefore in the course from here to Europe, but more particularly from Europe here; of the lines of steamers, excepting one or two which still adhere to the dangerous northern passage. For the sake of gaining time in the vicinity of the rock, soundings have not been made to any great extent, as the various sub-Atlantic cables are all to the north of this point, the nearest being some 400 miles away—the St. Pierre cable. The spot where the reef is placed has been believed to be, ever since extensive soundings of the Atlantic, which have been prosecuted since 1865, a continuation of the great submarine valley which is said to extend some 200 miles off the coast of Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico, with some deviations off the Bermudas. The depth of this portion of the ocean is given by the best authorities as some 4000 fathoms, or nearly three miles; the rock, according to Captain Picasso's calculation, at a distance of four miles was six metres or eighteen feet out of the water at the time of mean low water; at high water the rock would be covered completely, and therefore out of sight, and even when at its full height out of water the motion of the sea would, under general circumstances, cover it, as the waves rise from a dead level, eighteen feet high without any special result of a tempest or a storm. It was calm when the master of the *Teresa* sighted it, or else he would have been able to beat up to it, which he states in his account he was unable to do, and then, on the other hand, the rock would not be visible, of course, at night. By many it may have been taken to be a wreck.