

pewas occurred. There is no foundation for the reports. The Indians have not so much as spoken unkindly to any of the settlers, nor have they taken anything from the farms abandoned by some of the frightened Swede settlers. The chief of the Chippewas, whom I saw at the dance at Wood Lake, assured me that nobody was mad, and seemed to regret very much the reports of their giving trouble. For some time past the Chippewas have been practicing a new dance, which is very like one of the Cheyenne dances. The constant repetition of this dance, which is semi-religious in character, has worried the timid Swedes, and some malicious joker started a report of an Indian uprising, and quite a number of outlying settlers hastily abandoned their homes and rushed to Grantsburg and Rush City for protection. The alleged affiliation of the Sioux and Chippewas is as untrue as it is absurd, as the two tribes are mortal enemies. Nearly all of the settlers have returned to their homes.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Potter Investigation committee resumed its session to-day, Potter presiding. Mrs. Jenks on entering the room made a very dignified bow to the members of the committee, and took her seat in the witness chair.

Springer commenced the cross-examination by referring to a statement of witness on Saturday, that no one except herself knew aught of the original document known as the "Sherman letter."

Q.—If no one excepting yourself knows aught of the original document, you must have written it?

A.—I did not say so.

Q.—Were you the author of the contents of that letter?

A.—I dictated the contents of the letter.

Q.—Then the person to whom you dictated the contents of the letter merely acted as a amanuensis?

A.—Yes, sir; amanuensis extraordinary.

A.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter?

A.—I refuse to tell you sir.

A.—Do you know the names of any of the persons who were in the parlor at the time the letter was written?

A.—I may know the names of some of them.

Q.—What names do you remember?

A.—I will not tell you.

Witness, in reply to interrogatories, said the letter was written, as near as she could recollect, upon one page of ordinary sheet letter paper used, and a medium sized envelope with no printing on it.

Q.—In whose hand-writing was the so-called "Sherman letter?"

A.—You asked me that before, and I told you I would not answer that question.

Q.—I ask you again is that letter in your hand-writing?

A.—And I again refuse to answer whether it was in my hand-writing or not. You must draw your own inference in that case.

Witness then stated that she alone now knows anything of the original letter, adding, perhaps some one has died since.

Springer.—Yes, Mr. Weber has died since.

Witness.—Yes, sir, it is a great pity. Continuing, the witness said the letter was addressed on the face Danl. Weber and Jas. E. Anderson.

Springer requested witness, handing her a pen and a sheet of paper, to write a copy from her memory as near as possible the contents of the original document, but she declined to write a copy, stating that if they desired to see her hand-writing they had a number of letters written by her to which they might refer.

Being interrogated regarding the letter handed her by Weber and her movements on entering the hotel, Witness testified that she inquired of the usher if Mr. Sherman was in. The usher said he believed the gentleman was up stairs, and offered to present her card, but she did not desire him to do so. She unconsciously read a letter, and after reading it considered it was an insult to Sherman and his friends, and upon those grounds she thought it proper not to deliver the document.

Q.—But madame, you thought proper to open the letter written and addressed to Sherman?

A.—I did not say I opened the letter, and will not permit you to state it. Continuing, witness said she frequently visited Governor Kellogg at his office, during the time the visiting statesmen were

there, and she had seen Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stoughton, Gen. Garfield and others in the Governor's office during her visits there. She did not recall distinctly who else she saw, without refreshing her memory with her memorandums.

By Springer.—Have you your memorandums during your stay in Washington?

Mrs. Jenks.—Oh, no, sir. An ordinary car could not bring them. They are so voluminous.

Springer.—If you had notified us, we might have arranged for a freight train to convey them.

Witness, sneeringly.—You are very kind.

Renewing the testimony, witness said she was on intimate terms with Anderson and Weber.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—A telegram from Vienna says: The general impression from to-day's sittings of the congress is most satisfactory. The labors of the congress have made considerable progress.

In regard to the private *pour parlers* between Russia, Austria and England, a Berlin telegram confirms the statement published this morning, as to the arrangement relative to the Balkans, but the decision of the Czar is awaited on certain other points in dispute, touching southern Bulgaria and the Antivari question. A dispatch from Constantinople says: Austria will demand, in the congress, authorization to escort the Bosnian refugees back to their homes, and, it is said, will urge that the duration of the escort's stay in Bosnia be left unfixed.

BERLIN, 23.—The congress, at Monday's sitting, will discuss the details of the arrangement made on Saturday permitting the Turks to garrison the Balkan passes.

LONDON, 23.—The *Post's* Berlin special states that Great Britain and Austria resolutely insist on the Russians speedily evacuating Bulgaria, where, until a new government is established, there shall be a mixed European occupation.

Russia demands that the number of troops Turkey be entitled to station near the Balkans be limited to a comparatively small contingent, and that Russia be allowed to continue her military occupation some time longer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—The whole Turkish right wing has made a forward movement. It is understood that England advocates the formation of a gendarmerie to replace the Russian army of occupation.

The Russians recently requested the British consul at Douglas to billet some of the soldiers, and in consequence of his refusal, threatened to tear down the British flag. Minister Layard instructed the consul to confine himself to a protest.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23.—There is much excitement here concerning the arrangements by which Turkey is allowed to occupy the Balkan passes. It is thought that Count Schouvaloff is accountable for making this concession.

LONDON, 24.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: Sophia is to be included in Northern Bulgaria. The former report that the city is to be included in Roumelia was erroneous. The Powers consented to this condition that the frontier passes so close to the south of the town as not to menace the Austrian interests in that quarter.

Beaconsfield, at the Saturday sitting of the congress, made what is described as one of the finest speeches he ever delivered. He opposed the Russian demand that the Sultan, instead of being permitted to garrison the Roumelian frontier as he chose, should be obliged to designate beforehand the points he wishes to fortify, and the number of troops to be maintained thereat. Beaconsfield did not quite succeed in convincing his audience.

The same correspondent writes, that Europe, on Friday, passed through a serious crisis. Beaconsfield informed Bismarck, with extraordinary energy, that on the question of fortifying the Balkan passes and garrisoning them with Turks, England would not hesitate a moment, and that he would quit Berlin on Monday if the demands were unsatisfied.

The *Times* says: It considers the alleged settlement as nothing less than the abandonment by Russia of the policy which has guided her relations with Turkey during the last 100 years. The process of the piecemeal nibbling at Turkey's outlying provinces, and the periodical

re-opening of the eastern question, whenever circumstances seemed to favor it, would have been continued by the extension of Bulgaria south of the Balkans under Russian influence.

[Continued from page 329.]

Wasatch County.—This morning we met with President A. Hatch, of Wasatch County Stake, and Bishop Foreman, of West Heber Ward.

Brother Hatch recently visited Uintah Valley. He speaks commendably of the pioneer work done by Captain Dodds, ex-Indian agent, who had spent in the neighborhood of \$5,000 in demonstrating that Ashley's Fork, in that valley, is one of the best localities in Utah for farming, stock-raising and lumber operations, the facilities being numerous and abundant. A large number of new settlers are being attracted to that part of the Territory. It is a good place for industrious people to go to and make themselves comfortable homes.

To return to Wasatch County, many improvements are in progress in Heber City. The most conspicuous among these is the new county Court House, the erection of which is progressing steadily. Throughout the county, the prospects, a short time ago, were never more favorable for an abundant harvest, but the grasshoppers have appeared in swarms in some localities and, in a number of places, are taking the wheat.

Worms have also made their appearance and are doing great damage to peas.

It has been demonstrated that, with necessary care, fruit can be raised in Provo Valley. Brother Hatch has apples, pears, cherries and other kinds now growing in his orchard.

Educational.—Territorial Superintendent of district schools, John Taylor, has addressed a letter to the school superintendents of the several counties of the Territory, in which is made plain their duties regarding the nomination of such normal students as are annually entitled, by the present territorial school law, to the benefits of tuition, books and apparatus, at the Deseret University, free of charge. Each county has the right to a certain number of such representatives, to be selected by the Territorial Superintendent, from nominations made by the school superintendents of the several counties. The object of this law is to qualify persons having a natural aptitude for teaching, to fill the offices of educators to the masses, and the necessity of care and wisdom being exercised by those who make these nominations, is a matter of the highest importance to our educational interests. The Territorial Superintendent urges the prompt and faithful action of the county officers in this matter, and exhorts them to use great discretion in their nominations, so that no deficiencies may occur, and no incompetent or unfit persons be selected to fill these positions. He further enjoins them to bear in mind that their office to bestow these privileges is not to be construed nor used as a right to select any individuals save those who are best entitled to preferment from a natural fitness for the situation, said fitness to be understood as implying an aptness to teach, love for such employment, desire for knowledge, and ambition to improve, and underlying all a basis of moral integrity. Private favors to friends, tributes to influence, or even gifts of charity to the poor, in relation to this matter, are earnestly deprecated and forbidden.

This is a matter which the several county superintendents should take into immediate and serious consideration. Its importance is scarcely to be overestimated, and each should feel and discharge faithfully the responsibility resting upon him. If we would have the rising generation of our people educated to that standard which it is our aim to reach, and prevent their being led away into the false and infidel notions of the world, we must place good and competent instructors over them, to instill correct and righteous principles into their minds.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 22.

Steel Rails.—The iron rails of the Union Pacific Railroad track are being gradually supplanted by steel ones. When the track gets out of repair in places the old rails

are taken up and they are replaced by new steel ones. The same is being done on the Utah Central line.

Dairy Produce.—A specimen cheese, from the Paris Co-operative cheese factory, has come to hand. We can conscientiously speak of it as a substantial article of good quality. It is not of sufficient age to be at the zenith of its excellence, being a product that improves with time. But even in its youth it is a most acceptable article.

Land Surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY,

June 22, 1878.

The following township plats with descriptive lists, showing the exterior and subdivisional surveys executed by Aug. D. Ferron, United States Deputy Surveyor, were this day filed in the Local Land Office in this city, viz:

Township No.	18 south,	range No.	2 west.
" 22 "	" "	" "	1 "
" 23 "	" "	" "	2 "
" 23 "	" "	" "	1 "
" 23 "	" "	" "	2 "

FREDERICK SALOMON,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

The Temple.—Brother Jones and his force of masons and other hands engaged in rocklaying upon the walls of the Temple are getting along nicely with their work. This season five inside and four outside courses have already been laid upon the north-west quarter, taking that portion of the structure up to the bottom of the circular windows.

The hands are now at work on the south-west quarter, which will be laid up a similar distance within two weeks from now, and so on until the entire round is made.

After that the round of the walls will be made again, until seven and a half courses are completed, which will be the season's work of laying.

This is essentially a temple building dispensation, being the time when the hearts of the children are turned to the fathers. The Latter-day Saints know how important it is that those holy structures should be erected, that all necessary ordinances for the dead as well as the living may be performed, that the Lord may not "smite the earth with a curse." It must give great pleasure to the Church to see progress made upon the beautiful Temple now in course of construction in this city. Those who put forth a liberal hand in helping it along could not put their means and energy to a more noble and philanthropic use.

United Order.—President F. M. Lyman, of Tooele, has permitted us to read a letter from Thomas R. King, of Kingston, Piute County, giving a brief and concise history of the United Order since its establishment in that place, May 1st, 1877. At that time the organization consisted of 12 families, numbering 60 souls in all, and was officered by a president, two vice-presidents, four directors, a secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting, held May 1st, of the present year, for the purpose of electing officers, when the incumbents were re-elected, the reports showed the following: Number of families, 27; total number of souls, 150; capital stock represented, \$27,041.20; number of days labor performed during the past year by men, 5,171, by boys, 1,366, by women, 254; consumed in cash and merchandise, \$1,700; pounds of flour, 33,937; beef, 10,697; pork, 2,491; bushels of potatoes, 197; pounds butter, 2,223; cheese, 372; dozens of eggs, 201; pounds of dried fruit, 232.

A saw mill has been built which turns out from 800 to 1,800 ft. of lumber per day. Nine farm-houses have been erected, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, shoe shop, and six log dwellings on homestead and pre-emption claims, besides corrals, granaries and dairy conveniences. The manufactured commodities were, 3,000 lbs. of butter, 1,000 lbs. cheese, and 300 yds of cloth. The increase of live stock was 50 colts and 300 calves.

The organization is now strong enough to adopt the division of labor plan and have done so, not as heretofore requiring its members to change about in their vocations. Four hands are steadily employed in the lumber business, one man and team hauling lumber, five men are carpenters, four hands taking care of stock, two superintendents and ten helps, and a number of boys on the farm, one shoemaker, one blacksmith, and women and boys on the dairy ranches. One man and two boys recently sheared 300 sheep;

obtaining 1,800 lbs. of wool. The society has plenty of breadstuff till harvest, and have paid off a debt of 300 bushels, beside 100 bushels toward obtaining a threshing machine. The general health of the community is good, and the prospects before them encouraging in every way.

There appears, judging from the account given in the letter, to be a systematic plan of doing business that is most commendable.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 24.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

A quarterly conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held, in the large Tabernacle, in this city, on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th of July, beginning at 10 a.m., on the 6th. A general attendance of the saints of this Stake is requested.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
DAVID O. CALDER,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Presidency of the Stake.

Postal.—J. C. Little has been appointed postmaster at Littleton, Morgan County.

Called on a Mission.—Elders John Siddoway and James D. Van Tassel, of the First Ward of this city have been called to go on a mission to the eastern States. They expect to labor in Pennsylvania, for which part they will probably leave in about two weeks.

No Cause for Alarm.—A report has been in circulation that the settlement of Grouse Creek, Box Elder County has been threatened with an attack from hostile Indians, and that some of the settlers had left the place and sought refuge in some of the C. P. railroad towns. Br. B. F. Cooke informs us, by letter, that the rumor is groundless, and whatever alarm or excitement had existed in Grouse Creek on the subject is now entirely allayed, and the people are pursuing the even tenor of their ways, without fear of molestation from Indian or other sources.

Grouse Creek crops are doing well, with prospects of a full harvest.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

APPALLING DISASTER.

ELEVEN YOUNG PEOPLE DROWNED

IN A SANPETE LAKE.

EPHRAIM, Sanpete County,

June 24th.

Editors Deseret News:

Yesterday a party of young people, from this place and Mayfield, made an excursion to what is known as Funck's Lake, about six miles south of Manti. On the lake was a boat, in which the excursionists took pleasure trips across the water. About one o'clock, while the boat was in the middle of the lake, a terrific gale swept over it, causing a panic among those on board. Most of them rushed to the bow, sinking and capsizing the boat. Five from Ephraim and six from Mayfield were drowned. They were between the ages of 8 and 22 years. Only two were saved, by clinging to the boat. The greatest exertions were made to save the parties from drowning, by men taking poles and slabs and, at the risk of their own lives, venturing out on the lake, but all in vain. About two hours after the disaster the wind subsided sufficiently for men to take the boat and search for the bodies, which they found within a few feet of one another. By five o'clock all the bodies were recovered. This sad accident has cast the deepest gloom over the whole community.

The following is a list of the persons drowned:

Oliver Oviatt, aged 22; Rosa Bella (his wife), aged 16; Miss Nora Neilson, aged 9 years; Master Jensen, son of Henry Jensen, aged 8; Miss Williams, daughter of Jno. Williams, aged 10 years; Miss Stevens, daughter of Joseph Stevens, aged 10 years, all of Mayfield.

Of Ephraim.—Chas. Christiansen, aged 19; Miss Anderson, daughter of Lars Anderson, aged 16; Miss Bella Thompson, aged 11 years; Miss Anderson, daughter of Jens Anderson, aged 11; Master Larsen, aged 9 years.

C. PETERSON.

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