

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 36.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, October 7, 1874.

Vol. XXIII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$4.00
"six months, " " 2.00
"three " " " 1.00

THE DESERET NEWS, SEMI-WEEKLY.

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"six months, " " 2.40
"three " " " 1.20

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$10.00
"six months, " " 5.00
"three " " " 2.50

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Those names having no numbers close with the end of the volume.

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BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

MACON, Mo., 28.—Senator Schurz addressed a mass meeting here to-day, and in the course of his speech he took occasion to reply to the recent correspondence between Marshal Packard and General Emory, in which Packard, referring to the remarks of Senator Schurz in a former speech, intimating that the U. S. troops in Louisiana were to be used to control the election, asks Gen. Emory if he (Packard) had ever applied for troops for such purposes, and Gen. Emory answers in the negative, and declares that such an attempt would be resented by the officers and men. The Senator commended the spirit of Gen. Emory in repelling the idea that U. S. troops could be used for political purposes, and does not doubt that he describes the sentiments of honest soldiers when he says such an attempt would be resented with indignation, not that he (Gen. Emory) is unable to see how troops could be so used; but he says that party managers, like Marshal Packard, do see how they can be, and he recalls the inauguration of the Kellogg government in '72, when U. S. troops guarded the State House while the State government and legislature, which had not the least evidence of election by the people, were put in power. U. S. soldiers may have been indignant then, but they had to obey orders, and these orders were procured through Marshal Packard and other party managers in Louisiana, and if these managers procure, on some plausible pretense, similar orders now, honest soldiers will have to obey them, indignation or no indignation. The Senator then denounces the connection of Packard, a U. S. officer, with the management of party affairs in Louisiana, especially the affairs of a party whose only claim to power was the infamous order of a corrupt and dishonored judge, and he declares that the U. S. government owes it to itself and to the honest people of the country to remove such a man from the place which he uses to dishonor his government and to create a false prejudice against it among people who wish to be loyal to it, and who, to-day, is the only obstacle in the way of a peaceful compromise between the contending factions in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Joseph H. Bradley, who was debarred from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the trial of John H. Surratt, in '67, for alleged contempt of court, and who was afterwards charged with sending a threatening message to the justice holding that court, (Judge Fisher) was to-day restored; on granting the motion Chief Justice Carter said the court had been informally advised of this motion, and had unanimously agreed to grant it, as they considered that whatever had passed had been abundantly atoned for, and they should welcome Bradley as a member of the bar

with pleasure. The court room was filled by members of the bar who, with the greatest unanimity, applauded the remarks of the court and congratulated Bradley.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 28.—There was a destructive storm at Charleston to-day, and considerable damage to property resulted; portions of the battery were completely washed away. The wind and rain storm in this section of Georgia lasted 12 hours.

NEW YORK, 28.—Mr. Bergh and some of his men, backed by twenty-six Brooklyn police, were at Deerfoot Park to-day, with warrants for the arrest of Payne and Bogardus, the pigeon shooters, and waited for some hours, but the marksmen failed to put in an appearance.

OMAHA, 28.—The State Fair has a fine prospect, over a thousand entries being made already.

Jay Gould has given \$2,500 to the grasshopper sufferers in this State, in addition to the five thousand already donated by the Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, 28.—The city council, to-night, ordered, to engrossment, an ordinance appropriating \$264,000 for the purchase of additional fire engines and apparatus; an ordinance was also introduced which authorizes the comptroller to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, to be expended in additional water mains in the business part of the city; this was referred to the finance committee, who it is said, will report favorably to its passage.

SAVANNAH, 28.—A heavy rain storm last night caused a great rise in the river here; the rice plantations are inundated and the crops badly damaged. The estimated loss in rice is \$100,000.

PORT JERVIS, N. J., 27.—A locomotive boiler exploded here to-day, killing the engineer, George Page, and fatally injuring a boy named Orwin; the engine is one of Grant's, of the kind called Mogul, and is the third of the kind that has exploded here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 28.—Six of a gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, have been arrested, and to-day a U. S. Treasury secret service detective overhauled, at the Adams Express Co.'s office, a box containing a large quantity of counterfeiters' tools and money.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The twenty thousand dollars reward for the discovery of the Ross child and its abductors are still in force.

NEW YORK, 29.—A New Orleans dispatch says the military force now in Louisiana consists of the 3d infantry, three companies of the 18th, four companies of the 15th, seven companies of the 22nd, one company of the 2nd, and two companies of the 1st artillery. Major General Emory is in command of the department, and Gen. Galusha Pennypacker has the immediate command of the troops in New Orleans and vicinity. The vessels of war in the harbor are the Worcester, flag ship, Commander W. D. Whiting, Canandaigua, Commander R. B. Lowrey, Wachusett, Commander R. R. Taylor, Shawmut, Commander H. L. Howison, and the Kansas, Lieut. Commander Alfred Hopkins, and two monitors, temporarily officered and manned. Rear Admiral Midlandy commands the squadron. It is thought best to keep the fleet on a war footing. No officer or man is allowed to leave his ship after nightfall except on official business, and for the present the guns are kept loaded in order to be ready for any emergency.

CHICAGO, 29.—A New Orleans special says that the compromise conference met this evening at 6 o'clock, and is still in session. The conservative members received authority to-day, from the democratic State central committee to act in the matter, and they have accepted the republican proposition, giving the State returning board three republicans and two conservatives, and an advisory board of five, two of each party, and the fifth to be appointed by them, who shall suggest such alterations in the election and registration office as they may indicate, Kellogg promising to be governed by their advice.

MADISON, Wis., 29.—The motion, to include the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad in the injunction to obey the Potter law, was granted by the supreme court to-day; the opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Ryan. The quo warranto case was dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The Superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad publishes a card to-day, in which he tacitly admits the truth of the frequent stories of robbery and outrage by gamblers and thieves on their road in Nevada, but he says that passengers must protect themselves by refusing to play at any game with the sharps; he does not allude to the statements that entire passenger trains had been captured by robbers near Reno, and the passengers insulted and threatened and despoiled of their property without any effort by the officers of the road to prevent them.

The committee of finance of the auditing board of supervisors recommended that the city and county attorney institute a criminal prosecution, for malfeasance in office, against Coroner Rice.

WORCESTER, 29.—Robert Templeton, of Dudley, shot his wife dead on the fifth of May last, after a protracted debauch; this morning in the Supreme Court, he was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for life.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—The following agreement has been made between the committees of conference of the two political parties. The committee representing the Conservative people's party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election, also to discountenance acts and threats of personal violence, and all improper influences to control the will of electors, and to render assistance and use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same. In order to guarantee a fair registration and election there is hereby constituted and established an advisory committee, composed of five members, namely, Messrs. Albert Voorhees and E. S. Burke, selected by the representatives of the conservative people's party, and Messrs. S. B. Packard and B. F. Jaubert, selected by the representatives of the Republican party, and of the umpire, namely, Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has been jointly selected. This advisory committee is to supervise and carry on the registration throughout the State on behalf of all parties to the full extent of suggesting changes in the registration officers and in the manner of conducting and carrying on registration, Governor Kellogg, in the interest of a fair and impartial registration, of his own accord pledging himself to act upon the advice and suggestions of the advisory committee, so long as such advice and suggestions are in consonance with and permitted by the existing laws of the State. It is also agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the conservative people's party, who shall be elected according to law, to fill the two vacancies which shall be created by the resignation in the returning board, within twenty days.

(Signed) D. F. Kenner, for the Conservative committee of conference; A. A. Atocha for the Republican committee of conference.

The following gentlemen composed the committees who have been acting as a committee of conference: John McEnery, D. B. Penn, B. F. Jones, Samuel Chapin, Albert Voorhies, D. F. Kenner, C. F. Beard, G. T. Nott, and D. S. Cage, committee representing the Conservative party; W. P. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, A. A. Atocha, B. F. Flanders, Jas. Lewis, O. T. Bluntin, W. G. Brown, B. F. Joubert, committee representing the Republican party.

The Tribune has the following:

"NEW ORLEANS, 29.
"The following is a copy of Sen-

ator Carpenter's letter to Governor Kellogg, taken by the Tribune correspondent from the original. A great deal of difficulty was found in obtaining it, owing to the unwillingness of some of the conservative leaders to use it against Carpenter:

"Dear Kellogg, I am desperately short, can you send me a thousand dollars? If so, it would be a god-send. Yours truly,
(Signed)

"MATT. H. CARPENTER.

"1st Aug., 1872."

WASHINGTON, 29.—Between three and four hundred employees, principally women, will be discharged from the Treasury printing bureau, owing to the transfer of the printing of the internal revenue stamps from the Treasury to the New York Bank Note Company.

BOSTON, 29.—General Butler explains his note to Governor Kellogg, recently published, by saying that he was secured to appear before the Supreme Court to argue against granting the petition of the McEnery party to have Kellogg prohibited from taking possession of the government, and to prohibit Judge Durell from taking any further steps in the matter in his court. The case was argued and decided before it got into Congress, and when Congress had adjourned, Butler wrote a note to Kellogg, asking for his fees, and putting a value upon his services which he thought they deserved. Kellogg wrote in reply, saying that it was a personal matter of his own, that the expenses had been very heavy, and asking Butler if he would consider him in the matter, and inclosing a check for \$1,000, and that is all.

BINGHAMPTON, 29.—A collision between the passenger and gravel trains on the Utica and Chenango Valley road this morning, resulted in killing three persons on the passenger train, and seriously wounding several others.

In the accident on the Utica and Chenango Valley railroad, which occurred to-day near Oxford, the conductor of the gravel train was misled by the stoppage of his watch, and was run down by the passenger train at full speed while loading. E. Child, mail agent, was killed; Charles Lewis, engineer of the passenger train, was seriously injured; Orange Emmons and Mrs. Faulkner were seriously injured, and many received minor injuries.

NORFOLK, 29.—Commissioner Smith to-day received a telegram from the Secretary of the Board of Indian commissioners, saying that the Medocs of the Indian Territory petition for the removal of the remainder of the band from Oregon to the Indian Territory; it will require an appropriation by Congress before the removal can be made.

FALL RIVER, 29.—The jury in the inquest on the Granite Mill disaster failed to elicit any new information to-day. This closes the examination. Forty-seven witnesses have been examined. The jury will meet to-morrow to sum up the evidence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 29.—A terrible gale, amounting to a hurricane, set in here at six this morning, and lasted till noon; the water was forced up to a great height, inundating the entire river front of the city, doing great damage to the wharves and pier heads, ruining the famous promenade known as the battery, and destroying the public baths. Shipping generally escaped. Some small craft were wrecked. Fences, trees, roofs, etc., throughout the city, were demolished; two houses are reported swept away on Sullivan's Island, and one life lost. The probable damage is \$25,000.

LITTLE ROCK, 29.—The sheriff's posse from Hot Springs, who have been pursuing the stage robbers, met them near Deatsville, in the Choctaw nation, and in an encounter killed three horses and wounded one robber; the party however escaped and the pursuit was continued. The sheriff is now reported to be half a day's ride behind them.

BOSTON, 30.—A despatch says that fears are entertained for the safety of the St. John's steamer, which left Eastport on Monday morning, and was due in Boston

yesterday afternoon; she has on board a number of persons returning from the international boat race, including the oarsman Morris.

The proprietors of several prominent jobbing and commission houses in this city expressed their opinion yesterday to a reporter concerning the recent action of the New York underwriters, in reference to insurance risks in Chicago. The several opinions seemed to be that much more noise and speculation had been created over this matter than it deserved, one firm stating that they were giving the usual credit and would probably continue to do so, inasmuch as they believe the people of Chicago or the underwriters would soon effect a compromise. This was the opinion of nearly every merchant with whom the reporter conversed.

CHICAGO, 1.—A New York dispatch says that William M. Evarts and ex-judge J. K. Porter have been retained as counsel for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, and as counsel for the prosecution in the Proctor-Moulton suit.

NEW YORK, 30.—Booth's Theatre will be sold under foreclosure, November 5th, and the friends of Booth are making efforts to have the theatre remain in his hands; they state that unsecured creditors will extend all the leniency he may require, and if enough money can be raised to satisfy the mortgages, amounting to three hundred thousand, the security for which is good, the affairs of Booth may be arranged.

The bail in the criminal suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Frank Moulton was reduced to-day, from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

PROVIDENCE, 30.—The cotton and woolen manufacturers' committee recommend the mills to be run, from the 1st Monday in October to 1st Monday in January next, on the basis of 44 hours a week.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Up to noon to-day, about one hundred wedding presents had been made to Miss Sherman. Generals Sheridan, McDowell and Pope, Speaker Blaine, Messrs. Evarts, Dresel, Childs and Borie, and Senator Sherman are among those who thus complimented the lady.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., 30.—In the Knoxville papers, to-morrow, Senator Brownlow publishes a card announcing himself a candidate for Congress from the second congressional district.

The Tribune, to-morrow, publishes an interview with Bonamy Price, of the Oxford University, who addresses the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow; the Professor thinks American currency shockingly bad, and says that there is only one step to be taken, viz., the extinction of inconvertible paper. He says, "Anything short of the extinction of this currency is so radically and fundamentally bad, that I have no interest in the comparative relative goodness or badness of any expedients. Secretary McCulloch's policy was right, and his example should be followed. The only object of the currency is for exchanging goods; if the currency is thoroughly convertible, I don't think it is of great importance that there should be a large stock of gold, provided the currency is issued by an issuer who is perfectly safe and thoroughly responsible for the debt. Then the public won't ask gold in exchange for their notes, they would rather have notes."

Question: "Why should not the government be the issuer of convertible notes, and derive a profit from them?"

Answer: "You cannot get the government of the U. S. into the bankrupt court; you can put the directors of the Bank of England into it. You can't rely upon convertibility without a party of politicians. The public would not believe in any paper issued by the government direct; profit belongs to the nation, but the government or a president are bad issuers of notes pledged to be paid on demand. I believe the intermediate agency of some private corporation is the true method and a deposit of national bonds is the legitimate and proper security to be required of the issuers of the notes."