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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, WY., 28.—Mr. Wulfen, who has just reached here from Snyder's rancho, on the Sabille, thirty miles west of Fort Laramie, reports that, on Friday last, four Indians came to the rancho, stole seventeen head of horses, and fired at two unarmed men who were herding the cattle near by, a half grazing one of the men; the Indians crossed the North Platte with the stolen horses at Bull's Bend, going due north.

CHICAGO, 28.—The board of education, to-night, with but one dissenting vote, discarded the Bible from the public schools of this city.

NEW YORK, 28.—Supt. Geo. S. Bangs, of the postal service, this afternoon addressed the members of the Board of Trade on the matter of running a fast evening mail train from this city to the west; he said it was impracticable, and would not be advantageous, and that the morning train served all purposes.

OMAHA, 28.—The mail train which left Chicago on Sunday night, 26th, on the C. B. & Q. R.R. was thrown down a steep embankment, two miles east of Woodburn, Iowa, by the spreading of the track or a twisted rail, about three p. m. yesterday; the train consisted of three coaches, two baggage cars, and a car containing a pair of valuable horses; all but the latter and the engine rolled down the embankment, making two or three revolutions. James Powers, a section fireman, was instantly killed and about fifty passengers were more or less injured. One lady, name unknown, had a rib and leg broken.

GALVESTON, Texas, 28.—The following additional particulars have been received from south of Brazos river: The number of persons known to have lost their lives between the Peninsula and Barnard are fifty-seven. Later information from Trinity River says that three schooners are high and dry in the fields near the fork of Double and White's bayous. In Trinity the water swept over cane twelve feet above the bank of the river. From the mouth of Wallsville the land is low and swampy. The first house above the mouth was formerly owned by Dr. Phealan and was occupied by negroes; the house was entirely carried away, and not a vestige of it is to be seen. There were nine negroes, and eight of the number were drowned.

The usual semi-monthly commercial collection, to-day, showed prompt payments, and no suspensions are reported, though there is a rumor about of an extension being granted to a heavy grain firm, the report however lacks confirmation, and the feeling in business circles generally is very cheerful and confident.

MONTREAL, 28.—The Guibord case was argued before the courts

yesterday, and the Fabrique were required to show cause why they should not be condemned to pay two thousand dollars for the gates of the Catholic cemetery being closed to the remains of Guibord. Messrs. Jette and Doutrie argued the case before Justice Johnson, who has taken time to give a decision. The Fabrique have paid the costs awarded to L'Institute Canadienne, amounting to over six thousand dollars.

TORONTO, Ont., 28.—Posters are out calling upon the Orange Young Britons to organize; unless Archbishop Lynch be persuaded to forbid the pilgrimage next Sunday serious consequences are apprehended.

CHICAGO, 29.—A Washington special says that the officials at the Indian Department are inclined to think that the commissioners sent to negotiate for the purchase of the Black Hills are in danger, the constant reports now of the bad temper and irritability of the Sioux lead those best acquainted with their character to expect some treachery, or some outbreak, directed towards the commissioners. The manner of dealing with the Sioux is in a great measure responsible for this feeling; the peace policy is construed as only timidity on the part of the government, while the swindling of agents has given the Indian a poor opinion of the good faith of the whites. In view of the present disturbed state of feeling additional troops will be ordered to the vicinity of the Red Cloud agency. The present force there consists of three companies of cavalry and four of infantry, enough to irritate the Indians without impressing them in a restrictive way. The feeling of uncertainty as to the safety of the commission has taken such a definite form that it may be expected that they will be temporarily recalled from the place where they are at present in such danger of losing their scalps.

NEW YORK, 29.—Worcester, Mass., dispatches announce that Vice President Wilson will be permanent chairman of the republican convention to-day, and indications point to the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor and the renomination of Lt. Governor Knight.

Captain Henry Burden, of the 12th police precinct, tried before the Police Commissioners on charges of official corruption, was dismissed by a unanimous vote; a number of police were dismissed on the same charges. These dismissals were brought about by the recent legislative investigation.

Ned O'Baldwin died this a.m.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The Peoria express, on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad, leaving here at 7 p.m. yesterday, was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, O., demolishing the sleeper. John Schuler was killed and three others fatally injured.

Further advices from the railroad accident at Hamilton state that the only persons injured were three men, named John Schuler, Andy Wertz, and Henry Deemer, who were stealing a ride on the platform of the sleeper when the freight train struck it. Wertz was killed instantly, Schuler died shortly after, Deemer is still living, but there are no hopes of his recovering.

WORCESTER, Mass., 29.—The Republican State Convention met at half-past 11, and was called to order by W. W. Clapp, of the Boston Journal, chairman of the State convention. The usual committees were appointed, and the Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen President. On taking the chair Mr. Wilson made a political reform and hard money speech. The following is his reference to the finances—

"In the stress of war, when creditors and armies were unpaid, the government issued its promises to pay, and made them legal tenders; when that enactment was made the government, in good faith, intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or in interest-bearing bonds; but ten years have passed, and these promises to pay still remain unfulfilled. Greenbacks have indeed largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the nation in the markets of

the world, but we do not, and we can not, as Americans, take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than twelve per cent. over one of our legal tender notes, with all the wealth of forty millions of people behind it. The plighted faith of the nation, the honor of the government, the enduring interests of the people, of rich and of poor, of capital and labor, all demand that the government by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practical period, make its notes equal and convertible into gold."

GLEN COVE, L. I., 29.—Last night a boat with the Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Proteus, late pastor of All Souls Church, Brooklyn, Lewis Benjamin and three others, capsized and the two former were drowned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 29.—The sky was over-cast this morning, and there was a slight rain fall. The scientists had made very accurate preparations to take observations and to secure photographs of the various phases of the eclipse of the Sun, but they were only able to discern a shadowy outline of the ring as it approached and passed over; although science gains but little, enough was seen to verify, almost to a second, the predictions of astronomers.

ALBANY, 29.—The Jagger Iron Company, whose blast works, etc., cost \$561,000, is found in such a condition as to produce fears that the stockholders have lost nearly their entire investment. The heaviest creditors are Pennsylvania coal companies, and they are secured by mortgages on the property. An investigation of the affairs is now going on.

MONTREAL, 29.—In the Guibord case the grand jury, after a lengthy deliberation yesterday, found no bill against fifteen persons accused of participation in the cemetery riots.

SOREE, Canada, 29.—A passenger train on the Richmond, Drummond and Arthabasco railway, ran off the track six miles east of here last night; ten persons were killed and thirteen badly wounded. It is said that a rail was placed across the track by some malicious person.

MONTREAL, 29.—Nichols, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Commerce, and his father, have been arrested by New York detectives at St. Augustine, Florida, and are now in jail at that place.

BOSTON, 29.—California spring wool continues to meet with good demand, with sales at 20 @ 25 per lb., as to quality; pulled wools are quiet, at prices ranging from 37 @ 50 per lb. for amber and X.

NEW YORK, 29.—Charles Degraff, of this city, who was arrested last Monday on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, and handed over to the sheriff of Alexander county, made his escape by jumping from a train near Altoona; the charge against him was perjury.

At a meeting of the bond holders of the Northern Pacific R. R., the report of the purchasing commission was read; the report of the receiver, G. W. Cass, was also read and unanimously adopted, after which the following directors were elected for the ensuing year—Edwin M. Lewis, Johnston Livingston, J. K. Moorhead, Jno. N. Hutchinson, Geo. Stark, John M. Dennison, Geo. W. Cass, C. B. Wright, Joseph Dilworth, B. P. Cheney, Charlemagne Tower, Frederick Billings and J. Fraley Smith.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Agricultural Report for August and September gives the condition of wheat when harvested for all States as 79 per cent., with the quality poorer than for several years; the oat crop is superior in quantity and quality, and has been mostly secured in good condition. The average of the barley crop for the country is 85.

CHEYENNE, 29.—John Phillips, just arrived here from Bridger's Ferry, midway between Forts Laramie and Fetterman, states that Indians, numbering about sixty, had his hay train, consisting of twelve men and 130 head of work cattle and wagons, corralled at the above named point on the 22nd

inst.; they fought for two hours and a half, and the Indians killed and drove off thirty head of cattle and four horses, and wounded one man. Dennison and Doyme were in charge of the train, and were cutting hay for the government on the south side of the Platte.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 29.—All is quiet. The mills through the city had an increase of operatives this p. m. The contract of the manufacturers, dated September 1st, 1875, and which the help signed at that time, is the same as the present, except that the former had this addition—"In case of a turn-out or strike at any other mill or mills in Fall River, we will continue at our work, and faithfully perform the same as if no such strike or turn-out occurred, neither standing in fear of or being over-awed by threats of violence from any person or persons." A meeting will be held in the park to-morrow, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Sons; it will be addressed by the Reverend Jesse H. Jones and other spinners and weavers. The association has sent out delegates to solicit aid from the cotton operatives of New England. The following telegram was received by Henry Survey to-day:

"New York, 29.  
"Persevere, brave workmen of Fall River, the United Workmen offer you their sympathy.

(Signed) "J. McDONALD."

GALVESTON, 29.—A steamship, to-day, brings the following additional from Indianola: Along the entire route are the broken wrecks of houses. At Matagorda Island but one house is left standing; all at Satori are gone; at Indianola there is nothing but ruin, destruction and desolation seen; houses are broken down and piled on the top of each other; the most notable ruin is the Episcopal Church, lying on the bank of a bayou; it formerly stood eight blocks higher up, in the heart of the city. There are fifteen bayous which were cut by the waves, from the bay into the city; but twelve houses are left standing, and they are all more or less damaged.

DES MOINES, Ia., 29.—At the reunion here of the Army of Tennessee, President Grant being called on for a speech, said he had concluded to disappoint those who called him first, in the expectation of getting a short speech, and he had jotted down some things that he wished to say. He then expressed his gratification in recalling the days when they had suffered together to preserve a government they believed worth fighting and even dying for. "We will not," said he, "deny to any of those who fought against the U. S. any privilege under the government which we claim for ourselves; on the contrary, we welcome all such, who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage. But we are not prepared to apologize for the past. To guard against a recurrence of those days, we must begin by guarding against every enemy whose aim is to prevent the prosperity of free republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partizan politics; but it is a fair subject for the soldiers, in their deliberations, to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled." The President urged the cultivation of intelligence among the people in regard to political matters, and said, "If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. In this centennial year the work of strengthening the foundation of the structure begun by our forefathers a hundred years ago at Lexington, should be begun. Let us all labor for more security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and for equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Let

us encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall be applied to support any sectarian school. Let us resolve that neither State nor nation shall support any institutions save those where every child in the land may get a common school education unmixed with atheist, pagan, or sectarian teachings. Leave the matter of religion to the family, and keep the Church and State for ever separate. With these safeguards, I believe that the battles which created the army of Tennessee will not have been fought in vain." The President's speech was greeted with applause repeated again and again. General Sherman closed the speaking for the night with a humorous and short speech, in which he said he wished all the speeches made here to-night could be printed in full and scattered broadcast throughout the South, to show the people there how these soldiers of the North felt towards them.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Arrangements have been made by which Ralston's country seat at Belmont, twenty-five miles from the city, will be turned over to the use of Leland, of the Palace Hotel, and conducted as a rural adjunct of that establishment; the Palace will be opened to the public on the 12th of October.

The last will and testament of W. C. Ralston was filed for probate to-day. It is brief, and bequeaths, after the payment of his just debts, all his property, real and personal, to his wife without restriction, leaving the provision for the children to her affection. John D. Fry, Wm. Sharon, Andrew J. Ralston, and Thos. Brown are appointed executors without bonds.

The rumor last evening of a prominent grain firm being in trouble is confirmed by the announcement of the suspension of Chas. Clayton & Co., grain and produce commission merchants; the cause is unsettled debts among farmers and the stringency of the money market. The firm banked with the Bank of California, the suspension of which deprived them of their usual facilities for meeting collection day, other banks having all they could do to accommodate their regular patrons; the firm has assets in excess of its liabilities. A meeting of the creditors will take place to-morrow, and it is hoped the firm will go on in a few days.

Arrived the O. and O. Co's. steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong, via Yokohama. Hongkong, Sept. 2, Shanghai, Sept. 4.—There was a heavy typhoon at Chifu, Aug. 21st, during which three European and many Chinese vessels were wrecked and thirty lives lost.

While pressing the settlement of the Margary case, the British minister did not continue to Peking, as at first intended, but remained at Tientsin, and the final acquiescence of the Chinese in his demands was reluctantly given; all indications point to the certainty that if resistance had been determined on, war would have been far more desperate than ever before. The hostile preparations were more comprehensive than usual, and among the measures contemplated was the burning of the open ports and a general sacrifice of Chinese property, for the sake of injuring its foreign interests. The councils of a few high officials, strong in influence though a minority in number, averted the contest, but preparations are still progressing and the attitude of China is more menacing than at any time since 1861. The terms demanded by Mr. Wade greatly increased the ill feeling. The claim for punishing the murderers and the indemnity were recognized as not extraordinary, but the introduction of commercial demands into such a question, as in connection with the liken tax, was bitterly complained of.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 30.—By an explosion of gas, in the Anchor colliery, at Heckersville, this a. m., Jas. Adams and Arthur Hunt were killed, and Isaac Wilson probably fatally wounded; Michael Butler and Peter Franks were severely injured about the head and shoulders, and Moses James, a boy, was slightly burned.