

a satisfactory trial trip up the sound yesterday, passing through Hell Gate. This is the first ocean steamer that has made the venture since the explosion. Among the guests were Capt. Oterendorf and Mr. Henderson, of San Francisco.

BUCKSPORT, Maine, 16.—Frank Landers, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the Trim family, has been discharged. E. M. Smith is now in custody.

POTTSVILLE, 16.—The court, today, passed the following sentences of the last term of the court: John Kehoe, Dennis F. Canning, Christopher Donnelly and Michael O'Brien, fourteen years' imprisonment each. Frank O'Neal, two years and a half, and John Gibbons and John Morris seven years each.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 12.—This afternoon a deputation of twenty Polish gentlemen delivered to United States minister Washburn, at the American legation, for transmission to President Grant, a special address and medal. The medal, on one side, bears the effigy of Washington, and on the reverse the effigies of Kosciusko and Pulaski. On handing the medal to Washburne, Chas. Edmund, a Pole, and librarian of the French senate, said, "In the name of Polish emigrants, I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States, written on the occasion of the glorious centenary which the Americans are commemorating, and also a medal representing the founder of American independence, and two Polish heroes who fought in liberating the army." Mr. Washburne made a cordial reply, and said, pending President Grant's reply, he felt authorized to assure the deputation that he would be deeply touched by the honor they did him. Washburne also thanked the deputation on his own behalf, and said he shared their hopes for the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Several Americans were present and the proceedings were most cordial.

LONDON, 12.—Odessa is filled with Russian troops, and numerous transports are preparing to enter the Circassian harbors. Yesterday the Government ordered the detention of the vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, cargoed at Odessa, for London, at the moment of sailing.

The *Record*, a religious newspaper, states that the Spanish Church Missionary Society has received private information from Spain that the Spanish Protestants are in great anxiety, and are even in peril of being threatened by a fanatic mob. A special meeting of the Society will be held in London on Monday, when a statement of facts will be communicated to Earl Derby.

Advices from Kobe, by telegraph from Shanghai, October 3d, state that the British bark *Thesera*, Capt. Teogood, from Manila, for San Francisco, has been totally lost; thirteen of her crew were saved. The captain was drowned.

Peace is not yet assured. The situation is more critical than ever. Serbia rejects the proposed six months' armistice. Russia will not consent to be bound by the condition that she shall restrain her people from going to Serbia's aid. She officially announces both her active sympathy with Serbia and her indisposition to tolerate further trifling on Turkey's part. The situation compels the Powers either to acquiesce in the future Turkish proposal or assume the responsibility of armed intervention to enforce it, which England, at least, will not do, and no continental power can.

A dispatch from Paris says the French minister in China has demanded the punishment of the mandarin, who is responsible for the massacre of the Catholic priest at Ning Koneton.

ST. HYACINTHE, Ont., 12.—Blanchette, accused of causing the great fire here, escaped from jail last night.

LONDON, 12.—The Russian residents in Austria and Germany, who are liable to serve in the army, have been ordered home.

The Black Sea squadron is ready to carry 96,000 men from the northern to the western shores of the sea. A detachment of officers have been sent to equip these vessels. The Persian Government has been asked by Russia to co-operate. Persia, in obedience, is sending troops to the Turkish frontier. A reserve is being called out in some of the

western provinces of Russia, and troops have been moved toward the northern and eastern frontier of Galicia. Twenty thousand horses have been placed on a war footing in Russian Poland. These measures are believed to be intended to force Austria and Turkey to concede the independence of the southern Slavonians without war.

BARCELONA, 13.—Gen. Campos has taken leave of the garrison. Jovellar retains the Captain-Generalship of Cuba under orders of General Campos, Commander-in-Chief. It is believed Campos will induce the insurgents to accept terms, and that the more resolute leaders will leave the island for pecuniary purposes.

Thirty thousand soldiers will, if necessary, follow the 15,000 who start for Cuba on the 20th inst.

General Quesada has ordered the municipalities in the Basque provinces to immediately destroy all the fortifications not occupied by the Spanish troops.

BERLIN, 13.—The creditors of Turkey have seized 292 Krupp guns, which were being shipped from Antwerp for Turkey.

Count Von Arnim's sentence of five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction involves the forfeiture of his title and possibly his property.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—It is stated that in addition to the note specifying the conditions on which the Porte grants the armistice, the Porte, yesterday, delivered to the ambassadors a note justifying the refusal to entertain the peace conditions submitted by the Great Powers, especially the autonomy proposed for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Turks are planning an attack on Dina.

A Vienna telegram states that a courier from Lovidia arrived, bearing a letter from the Czar to the Emperor of Austria.

A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that an uneasy feeling regarding the eastern question prevails. He is informed, on good authority, that the French foreign office considers a war inevitable. Germany is the only power that can prevent it.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that at the request of the British Ambassador, the Sultan has caused the arrest of Chekret Pasha, who took a leading part in the atrocities in Bulgaria.

The *Times*, in a leader, declares if Russia refuses an armistice, or is the means of its refusal, she becomes the enemy of Europe.

A Berlin correspondent says Italy, in her alliance with Russia, has in view also the acquisition of Tunis.

A dispatch from Vienna says the understanding on the eastern question, between Russia and Austria, is considered certain, notwithstanding the contrary rumors.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Porte's notes to the ambassadors are very conciliatory. The proposal for a five months' armistice is merely a wish and not a condition.

The *Times* confirms the announcement of the resignation of the Duke of Abercorn as Viceroy of Ireland. The Duke of Marlborough is his successor.

BELGRADE, 14.—Fifty Russian officers, some of whom hold high positions on the Russian staff, arrived yesterday.

PARIS, 14.—Russia rejects the six months' armistice decided upon by Turkey, and demands afresh that the six weeks' armistice should be imposed upon the belligerents, the proposal originally made by England to Turkey.

BRUSSELS, 14.—The report that the creditors of Turkey seized 292 Krupp guns shipping at Antwerp for Turkey is without foundation.

QUEBEC, 14.—There was a very severe snow storm here to-day. The street cars stopped running at Ottawa. The snow is six inches deep.

LONDON, 15.

The trial of Dr. Strousberg, the ex-railway king, which had been set down for November was resumed on Saturday. A Reuter's Moscow telegram says, after the indictment was read Strousberg pleaded not guilty, and complained that the indictment misrepresented him, expressing, in many places, the exact opposite to his meaning by falsely representing and destroying the connection between different portions of his statement.

LONDON, 16.—The *Times* in a leading editorial says the conduct of Russia makes it certain that if Turkey does not accept the propos-

als of the powers, Russia will intervene. The crisis is an anxious one; we seem to have reached a position in which six weeks will decide an issue of more moment to Europe than any which has arisen since the great wars of the commencement of the century. Russia's refusal of the five months' armistice is to be condemned, but the Porte would be extremely unwise to receive shorter armistice. Russia's rulers have, we fear, determined not to yield much more, and Russia may soon be at the mercy of the storm she has raised. It is not too late to keep Russia back. If any country can thus save the world from a tremendous war it is Germany. She has the power to compel the acceptance, at least of a truce. It depends on Prince Bismarck whether this power is to be used. Let him only say that Germany will not permit Russia to plant herself on the Danube and the Czar will find means to stop the Slavonic enthusiasm which is carrying him and the whole world to war. No State has more at stake than Germany. The occupation of Bulgaria by Russia would make the Danube, from its mouth to Belgrade, a Russian stream. To keep the navigation of this stream free is as much a necessity for Germany as for Austria. By a single word Bismarck may save Europe from calamities, compared with which those of his own wars seem slight. His responsibility is as great as his power.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says the Turkish statesmen favor peace, but not with dishonor. The majority are agreed that if foreign pressure becomes intolerable to the independence of the Government, they might prefer separate terms with Turkey's arch-enemy Russia.

PARIS, 16.—The *Temps* published a summary, which it believes to be an accurate copy, of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Russian representatives abroad in reply to Turkey's offer of a six months' armistice. Prince Gortschakoff points out that no durable peace could proceed from the Turkish proposal. Serbia and Montenegro could not be expected to remain so long in a critical condition. He concludes with the statement that Russia is disposed to insist upon an armistice of a month or six months, which might be extended if the progress of negotiations renders it necessary.

Correspondence.

Northern Stock Stealing.

MALAD CITY, Idaho Ter.,
Oct. 12th, 1876.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I notice in the last issue of the *NEWS* remarks made upon the subject of "cattle stealing at Corinne," a subject which I wish to write upon for the purpose of throwing light upon it, to expose the facts as they exist and have existed, that your readers will be no longer in doubt as to the truth of former assertions made through the columns of the *NEWS*. The truth, in brief, is this—instead of being "Corinne cattle thieves" only, we may speak more comprehensively and say northern stock thieves, extending from Snake River (a prominent headquarters) on the north, connecting with Corinne, via the principal point, Square Town. The next points of interest are Curlew, Raft River, and the Promontory—all of these points are headquarters, and Corinne a grand centre. The *modus operandi* pursued by this band is this—They have in league some of the butchers in Ogden and Salt Lake City, and stock driven to them are all smuggled, and thus all dangers of arrest are avoided. The beef required to support Corinne is nearly all stolen, and to say that all the stock and ranchmen north of Corinne for twenty-five miles are amply supplied in the same manner would be only repeating an accusation made by the best and most reliable men in the northern parts. Horses are also branded and sold or driven away, as was the case some time ago, when sixteen head were branded in open day and started for Snake River, but were overtaken, brought back and the matter compromised. The same course was taken in Squaretown with parties about to be arrested and a matter of stealing many hundred dollars worth of horses and cattle was

settled without the rewards of justice. I am told by men who reside there that stray cattle are butchered and distributed among themselves, or driven away and sold by the dozen. Ogden has her share, too, in this matter. I am told that she is well represented on the "range," and from reliable authority they are getting their share of the spoils. In short, the assertion of the gentleman from Bear River City, as reported in the *NEWS*, which says that it is unsafe to turn stock on the range, may be substantiated by many of our best citizens. When will this honey-combed system of wholesale and widespread stock thieving be stopped? Let us have justice.

DETECTIVE.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Boreman's sentence on John D. Lee we hold to be a remarkable one. We think we are safe in saying that no such sentence has ever before been heard in this western country. It may be said, and justly too, that Lee's conviction is one of unprecedented character.

It certainly does appear that Judge Boreman travels a long way out of his road to attack somebody. Who "they" are must be a matter of speculation. It will, of course, generally be understood that the pronoun "they," which occurs so frequently in the sentence, refers to the Church leaders. We will take it for granted that "they" does refer to the Church leaders, and that, for argument sake, they are the worst men in this or any other country; is not this assault upon them, at this particular time, uncalled for and contrary to the rules which are supposed to govern courts? These charges are based, as we understand it, not upon evidence, but upon popular rumor and belief, but which courts from the beginning have excluded from all trials. His Honor says—

"Yet both trials taken together show that others, and even some high in authority, inaugurated and decided upon the wholesale slaughter of the emigrants."

We think we are acquainted with the testimony given in both trials, and we would like to have Judge Boreman single out that particular portion which shows that "some high in authority inaugurated the massacre." If such testimony was given, why have not the parties implicated been indicted by the grand juries which his Honor has impanelled?

The writer has resided in Southern Utah a great many years and has taken a good deal of pains to find out if such testimony existed and he has not discovered it. For more than ten years he has stood here, it may be said, in the capacity of a spy, searching every nook and corner in his reach, for evidence in relation to the Mountain Meadows massacre and when these trials were commenced he put the prosecution in possession of every particle of evidence which he had been able to collect in relation to the matter. We are not writing this portion of our article with a view of defending the authorities of the Mormon church, but with the view of securing fair-play, regardless of who may be affected and of ruling out, so to speak, irresponsible rumor from the investigation. His Honor further remarks:

"That slaughter took place nineteen years ago. From then to the present time there has been throughout the Territory a persistent determination to hinder the investigation of the massacre."

How does this agree with the District Attorney's statement made on the trial of Lee and published throughout the country, that he had been seconded and aided in his endeavor to prosecute the guilty parties in every quarter where he had a right to expect aid? We will ask Judge Boreman when was an attempt made to hinder the operations of his court in the matter? When and by whom have any of the officers of his court been opposed in the discharge of their duties? If his honor had said there had been a shameful neglect upon the part of the courts and the people of the Territory in searching out the evidences and indicting the guilty parties, he would have been clearly inside of the record and would have administered a just and merited rebuke. We have resided in Utah much longer than Judge Boreman and we have

not witnessed the persistent opposition of which he speaks, though we readily admit that we have not found parties who were supposed to have knowledge concerning the massacre, ready to communicate the same.

The portion of Judge Boreman's remarks which strikes us as being most severe and widest of the mark is the following:

"The evidence of both trials will be considered together and according to the evidence of the former trial the massacre seems to have been the result of a vast conspiracy, extending from Salt Lake City to the bloody field."

As before, we must ask the Judge where that testimony came in? We can prove, by witnesses whose testimony His Honor will allow is entitled to due weight, that no such conspiracy existed in Beaver City or Beaver County. We will prove that no such conspiracy, nor even a knowledge of the deed, existed in Millard County. We will prove the same by good witnesses in regard to Juab and Salt Lake Counties. We do not deny that such conspiracy existed in Iron County; but its existence there does not prove by a great deal that it was to be found everywhere between Salt Lake City and the Meadows. If it was known in any other County beside Iron, it was in Washington County and that County only. And certainly two counties are a big enough field to render the enormity of the crime at great as may be desired.

In regard to the Judge's statement that the people were forbidden to sell them food in all the settlements, we believe certain parties did testify that the people were forbidden by the church authorities to trade with them in Beaver and Parowan. But, on the other hand Judge S. S. Smith, of Parowan, testified that he sold them all the flour that they desired. Flour and provisions were sold to them in Fillmore and in Beaver, and for that matter in Cedar City itself. At least, such is shown by the testimony.

There is much besides in Judge Boreman's statements which is equally open to attack, but it is not our purpose to quarrel with the Court, nor could we have been betrayed into this controversy if he had confined himself to what we conceive to be the court's legitimate sphere.—*Beaver Enterprise*, Oct. 12.

—The ex-Sultan Murad is said to have bought a barrel of 1861 Johnnieburg from the cellars of Prince Metternich at the highest price ever given for that kind of wine—£3.5s a bottle, and there are 1,400 bottles.

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