

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 15.—The New York Tribune says: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has given notice to the Union Pacific Railroad Company that in 60 days from August 1st the contract for carrying freight and passengers between the two companies will be canceled. Henry Hart, one of the directors of the Pacific Mail Company, said last evening that about two years ago, soon after Clyde became president of the Pacific Mail Company, a contract was entered into between the two companies, by which it was agreed that the steamships were to decline all light freight by demanding high rates, the consideration being that if vessels did not fill on each voyage within 600 tons of their capacity, the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to make up the deficiency. This the Union Pacific invariably did by filling our vessels with heavy freight at low figures retaining all the higher prices of freight. In this way we got all the milk and the other company all the cream.

Another feature of the contract was that we were to keep up the high rates of passenger tariff, the consideration being that we were to receive \$5 head money for every passenger carried by the railroad company. Each month the railroad company would present a statement of the number of passengers carried, accompanied by a check for the amount due. We had no account of our own to show precisely how many passengers were carried by the Union Pacific Company, and we were forced to accept whatever was offered. There has been no settlement made by the railroad company since November. Babcock, our president, has made repeated efforts to see Dillon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, failing each time.

The Pacific Mail directors held a meeting a few days ago, and the matter was talked over. President Park of the Panama Railroad Co., was present, and he stated that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies owed the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company jointly over \$300,000, and that all attempts to secure a settlement had failed. We found that the Central Pacific Railroad owed the Pacific Mail, on an old account, over \$40,000, for the payment of which no arrangement could be made. Our directors therefore, decided to take advantage of the section in the contract which provides that either company can cancel it on giving 60 days notice. When asked how this would effect the operations of the steamship line, Hart said: "Not in the least. The present arrangement does not pay, even if we could get a settlement. We do not need the aid of either the Union Pacific or the Central Pacific roads, and we propose hereafter to arrange a schedule of freight and passenger rates to suit public necessities, without being trammelled with a pooling compact. All out freight will be carried by steamer to Aspinwall, where it will be transferred to Panama by the Panama Railroad. From Panama it will be carried to San Francisco, China, and elsewhere by our own vessels. The City of Peking, on her last trip from New York, carried 261 passengers, 39 of whom were in the first cabin. She also carried 3,691 tons of freight on which the proportion due Pacific Mail is \$103,000. By sending the vessel every week we hope to put the Pacific Mail in a better condition and ultimately on a paying basis."

Dillon stated last evening that he had just returned from the West and could give no information in regard to the notice given by the Pacific Mail directors until he had seen and examined the contract.

CHICAGO, 15.—Information from Abbeville, South Carolina, is to the effect that the democrats have already begun a system of terrorism to prevent the republicans organizing. The only charge made is that the republicans have made up a ticket and are secretly circulating it among colored voters. An Edgefield paper, commenting on this atrocious crime, says that the two men who are suspected of being the republican leaders, should, if they dare to lift their heads or fingers in political machinations, be seized and hung. "Yes; we mean exactly what we say. If those named and others ever dare to inaugurate political schemes in Edge-

field again, let us hang them. Not only our self-respect but our safety demands it, and that without masks or disguise."

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Dakota, 15.—Commissioner Hayt and the Stanley commission held a council, yesterday, with Red Cloud and his Indians. Hayt spoke pleasant to them and Red Cloud responded. He said they wanted to go to White Clay Creek, over 200 miles from the Missouri River. They would not locate nearer. The great father had promised them this selection in writing. He wanted 500 cows and other cattle, wagons, farm horses and schools. He was content with their supplies. He wanted a Catholic priest. The commissioners saw it was useless to attempt to get the Indians to locate on the Missouri River, but Gen. Stanley told Red Cloud the cost of transportation of supplies that long distance would come out of the supplies. The commissioners generally agreed that Red Cloud was right and that the Indians might go west. Spotted Tail is equally determined to go 85 miles west of the Missouri River. Hayt is much disappointed.

NASHVILLE, 15.—Robert M. Lowe, a white man, was shot and killed by Calvin Anderson, (colored) near Bell Buckle, this morning, while Lowe and 15 others, in disguise, were engaged in breaking down his door.

CAIRO, 15.—A number of frightened negroes from opposite Cairo, brought a report to-day, that a band of kluks visited all the negroes in the vicinity, last night, giving them six hours to leave the country. Later information proves the kluksing to have been the drunken frolic of half a dozen youths, aged from 16 to 19, one of whom recklessly shot at a negro, inflicting a flesh wound in the arm.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—The intense heat of the past week still continues, in fact, it increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of prostrations to-day will reach fully 150, between 40 and 50 of which have been fatal. The extra force provided at the city dispensary has been hard at work all day. The skill and energy of all have been taxed to the utmost. A large number of the cases to-day have been persons overcome in their own homes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, embracing men, women and children. There are no signs of abatement of the heat, and the most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of the people for the result.

CHICAGO, 15.—The heat has been more telling, to-day, than at any time before this year. The thermometer reached 91, and three cases of sunstroke are reported, one being fatal. The Washington Ice Company lost a horse, and one of their drivers was overcome by the heat. Anton Grei, a Polish laborer, died from the effect of sunstroke, and an unknown man was prostrated by the heat.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 15.—The heat, yesterday and to-day, was intense. Out of 14 cases of sunstroke, only one has thus far resulted fatally.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A Portland dispatch says: The following was received from Pendleton: The troops, under Captain Miles, drove the Indians into the foothills near Cayuse station. They fought for four or five hours in the valley, and finally the troops and volunteers made a charge and drove them four miles to the hills and captured several horses on the field. The volunteers did well. The officer in command complimented them highly. Quite a number of Indians were killed, but the number could not be learned. Nothing is doing to-day but scouting. The Indians had not moved late in the day and are watched closely. To-night Col. Barnard's cavalry arrived on Umatilla River, near the other command, and will move on the Indian early in the morning. Col. Sanford is coming up from Le Grande, to be near the Indians on the Meacham roads. The Indians are surrounded. Warm work is expected to-morrow.

HELENA, Montana, 16.—The supposed murder of Jack Hayes and Amos Elliott, on Ross' Fork of Rock Creek, previously reported, is fully confirmed. The bodies, brought to Phillipsburg for burial, had not been shot, but beaten to death. The heads were crushed.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—Fire, last night, on Palmyra and Preux streets, destroyed eight houses, including the Madison school for girls. The loss is about \$30,000. The assistant foreman, Joseph W.

Hartwell, and Mitchell Lehr, of Fire Company No. 5, were killed by falling walls.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—The heat is still intense, but up to noon there had been fewer cases of sunstroke than for three days past. Only 15 cases were treated at the City Dispensary, this morning, and only three deaths reported so far. The total deaths, yesterday, from heat, were 54. The effect of the prolonged heat are being felt now by a different class of people than at first. Scores of merchants and professional men, clerks, salesmen, etc., and many women are becoming sufferers, and prostrations of a greater or less degree are numerous in all parts of the city. Even children are falling victims, and the mortality among the infants is greater than ever known except in time of epidemics.

FOREIGN.

NAPANEE, Ontario, 15.—While a young Briton, named Samuel N. Kelly, was passing near Marysville Corners, on Saturday evening, he was shot and severely wounded by Jas. White, a Catholic. It is reported, this evening, that White shot Robert Harvey while trying to arrest him. White is still at large, though the latest information says he is surrounded in the woods. Escape is almost impossible.

CITY OF MEXICO, 15.—Colonel Mackenzie's invasion of Mexican soil has caused considerable excitement, the people believing that Mackenzie acted upon a wide construction of his orders, and that the object was to raise a border war for annexation purposes. The treasury is now said to be depleted.

Fears of coming disturbances create uneasiness and impair business.

Famine is reported in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa.

At Mazatlan there is no flour, and the people are emigrating.

VIENNA, 15.—The Porte has instructed the authorities of Banjaluka to notify the population that the Austrian army will enter Bosnia with the most friendly intentions, and the relations between Austria and the Porte continue the most amicable. The population appears to be tranquilized, and even the insurgents have been disposed to submit to the Austrians.

ATHENS, 15.—A telegram from Lamia states that a great fire is raging throughout a large district of Thessaly. The village of Sophiades is partly burned. The harvest is totally destroyed. The fire began at numerous distant points, and is undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

LONDON, 16.—The canvassing in Germany for the election of members of the Reichstag, to take place on the 13th is quite heated. The struggle will be severe, especially in the larger towns, where daily meetings are held. It seems improbable that Bismarck will be strong enough in the new parliament to dispense with the assistance of the national liberals, on whom he has heretofore been entirely dependent.

A number of lords and members of the House of Commons go to Dover, to-day, to welcome the Berlin plenipotentiaries.

The Mayor and corporation of Dover will present Lord Beaconsfield with an address of congratulation, and a private train, provided for the plenipotentiaries, will reach Charing Cross railway station at 4.45 o'clock. Lord Henry Lennox has charge of the organized demonstration of welcome.

Tickets have been issued for as many persons as the railroad station will accommodate. All the Metropolitan Conservative Associations will be represented, but no address will be presented. All the ministers who can be absent from Parliament will be at the platform at the station.

Many Liberal members of Parliament have applied for tickets to the platform, expressing a wish to make the demonstration national.

Seats for 500 friends of the First Lord of the Admiralty, have been erected within the Admiralty enclosure in Whitehall. Downing Street will be reserved for Members of Parliament.

Between Charing Cross and Downing Street the general public will be admitted, so that the warmth of welcome will have to be judged by the demonstration at this point of the route. The traffic will be stopped from 15 minutes past four until the Beaconsfield carriage passes.

A ministerial banquet, at the Mansion House, will take place in August. The date of the complimentary dinner tendered by the Carlton club has not yet been determined on.

The western platform of Charing Cross Station, down which the carriage road runs, has been partitioned off, and while the rows of raised seats skirt one side, banks of rare flowers rise on the other. Along the sides of the carriage way the platform is entirely hidden by flowers and the walls of the station. At the entrance way are decorated flags of the nations participating in the congress, and clusters of national devices and emblems.

The Times says: "Lord Beaconsfield will be welcomed, to-day, as the chief actor in one of the most honorable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England. To the fame of the distinguished English statesman he has added that of a singular successful foreign minister, and it would be hard to say what greater distinction can remain for him."

4 p.m.—The vicinity of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square are packed with people. The passage on the West Strand and Whitehall, even for pedestrians, is blocked. The Charing Cross Hotel and the houses on either side of the way to Downing Street are covered with flags and decorations.

Many American flags are flying, including a fine display from the American Exchange, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel.

The carriages of the nobility are constantly arriving from the direction of Pall Mall, and each, as they arrive, are greeted with cheers from the crowd. At this hour the reserved seats in the station are filled. The ladies are in gala costume, and the scene is very brilliant.

5.20 p.m.—Lord Beaconsfield alighted at Charing Cross railway station, at 4.50 p.m. After a brief handshaking, Beaconsfield and Lord and Lady Salisbury entered their carriages. As they drove along the West Strand there was one continuous cheer and shower of bouquets. The crowd followed the carriage, cheering and throwing flowers all the way to Downing Street.

Charles Marvin, copying clerk in the Treasury Department of the Foreign Office, charged with furnishing for publication a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement, has been discharged from arrest, the judge declaring there was no ground for his committal.

Correspondence.

Accident at Paris.

PARIS, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, July 9, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

A severe accident occurred here on the 5th, by which Joseph Oakley had his thigh bone broken a short distance below the hip joint.

On account of the funeral of Thomas G. Rich taking place on the 4th, the celebration intended for that day was postponed until the 5th, when a large number of our citizens went up to the Big Spring, about five miles from Paris, to celebrate. Soon after reaching there Charles Oakley, brother to Joseph Oakley, commenced sliding rock down a steep hill, not knowing there was any one below, when a large rock struck his brother, breaking his thigh, as stated.

In the evening a team was sent to Logan Cañon for Dr. Lamoreux, who is at present engaged at the Temple saw mill, who immediately started for Paris, arriving at the latter place at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 6th, and in a comparative short time had the limb attended to. The friends of the injured man and the community at large feel very grateful to Bro. Lamoreux for his willingness to come, his proficiency in setting the limb, and his kind and gentlemanly conduct.

Yours, etc.,

WALTER HOGE.

"Superfluous Water."

Editors Deseret News:

Much has been said concerning the use and application of water for purposes of irrigation, and perhaps your readers are surfeited with the subject; but, nevertheless, I feel like adding a short contribution to

the mass already communicated. Much is said about the use of surplus water. I would ask, at what season of the year is the proper time to determine the quantity of surplus water? Is it in the early part of the season when the banks of creeks are full to overflowing? or is it in the latter part of July when the streams are run down so that they afford little water for gardens and fruit trees, let alone the extended fields of grain that are suffering and burning because of the scarcity of that necessary element?

Long experience has taught me that the 24th day of July is the proper time to determine the quantity of surplus water, and not at the beginning of June. Where I to encourage new land to be cultivated for grain raising in the months of April and May, with the knowledge I now have, I should feel that I was misleading my friend, and that my apparent friendship would prove a serious damage to the cultivator. Or if I would apply the water myself under those circumstances, I should feel that the welfare of my brethren was drowned in the flood of my own selfishness.

It is true that our water increases yearly, or at least has done so up to the present time; but its increase does not keep pace with the increase of our population. Hence, I would respectfully suggest that new locations be sought out and our surplus population, under wise and competent leaders, be drawn off to build up those places now vacant, where they can have both land and water to their hearts content without infringing upon the rights of those who may have an earlier and better claim to water, etc., in that place.

Respectfully,

ORSON HYDE.

Fatal Accident.

TOOELE CITY, July 15, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

There was drowned in the Twin Springs Dam, on Saturday, July 13, a son of Brother Joseph Henson of this place.

The deceased was along with two of Bro. Orme's sons and two of Bro. R. Skelton's, bathing in the mill dam, and while attempting to swim across, he went down, almost taking one of Brother Orme's boys with him, who had went to his assistance. The other boys tried to render all the assistance they possibly could, but without success.

The deceased was one of the apprentices in the co-op. shoe shop. He was about 20 years of age, and a lad of promise, full of intelligence, and willing to assist wherever it was needed. He was lame and had to walk with the aid of a stick.

Only a few days previous to his death he said he would like to have as much money as to take him to the St. George Temple, for his faith was that if he could only have the ordinances of the Temple he could be cured of his lameness.

The intelligence of his death cast quite a gloom over our Sunday school and the Young Men's Association, of which he was a member, and is to be buried to-day by procession of the Young Men's Associations.

An inquest was held over the remains by Charles A. Herman, Justice of the Peace, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered in accordance with the facts.

S. S.

Signs of the Times.

PLAIN, Luzerne Co., Penna., July 6th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Knowing the interest which the readers of the NEWS take in such matters, I hereby present to them an account of a few of the "signs of the times" that have come under my observation since leaving Utah in April last.

During my stay in Council Bluffs there occurred several terrific rain and hail storms in different parts of Iowa, among them two cyclones in the western part of the State, which, in the manifestation of a most mysterious and seemingly almost unlimited power, appalled the witnesses of its effects.

The first occurred soon after my arrival at the Bluffs, and along the belt of country through which it traversed it wrought such fearful and fantastic freaks of destruction as to arouse emotions of awe and amazement in the minds of all be-