

By Telegraph.

Wilmington, N.C.—A shooting affray occurred at Fayetteville, on Friday, between Robert W. Stedman, and Wm. H. Morrow, U.S. Deputy Marshal, in which both were shot dead.

Utica, N. Y., 21.—A convention of colored citizens held a mass meeting, to-night, on the Court House square; resolutions were adopted, declaring their want of confidence in the Republican State central committee, because it is not in favor of justice and equal rights to all.

Columbia.—The Senate, to-day, suspended for six months, Leslie White, for alleged contempt; White is a Republican but votes with the Democrats. Montgomery.—Both houses have passed a resolution, asking the President to send Federal soldiers to the State to aid in preserving peace. The Democratic members bitterly denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama, and say it is a political scheme to control the polls.

New Orleans.—An effort is being made in the Legislature to deprive the State courts of the power to naturalize foreigners; a bill to that effect was introduced to-day. The courts of this city are crowded daily with foreigners seeking naturalization.

Some unmistakable Ku Klux outrages have been lately reported in New Jersey.

Baltimore.—All the States and Territories are represented at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows here; reports from the Grand Side and Grand Secretary show that the order is in a flourishing condition.

Washington.—In the criminal court, this morning, the counsel of Surratt entered a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of July 4th as a defense, claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the proclamation pardoning all parties of treason and felony who were not then under indictment for these offenses in any court of the United States, having constant jurisdiction. His counsel claim that he was at that time solely under the indictment for murder, at common law, and not for treason or felony, and consequently that he is entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution entered a special demurrer, and will proceed to the argument.

A letter from Gen. Dix, to a friend in this city has been published. The Gen. says, "I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century, and he is an amiable gentleman of unexceptionable private character, and of respectable talents; but you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated. He is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice governor of the State of New York, and has in neither case had the talent or tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together for more than two years, and I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall this country."

Atlanta, Ga.—Two accounts of the riot at Camilla have been received, one from a freedman, through Major Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one from Sheriff Poor, of Mitchell Co. Major Howard says, Ishmael Junell, a freedman, states that he left Camilla, on the afternoon of the 19th. On the forenoon of that day he approached Camilla with Jno. Murphy, and Wm. R. Pearce, candidate for Congress. F. F. Pulney, white, and about 75 colored, all en route for Camilla, where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses. Upon approaching Camilla, the relation, being in advance, was accosted by an armed mounted white man, who first stated that he was in search of a Doctor to attend a freedman, hurt by falling from a tree, but subsequently stated that he was a courier. He advised the party not to go to town, as the people were determined the radicals should not speak there. Notwithstanding his warning the party moved off, when they were met by the Sheriff and a posse, who accosted Captain Pearce, and was assured by him that he desired and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff tried to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that the people would not permit it. The Sheriff then went back, and again returned saying he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but it was of no avail. The party moved on towards the town, and Pearce and Pulney entered and dismounted and hitched their horses at the court house. As the wagon containing the music entered the town it was fired on by the mounted white man, who had accosted him, and by several other white men. The freedmen then started to escape to the woods, when Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly. The colored men, being unarmed, would not stop. The relation, being mounted, dashed off of the town and passed the freedmen on foot, and the musicians, who had abandoned the wagon.

Sheriff Poor states that Murphy had secretly circulated a circular among the colored men of the county, ordering them to bring their arms to a meeting, advertised for the 19th, at the request of the citizens. Sheriff Poor with a committee of six men met the leaders of the procession when marching toward the town, and assured Pearce and Murphy that the citizens had no objection to the meeting, but they objected to their entering the town with arms. Murphy and Pearce said the guns belonged to the negroes, who were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The Sheriff replied that, as a Peace officer, it was his duty to forbid any assembly of armed men at political meetings, and assure them that if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed men, he would not be responsible for the consequences. The procession moved into the town, headed by Pearce and Pulney in a buggy, armed with double-barreled shot guns and Spencer rifles, and two pistols with a quantity of ammunition,

as was afterwards ascertained. Next followed a four-horse wagon, containing a band of music and a number of armed negroes; next followed a column of negro men on foot, between 300 and 400, attended by about 20 mounted riders, at least one-half, if not two-thirds of whom were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols. The music was playing, and the crowd were noisy and threatening in conduct. James Johns, and a number of intoxicated citizens, ordered the music to stop, but it didn't, and the column moved on. Johns' gun was discharged, but in an opposite direction from the procession, when the column fired a volley, many firing at Johns, but mostly at Maples' store, where six unarmed citizens were wounded. Immediately about twenty citizens sprang to arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed, and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber, about a hundred yards north of the Court House. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally the routed forces, when our citizens to the number of about 30, part being mounted, made a charge and completely routed the whole force. Pearce and his men flying to the roads and fields, and Murphy escaping in a buggy on the road towards Albany. Several negroes were killed, and 30 or 40 wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for. The Sheriff goes on to express the regret which the citizens of Camilla entertain at the necessity which brought about the occurrence, but they still think it was their duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff, to break up an unlawful assemblage.

New Orleans.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. About half past ten o'clock a disturbance occurred at the corner of Bourbon and Court streets, in which several Democratic and Radical clubs became engaged, and several shots were fired. The parties dispersed, but scattering shots have since been heard in different parts of the city, and fears are entertained of further riotous demonstrations.

Salem.—A call is being circulated for receiving money and signatures for an organized opposition to the renomination of Gen. Butler to Congress.

New York.—This afternoon the session of the National Labor Congress was occupied in the discussion of the question of admitting Mrs. Stanton as delegate from the Women's Suffrage Association; it was finally adopted, 44 to 18.

Chicago, 23.—The Republican's special article on a political question was raised in the Cabinet meeting yesterday; the session lasted three hours. Secretaries Wells and McCulloch declared in favor of Seymour and Blair, while Secretary Seward came out unequivocally for Grant and Colfax. Schofield and Evans expressed no preference, deeming their position understood, as consistent Republicans.

New York, 23.—The brown gelding, John Stewart, at the Fashion Course yesterday, trotted twenty miles to a wagon in 59 minutes and 25 seconds; the trot was accomplished easily, the horse showing no signs of fatigue. The last mile was made, apparently without exertion, in three minutes and two seconds; this feat is said to be unparalleled.

FOREIGN.

London.—Apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts made by the Parisian press, to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel, have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown, or perhaps undetermined; a growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity or indecision.

Dublin.—At a meeting of Roman Catholic clergymen, in Galway, a resolution was adopted, pledging those present, to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Gladstone's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Hungarian diet proposes to establish a universal religious toleration throughout the kingdom.

Trieste.—Shortly after the arrival, at this port, of Admiral Farragut, he entertained a party of Austrian naval and military officers on board the flag ship *Franklin*. The Admiral subsequently made a visit to Miramon, the residence of the late arch-duke Maximilian.

London.—According to the last advices from central Asia, the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October next.

San Francisco, 21.—The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from Mazatlan, Sept. 9th, arrived to-day. The annexation feeling at Sonora and Sinaloa was strong among the better and more intelligent class of people, who anxiously await the time when they will have equal advantages with the Californians.

Forces were being organized in the States of Guadalajara, Durango and Sinaloa for the purpose of attacking Gen. Lozada, at Tepic; it is expected that a combined attack will be made in October or November, or as soon as the dry season permits. In the meantime Lozada is making great preparations to resist the government troops and the success of the expedition is considered doubtful.

Paris.—The government candidate for the Department of Nivert has been elected to the corps legislatif by a large majority. New York.—A private letter from Rio, August 28, says that six Brazilian gun boats had reached Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, where they found a large number of foreign flags displayed from private residences.

Montreal.—An appeal is published on behalf of the people of Labrador, who are reported to be in a starving condition.

Halifax.—The House, on Saturday, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The Speaker left the chair, and delivered a violent speech against Confederation.

London.—Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy have arrived in this city, and stopped at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Munich.—A military convention of the South German States commences its session to-day.

Berlin.—The King of Prussia has been received with great enthusiasm on his return from his tour through Holstein, and at the city of Hamburg.

Hamburg.—King William arrived in this city yesterday, and met with a hearty welcome from the citizens. To-day his majesty made a visit to the Bourse and in reply to an address said, "Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken."

My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of that hope. I cannot understand how an opposite impression could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion." The explanation was received with enthusiasm.

London, 22, midnight.—The following is additional from Spain: Concha is at the head of the Queen's troops. The Prime Minister, Bravo, has fled. The Queen is at San Sebastian, on the road between that place and Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

Paris, 22.—*La Patrie* publishes the following from the Spanish Ambassador here:—Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. The troops and citizens are faithful at Cadiz, but the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure; other towns are quiet.

London, 22.—The telegram in Spain has been disordered in every direction, and the news is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Pym and Deroda are at the head of the insurgents, their forces are marching on the capital.

New York.—Parkville, in British Columbia, was destroyed by fire, Sept. 16; loss estimated at a million dollars. The safes of the banks of British North America and British Columbia were saved.

London.—It is reported that Peru has sent agents to Europe to make a treaty of peace with Spain.

Dispatches from Naples report that an insurrection had broken out in Calabria, Sicily, in favor of an Italian republic. The Italian Government has taken prompt steps to put a stop to the disorders.

Paris.—Telegrams to the journals here, confirm the news of the rising in south Italy. The *Temps* fears the Italian desire to overthrow the monarchy under Victor Emmanuel. Gancia asserts that Francis the Second, ex-king of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and that the rebels are merely acting under the pretence of republican principles.

A report is current that the minister of war will immediately issue orders for the dismissal of 80,000 men from the army, on furlough.

London.—A party of sixty persons, all armed, attacked the house of Mr. Justice, in Cork, last night, and carried off all the arms; the movement was directed by an American. No arrests have been made.

Trest.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited on Admiral Farragut, to-day, and returned thanks for the sympathy the United States has manifested for the patriots of Candia. The Admiral, in his reply, said the people of America not only sympathized with the Cretans, but would aid, as far as possible, the cause of liberty in Crete.

London.—The people of the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albacete, Huesca, Saragossa and Tonal have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Barcelona, St. Terragona, Gerona and Girona. It is said that "the sovereignty of the people," and "an appeal to the nation" are the war cries of the insurgents.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain: Gen. Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre, Gen. Cheste commands in Catalonia, Arragon and Valencia, and Gen. Navalichez in Andalusia.

London.—It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz had opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

Paris.—Official dispatches from Spain have been received here. They admit that an insurrection has broken out in Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Murcia is denied.

London.—Latest advices from Spain indicate that the revolution is gaining strength. Cadiz was occupied by the rebels on Sunday, and all the country from Malaga to Cartagena was in arms.

All previous reports of the rising in Galicia are confirmed. The revolutionists had formed a national provincial government at Seville, which is the headquarters of the rebellion. It is reported that Esparto gives his sanction and support to the movement.

Lisbon.—The Duke de Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

Vienna.—A dispatch from Madrid says the revolutionists demand the abdication of Queen Isabella, in favor of her son, the infant Alfonso, and calling an extraordinary session of the national Cortes to settle the affairs of the country.

Paris.—Gen. Jose Concha, acting president of the Spanish Ministerial Council, has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain at all foreign courts, assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

The French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain, for the purpose of affording protection to French residents and their property.

France will remain neutral in the affairs of Spain.

The leaders of the revolution are undetermined as to the form of government to be adopted for the country.

Elmira.—As the funeral procession of Mrs. Carr, to-day, was crossing the Erie Railroad, when near Painter Post, an express train came along, frightening the horses of one of the carriages and the sister of the deceased was thrown on the track and both her feet cut off; the child of the deceased was literally cut to pieces.

Madrid, 22.—A royal decree has been issued, accepting the resignation of all the ministers; Jos. Concha is appointed President of the Council. The government is formed into three military divisions, under the command of Fozzula, Manuela Concha and Navalichez, who have decided to attack the insurgents. All assemblies of the people are forbidden. The provisional government, formed at Seville, has declared Esparto President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated at 14,000, with 11 ships of war and 5,000 seamen.

Real lace veils are coming into fashion again. Those rounded at the corners are most in favor.

Victor Hugo, although amnestied by Louis Napoleon, continues to be wroth with that potentate, and refuses to return to France until the Napoleons are interred. He lives in fine circumstances on the island of Guernsey, and has the royal habit of allowing the crowd of common mortals and sight-seers to visit certain portions of his house at certain hours of the day, and, finally, as the summer of 1898 is passing through a window at his back while at work in his library.

Why is a sheep like a professional gambler? Because he is brought up on the turf, gambles in his youth, herds with blacklegs, is fleeced at last, and—some one adds, not us, we assure you—when his mother dies he is not worth a Adam!

"How many regular steady boarders are there in this house?" asked a census taker of a servant girl. "There's fifteen boarders in all, sir, but not more'n four of 'em is steady persons sir."

A man who was never heard to swear an oath, sing a song, whistle a tune, or utter a prayer, and who was never intoxicated, and never had a lawsuit, had just died in Lincoln county, Tenn., at the age of 91 years.

Special Notices.

WANTED: a few Tons of Hay at Camp Douglas, for which Merchandise or Cash will be paid. N. S. RANSOFF & Co.

Teams wanted to haul lumber from Little Cottonwood. Apply to Folsom & Romney, 2531st

WANTED—A few cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED—At this office, clean cotton and linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Monday and Fridays.

NEW TO-DAY.

Mass Meeting for Kaysville and South Weber Precincts. Wanted, a Miller.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

Fine Variety Bill!

First appearance of **MR. ROBERT BEAUCHAMP!** From the Theatres Royal, Australia.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

Will be presented, the Thrilling Drama, entitled,

THE GOLDEN IF FARMER!

OR, **Jemmy Twitcher in England!**

The Golden Farmer.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Harry Hamner.....Mr. P. Marget
Jemmy Twitcher.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Old Mobb.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Tommy Harvey.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Lord Fitzalan.....Mr. B. W. Daise
John.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Thomas.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
First Officer.....Mr. J. E. Evans
Second Officer.....Mr. C. M. Donelson
Elizabeth.....Miss Adams
Louisa, her daughter.....Miss Della Clawson
Mrs. Hamner.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Jenny.....Miss Lizette Platt
Farmers, Peasants, Policemen, Mob, etc.

To conclude with the popular, Serio-Comic Domestic Drama, in 3 Acts, of

MILKY WHITE!

DANIEL WHITE, a cow-keeper, unpopularly known as "Milky White."
Mr. ROBERT BEAUCHAMP
Dick Dugs, a cow-boy.....Mr. F. Marget
Arnold Good, a Veterinary.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Annie White, daughter of Milky White, Miss Adams
Mrs. Saddrip, neighbor of White, Mrs. M. Bowring
William Saddrip, her son.....Master J. T. Caine

CHANGE OF TIME:
DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:45.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAYSVILLE and SOUTH WEBER Precincts have been organized into an IRRIGATION DISTRICT by the County Court of Davis County, in accordance with an act entitled "An act to incorporate irrigation companies," approved January 20, 1893.

In furtherance of the above, **A MASS MEETING** of the citizens of the above-mentioned Precincts will be held

AT KAYSVILLE MEETING HOUSE,

On SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1898, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing a committee of three to thirteen Trustees, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and decide whether the talk to be held shall be on all taxable property or upon the lands to be benefited.

CHRISTOPHER LAYTON, Kaysville, Sept. 22, 1898.

WANTED, A MILLER!

ONE who is competent to take charge of a GRIST MILL, containing two run of stones. Apply at the DESERT NEWS OFFICE, to A. M. Cannon or Joseph Bull. By order of T. W. Cooley.

Dr. ORMSBY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE: At City Drug Store, kept by Ormsby & Clinton, where Drugs and Chemicals can be had Wholesale and Retail.

A. J. KERSHAW, Brass Founder and Pump Builder, No. 32, North Third St. between Olive and Locust, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Pumps and Pipes, Lead, Iron, Stone or Wood Pipes; also, Brass Faucets, Globe Valves, Steam Cocks, all kinds Brass Castings and Engine Work for Mills, Factories, Machinery, etc. Also Pumps for Cisterns and Wells, from \$5 and upwards; Piping for Pumps, from \$25 to \$50, per foot. Good large anti-freezing No. 3, Engine Well Pumps, for house use and forcing water in case of fire, etc., price \$25, piping \$10, per foot.

For sample and reference apply to Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon and Mr. Joseph Bull, Salt Lake City. Liberal Discount made to the Trade.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale, price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE

RAILROAD SHOPS,

(Formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.)

At the

Wagon & Carriage, BLACKSMITHS

Painting and Harness DEPARTMENTS

Of the above-named Shops,

Work of all descriptions in our line will be executed in the best manner, with neatness and dispatch, on Reasonable Terms.

THE MATERIAL DEPARTMENT

Will be found

THE MOST COMPLETE WEST OF THE MISSOURI, the Stock embracing

Oak, Ash, Hickory and White Wood Timber; Spokes and Felices; Iron and Steel of all sizes; Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Horse Nails, Toe Calks, Mule and Horse Shoes, Clout Nails, Files and Jaws of every description; Harness and Carriage Makers' Tools; Blacksmiths' Tools; Paints and Varnishes of the best quality; Harness, Bridle, Lining, Patent and Enamelled Leather; Enamelled Duck; Boots and Shoemakers' Wax; Shoe Thread; Tacks, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to purchase Material or have Work done, will find the RAILROAD SHOPS the best, cheapest and most reliable establishment in Utah.

OATS and BARLEY taken in Exchange for Work or Material.

A. HOPPER.

DESERT UNIVERSITY

The Classes of

Will be Resumed

On the 12th of OCTOBER, 1898.

To make this Institution

the Lower Rooms of the

COUNCIL HOUSE

have been fitted up as a

COMMERCIAL BAZAAR

And will be furnished with a Large and Complete Stock of

Foreign and Domestic STATIONERY,

SCHOOL FURNISHINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

GLOBES, MAPS,

And a Great Variety of

FANCY GOODS

Which will be offered for sale to the Public at such LOW PRICES as will command READY SALES.

D. O. CALDER, Principal.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE!

A. C. PYPER & Co.,

Respectfully to announce to the People of Utah the First Arrival of a Large Consignment of

STAPLE and FANCY

GROCERIES,

FOR THE TRADE.

Which we offer Low for Cash, Flour, Grain, &c., at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The Stock consists, in part, of

Sugars, Teas, Coffees,

Rice, Starch, Syrups,

Soap, Candles, Tobaccoes,

Soda, Saleratus,

Yeast Powders, Pepper,

Spices, Pickles, Oysters,

Canned Fruits, Candies,

Raisins, Currants, Figs,

Honey, Maple Sugar, etc.,

Worcester, Jockey Club and Pepper Sausages, Broccoli, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards, Axes and Axe-Helves,

COAL OIL & PAINTS,

Nails & Glass.

We shall also keep fully supplied with

EXTRA S. S. FLOUR

And FEED from the well-known Merchant Mills, which we warrant First Class.

Families, Freighters, Graders, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

OUR MOTTO IS:

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS

Call and see us, at the fine, new Exchange Building, one door south of Overland Telegraph Office, nearly opposite Kimball & Lawrence.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1898.

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KAHN BRO'S,

A LARGE STOCK OF

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