

blood would have been shed. The people were strictly to obey Morris' commands. He seemed to have unbounded influence over them. By his call I understood he did not intend to surrender, and all but he I thought were willing to surrender, and I thought his intention was to possess the arms. Do not remember seeing more than twelve or fifteen men, who were just getting to the arms to take charge of them. I saw Morris and a woman fall at the first fire, if I recollect aright. Cannot tell which fell first. Her name was Bowman. Do not remember seeing Banks shot or fall. Did not see any other woman fall, had a good chance to see all. Mrs. Bowman did not address Burton at all. He seemed to aim at Morris. Think Burton shot once or twice. His horse became unmanageable. He fired one shot right after the other. Burton did not move far by the prancing of his horse. No one spoke to him while his horse was prancing. Almost immediately after the firing he raised himself in his stirrups, and in a very loud voice ordered the troops in the north or east to stop firing. The woman was shot in the neck. I was looking right at the parties, and the woman was right behind Morris, or had hold of him. Morris was a medium-sized man. She was on the opposite side of Morris from Burton. Didn't know that part of her could be seen from the horsemen. Perhaps her neck could be seen over Morris' shoulder. Was well acquainted with her. Did not see anything on her arms. Did not see any other wound. Looked at her after she was shot. I saw another woman carried to the house after the firing was over. Think she was a little taller and perhaps a little older than the other woman. After the trouble was over I was requested to care for and bury the dead. I was requested to do so that night by Burton. The two women were put in the school-house. The bodies of Morris and Banks were taken away. There was another man shot in the leg, but he was not taken to the school-house. He was wounded in the leg. Another person was wounded in the bowels and died that night; he was not moved until the next morning. Think he was taken to the school-house. They were all buried the next day. I was also appointed to look after the others and see that they were provided for, and send word to their friends to come and take them away. I received provisions from General Burton to provide for the people, from which they were supplied, there being nothing for them to eat in the camp, that I could see.

The cross-examination of this witness was postponed until this morning, and the court adjourned till 9.30 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE, 26.—The steamship *Zeal*, from Liverpool, arrived today. The captain reports heavy gales during the entire voyage, and the loss of the first and second officers overboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The expedition to New Guinea is decimated by disease and hardships and by conflicts with the natives. The men were all struck down with sickness and unable to work the ship. Mr. Ingham and the crew of the steamer *Bourna* at Brooks Island, were attacked by the natives, and Ingham, master and owner, Isles, the engineer, one European, and two Chinese persons on board were massacred. The natives have seized all the arms which were in possession of Ingham and Redleck, and it is now dangerous to approach them.

NEW YORK, 27.—Thurman said, yesterday, that he was fully convinced that an extra session of Congress was inevitable.

Windom, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declares that the outlook for finishing up the appropriation bills is extremely discouraging. Thus far only five of the twelve regular appropriation bills have been passed. There is likely also to be a stubborn resistance in the matter of marshals and troops at elections.

The *World* and *Tribune* lead the newspaper opposition to the anti-Chinese bill in the vigor and space given in their assaults. The *Tribune*, this morning, has over three columns on the subject.

Among the points made by the *World* are the following: "That the

annual Chinese immigration into San Francisco at the highest figure ever claimed, and you will leave it far short of the reinforcements annually poured into our metropolitan army of despair and degradation from all parts of the country and world." After describing the loathsome condition of the tenement houses, and the children born and flung into the streets motherless from the cradle, and friendless to the grave, says: "Paint the Chinese of San Francisco as black as you will, you cannot bring them to a darker complexion than this. But New York does not petition congress to limit immigration." Referring to the contract system under which the Chinese are alleged to be imported, the *World* asks why San Francisco has not enforced the treaty provision against it.

The southern views on the subject seem reflected by the following in the *Savannah News*: It is said that the east does not understand the trouble and annoyance to which the Pacific coast is subjected by Chinese immigration; perhaps not. California and the Far West as little understood the southern opposition to the enfranchisement of thousands of illiterate blacks, just after the war, and yet southern protests had no avail in that section at the time, although no constitutional principle was jeopardized in the matter of the non-enfranchisement of the blacks, while in this Chinese immigration question one is disregarded. Not that we care specially to champion the Chinese, but it is only for this latter reason that we are inclined to criticize unfavorably the anti-Chinese immigration bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 27.—A motion to reconsider Senator Artley's resolution thanking Congress for its action relative to the Chinese question will be made to-day. Artley, yesterday, in support of his resolution, said the labor organizations throughout the eastern States were unanimous in behalf of the Californians against the Chinese immigration. The workingmen of these States are not drilling for the purpose of allowing themselves to be placed at the disposal of General Grant or any man like him. They have rights, and they propose to obtain their ends through the ballot, backed by the bullet. If the immigration of Chinese is not restricted, California will secede from the Union, and I am one, of full 10,000 men in Chicago, who are ready to respond to the call of the workingmen of California in the hour of need. You may go on organizing your silk stocking counter-jumpers into military companies, but the workingmen mean to protect their rights, and if they cannot obtain them by peaceable means, they will demand them at the cannon's mouth and in the smoke of civil warfare. This is no idle threat, but a warning which it would be well for the gentlemen on this floor to heed.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Tribune* says, editorially: The passage by the State Senate of the resolution commending the anti-Chinese bill was in no sense a partisan act, neither was it influenced by the threadbare arguments of Artley, the representative of Chicago socialists. The vast majority of the people of Illinois are believed to be in favor of the restriction of the importation of Mongolian slaves and lepers, but the same majority would shut down on socialism with an equal emphasis.

WASHINGTON, 27. The census bill as it passed the House provides that the enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in June, and the returns shall be forwarded to supervisors on or before the 1st of July, 1880, and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday in June. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, is to have the appointment of supervisors of census, whose number is limited to 150 and who are to receive a compensation of \$500 each. The sum of \$3,000,000 of which \$250,000 is hereby appropriated, is limited as the maximum cost of the census.

NEW YORK, 27. Moy Jin Kee, a Chinaman, who has been here several years studying for the ministry, says: The Chinamen who come here are not real Chinamen but Tartars and Coolies. He speaks English fluently, and, in an interview, said Congress might very properly have legislated against the semi-slave trade carried on by the six Coolie import-

ing companies of California, and that the Chinese government would gladly have co-operated with ours in suppressing that traffic. It is true that the Chinese and Japanese are the same race, and the wonder is why the latter are welcomed, while the former are excluded. He declares that many of the better class of Chinamen would come here if they could be properly protected in their persons and property. Well educated and prosperous as he is, he cannot bring his wife to this country, and respectable Chinese women are kept away for fear of the treatment to which they might be subjected here. In this country several of his countrymen desired to attend free night schools, but were utterly discouraged from the attempt by the insults to which they were subjected, and Moy Jin Kee declares that there are as many as 60 Chinese in this city, to his personal knowledge, who would like to attend those schools, but are deterred by fear of ridicule and indignity.

The *Tribune* asks: While New York is busy denouncing the proscriptive spirit of the Pacific Coast, might not something be done to give those men an education which would not be denied to them if they were in China or Africa, instead of in civilized New York.

WILMINGTON, Ills., 27.—A span 110 feet long, of the iron railroad bridge of the Chicago and Alton Road here, gave way this morning as an empty coal train was passing over, and precipitated three coal cars into the channel of the Kankakee River, a distance of 30 feet. Other sections of the bridge, which is of the Howe truss pattern, were injured, the total loss being several thousand dollars.

BARNEGAT, 27.—The schooner *David H. Tolck*, ran ashore yesterday afternoon, south of here, and the sea being very heavy she commenced to break up rapidly. Her crew of eleven, including a woman and child, took refuge in the rigging, and the crew of life saving station No. 19 attempted, during the forenoon, to board the vessel in a surf boat, but were driven back by the heavy sea, and they then, with the assistance of the crew of station No. 18, rigged up a breeches buoy in which one man and a young child were brought ashore, but in such an exhausted condition that no further particulars could be obtained from them. Subsequently the crew of No. 17 arrived at the wreck, and four of the vessels crew were landed in a dying condition, making the number saved six. Two, while being drawn ashore in the breeches buoy, were drowned, the line breaking. The captain's wife died in the rigging. One man was washed overboard, and the rest, if not dead, are supposed to be in a hopeless state, still on board.

BOSTON, 28.—Yesterday afternoon Michael Daly, while at work on the Western Avenue, about two miles outside of the city of Lynn, saw, a little way off, what he supposed was a huge junk of wood, and, on investigation, it proved to be a trunk, from which a human hand protruded. The trunk was tied with a large woollen string. On opening the trunk a horrible spectacle was presented, being that of the body of a young woman, about twenty-four years old, in a nude condition, with her arms and legs twisted about in every conceivable shape. The nose was entirely cut off. The trunk contained, besides the dead body, two champagne bottles and several bricks. At an autopsy held it was the opinion of the doctors that she had been dead two or three days. Up to midnight no clue was obtained. Thus far she has not been identified.

The investigation regarding the body of the young woman found in the Saugus River, at Lynn, demonstrated beyond a doubt that death was caused by an abortion, probably within 48 hours. The body was clothed in a long, white night dress. In the ears were small gold ear-rings, with pendant globe. The face was clothed with frozen blood, which being washed away, revealed the fact that the woman's nose had been cut completely off, apparently with some sharp instrument, and with the evident object of causing disfigurement, which would prevent identification.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Virginia City dispatch says: Chinatown has been in commotion all day over the abduction of a Chinawoman. The officers who went down to rescue her were fired on by the Chinese, with shotguns. They returned the fire with revolvers and

dispersed the Chinese. The woman who was taken by the police was married, yesterday afternoon. The couple asked to be allowed to spend the honeymoon in the county jail, as they feared being killed. Considerable excitement prevailed. The Chinese again attacked the officers last evening, who went after the woman's clothes.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—Mail advices from Capetown explain the recent disaster to the British forces. The Zulus attacked Col. Durnford's column before it reached the encampment, where Major Pultene was in command. Major Pultene went to the assistance of Col. Durnford, and was himself cut off by the Zulus.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26.—The sale of the *Colos*, on the streets, has been prohibited, the authorities declaring its plague new and exaggerated.

CELTINJE, 26.—A convention relative to the session of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro has just been signed at Schutari, thus removing the last pending territorial question between Montenegro and Turkey.

MADRID, 27.—Work has been commenced on the buildings for the International Exhibition of 1880.

CAIRO, 27.—The Khedive's son, Prince Hassan, commander of the army, has publicly apologized to the English consul, for the insults to Rivers Wilson, minister of finance, and Wilson has expressed his satisfaction with the apology.

PARIS, 27.—Of the 49 persons on board the ship *Adriatic*, wrecked near Dunkirk, seven only are known to be saved.

ROME, 27.—The great storm on Monday night was most disastrous. The whole coast is strewn with wrecks, and at many of the ports small crafts were blown out to sea and lost. The new quay at Polilipho was almost entirely destroyed. In the interior the storm was equally violent. At Puagginolo, near Siena, the campanile of the church was blown down while the people were at mass, striking two priests at the altar and three other persons, and wounding 24. A similar catastrophe occurred where the vault of the church yielded to the force of the storm, and killed the priest celebrating mass, and injured a number of the congregation. At Rome the force of the wind was unparalleled. All the windows of the monastery of Monteale Croci were destroyed, and a portion of the base of Michael's statue of David was swept off.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man however uncleanly, would drink muddy dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Russell & Co., of Masillon, Ohio, inform me that they are now prepared to furnish a TRACTION ENGINE to run their Separators that will propel themselves and Separator over any ordinary roads faster than horses commonly walk. June 1st, 1879, one of their machines with traction engine can be seen at my wagon yard, at which time a trial trip will be made. Circulars giving description of this new invention will be out March 20th. Send for one to

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SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, is going to open a new Seed Store, two doors west of the Eagle Emporium, on Saturday, the 1st of March, 1879, and will be glad to supply his old and new customers with a large stock of Grass, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Pure and Fresh, by the pound, ounce and packet, at reasonable prices. s'0 & w1