

places, but found a general indifference to the truth to prevail. He was feeling well, however, in his labors, although his health had not been good for some time.

Gone to the War.—This morning four companies of the 14th infantry left Camp Douglas, enroute for the Black Hills, in accordance with orders received, Gen. Crook having desired reinforcements to be forwarded to him. The companies, which are commanded by Major Burke, are as follows: B, Captain Kennington; C, Major Burke; F, Captain Tobey; and I, Lieutenant Calhoun. They take a couple of field pieces with them.

City Council.—The City Council met last evening, at half-past seven, Mayor Little presiding, remaining in session till near midnight, considering the ordinance relating to waterworks, which was referred back to the committee on municipal laws, for further amendment.

The Council adjourned till Monday evening, when the consideration of the same subject will be resumed.

Animals Gone.—Last Thursday a number of men and teams started from this city for Bear River, for the purpose of engaging in getting out and hauling timber. They camped above Har y's station the same night, and when they went out to look for their animals yesterday morning they found that a span of mules and a span of horses were missing, having, to all appearance, been run off. The mules belonged to Mr. Gillespie, of the 16th Ward, and it is firmly believed that the animals were stolen by the runaway convicts, who broke from the penitentiary.

Mutual Improvement Association.—Elders M. H. Hardy and B. M. Young have returned from a tour through the southern settlements, in the interest of Mutual Improvement Associations. We learn from the latter of the two brethren that they visited the settlements and towns in Millard, Beaver, Iron, Kane, Washington and Sevier Counties. From the time they left this city, April 18th, they traveled 1,025 miles, 171 of which they traversed on foot, held 51 meetings, organized 24 mutual improvement associations, found 17 already organized and visited ten schools.

They were well received everywhere, and met with gratifying success in prosecuting their mission, the young people generally manifesting a ready interest in matters pertaining to religious and educational culture.

Educational.—The trustees of school districts and others interested should read the notice, in today's NEWS, of the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, relative to an examination of candidates from whom eight students will be selected, to represent Salt Lake County, in the academical year 1876-7, of the University of Deseret. The examination will take place on Saturday, July 1st, at 9 a. m., at the University Building, in this city.

More Lye Poisoning.—Yesterday the wife of Thomas Fisher went out of her house, in the 6th Ward, to fetch a bucket of water, leaving a box of lye on the floor. During her absence her infant son crept up to the poison and swallowed a portion of it, causing the usual very distressing symptoms. The ordinary remedies were applied, and the child will probably recover.

Comment upon this among many similar incidents is unnecessary.

West Jordan.—“Centennial” sends us the following, under date of June 23rd—

“The wagon bridge spanning the Jordan River at Gardner's Mill and running parallel with B. C. & C. F. R. R. bridge, and juxtaposition to the same, is in a very unsafe condition, not from the effects of high water, but for want of general repairs.

“In the first place the bridge is only one plank in width, say 12 feet, without any railing to protect teams from sheering and backing off; and another thing, which makes the situation more dangerous, is the passing of trains over the R. R. bridge so near by.

“Some months ago Mr. Schuler, of Sandy, lost a load of malt by his horse backing off into the river, and narrowly escaped being drowned with his whole outfit.

“The attention of the proper authorities should be called to this

subject, as the condition of the bridge is almost alarming.”

The Desperadoes.—The following is the description of the prisoners who escaped from the Penitentiary on Thursday afternoon—

James Caine, age about 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, light complexion, grey eyes, light brown hair, weight about 140 pounds.

Henry Mayfield, age about 27 years, dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, slim built, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight about 140 pounds.

Charles Patterson, age 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, dark eyes, dark brown hair, weight about 150 pounds.

Thompson Davis, aged 34 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, weight about 160 pounds.

Charles L. Williamson, age about 36, light complexion, light brown hair, grey eyes, 5 feet 11 inches high, little finger of left hand off at middle joint, weight 175 pounds.

William Kelly, age 25 years, florid complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, full face and shows the effect of small pox, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight about 170 pounds.

Samuel G. Willis, age about 38 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, cross eyed and both eyes out of shape, looks very wild, dark whiskers mixed with grey, weight about 150 pounds.

That's What He Is.—A very blurrily printed and crazily edited opposition paper, printed not a thousand miles away from this city, northward, drums up business in this way—

“We have never had a complaint from any customer that our work has not suited.

“Just in proportion to the measure in which we succeed every one else will prosper. If we can thrive the whole community will do well.

“We especially demand of the non-tithe-paying element full and unequivocal support. And we do not want to hear of another non-tithe-payer saying he is under no obligations to get his printing done at this office, for if we do he may feel badly about it before he gets through. We give low prices; do good work and demand our rights. We came into possession of these rights when we consented to become the organ of opposition to barbarism. We did it by the earnest solicitation of those who comprise the class which we represent. We have done nothing to forfeit those rights. We have fulfilled our part of the compact; and we declare that every man of principle will carry out his professed intentions to sustain us in the fullest manner. He who fails to toe the mark is a traitor and arrant coward.”

If the paper has come into possession of its “rights,” why does it “demand” them so arrantly?

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 23.

Tabernacle Meeting.—Elders Thomas Taylor and John Taylor preached yesterday afternoon.

Modified.—The fierce heat of the past few days has modified considerably, the atmosphere having been comparatively cool and pleasant to-day.

Judicial Assignments.—Associate Justice P. H. Emerson having been re-assigned to his former district, the First, is holding court at Provo.

We understand the Governor has assigned Chief Justice Schaeffer to this, the Third, district.

Cache Strawberries.—It appears that Cache Valley is considerable on raising strawberries nowadays, a gentleman who was in Logan a day or two since, informing us that he saw the largest and finest specimens there he had seen for years.

Promising.—General reports from nearly every part of the Territory indicate that the coming harvest will be by far the most bountiful of any since this part of the country was settled. Providence appears ready to shower its blessings on the inhabitants of these valleys.

Accident.—Henry Walker, of Moroni, met with a severe accident at that place a few days since, through falling into a cellar, after dark. He had two ribs broken and received other injuries. Dr. H. C. Longmore was in attendance and rendered the necessary assistance.

An Involuntary Bath.—On Sat-

urday evening a little girl, about three or four years old, while attempting to get a drink of water from the sect, in front of the Eagle Emporium building, fell into the stream and was carried down about a couple of rods. She was rescued by some person passing by at the time, unhurt.

Runaway Accident.—Yesterday a lady was driving along South Temple Street, with her little daughter, when the horse suddenly became unmanageable, running westward, and the buggy striking against the street railroad curve, in front of this office, was tipped over, throwing the occupants out. The lady was badly stunned, and was carried into President Wells' house, but the little girl escaped unhurt.

The Centennial Spirit of the Times, San Francisco, is the largest and finest issue of the kind we have seen. It occupies forty large newspaper pages of salmon-tinted paper, and is filled with local and centennial illustrations and descriptive matter. The illustrations, nearly 150, include city and county views, noted buildings, and prominent public men. This issue is a remarkable instance of California newspaper enterprise.

Lowering.—The most of the streams in this valley, including City Creek, are gradually lowering, so that there is no more danger apprehended from flooding.

The supervisor, who has had men and teams at work at the mouth of City Creek culvert, night and day, for weeks, keeping the channel clear, has withdrawn his force from there, the stream having ceased to wash the gravel down.

The amount of rock and gravel that has accumulated in that locality is positively surprising.

Some Shooting.—Yesterday evening, Frank Morris, being intoxicated, was spelling for a fight, and indulged in some talk about using his pistol. In front of the Salt Lake House he told James Fitzgerald that he would just as soon fight him as not. Morris failing to obey that gentleman's injunction to retire and leave him alone, he planted a shoulder blow between his eyes, which knocked him over. While half prostrate, Morris drew and cocked his pistol. Fitzgerald seized the weapon, to disarm him, when it was discharged, slightly wounding his hand.

Morris was arrested and Justice Pyper fined him \$100 this morning.

A Useful Machine.—Mr. A. M. Mortimer, of this City, has invented, and recently obtained a United States patent for, a sun fruit-drying machine. It consists of a frame upon which is erected an upright house, and the shelves, being hung on joints, are always level, and can be drawn out to a sufficient angle to expose the fruit to the rays of the sun, and can, in case of storm, be pushed in and closed up, being thus thoroughly protected. The whole machine has a centre, upon which it can be turned at will, as the direction of the sun's rays may require. One of those contrivances, twelve feet long, with shelves sixteen inches wide, gives 240 feet of drying surface, and can be made for \$25, which sum would, by such means, be readily saved by orchardists each year, by prevention of the spoiling of fruit by storms and other contingencies.

The Convicts.—On Saturday afternoon intelligence reached Marshal Nelson that a couple of young men named Beckstead and another, while riding south of West Jordan, were accosted by five men, who presented guns at them and took their horses, telling them they were escaped convicts, would not steal the animals, but would ride them to the foothills and then leave them, and they rode off in a southerly direction. The Marshal and several deputies started in pursuit, although we are of opinion that those men who stopped the Becksteads are not the genuine runaways, as fugitives from justice who have escaped from jail are not the persons to tell people that they are “escaped convicts.” Not much. It is well known, however, that some of the desperadoes who escaped have plenty of friends who have been in league with them in the cattle stealing business, who would be likely to say they were “escaped convicts,” in order to throw the officers off the track.

Intelligence from another quarter more than confirms this view, news having been received that three men supposed to be of the

escaped party were seen recently near Porterville, which suspicion is confirmed by the fact that they had with them a couple of horses exactly corresponding with the description of the two taken by the convicts from the penitentiary. The three are supposed to be Williamson, Patterson and Willis.

JOHNSON, Kane Co.,
June 10, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Brothers Milton H. Hardy and B. Morris Young were here on the 8th, held meeting, gave us some very good instructions and organized the Y. M. M. I. A., with Brother Elmer W. Johnson, president; counselors not appointed.

WILLIAM H. LAWS,
Secretary.

Correspondence.

At the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Every day adds some new attraction to the exhibition. Now it is the Turkish cafe, where coffee of immense strength is served in little cups about the size of half an egg-shell for 15 cents, and where the visitor may wrestle with a Turkish chibauk or nargelia, all served by real Turks. Your correspondent felt his duty in the interest of science to drink the coffee and smoke the nargelia; the latter he found a difficult task, but he was encouraged by the interest of the spectators who seemed to think his experiment a part of the performance I now know why three or four Turks sit around one urn-like apparatus, each with a hose attached, as we see them in the pictures. The machine is more than a one man power. With the most persistent puffing I could produce but little smoke.

The Turks are still much behind in the arrangement of their exhibit in the main building. Their exhibition is to be by that of their chronic enemy, the Russians, who, though they commenced the arrangement of their display long after the Turks, have it now much nearer completion. The Russians will make a [showing, I think, in few if any respects inferior to those of the older civilizations, and it will be to a certain extent original in its artistic and ornate features. The small equestrian bronzes of Peter the Great are displayed in several places, but there is so far but little display of classic art, and an apparent substitution of modern and natural subjects, such as the Tartar flying his falcon, a very spirited piece in bronze, a mounted Cossack, sleighing scenes, and ferocious animals.

The distinguishing feature of the Russian exhibition so far is the furniture and ornaments in green malachite. Large tables are made of this beautiful stone; also clocks, paper weights, etc. The most beautiful grate and mantel on exhibition is in this collection, it is faced with highly polished malachite, and ornamented with clusters of purple grapes. The Russians will also have a fine display of furs, leather and leather goods, and, in Machinery Hall, their exhibition of mechanical devices, as well as of arms and munitions of war, will be little, if any, inferior to that of Germany.

The Krupp gun in the German department is an exhibition of itself. Think of this pacificator, weighing seventy-five tons, breech-loading, made of solid steel, sending a conical ball of 1,200 pounds through a bull's eye about the size of a barn door at a distance of six miles, and sure of a target something less than a ten acre field or a continent at nine miles.

There are three things in Machinery Hall which inspire me with awe, one is this cannon, the other is the Corliss engine, and the third is the pretty girl who advertises perfumery by squirting Cologne at me every time I pass near her domain.

The Krupp gun has been sold to the Turkish Government for \$90,000. I hope our amicable relations with that government may long continue.

The foreign bazars, although they are already more or less Americanized, are among the most interesting features of the exposition, and suggest vividly many things, that we have read about in books of foreign travel. However much we may excel semi-civilized people in art, industry, education, in all that

we call by the frequently misleading word “progress,” I have been convinced that we do not excel them in avarice, or in the high art of driving a good bargain. They have burlesqued the slander by the productions of real wooden horns and nutmegs in the Connecticut State building. But I am persuaded that every nation has its Yankees and that ours have more conscience and decency than most of them. The Japanese, Frenchman, Turks, Scandinavians, any of them, I believe, “will skin a flint” quicker than our much abused Yankee. But it seems reasonable that this should be so. Life with them has been a more unattainable good than with us. Their wits have been made acute by sharper experiences and their lives narrowed by pettier details than have ours. With them the horn of plenty is only a symbol, with us it is a reality. The proverbial munificent wastefulness of Americans has attracted many petty foreign merchants to the Exposition. There are the Turkish, Japanese, Syrian, Tunisian and Moorish bazars. In all these the native dress is worn, and native goods are sold at prices which are incomparable to any thing but the charges of a Philadelphia innkeeper. When you protest they are ever ready with the argument that they have been compelled to pay very high duty, and there is something in it.

In the little Syrian bazaar they sell olive wood, ornamentally carved, in boxes, and paper knives covered with arabic inscriptions. These they persuade you are from Jerusalem. The Mahometans tell you of articles made from the true cross, and look serious and commence arranging their wares when you tell them that there has already been enough of that sold to duplicate the main Centennial building.

The Tunisians have an octagonal building in which they attempted to establish a show, charging an admission fee of twenty-five cents, which was to pay for a cup of coffee and entitle the visitor to hear the music and see the dancing houri, but the Centennial commission forbade the exaction of the admission fee, and this house may now be entered without payment at the door. The performers are three men, a woman and a little girl, all in Turkish costume, and sitting in native fashion upon a stage at the far side of the room. The men play upon the violin, the tambourine, and the guitar, the latter instrument being picked with a quill.

The little girl and woman perform on a peculiar drum, with a low monotonous chant. After this has been kept up for a while the woman begins to move backward and forward, waving two bright kerchiefs. The woman has grace and a fine figure, but the dancing cannot be compared with our ballet.

C. A. S.

OPEN BALLOT.

THE San Francisco Chronicle of June 21 says—

“The Legislature of New Mexico have struck upon a measure for preventing fraudulent voting which promises to be more effectual—while it is at the same time more simple and inexpensive—than any registry law ever devised. They have passed an election act requiring all ballots to be numbered, and the name and residence of the voter to be placed opposite the number on the ballot. The clause requiring the voter to put his name on the ticket may be objected to as infringing upon the principle of the secrecy of the ballot, especially in small communities, where it would enable candidates or their friends to ascertain how individuals had exercised the elective franchise. Aside from this objection the plan is certainly an admirable one. It would render ballot-box stuffing, repeating and most of the other modes by which election frauds are perpetrated too dangerous to be practised, by furnishing an almost certain means of detecting the guilty parties.”

A method of voting similar to the above has been long in use in this Territory. But the ballot stuffing, repeating, and ballot box stealing ring of this region pesters Congress every session to change the law, so that the ring adherents may have a better chance to practise fraudulent voting. That is what they are after.