DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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AMERICAN.

Jewell Interviewed.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Tribune's* Hartford special has had a talk with Gov. Jewell, who said: The country need apprehend nothing from all this cry of fraud. It is merely the work of Barnum and Kelly, and it will fizzle out in a few days. To the question, How do you account for the increase of the republican vote in New York city? he said: "The vote of the city was thoroughly worked up by the republican managers, and they also exercised care to prevent the repetition of the terrible democratic frauds of the past years. The census returns were of material aid to us. We had copies made; compared the registration list with them, and in every case where we found names on the registration lists which were not on the census returns we made investigation. As a result of this we were ready to meet repeating and false registration and defeat both. Now you have asked about the increase of the republican vote. We had estimated 80,000 for our ticket and we got 82,000 or better. It was due partly to Grace's nomination and largely to the business men's determination to continue the prosperity of the country. If the democrats want to cry fraud let them go ahead and overhaul things. They would not dare to execute their threat to throw out the New York electoral vote. No matter what sort of a showing they concerted the election of Garfield is settled and he will be inaugurated. Further than this, you may put it down for a fact that the Southern leaders are so thoroughly disgusted with democratic mismanagement that they are in no mood to listen to any such proposition from Barnum or Kelly. The republicans have won the election by fair means. They have a majority of the popular, and the cry of fraud is simply ridiculous. It is merely a trick of the same calibre as the alleged Chinese letter and other campaign rearbacks, and sensible democrats have had enough of them."

"Speaking of the alleged Chinese letter, Governor, how is that case proceeding?"

Johnny Davenport was in town to-day, on his way home from Lynn. He is more than ever convinced that Morey is a myth and the letter a forgery. The case will be resumed to-morrow, and before we get through with it I think we will satisfy the country, if it is not already satisfied, that the whole thing is a fraud. We don't intend to let the matter drop by any means, but will fight it through. The democrats made what they could out of it, and would be very willing to wash their hands of the whole disreputable business, but we have something to say about that. We are looking for the conviction of the guilty parties, and are reasonably confident we shall obtain it.

Crying Over Spilt Milk.

The *Times'* Indianapolis story telegraphed from Washington that leading democrats of the South were considering the advisability of having Garfield's election made unanimous as the vote of their States will aid in it, received some confirmation in a conversation between members of the Democratic State Central Committee. The *Times'* correspondent said that the committeemen, after the October elections, when it become apparent Hancock could not be elected, and that some of the wiser men in the party, who foresaw trouble to the democracy in having the strength lie in the solid South, agitated the scheme by which the electoral votes of several Southern States could be secured for Garfield, so the party might be in good shape, or at least have some sort of show in another contest, but the bourbon element stepped on it, as was done to every other sensible provision of the campaign, and the fight went on under the same old conditions. It was a great mistake I think, crowning one of a long series of stupendous blunders beginning with the nomination of Hancock, that was of itself a confession of weakness and an admission that we had nothing of our own to make a race on, and what the party ought to have done, what was due to itself, and due to him was to renominate Tilden. Rejecting him was not only a stupendous folly, but the basest political ingratitude of the age; so monstrous as to amount to an absolute crime. With the solid south destroyed the most effective campaign material of the republican party will be captured from them, and the democracy will be in better trim for a national contest than at any time within the past 25 years.

Hancock on Barnum's Latest Scheme.

The *Inter-Ocean's* New York correspondent attempted to interview Hancock on Barnum's new fraud squeak, but with poor success. On approaching him, the General smiled, but positively declined to say anything about Barnum or the recent election, as he said he had something else to do and think about. He had seen what newspapers had said about the dispute, had read the Brooklyn *Eagle* article, which declared he would not accept the Presidency on any such condition as Barnum and Kelly proposed. He had read what Gen. Pryor said about Barnum, and that this was possibly another mistake of his. "But," said he, pleasantly, "I desire to say nothing myself." Gen. Hancock's manner was most cheerful and pleasant, and he appeared anything but the conspirator his supporters are trying to make him appear. He was willing to talk about anything; but that subject he was determined to avoid in whole or in part.

Detested by Everybody.

An *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: C. J. Stalbrand, republican, writes from South Carolina that he will contest Aiken's seat in the next new Congress. He says intimidation and tissue ballots were employed openly to defeat him and to overcome the republican majority of 2,000 to 5,000. He has proofs of fraud and terrorism ample to enable him his seat. Stalbrand is one of the fools who, after a creditable military service, settled in South Carolina.

The Fraud Issue in New York.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The *Star* this evening publishes a highly interesting dispatch from its New York special correspondent which, though seemingly somewhat sensational, is known to have been written by a person not addicted to sensationalism. He says: While up to this time the very suggestion of going behind the New York returns and declaring this State for Hancock, has been classed as part of the machinery for letting the democrats down easy, it has been discovered that the democrats are serious about the matter and are working to that end with a vigor unknown during the canvass. After an industrious search for information leading to the democratic intention in this matter, your correspondent, with inside secrets, finds: First, that the pressure to open the contest for the vote of this State comes from localities outside of the State, principally from Southern States, and mainly from Kentucky and Virginia. That dispatches, and letters, and outside democratic newspapers have worked with great effect upon the democratic committee here who had their local difficulties to settle and who feared the effect of the opposition the business men would give to any further election talk.

Second—That the disputed question of the support of the solid Southern democrats is settled in this matter or the committee here would not go on with the project.

The Irving Hall, Tammany and the State committee have been diligently at work and claim to have made discoveries that will astound those engaged in the prosecution of the inquiries into the various kinds of alleged frauds.

The national democratic committee has not yet taken hold of the matter, but its executive committee meets here on Friday. At that meeting the reports from the other committees now working the subject up, will promise to furnish affidavits to prove frauds involving over 20,000 votes. These committees will request the national committee to insist upon the appointment of a congressional committee of investigation in the New York election, and make it the first business of both houses at the approaching session. That they are serious in the matter is now beyond doubt. The republicans have done nothing, believing up to this time, as General Hancock is utterly opposed to any scheme of the kind, and says so, that nothing would come of the talk; but now they propose to be ready to demand that the same class of investigation shall proceed under their auspices in certain Southern States, and here also to prove democratic frauds.

Three or four democratic Senators have already been heard from. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, says he will not be a party to it; but will oppose any attempt to open the affair, and the others say they will not think of giving it countinance. A nervous feeling exists here, and nothing but some public declaration from enough democratic congressmen to settle the matter now will avert the unsteadiness in business that is threatening to happen and to last till the votes are counted in January.

Presidential Appointments.

President Hayes to-day appointed Charles W. Slagle, of Fairfield, Iowa, Otis, P. G. Clark, of Newport, R. I., and A. B. Nichols, of Philadelphia, Pa., Commissioners to examine and report upon fifty miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company west of the Missouri river.

The meeting of the Cabinet to-day was quite brief. No business of importance was transacted. Immediately after adjournment all the members present, except Secretary Sherman, drove to the United States steamer *Dispatch* and proceeded to Hampton Roads, to witness the naval review to-morrow.

Rather Early.

Preparations for the inauguration of Garfield have already assumed an organized form. The executive committee having the arrangements in charge, extend a cordial invitation to all military and civic organizations throughout the country to take part in the inauguration ceremonies. All communications on the subject should should be addressed to Col. H. C. Corbin, Corresponding Secretary, Washington, D. C.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

A Comprehensive Statement of Progress and Labors on the Frontier.

Gen. Sheridan's annual report to the general of the army sets forth that there are in the Department of Dakota 4,850 officers and men; in the Department of the Platte, 2,840; in the Department of Missouri, 4,720, and in the Department of Texas, 3,640. He wishes again to put himself on record as considering this force entirely inadequate to the great territory and numerous demands upon the army from the northern and southern borders. The ratio is about one man to every 75 square miles, and in Texas one man to every 125 square miles. The result is the troops are frequently overworked and often compelled to take the field against greatly superior numbers. The officers and men are equal in intelligence, activity and devotion to duty to any army in the world and no army of its size accomplished one-third as much hard work from one year's end to another. He refers to the rapidity with which emigrants are taking up land in the far west. he says our frontier is so extensive that for the present we are compelled to adhere to the system of small posts. Though it is both inconvenient and costly General Pope in his annual report calls attention to this fact and urges a change, but until the railways now being built throughout our western and southwestern country are completed it will not be wise to alter the existing condition of affairs. When these roads have made their connections with the Pacific slope and established their termini in the mountains, it will be time enough to move in the matter. Still that time is not very far distant and it is well to discuss the situation of permanent posts and regimental garrisons in advance and I therefore call particular attention to Gen. Pope's arguments in favor of a change in our existing frontier system; among our strongest allies in the north of civilization are the various railway companies who are now constructing their new lines with great rapidity. In the department of Dakota the Northern Pacific Railway has crossed the Missouri river at Bismarck and is now about 150 miles west of that place, and it is confidently expected to reach the banks of the Yellowstone river by next summer. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has completed a branch road to Fort Pierre on the Missouri river, and has already finished surveys to Deadwood, Dakota, which it is expected to reach next September. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has a branch road within a few miles of American creek on the Missouri river and expects to reach the Black Hills of Dakota by next September. The railways above mentioned lead to the extensive basin of the Upper Missouri, lying between the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills of Dakota on the South, the boundary line of British and United States of North America on the north of the Rocky Mountains on the west. This west basin includes a portion of the Territory of Wyoming, nearly all of Montana and the western territory of Dakota. It is a section of great value on account of its extensive and rich grasing lands. The very light fall of rain in the latter part of the summer and fall does not rot the grass, but it slowly dries on the ground and becomes good and nutritious hay without the usual trouble of cutting and curing; and experience proves the annual snow fall in the basin named is not enough to prevent cattle from getting good feed during the entire year. Although the winters are cold they are invariably cold and clear, not subjected to conditions of alternate freezing and thawing, and consequently they can keep in better condition than where they are liable to undergo greater climatic changes. Settlements are being made in every direction throughout this extensive grazing and agricultural section.

Chinese View of the Chinese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The *Bulletin* this evening publishes a letter from a reliable correspondent at Tientsin, China, in which is given the substance of an interview between the Chinese Grand Secretary of State, Li Hung Chang, and Seward, late Minister of the United States in China. The interview took place during a parting call by Seward on being removed from this post. He informed the Secretary that the commission on the way to Peking, seeking to modify the Burlingame treaty, was approved by the administration at the instigation of an Irish mob; that the treaty could not be made any better, and the change the United States proposed would be a great injustice as well as a gross insult to China, and unconstitutional withal; the Grand Secretary should stand firm and so counsel his government that no change need be or should be made; that the Chinese had been shamefully maltreated in California, stoned, robbed and murdered; that murders could be counted by thousands and robbery by millions; that in California alone this robbery amounted to $13,000,000; that while no notice was taken of these things by our government, and no justice given the Chinese in our courts, let citizens of the United States or any foreigner be stoned, or robbed, or murdered in China and a great outcry is made and a large money compensation demanded, that had he acceded to the demand of his government and thereby stultified himself by asking a concession so outrageously unjust and insulting to the Chinese as proposed by the modification of the treaty. He would now be the minister and president of the commission, but this he scorned and hence his resignation. Mr. Seward also endeavored to prejudice the secretary against the personnel of the commission and said: "The new minister knew nothing of politics or diplomacy and was entirely ignorant of the question he had been sent to settle, except that he might know a little of international law as taught to school boys, but that would be of little use to him here; that the gentleman from South Carolina was doctrinable, and the member from California, a man of mediocre ability only, but thoroughly imbued with the California idea that the Chinese must go; that he had intrigued and wire-pulled for more than two years for the exminister's places; that the principal ingredients in his nature were selfishness and egotism, and in addition to this he has since his removal to Pekin, there and in Tientsin, at Shanghai, and on board the steamer when traveling between this and Shanghai spoken in the most disrespectful terms of the President and of the Secretary of State, speaking of the latter as that man Evarts, who had suppressed his treaty and dispatches and being the principal cause of his political downfall by allowing his removal."

Fire in Bodie.

A Bodie dispatch says: A fire broke out in the Goodshaw hoisting works, at 1 o'clock this morning, and destroyed the building. The shaft took fire and the timbers burned down 20 or 30 feet. As soon as the flames were subdued, temporary hoisting works were improvised, and the foreman, James Hood, descended the shaft. There were four men at work on the 660 level, McCabe, Jackson, Smith and another, name not ascertained. All were found dead at the bottom of the shaft. Engineer Parker has not been since the fire, and it is feared he may have been burned in the building.

A miner named Degair was killed in the Tiger mine this morning by a rock falling on him.

Sherman a Candidate for Senator.

CLEVELAND, 8.—The *Herald* publishes a letter from Secretary Sherman to Hon. J. M. Dalzell, in which the Secretary announces himself a candidate for senator from Ohio, subject to the wish of the legislature. He concludes:

"I do not know what is the desire of Gen. Garfield, but I can see that my election might relieve him from embarrassment, and leave him free to do as he thinks best in the formation of his Cabinet.

Again thanking you for your kind offer,

I am, very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

St. Louis Vote.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The official vote of the city gives Hancock 25,337, Garfield 25,006, Weaver 572. Hancock's plurality 331. Crittenden, democrat, for governor, 28,519; Dyer, republican, 28,152; Brown, greenbacker, 894; Crittenden's plurality, 367. The plurality on the remainder of the State ticket ranges from 231 to 2,095. In the city the majorities ranged from 1,424 for the democrats, to 3,000 for the republicans, most of the city officers elected being republicans. Of the three State Senators, the republicans elect two, and of 12 Representatives the democrats elect 10.

Maine Returns.

AUGUSTA, 9.—The clerk's returns of votes for the election of President and Vice-President are received at the office of the Secretary of State from all but six towns and six plantations. With the exception adding somewhat to the vote of the Republicans from the remaining towns will not materially change the result which is as follows: Garfield, 74,005; Hancock, Weaver, electors, 69,888; Weaver straight greenback electors, 4,076; Dow, 66; scattering, 12; total, 142,991. Majority for Garfield, 5,019; plurality, 9,178.

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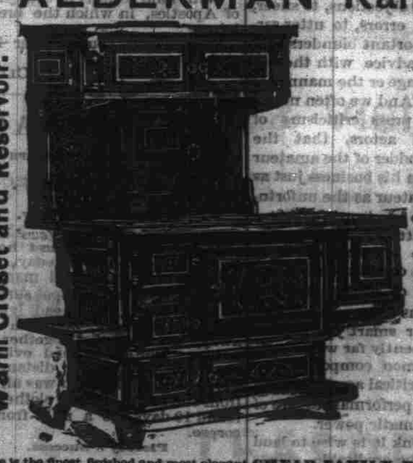

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