

no opportunity to get off, and others rushing on the hurricane deck. As they did so the *Davis* careened over away from the wharf and caused the crowd to rush to that side, and threw the struggling mass into the water. As the boat gave way, the roof of the upper deck came crashing down on the engine and broke off the safety valve, caused the steam to rush out with a fearful noise, adding new terror. The boat rolled over more, catching the gunwale on a pile, became fast, and the great weight caused the supports of the hurricane deck to give way. The whole structure down to the water line came crashing down in the water, at this point over ten feet deep. Many swam to shore or to the wharf twenty feet distant, others held to the wrecked hull, some to the floating roof. Prominent citizens with Mayor Pratt and wife, and many physicians were at hand to give assistance, and the bodies were soon recovered. The killed are John Cahill, aged 50, and daughter 2½ years old; Lewis Lechappelle, aged 30; Nellie Thackrow, 18. Others are now identified as Emma Hemmenway, a young man named Mackenna, Jeremiah Dean and wife. Samuel L. Gilbert received slight bruises. The missing are Edward Cature, L. Desholt and Lewis Powers, of Clinton. The boat was new launched on May day, the length was 63 feet, 21 feet over the guards, and about 50 tons burden. She was built quite flat on the bottom, drawing less than three feet when loaded. She had two passenger decks and could carry 400 persons. The upper deck was raised on supports about ten feet above the rain deck and came out even with the gunwale.

UTICA, 5.—James D. Lilly and E. Burdeau were injured by the premature discharge of a cannon at Durhamville. Lilly was horribly burned in the face and breast, and Burdeau lost one eye and possibly both. Their condition is critical.

Wm. Blake and wife, living near Floyd's corners, Oneida County, are charged with beating an adopted girl, aged 12 years, to death.

Troy, 5.—About 7 o'clock, a man and woman were struck by the train on the Troy and Boston Railroad, and both were killed. They are supposed to have been intoxicated. Their names are not learned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 5.—By the explosion of a cannon yesterday in a crowd, two men, Monroe Brown and Wm. Bamberg, were dangerously wounded.

AMHERST, 5.—The largest fire ever known in Amherst, broke out at 1.20 this morning in the rear of Cutler's block, on Pleasant Street, and swiftly spread, burning the Amherst House, Amherst Savings Bank, and post office, O. G. Couch's grocery store, William's tailor shop, Stebbin's livery stable, the library, Rawson's jewelry store, Nelson's book store, Hendrick's market, the rooms and halls of the "Psi Upsilon" and "Alpha-delta-Phi fraternities" and Starbuck's jewelry store. Much of the portable stocks were saved, but it is impossible to save buildings, because of the lack of water. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

TRENTON, N. J., 5.—A fire occurred at 9 o'clock last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, Warren Street, which was completely destroyed with the steeple, 184 feet high, an organ and all other fixtures. Four firemen were in the building when the roof fell, and several were seriously injured. The loss is about \$45,000, believed to be fully insured. It is supposed to have caught fire by a sky rocket falling on the shingle roof. Rain fell in torrents and but for that there would have been a terrible fire, as the church was surrounded by frame buildings.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has embarked at Brindisi in a Russian corvette for Constantinople. At Constantinople he will be presented to the Sultan. The Prince while in Rome visited the Pope. It is stated he brought a letter from the Czar and Emperor William who requested him to give the Pope assurances respecting the early establishment of satisfactory relations between the Vatican and their governments.

It is said the German government has not participated in the preliminary deliberations upon the proposals of Bismarck and Frankenstein, and the point which it considers as of decisive importance is, whether besides protective du-

ties, financial duties will be sanctioned to such an amount as will permit the whole financial plan to be carried into effect.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for three large Indian troop ships to be prepared for sea immediately for particular service. Considerable curiosity is felt whether the ships are wanted to convey additional reinforcements to Natal or to bring home some of the troops lately in Afghanistan.

Robert Ives, an American, acting in the Pinafore company at Bath has been drowned.

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, state the populace fired upon the senate and the senators fled. Many were shot and the fighting continues.

The *Standard* states: That an arrangement between Prince Bismarck and the ultramontanes is probable, as the latter have made concessions with regard to the revenue to be raised by tariff.

The *Post's* Berlin special says: The national liberals are hopelessly divided. The conservatives urge the government to form a strong conservative cabinet.

A Rangoon dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Three supporters of the refugee princes of Burmah have been massacred.

PANAMA, June 24.—The Chilians are said to be preparing an attack on Lima and Callao, with an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men, while the ironclads will engage the attention of the present garrison. The main army of Peru is now at Pisagua, Iquique, Arica and Tacua, and with the transports hemmed in Callao Bay, relief for the beleaguered city would be impossible for more than a month. The *Huascar* is undergoing repairs at Callao. A Peruvian transport left Panama for Callao on the 19th, laden with arms. The Chilean consul made the most emphatic protest, but to no purpose. Another Peruvian transport is expected.

LONDON, 3.—Prince Bismarck gave a dinner to-day in honor of Dr. Andrew D. White, American Minister.

The official correspondence concerning Egypt is published. It merely recapitulates the events which led to the deposition of the Khedive.

Fifty men were killed by an explosion in the high Blantyre coal pit near Glasgow this morning.

Rev. John Cummin, the millenium writer has been ordered by his physicians to renounce all mental work. He will retire from the ministry.

LONDON, 3.—In the peace negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu King, Chelmsford promised that if two cannons captured were surrendered within a week and hostages sent into the British lines as an evidence of Cetawayo's sincerity, he would grant an armistice pending the arrival of terms of peace for which he had telegraphed to England three weeks ago. Chelmsford, at the request of Zulu messengers, sketched outlines of the probable terms, viz.: Enforcement of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum of unconditional surrender, indemnity to England for the cost of war and a return of the spoils taken at Isandula. If Cetawayo is unable to comply with the last named condition, the British must themselves recover the spoils from individual holders. The messengers were warned to be prepared for the probability of the final ceremony of the conclusion of peace at Ulundi.

A dispatch from Capetown of June 10th says: Strong hopes are entertained of the success of peace negotiations. The British force are disgusted and disheartened with the war.

The *Times'* dispatch from Odesa says: The trials of 45 Nihilists have been concluded and six have been sentenced to terms of from two to three years' imprisonment, and the rest were acquitted.

The steam colliers of Merthyr, South Wales, 23,000 persons, refused the 10 per cent. reduction of wages they were reported as accepting yesterday.

Herr Retter, German Under Secretary of the Interior, will probably succeed Von Hober as Minister of Finance, and Von Puttmaker, president of the province of Silesia, will probably succeed Dr. Folk as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. It is asserted that Dr. Folk resigns because he is convinced that it is now possible to effect a reconciliation with the Vatican, and is therefore patriotically resolved not to remain as an obstacle to that earnestly desired consummation. There

is no doubt the Emperor will accept the resignation of these ministers.

Prince Bismarck gave a dinner, to-day, in honor of Dr. Andrew D. White, American Minister.

In consequence of Liberal defeats in the elections for the Austrian Reichsrath, it is probable that the Liberals will experience sensible loss in the delegation which deal with the foreign policy. For instance, the Czech conservatives, having secured a bare majority in Bohemia, it is probable that not one of the 41 Liberal Bohemian members will be nominated in the delegation.

Owing to the dullness of trade and a general feeling of insecurity, the Industrial Exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880 is postponed one year. Freights brought to and dispatched from St. Petersburg by rail during April show a falling off of 44 per cent. as compared with April, 1878.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch denies that England and France have protested at Constantinople against the abrogation of the treaty of 1841, giving the Khedive power to make treaties.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* states that Herr Schell, late president of the railway control office, and Dr. Lucius, are mentioned for ministers of finance and agriculture.

A Paris correspondent of the *Standard* has been acquitted of the charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of government by articles published in *Le Pays*.

The Queen has directed that the royal regiment of artillery meet the body of the Prince Imperial at Woolwich and escort it to Chislehurst.

The Porte has sent a circular to the powers explaining that its reason for the abrogation of the Trade conferring certain prerogatives on the Khedive of Egypt is that as Ishmael Pasha abused those prerogatives, his successor might do the same. The Porte will not make the slightest concession in the matter.

LONDON, 5.—Dispatches from Capetown up to June 14th are received via Madras, July 4th.

Col. Newdigate has cleared the country between Ilyotyzi and Upoka rivers without loss.

A later telegram says: Intelligence is received of the arrival of two more messengers from Cetawayo, at Petermaritzburg, asking time for a conference. They have been sent to headquarters. It is rumored a fortnight's armistice is agreed to.

Official inquiry into the death of the Prince Imperial is closed, and Lieut. Cary will be court-martialed.

The British troop ship *Orontes* arrived at Madeira to-day with the remains of the Prince Imperial. The remains were transferred from the *Boadicea* to the *Orontes* at Capetown June 15th. Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Frere, and all the officials of the colony being present. Imposing religious ceremonies were held by the Catholic bishop.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Cadogan said, as far as could be judged from the telegrams received, Cetawayo had made no overtures containing definite terms of peace. The government's latest information was contained in the telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, dated June 6th, stating that Cetawayo's messenger had been seen back with a message that Cetawayo must give proof of his sincerity, such as the surrendering of the captured at Isandula and the giving of hostages, and also by sending a Zulu regiment to the British camp to lay down arms as proof of submission. Lord Chelmsford informed Sir Bartle Frere that pending Cetawayo's answer, there will be no military operations. When Cetawayo had given the proof required, a cessation of hostilities will be ordered pending the discussion of the final terms of peace. The government, on the 20th of March, sent a dispatch to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere, setting forth the basis in which the peace must be negotiated.

The banquet in celebration of Independence day was given at Westminster Palace Hotel last night. About 100 ladies and gentlemen were present. Curtis Guild, of Boston, occupied the chair in place of Welsh the United States minister, who was unable to attend in consequence of the death of his sister. Isaac M. Bailey, of New York, was vice chairman and H. F. Gillig treasurer. The chairman proposed the first toast, "The day we celebrate," and

said Americans could congratulate themselves that another year found them still further advanced as a great republic.

Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, responded in a graceful speech.

Toasts then followed to the "President of the United States," to the "Queen of England," "The American Republic," and "our mother country," to which appropriate responses were made.

The toast, "The Parliament of England and Congress of the United States," was replied to by Puleston, member of Parliament for Devonport, who closed his speech with the following sentiment: "The policy of the republic is the maintenance of peace with all the world at every sacrifice—save honor."

Miss Emma C. Thursby, was among the guests, and sang, to the great delight of the company.

The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Fred. Godfrey, played American and British patriotic airs during the dinner. The presence of a regimental band on such an occasion is regarded as a mark of good will, as permission has to be obtained from the officers of the regiment, and in this case it was graciously conceded.

A dispatch from Naples reports the ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismael Pasha has been arrested.

A Madrid dispatch says: Several fires in the provinces of Xerez and Arcos are attributed to incendiaries on the part of internationalists.

Premier Martinez Campos replying to an interpellation in the congress, declared no convention was signed with the Cuban insurgents, as their capitulation was honorable.

Minister Maynard and Consul General Heap, at Constantinople, gave a reception in honor of the Anniversary. All the principal American residents and visitors were present.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has written to the Countess de Montijo, her mother, that after the funeral of her son she will spend a few months in the convent near Burgos.

TWO DAYS MEETING.

A two days meeting was held at Mill Creek Ward, on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th inst.

The meetings held on Saturday, owing to the fact that many of the saints were in town doing their marketing, were but slimly attended, the house being about two-thirds full. But on Sunday, the vicinity of the meeting house reminded one of the old time conferences in this city, the adjacent street and the meeting house yard being strewn with conveyances for a considerable distance around. A pavilion had been constructed on the east side of the building by backing wagons up against the meeting house. Boards were laid across from one wagon to another which accommodated a large number who could not find room inside; but even then, though the vestry at the back of the meeting house was occupied, there was not room for all that came.

The Presidency of the Stake were present during the course of the meetings; also twenty-one home missionaries and a fair representation of the presiding authorities of the surrounding wards and some from this city.

The remarks made were mostly of a practical nature—upon the duties of the saints towards each other and their God, to-day. The speeches were all short, about 20 of the brethren having an opportunity of speaking, which gave the saints a pleasing and instructive variety and kept up the interest throughout.

The brethren who were visiting there were hospitably entertained by the saints at Mill Creek, which added much to the enjoyment and good feeling of the occasion.

Two days meetings were appointed to be held at West Jordan on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th insts., commencing respectively at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. It is expected that the presidency of the Stake and eight home missionaries will be present, besides some of the presiding authorities from the Granite, Herriman and South and North Jordan Wards, to which places no home missionaries will be sent on Sunday the 29th inst.

W. W. TAYLOR, Clerk of Stake.

A DENIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 3, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I wish through the columns of your paper to correct a false impression that is prevailing concerning the defendant in the recent case of the United States vs John Miles.

In the evidence before the commissioner and also at the trial before the jury, some witnesses testified that I had admitted the first marriage and agreed to give up my alleged first wife and to take Caroline Owen for my first and only wife if she (C. O.) would consent to return to me.

I would not trouble to deny the above were it not that some of my friends have asked me whether I was guilty of making any such a promise, and I confess that while supremely indifferent concerning the opinion my enemies have of my words and deeds, I am deeply sensitive that my friends should not have a worse opinion of me than they are absolutely obliged to have in the premises. I do deny most emphatically ever having made any such a proposition.

Being well known to my friends and having, I trust, a good character for veracity, I feel that my friends will believe my denial to be true; and they will thus not have so bad an opinion of me as they might otherwise have.

Concerning those who may not care to believe my denial, I can only say that I am sorry that the truth is not acceptable to them. The witnesses who testified to hearing the alleged proposition made, either have a most wonderful acoustic faculty of hearing some one say something that was never said, or else they were guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Thanking both friends and enemies for their kind efforts in my behalf,

Believe me to remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN M. MILES

Do Not Mow Too Close.

There was true economy in the advice of the farmer who recommended that the lower joint of grass be left in the field for the old brindle cow rather than be cut and cured for her. He was one of the numerous army of mowers who had learned there is nothing gained by cutting too close.

The testimony with respect to the height from the ground at which it is best to cut grass is conflicting and tends to confuse and oftentimes mislead a novice in the hay field. Cultivators vary in practice from one-half inch, or as close as possible to four inches. The general tendency is, however, to cut close, and many fine meadows have been seriously injured therefrom.

Close observation has taught that timothy cannot be cut low, in dry weather especially, without inflicting injury. All attempts at close shaving the sward should be avoided. Many of our most successful farmers cut timothy nearly or quite four inches from the ground. Others in gauging mowing machines for this grass, take care to run them so high that it will not be cut below the second joint above the tuber.

Close mowing of upland meadows ought also to be avoided, as the action of the hot sun and dry weather following the harvest affects the roots of the grass unfavorably when left without some protection. On the other hand low, wet mowing grounds will bear cutting close as possible; these are benefited by the influences which would dry and burn up an upland meadow. Again, where the practice is followed of top-dressing the meadow immediately after taking off the grass, the mowing may be done low and a smooth surface left to cut over the next time.

Generally speaking, grasses cut two inches high will start much quicker and thrive better than when shaved close to the ground; the finer grasses, as a rule, when the season is not a very dry one, can be cut lower with safety than coarser sorts.

TO SHEEP MEN.—Good Sulphur by the barrel, at less than regular cost for cash.

s&wtf GODBE, PITTS & Co