

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE H. CANNON

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, August 25, 1870.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

On the 24th inst., experiments in explosive bullets were made in the yard of a firm of horse slaughterers in London, England. The particulars are taken from a London Journal. Mr. Adams, the inventor, was there with one of his revolvers, and fired all the shots. There were present also a number of army officers and others. As soon as the party was fairly assembled, a horse, which was condemned as irreclaimably vicious, was led into the shed. He stood quietly enough facing Mr. Adams and watching the tiny weapon be held. The pistol was aimed at the forehead, right between the eyes; there was a tiny report—only one; the effect of the shock was shown to check every vital function in the frame of the animal; he sunk instantly upon his knees, and then came lumbering down to the ground in a heap. A thin wreath of gray smoke curled from the wound as skin and muscle were removed from the skull, and then it became apparent that the skull was split. On handling it, large pieces of bone came away easily. The surface bones were removed, and the brain beneath was found to be utterly destroyed—a mass of gray and white matter devoid of consistency. When the loose material was lifted out, there was a hole like the crater of a mine, 7 inches long by 6 broad. Part of the bullet had been driven up to the back of the head. And this work was done by a weapon that a man can carry in his pocket!

The second shot was intended for comparison, and this time the pistol was loaded with an ordinary bullet. Another horse was brought in—a poor lame animal, not vicious, only nervous. Again the murderous weapon was fired; again the victim fell on his knees, his head, and then prone on the ground. Dead, surely, but yet, if we may say so, not so dead as the one which fell before him. There was less convulsive kicking, but certain quivers ran through the flesh for some minutes, long after the life stream had ceased to flow from the heart. The only wound was a small round hole in the forehead. No bone otherwise broken.

An explosive bullet was afterwards fired at the fleshy part of the body of the horse last killed. The spot chosen was clear of bone. Search was made scientifically for the effects, and all present became satisfied that they were most deadly, death being likely to more certainly and speedily follow a wound from such a bullet than from the ordinary ball.

Explosive bullets of the size used in these experiments were declared against by the congress at St. Petersburg. Bullets of a large size however, are permitted to be used; but already the French assert that the bullets of the Prussians are as small as can be used and do not violate the decrees of the St. Petersburg Congress. And whenever it will suit the purposes of a nation at war to use small explosive bullets, it is not likely to be restrained by the agreements of a congress. The present war is no kid-glove affair; it is a life and death struggle, and we shall not be surprised to hear of one or both of the combatants having recourse to these terrible missiles. The object sought by each is to kill as many of the opposing forces as possible in the shortest time, and any weapon or missile that will facilitate this dreadful business will not be permitted, in the present posture of affairs, to remain long unused. If they should be generally used, the business of surgery upon, or in the vicinity of the field of battle, will be materially decreased; the lists of the wounded will be lessened and those of the killed will be increased.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN SACRAMENTO.

The publishers and printers have had a little "unpleasantness" lately in San Francisco on the score of wages. Some time ago the price of composition was reduced to sixty-cents per thousand ems. But recently, dissatisfied with this rate of wages, the printers struck and demanded their old price. They have failed in obtaining it, and the price still remains as it was. On Saturday last the proprietors of the Sacramento Union notified their printers that thereafter they would only pay the same rate as was paid by the leading journals of San Francisco; and that in the future they would not be governed by the rules and regulations of any Typographical Society with regard to the employment of apprentices, or any other matter connected with their business.

Upon these statements the Typographical Union there called a meeting to consider what course they should adopt. They resolved not to accept the rate of wages proposed; and on Sunday the

Union was left without a single compositor of its regular force. The Union notwithstanding made its appearance as usual on Monday morning, with all the current foreign and local news, and the customary editorial comments on the topics of the day. Hereafter the Union says that office "will pay no regard to the Typographical Union, and will manage all its affairs without considering the rules and regulations of that arbitrary society."

This President of the National Labor Union, in his address to that body on the 15th inst. in Cincinnati, speaking about importation of Chinese, says:

"We say boldly that the continuation of this worst of modern slavery is calculated to reduce everything to selfishness, break every social and moral tie, overturn the most sacred principles of truth, liberty and humanity, degrading to the cause of labor, insulting the social state while it weakens the springs of genius and blasts industry with the breath of pestilence. The fruits of this baneful and heartless traffic are narrowness of soul, insensibility of heart, corruption, or, rather, annihilation, of morals, perversion of national genius, and if not checked will end in universal depravity."

He recommends the getting up of monster petitions to memorialize Congress to pass stringent measures suppressing the importation of the Chinese race.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ILLINOIS.

Mediation proposed, French reject it. CHICAGO.—A London special estimates that England, with Denmark, Austria and Italy, will in a few days offer mediation, and that the United States will be requested to join those nations in the matter, because this country can have no purpose but humanity. President Grant has, it is reported, been besought again and again to prepare a letter to both belligerents. Paris dispatches declare that neither the French army nor people will accept of mediation.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Times New York special says that Berlin dispatches here state that there is great mourning in Berlin at the terrible loss of the Prussian army. The corps of Steinmetz, which is almost annihilated, contained the flower of the Prussian youth, and there is hardly a family in Berlin that has not lost a member during the battles of the last two weeks.

Prussian dispatches say that there will be no fighting for two weeks, but French dispatches state that Bazaine and McMahon, having made a junction, an attack on the Prussian lines will be made within the next 48 hours, and that the Prussians are only anxious to postpone the fight so as to fill up their broken ranks.

The World's special says there is a rumor that M. Von Arnim, North German minister to Rome, is trying to provoke a revolutionary attack on Rome, in order to prevent Italy from taking action in favor of France. It is said that the Pope has declined to see Von Arnim, who was formerly in favor of the Vatican. The Monde, a Catholic organ, charges the Germans with having instigated the recent massacre of French and Russian subjects in China.

The Tribune's special says private and special telegrams are numerous and conflicting; their general tone indicates a better feeling in France, though, up to the present hour, no account has been received by any newspapers here of a French victory. The report of Napoleon having suicided from despair seems wholly without foundation. The situation so far as it can be learned or conjectured appears more favorable to the French arms than for the past fortnight. The Prussian losses are reported to have been dreadful, over two hundred thousand having been killed and wounded since Saarbrücken. There is no truth in the report of the mob demanding the abdication of the Emperor.

NEW YORK.

The Pope in danger—Rumors from Europe.

NEW YORK, 24.—A cable special to the Herald, dated London 24, says there is a general movement of Italian troops to the Pontifical frontier, under Gen. Cosenz; it is the belief that Victor Emanuel is unable to control the feeling in Italy for the possession of Rome. A cable special to the Sun, dated Brussels 24, says: "I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine; the Prussians are everywhere and marching at every pass. At McKean, Grandevay and Richmond the railroad is cut; and the way from Montmedy to Thionville is equally out of order. Bazaine is not at Verdun; he is shut up in a Prussian net between Grandevay, the river Orne and the road from Metz to Elam. McMahon has left Chalons, burning the camp, for Rheims; there he left the Emperor and part of the troops, and went in a northeast direction; but I cannot yet ascertain if it is a movement or reconnaissance. As far as I can see, the spirit of the troops is excellent, but I never saw before so much incompetency and disorder in maneuvering. I feel perfectly sure that the leaders do not say anything because they do not know better." Gen. Lebrun, second in command of the 12th corps, *vice* Trochu. The Belgian boundary is not violated by the Prussians, as reported. The Duchess Tasor de la Plagerece is excited for having given information from the Tuilleries to Bismarck.

A special to the World, dated London 24th, says: "We have a story of a conflict near Novet, nine miles from Metz, on Monday, with advantage to the French, but I can't vouch for it. Military opinion here is that McMahon and the Crown Prince are going on parallel lines, and maneuvering for a position, and that Bazaine is in communication with McMahon and maneuvering to combine with him in any attack on the Crown Prince. As to recent battles, one fact tells sufficiently that the French are not yet defeated. The Prussian cannon at Longeville and Metz is still in the hands of the French. The French guns since Worth."

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

Suffers by fire—Damage by a big storm.

OTTAWA.—Large sums have been subscribed here for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires, and the government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living under tents loaned by the government.

WOODSTOCK.—A very heavy thunder and hail storm occurred last night, which caused the River Thames to overflow and do considerable damage. Near Beachville a culvert was broken, and part of the Great Western Railroad track was carried away. A train going west was thrown off the track and considerable damage done.

FRANCE.

Loan raised—A reported French victory.

PARIS.—Upwards of one thousand millions have been subscribed for the proposed national loan of 750 millions; funds have gone up.

Victor Hugo has returned to France; the poet re-enters his native land in the uniform of a home guard.

PARIS, 24.—The Constitution, in an editorial about the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported there was another engagement on Sunday, the 21st, which resulted favorably to the French.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The very latest from the seat of war.

LONDON.—Private advices from Paris, received by mail, dated 22, say a Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince is near St. Dizier, and is going towards Paris, with 150,000 men; it is uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow the approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

A committee of defense has been organized.

A Paris dispatch, from Mesieres, dated 23, 6 p. m. says the resistance of Bazaine, even with the small force under his command, prevented the advance of the Prussians till the organization of McMahon's large army was entirely completed. McMahon and Bazaine are now ready to assume the offensive and a movement is expected immediately. They will attack the Prussians together.

The Times recognizes the fact that the determination of the French corps legislatif, in favor of self-government, will be irresistible hereafter, should the Emperor fall.

Prussia has sent Bavaria ten millions in gold as a subsidy. The French blockading squadron, at the mouth of the Elbe, has refrained from acting on the offensive. Coxhaven is ceasing to be an agreeable watering place; it is a strong place naturally, and has been greatly fortified.

The following dispatch from Paris, contains the very latest from the seat of war: Metz is entirely isolated; the Prussians are strong on the west, in that vicinity. Gen. Faily, who was in command at Chalons, is still there, but by a new disposition, he is suspended. Gen. McMahon is strongly posted on the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Merseul, Verdun and Rheims. McMahon has 175,000 men under his command well supplied with food and ammunition and artillery. Sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

Telegrams are constantly passing between the foreign office and Brussels. The Belgian commanders of the front are much exasperated by the constant attempts of the Prussians to transgress the line on one and another pretext. Belgium will be supported in defending her neutrality with the whole power of England. It is beginning to be suspected that the strength of Germany has been overestimated. We hear of eighty thousand Prussians in the Crown Prince's army, when his whole active force is less than fifty thousand strong. Volunteering goes on incessantly in Paris. There is a new current of feeling in England, the belief being that France tends to a republic. The fact that Bismarck wishes to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany makes large classes of Englishmen in favor of France. The absence of the Queen is attributed to her Prussian sympathies, and is arousing feeling at London. A nobleman said, yesterday, a political club, the Queen and King William are doing more for Napoleon than he is doing for himself. An increase in the anti-German agitation pervades Russia; the leaders of the Muscovite party openly clamor for war. They protest that Prussia detains two million and a half of souls from their proper allegiance: There are reports to-day of a ferment among the Germans of Estonia and Courland. Should these be confirmed Russia will strike at once and heavily. The Germans are said to be besieging Strasburg with vigor, but French reports make little of that operation.

Correspondence.

DIDO, MISS., July 25th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir. As you were kind enough to publish a communication from me in the spring, I make bold to write you again. I have had hoped ere this to have seen some Elder and been fully or more perfectly instructed in the way of life; but so far none has favored this community with a visit. Other besides myself are anxious to hear the doctrines of the "Mormons" fully set forth, as they are inclined to believe them true, but are not well enough posted to see their similarity to the apostolic order of things, as they believe them to be if they could fully understand them. There are some points upon which I am anxious for more light. I am, I assure you, have the fullest of the gospel among you, and my ardent desire is to embrace the same as fast as it is made known to me. My peculiar position has been, and is still, such as to call forth all the energies of my soul to sustain what I conceive to be truth as far as I could understand it, which has called forth the tract I send you, which you can dispose of as seems best. The production may be full of error, but if so it will show you where I need light. With great respect I subscribe myself, anxiously inquiring for truth.

H. P. DOTSON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. T.

SALT LAKE CITY,

August 16th, 1870.

General Orders No. 1.

No. 1.—Major General Robert T. Burton, Commanding 1st Division Nauvoo Legion, Salt Lake military district, will cause to be held a general muster, for three days of all the forces within said district, for the purposes of drill, inspection and camp duty.

No. 2.—The commandants of Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Parowan, Iron, Davis, Weber, Cache, Richland, Tooele, Summit and Wasatch military districts, will cause to be held a similar muster, not to exceed three days, of all the forces in their respective districts, to be held not later than the 1st day of November. Said commandants will cause suitable notice to be given of time and place of muster, and all persons liable to military duty to be enrolled and notified.

No. 3.—Bands of music may be organized, and musicians required to perform duty as per General Orders No. 3, Sept. 15th 1869.

No. 4.—It is with deep regret that we announce to the Legion the death of Brigadier General C. W. West, Commandant of Weber military district. Brigadier General F. D. Richards is hereby assigned to the command of said district.

No. 5.—At the muster of the forces of Cache military district, there will be elected a brigadier general who will take command of said district.

No. 6.—District commandants will cause all vacancies to be filled in their respective districts; they will make a rigid inspection of arms and equipments, and make full and complete returns to this office, on or before the 15th day of November. They are also enjoined to enforce good order and sobriety, and take every precaution to avert the occurrence of accident from any cause whatever during the muster.

By Order,
Lieut. Gen. DANIEL H. WELLS,
Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

H. B. CLAWSON,
Adjutant General, U. T.

ARRIVALS at the TOWNSEND HOUSE.
August 24th.

W. W. Long, Provo City
J. K. Cunningham, do
Oliver Meade, Oswego, N. Y.
Antone Mayr, Leipzig, Germany
Geo. H. Williams, San Francisco
Mrs. C. Smith
Miss Smith
Mrs. Geo. O. Whitney and son
S. E. Underhill and wife, Omaha

AUGUST 25th, 1870.
Geo. R. Smith, Omaha
H. C. Pratt, U. S. A.
E. Platt, Stratton College Point, E. I.
Robert Whitworth, Manchester, Eng.
J. E. Craig, Oldham
R. C. Carlton, Denver City, Col.
K. Smythe, Little Cottonwood

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d179 17

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where I will appear, on Monday, the 10th day of Oct. next, at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make Cash entry No. 2214 for the Townsite of Salt Lake City, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

Also the east half of Sec. 2; the east half of Sec. 3; and the south half of Sec. 3; Township one North, Range one East.

Also Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Sec. 4; all of Sec. 4; all of Sec. 5; and the north half of Sec. 7; the north half of the north-east quarter, and north-west quarter of Sec. 2; and Lot 5 in Sec. 9; Township one south, Range one east.

Also all of Sec. 10; Lots 1 and 2, the south-east of the north-east quarter and the east half of the south-east quarter of Sec. 11; the north-east of the north-east quarter of Sec. 11; and the north half of Sec. 12, Township one south, Range one west.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under an "Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands" approved March 2nd, 1867; and also "An Act amendatory thereof," approved June 8th, 1868; and also "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City in the Territory of Utah," approved July 1st, 1870. For the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause (if any there be) why such entry should not be made.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Mayr.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 23, 1870. d222 59

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