

in Europe, arrived to-day, and Caleb Cushing sailed for Spain.

A despatch from Meridan, Conn., this morning, says that Jno. Anderson, recently discharged from the spoke shop at Wallinford, entered, and after a few words, fired twelve shots at the men, fatally wounding Horatio Hall and Frederick Newton; Anderson then rushed from the building, and cut his own throat.

WHEELING, W. Va., 7.—During a riot at South Wheeling, this afternoon, a man named Blattner received two balls through his lungs; he is still living, but there is no hope of his recovery. Two others received injuries. The disturbance arose from evidence given in court yesterday.

CLEVELAND, 7.—The interest in the temperance movement is increasing. The ladies' organization in this city, consisting of members of the First Universalist Church, and Mount Gilead, have obtained the signatures of all the liquor dealers to their pledges. At New Philadelphia over 200 ladies hold a daily prayer meeting. A movement is also being made in Ellyria, Alliance and Wooster, in all of which the crusade will begin next week.

COLUMBUS, 7.—The Crusaders moved in four squads to-day, but no dealers signed the pledge. A number informed the ladies that they had closed their trade, but it is believed they refrained from signing the pledge in order to be able to resume again.

TOLEDO, 7.—The temperance movement is progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations. After three days' work over 200 signed the pledge, and four saloon keepers surrendered. This morning a large quantity of liquor was emptied in the streets. Four hundred ladies are engaged, and will not desert until all the saloons are closed. At Maumee City and Perrysburg the movement has also been inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected since September 1862, when the internal revenue law went into effect, to the 28th of February, 1874, is \$1,792,555,000; of this amount there is due from the late collector \$2,525,199, for the recovery of which suits have been commenced.

The Spanish Minister states that the proposed blockade of the coast of Calabria is suspended for the present.

Hon. A. H. Stephens is still confined to his bed, and is in a very feeble condition.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—The Supreme Council of the Liquor Dealers' Association requests all persons connected with the Association to close their places of business on Sundays. The mayor has issued a proclamation stating that the police have been instructed to aid in bringing violators of the Sunday liquor law to justice; the district attorney says he will treat all cases of violation the same as other cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—In the Assembly, to-day, a bill to make women eligible to educational offices was passed by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-one.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—The saloon keepers generally closed their doors to-day; but it is believed there was much side door business transacted.

BUFFALO, 8.—Ex-President Fillmore died at his residence in this city at ten minutes after eleven to-night; his death was painless.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Pacific Mail company's steamer *Granada* arrived to-day, from New York, via Cape Horn and Panama, all well; she brought two passengers.

A dispatch from Elko, Nevada, to-night, says the Central Pacific railroad is still blockaded by snow; the western trains are lying at Toano waiting. About fifty miles of the road has to be cleared, and it is improbable that any trains can be got through for two or three days either way.

NEW YORK, 9.—The latest received foreign papers contain a remarkable speech of Field Marshal Moltke. It was a circular note addressed to foreign powers rather than a statement for domestic purposes. Moltke says the real question brought before the House is whether, henceforth, Germany shall bear the heavy cost necessarily incurred by keeping 400,000 men on a permanent peace footing, and that the question must be considered in the light of our home and foreign relations. The present generation could not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the maintenance of large armaments,

and it was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect, for fifty years to come, what she had gained in five months. Germany by the last war, won the respect but certainly not the love of her neighbors, and in whatever direction the members might turn their eyes they would find nations haunted with the idea that Germany was likely to become a disagreeable neighbor before long. There was a strong French party in Belgium, notwithstanding that Germany had repeatedly saved the independence of that kingdom. Holland had begun to repair the works by which the country could be inundated, because the inhabitants were afraid of a German attack. There was not a man in Germany who advocated the annexation of Holland, yet it was but too well known with whom the Dutch sympathized in the war of 1870. Even England had recently witnessed the publication of pamphlets, contemplating the chances, not of a French but of a German landing in that country. Denmark had increased the number of her coasting vessels, deeming it necessary to prepare against a German descent. Nay! Germany was even charged with the intention of invading the Baltic provinces of Russia, and coquetting with the German subjects of Austria, and all this when France had copied the whole system of the German military organization; and by extending the duty of the military service over twenty years, and giving the law a retrogressive force, she already possessed an active army of 1,200,000 men, and a territorial force of one million. France had now 152 regiments of infantry instead of 116 as before the war; 323 batteries, instead of 159 as formerly; she began the war of 1870, with eight corps d'armee, and she had now nineteen, and while Germany had hitherto spent less than 100,000,000 thalers on her troops, she does not hesitate to appropriate 171,000,000 thalers for like purpose. The French Legislative Assembly, the other day, actually forced an extra sum of 109,000,000 thalers on their government to enable them to drill. This year French towns vie with each other in building barracks, setting apart drill grounds, etc. To be sure a great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bore their defeat with more dignity than would appear to be the case from the orations of popular speakers, and if the French government is convinced of the necessity of procuring peace for some time to come, it is, above all, owing to the fact that a judicious general was at the head of the nation. Still Germany remembered but too well the sad experience of some years ago when the French government was carried away by extreme parties and hurried into an imprudent war. He was sorry to say, that however many people in France might be opposed to the repetition of such a course, no one who listened to the vociferous cries for revenge which penetrated across the Vosges could abandon the idea that what had happened once might happen soon again. He argued that all experience showed the comparative worthlessness of militia, although it was true the Americans ultimately conquered with troops mobilized from the militia forces; but the French mobilizers had been but of little use. Another argument against militia was the danger of arming people promiscuously, when socialism was so rampant. He concluded with a strong appeal for the army.

CHICAGO, 9.—Boh houses of the Iowa legislature have passed the Railroad bill which originated in the Senate, by a vote of 92 to 4. It divides the roads of the State into three classes, and enacts directly, without the intervention of a board of commissioners, as in Illinois, the rates that may be charged in each class for freight and passengers. These rates are 3 cts., 3½ cts. and 4 cts. respectively for passengers. A fund of \$10,000 is placed in the governor's hands to defray the expenses of prosecuting railroads that infringe the law. When damages are sustained by any one, he may recover five times its amount. The rates for freight are fixed at a low point, but the exact figures are not yet received.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—All the freight trains caught in the snow blockade have been abandoned for the present. At Summit Valley the snow is twenty-five feet deep on the level. Several engines and snow plows are off the

track. One eastern bound passenger train is still at Alta, and a west bound passenger train at Reno; other western passenger trains lie at Toano, another east bound passenger train lies at Halleck. At Cisco over six feet of snow has fallen during the present storm.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Petersburg, writes under date 28th ulto., that serious rioting had occurred in eastern Poland in consequence of the closing of churches by order of the government. At one place the disorder was so great that the military were called out and fired on the rioters, killing and wounding seventy.

Dispatches have at last arrived from the Gold Coast, fully confirming the previous reports of victory, and dispelling the fears entertained for the safety of the expedition. The Ashantee king finally surrendered himself to the hands of the British troops, and was a prisoner at General Wolseley's headquarters.

Jean Luie, one of the witnesses for the claimant in the Tichborne case, was, to-day, fully committed for trial on a charge of perjury. Large crowds filled and surrounded the court room in expectation of seeing the claimant himself on this occasion, but he was not allowed to appear in court. Andrew Boyle, an old negro servant of the Tichborne family, and one of the strongest witnesses for the claimant, has become hopelessly ill since the verdict was rendered against Orton.

The new Parliament assembled to-day. The opening proceedings in the Chamber of Peers was formal and uninteresting. In the House, Henry Bouverie Brand, Speaker in the last House, was unanimously declared Speaker of this. Gladstone was warmly received by the Liberals when he entered the hall; he took his seat on the front of the opposition bench.

The Brazilian mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 8, has arrived. The probability of war with the Argentine States, on account of a new insurrection in Paraguay, was increasing; troops and vessels were going forward to Paraguay.

At Buenos Ayres the elections were progressing, and were attended with intense excitement; troops were being despatched to various points of the frontier, and war with Brazil was looked upon as liable to break out at any moment. Munitions of war were arriving from the U. S.

The cholera continued, and the deaths from the disease averaged seven daily.

PARIS 6.—The sale of the photographs of Chambord has been prohibited.

LONDON, 6.—The steamship *Sedra*, from Newcastle, for Port Said, was lost in the recent gales; thirty persons perished.

Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who are expected to arrive to-morrow; the day will be observed as a holiday.

Telegrams received at the Indian office say the government will be obliged to maintain three millions of people for three months, and that the expenditures on account of the Indian famine, till February last, are estimated at over seven millions.

Parliament met to-day and proceeded with the formalities of organization. The oath was administered to the members of the Commons in groups. Forty members of the present and late governments have received royal commands to attend a State dinner on Monday next, at Windsor Castle.

The war office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees. A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated prior to the alleged taking of Coomassie, declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashantees were treacherous, and part of a plot to lure the army to destruction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6.—There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica, in which an immense amount of property was destroyed and eleven persons burned to death.

BERLIN, 6.—The Bishop of Nevers has been arrested for violating the ecclesiastical law.

LISEON, 6.—It is rumored here that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant, praying for the estab-

lishment of a protectorate by the U. S. over the Azores, and that the President has replied that the era of popular will has replaced the era of conquest.

CALCUTTA.—Accounts from Giroot show that the distress from famine is increasing in Ragpore, where there has been no actual suffering as yet. The stores of provisions for the poorer people are becoming exhausted, and starvation is imminent. The relief organization is working excellently, but can hardly meet the immense demands which are made upon the government.

LONDON, 7, 6 a.m.—A special dispatch from the Ashantee expedition, says a sharp engagement occurred on Feb. 4, which lasted seven hours. An immense force of Ashantees, under the leadership of the king, and aided by the principal chiefs, opposed the passage of the river Date, by the British; two officers of the Highlanders were killed and thirty of the troops wounded. The Ashantees were routed with a heavy loss. The King and his chiefs abandoned the army, and took to flight. At the close of the battle Coomassie was occupied by Wolseley's forces without opposition.

A large cotton mill was burned at Musselburg, near Edinburgh, yesterday; the loss is estimated at \$50,000. Nine hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

A diplomatic dispute has arisen between Turkey and England, in consequence of the arrest of a British subject by the Turks in Tahej.

LONDON, 7.—Several prominent persons will be prosecuted for conspiring with Orton, to get possession of the Tichborne estate.

An explosion of melted iron, in a Sheffield foundry, demolished the building and shockingly mutilated twelve workmen.

A dispatch, dated 7th, from Wolseley says that Coomassie has been captured and burned; that the King has fled and that the British troops have commenced their return march unhindered.

A dispatch dated the 9th says: "Ashantee messengers have just arrived, and request a treaty of peace; I will remain here with my troops until the thirteenth, to allow time for negotiations."

Tennyson's poem on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was published to-day.

LONDON, 8.—The *Observer* says that at the meeting of the members of the late ministry, held yesterday, the impression that Gladstone had declined the active leadership of the opposition during the ensuing season was confirmed; the Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his successor.

A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of the troops of the Ashantee expedition, returning to England.

BERLIN, 8.—The federal council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire, a further instalment of forty-two million thalers of the French indemnity.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

During February, 1874.

UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion,.....	80	120
Coal,.....	3764	590
Coke,.....	1609	1050
Charcoal,.....	472	1000
Iron Ore,.....	536	1450
Lumber,.....	143	700
Live Stock,.....	100	
Merchandise,.....	753	127
Ore,.....	10	500
Produce,.....	74	99
Railroad Material,.....	49	450
Wool,.....	33	200
Sundries,.....	11	850
Total,.....	7417	1086

OUTWARD.

Crude Bullion,.....	830	
Dried Peaches,.....	10	340
Lead,.....	320	
Merchandise,.....	101	255
Ore,.....	420	
Produce,.....	168	711
Railroad Material,.....	261	1306
Sundries,.....	2	
Wool and Hides,.....	40	911
Total, outward,.....	2163	1557
inward,.....	7417	1086
Grand Total,.....	9580	643

UTAH SOUTHERN.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion,.....	805	
Fire Clay,.....	130	1000
Lead,.....	310	
Merchandise,.....	9	1697
Ore,.....	315	1783
Produce,.....	171	1136
Rock,.....	210	
Sundries,.....	117	1867
Total,.....	2071	1483

OUTWARD.

Building Material,.....	74	733
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Crude Bullion,.....	170	120
Coal,.....	816	1940
Coke,.....	1494	323
Charcoal,.....	465	
Iron Ore,.....	685	70
Lumber,.....	109	1155
Merchandise,.....	145	62
Ore,.....	137	1962
Produce,.....	30	1550
Railroad Material,.....	39	430
Sundries,.....	13	1607
Wagons,.....	12	350

Total, outward,.....4164 302
 inward,.....2071 1483

Grand Total,.....6235 1785

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, March 1.—Postal changes—Circleville, Piute County, Utah, Lewis Hardy, Postmaster.

Washington, March 3.—The reports of the engineers who recently surveyed the Colorado desert have reached this city and contain full and interesting facts concerning that region and the project of converting the basins of the deserts into lakes. No bill has yet been introduced on the subject.

The House committee on Public Lands have under consideration a bill granting the right of way through the several territories to railroad companies, upon which they expect to reach a definite conclusion next week.—*Washington Star, Feb. 27.*

Speaker Blaine has received a petition, signed by prominent citizens of western Arkansas, asking the impeachment of William Story, United States district judge for the western district of Arkansas, on charges of corruption, which the petitioners say can be well supported by proof. Judge Story is a comparatively young man, and was appointed two or three years ago at the instance of Senators Rice and McDonald. The charge against him is corruption in office, and there are nineteen specifications to the charge.—*Washington Star, Feb. 27.*

In the House to-day Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, introduced a memorial signed by Prof. Edward Powers, asking Congress to test the subject of irrigation by artillery. The petitioner represents that while the observations of the signal corps show that on an average as many as nine storms traverse our country from east to west in a single month, these storms are yet so unequally distributed that some portions of the country at times have terrible droughts while others are drenched with excessive rains; and that if it should be found that there is in the effects of heavy concussions such a power as to cause storm centres to deviate from their natural courses, a system for distributing the rainfall can be worked out which, by leading to the prevention of forest fires and by adding to our agricultural resources, will be of inestimable value to the country. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—*Washington Star, Feb. 28.*

CITIZEN SUFFRAGE.—What we ask is not Manhood Suffrage for women, but citizen suffrage for all. Suffrage is not a masculine function. It is not muscular, but moral. It is an authoritative expression of opinion, and implies intelligence, patriotism and conscience. Women are in not any sense the inferiors of men. They are different but equal. And this difference of sex is exactly what needs to be represented, and can only be represented by Impartial Suffrage. Women inherit property just as men inherit property. Women earn property just as men do. Instead of saying that the property of women is not earned, we should say it is earned two or three times over, since in every department of human activity, women are only paid from one-third to one-half as much as men of equal work. But to-day, men are not themselves represented in politics. We live under caucus government, in which not five per cent. of the voters take part. The best class of men spend their leisure in the society of women and so long as women are excluded from the primary meetings, these meetings will be largely controlled by coarse, and ignorant and mercenary men. Politics has become a trade, and our present system may be defined as ignorance manipulated by cunning. Political Reform must begin in the caucus. And it can only be effected by enlisting the social sympathy and co-operation of women, and men who associate with women, in the primary meetings and at the polls.—*H. B. Blackwell.*