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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Commander Huntington, of the United States steamer *Alert*, in his report to the Navy Department, just received, says that while on a surveying cruise in the Pacific south of Fort Sizio and the Bovin Islands, on approaching the Island of San Alessandro his attention was called to a strange appearance on the water, apparently ten miles distant, at a volume of vapor which was rising as though some vessel was blowing off steam. This was followed by the appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breathing of a school of whales, the question was settled by the upheaval of an immense black mass. As the ship approached the submarine volcano, the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports like those from submarine mines and by the odor of sulphur. Several days were spent in making a reconnaissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach to the volcano in the *Alert*, but the boat was lowered and pulled within a hundred yards of a reef island in process of formation. Soundings were obtained in from five to 29 fathoms of water full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north 44 degrees west, distant three miles from the landing place on the southwest end of the Island. At night flames were noticed issuing from the volcano. The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Captain Dekraft, in charge of the Hydrographic section of the Bureau of Navigation, and a change will be made on the charts.

The *Times*, which has now bloomed out as a practically democratic organ, says: The organization and management of the democratic campaign in New York State is said to be admirable. The Central committee has 12,000 agents with whom it is in constant communication; every doubtful voter is registered at headquarters and receives from solicitous gentlemen who preside there, a copy of the democratic daily papers, and countless pamphlets. Four hundred thousand publications of the latter class alone are distributed daily; there are a thousand democratic clubs in the State outside of the great cities more than ever before. As the republicans have about given up Indiana, Chairman Jewell saying only yesterday in the presence of a *Times* correspondent that the fight would have to be in New York, these facts are of considerable interest. The strength of Solon Chase's independent greenback party in Maine is estimated at from 800 to 3,000.

The *Tribune* says: The departure for New York of A. N. Towne, of the Central and Union Pacific; W. B. Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Mr. Stubbs representing the Central & Southern Pacific, taken in connection with the fact that these combinations are rapidly pushing their lines so as to connect in New Mexico by the 1st of January, indicates clearly that an attempt will be made to break the Gould monopoly over the western roads and that as these gentlemen will meet other officers and stockholders of their roads in New York, a plan will be mapped out there which will accomplish the desired end.

DENVER, 5.—At Leadville a fire started at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the shaft house of the old Vulcan shaft in the Chrysolite mine, caused by a sick miner dropping a candle. The building was consumed and burning debris fell into the shaft setting it on fire. The Vulcan connects with the Chrysolite, Little Chief, Amie, Climax and Little Pittsburg mines, by levels at a depth of 120 feet, filled with carbonate and smoke, driving men from their work of constructing bulkheads. Six hundred feet away, 12 men were overcome with smoke, and barely live. After a great trouble bulkheads were built, preventing the fire from spreading, and the flames are now confined to a small radius from the Vulcan shaft, and is completely under control. All shafts are hermetically closed to exclude draughts and will remain so four days. Work will be suspended on all mines for a week and perhaps longer. Nobody was seriously hurt.

Damage about \$20,000, caused by delay of work. All levels and drifts are full of gas.

HARTFORD, 5.—The *Courant* has returns from 150 towns; all but five of these, which held election on Monday, the constitutional amendment was adopted by about 9,000 majority; 89 towns are republican, 56 democratic, and 15 divided. Of the missing towns, four were republican in 1877. The result in 1876 was 86 democratic, 69 republican and 11 divided.

New Haven, 5.—Of 142 towns heard from, 75 are carried by the republicans, 55 by the democrats, and 12 evenly divided, but from changes of last year the democrats claim a gain in the aggregate. Local issues predominated in most of the towns. In Stamford, A. M. Stankard, republican, was arrested for buying votes, and was held in \$1,300 bonds on six counts.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following telegram from Atlanta, Ga., was received by the Internal Revenue bureau to-day: The body of armed men who forcibly rescued property held for violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws at Dalton, Friday night last, wore black masks and gowns, and their horses were covered with sheets. I have visited Dalton and obtained some evidence. The investigation is progressing favorably.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The *Times* condemns the Turkish note as wholly unsatisfactory.

Doubtless all the Pacific South American States will come in to the Postal Union when the war is over.

Reports of death and poverty fill the Russian press from all parts of the interior.

The opinion in Paris is that the terms offered by the latest Turkish note cannot be accepted.

The street car companies of Chicago, and other corporations, have found no trace of the disease among their stock.

Application was received to-day from Shanghai for an establishment of a United States money order office there, but was refused.

Bismarck recommends the Bundsrath to sanction Belgium's proposed modification of the shipping dues levied at Antwerp.

General Walker hopes to submit a report of his investigation into the South Carolina frauds to the Secretary of the Interior to-morrow.

Mrs. Byler, of Mo., was brutally ravished by a negro tramp, who knocked her senseless in her house and accomplished his purpose.

The Hungarian budget for 1881 shows a deficit of 2,476,538 florins for covering which 7,800,000 florins, of rents not yet issued are available.

Two men were killed and four injured while knocking the props from under an arch of a tile kiln, in Illinois, it having suddenly fallen on them.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, last night, resolutions were passed protesting against England's action in the East.

The French government has resolved to close the chapels on the 7th inst., deferring indefinitely the expulsion of members of the confraternities.

Two of the largest buildings of Waterbury, Connecticut, containing many costly machines and tools burned. Estimated loss, \$200,000; insured.

Edward McPherson, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee says Pennsylvania will give Garfield certainly 35,000 to 40,000 majority.

Gen. Garibaldi, to-day, visited Major Canzio in prison. He said to Maj. Canzio "You have been right not to ask pardon, and I shall not ask it for you."

There was one death from yellow fever in New Orleans last night. The premises were properly disinfected and the deceased buried immediately.

General Drum, who is supervising the Signal Service, has established reports until January 1st for sugar districts, to advise planters of approaching frost.

Congressman Phillips, of Kansas, says that State will give 50,000 republican majority for Garfield, but less to Governor St. John, on account of his prohibition views.

All Government clerks going home to vote in Ohio and Indiana have received certificates of identification, to prevent their being challenged and cheated of their vote.

Count De St. Villier, French ambassador, will return to Berlin soon. This is regarded as convincing proof that the relations between Germany and France are as cordial as ever.

It has been decided in view of a possible misunderstanding among the Powers, in regard to the naval demonstration, to ask Russia to inform England of her future plans in East Russia.

Blanqui, Pyat and Rochefort were to speak at a meeting that was to be held at Cirque Fernando, Sunday last, to protest against intervention in the East. The government refused permission for holding the meeting.

Correspondence.

TOOELE CITY,
September 27, 1880.Editor *Deseret News*:

The county convention met here, to-day, and elected F. M. Lyman and John Rowberry delegates to the Territorial convention, Edward Hunter, Jr. and Joshua Clark alternates.

Bishop N. R. Tuttle and John W. Tate start to-morrow on their Dixie mission. Bro. Jas. Ure moves some time this week to Summit Co., Utah. All well.

Yours, L. GEE.

Mills and Milling.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah Co.,
Sept, 1880.Editor *Deseret News*:

Having occasion to be in Spanish Fork on the 25th I made a flying visit to the Co-op. flour mill where extensive improvements are going on, and through the kindness and courtesy of Bro. Allen Adamson, the millwright, was introduced to the miller, Bro. John Angus, who gave me an invitation to inspect the machinery, but methinks I hear some one whispering, what can a baker know about machinery? Well, your correspondent has put together more machinery in one class of manufacture in his time than is to be found in our woolen factories of Utah to-day, if they were all put together.

To be as brief as possible, I would say, a very important point in regard to successful milling is the fact that the proper purification of wheat before being reduced to middlings and fine flour, has been generally neglected by our millers of the old school; they have resorted to every conceivable device to extract the impurities from the meal and middlings after the grain has been pulverized with the impurities adhering to it, forgetting that prevention is far better than almost an impossible cure, for it is a fact, that after some impurities once get in the flour, it is impossible to remove them by any known process after granulation. Every practical miller is aware that the ends of the kernels furnish nearly all the coloring matter contained in the grain except absolute smut. The one end has the fuzzy or woody fibre, which in itself is a coloring for the flour when mixed by grinding. When wheat is reduced to middlings and flour with this furze and fibre in it the effects are found in the flour of the first reduction, and what escapes that furnishes returns for the reels and will be found in the fine middlings, and in order to purify them a considerable portion of good stock has to be thrown off and finds its way into low grade.

The logical method of procedure, in order to obtain the best results, is to remove all impurities before the actual work of reducing the wheat into flour has commenced. This is accomplished in a satisfactory manner in this mill by the use of Babcock's separator and cleaner, consisting of a number of graded screens or sieves, whereby all weed seed, broken kernels, etc., are removed, thence to the smutter and from that to a patent brushing machine, whereby all dust and dirt are removed and the wheat made as clean on the outside as it is in the centre. This machinery is all of Babcock's patents, and to all appearances it does the work as effectually as Pott's patent, with less complications, a description of which would take up too much space to give in detail.

Another step in the march of improvement is the re-grinding of the middlings which contain the cream of the wheat, being conveyed direct from the reels to the eye of the stone instead of being re-bolted only, as in some mills, thus extracting more of the best nutritive qualities of the grain, making a more profitable article to the baker, and furnishing bone and muscle to the consumer. The whole fittings and fixings of the mill are sufficient evidence of the skill of the mechanic in workmanship and durability.

Farmers should be encouraged in some way to raise wheat of the highest grade to keep pace with the improvements in milling machinery. It seems to be too much the opinion of farmers in general that the variety of wheat which is best for him, to raise is that which yields the greatest number of sacks to the acre, and that all wheat of whatever variety is of equal value, pound for pound, to the miller. But when tested by a double standard it will be found that some varieties of wheat are worth from 5 to 10 per cent. more to the miller for flouring purposes. We have what is called the Clawson White, a fancy variety, and the Fultz, a very prolific and a popular variety with the farmers. These two varieties are a very poor starchy wheat, not at all desirable by millers of the present day, and no miller can afford to manufacture them without lowering his grade of flour. Neither is it desirable by the bread maker for yeast making purposes, particularly if good bread is the object sought. In starchy flour, where there is but very little gluten, there is no stability, neither in the keeping qualities of the yeast nor the bread made from it. Practical bakers understand this and must alter their system to treat it accordingly. Very respectfully,
A. CROLL

Commissioners' Pranks.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I informed you by postal card that Jennings had been very properly discharged by the Commissioner, there being nothing to corroborate Dalton's statement of complicity in the Parker murder. But, sir, there is another potent reason why he should be discharged and that is his arrest and examination had not even the color of law to support it.

The objection, however, is not on the ground of a previous examination by a Justice of the Peace of Kane County, for I freely admit that he might be examined successively before every Justice of Kane County, and be by each discharged, after which he might be examined before the District Judge and discharged. I also admit that after all this he might be indicted by the grand jury, and his case be dismissed. All this would be no bar to a future indictment and trial, as in order to be barred from further legal proceedings a person charged with a capital offense must be tried by a court of competent jurisdiction, and convicted or legally acquitted. Previous to such conviction or acquittal, although he may have been in prison and ironed hand and foot, still in a legal sense he would not have been "in jeopardy either of life or limb." This is not only the spirit of our statute, but is, I understand, the United States law as well as that of the various States and Territories. Murder never outlaws, hence there is no bar to a legal examination prior to a trial.

The question now arises, was the examination of Jennings by the commissioner a legal act? Had he jurisdiction of the case? If he had jurisdiction, the act was legal; if not, it was a farce. The law creating commissioners for this Territory and defining their jurisdiction is as follows:

"That the Supreme Court of said Territory is hereby authorized to appoint commissioners of said court, who shall have and exercise all the duties of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and to take acknowledgements of bail; and in addition, they shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by justices of the peace in said Territory."

I have referred to this law before, but never quoted it in full. This is the entire law creating the office and defining the duties thereof. The italics are mine to show the par-

ticular bearing as explained hereafter. There are but two points I care to explain. First, Utah commissioners have the same powers as those of the Circuit Court of the United States. This clause gives them no jurisdiction as committing magistrates, but the succeeding clause, commencing with the italics, does, and limits their jurisdiction to that of justices of the peace in the Territory, which is as follows, to wit:

"The jurisdiction of justices extends to the limits of their respective counties."

This applies to criminal actions only. In civil cases they are limited to their respective precincts, except in a few specific exceptions. Commissioners have no civil jurisdiction. From the foregoing it will be seen that the dragging of Jennings from Rockville to Beaver and holding him in a filthy prison was an assumption of power unwarranted by law. Judge Pyper would have as much right to go to the Penitentiary and after hearing the self-convicted murderer Dalton's yarn of Jennings' complicity act on the case judicially, as for Commissioner Wilkins to do so. It may be argued that Justice Pyper lives out of the district. True, but when the commissioner gets beyond the limits of his county not only would a Salt Lake Justice have as much power as he, but a man in the moon would be equal in authority.

We are forcibly reminded of the man who put a sack of flour on top of a greased pole to become the property of the one who could climb to it. A man some six feet seven inches, more or less, was watched by an anxious urchin of perhaps three feet six, who was desirous of trying his hand. The latter after awaiting two or three futile attempts on the part of the giant, steps up to him and pushing him aside said, "Get out of the way, bub, and let me have a go at it."

Had Jennings an attorney it certainly would have been his duty to have obtained his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. I hope the day will come when there will be at least one able attorney practising at the bar of this district who will claim to know the law and insist on its enforcement. Until then the biggest pile is most likely to win.

D. TYLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 24, 1880.Editor *Deseret News*:

The postmaster here finds that the Democratic Congressional Committee is abusing the franking privilege, and has very properly notified the officers that the laws in regard to postage on mail matter must be respected. Probably the committee did not need more than a hint and will reform the practice at once.

The political sensation of the day is General Hancock's letter concerning "rebel claims." It has been reported that the General would, and that he would not follow the example of Mr Tilden in this matter. The letter he has now written is as emphatic a repudiation of "rebel claims" as the most ardent republican could ask for. He also takes occasion to state that claims growing out of the war, whether of Southern Union or Northern Union men, should undergo carefully scrutiny before payment, as the lapse of time has perhaps given the United States a right to consider them barred.

Meetings were held in this city last week in the interest of a World's Convention to be held in 1883 to consider the question of the settlement of national disputes by arbitration, and thus prevent wars in the future. Those interested in the meetings found great satisfaction in the way they were attended, announce that they will be resumed next week. They will be held semi-monthly during the winter, and an effort will be made to secure congressional legislation on the subject during the next session of Congress.

Mrs. Hayes recently ordered, in Cincinnati, a new side board and dinner table for the state dining room at the White House. The pieces are to be of mahogany, massive and elegant in design, as they should be for their place. They are to be designed and executed by the Messrs. Fry, who rank with the best if not as the best wood carvers in the United States. The extension table in process of construction is five feet broad and 20 feet long. The legs are the bodies of eagles, sufficiently conventionalized to afford a firm support to the massive leaves above. The companion piece is also to be built on a princely