

PROBABLE PEACE IN EUROPE.

The war cloud which has lowered so threateningly over the political horizon of Europe, seems to be passing away, and the prospects for peace are brightening. The cause or other the royal jobbers of Europe do not seem inclined for war just at the present time, and so they incline to prevent Turkey and Greece coming to blows, and from our latest telegraphic dispatches, it seems likely that their efforts will be successful. The Conference on the Eastern Question assembled in Paris on Saturday last, and remained in session for several hours. The negotiations, as far as conducted, it is said, were highly satisfactory, the representatives of the two belligerent powers manifesting a very conciliatory disposition. Another sitting it is believed, will be sufficient to settle the question, and to so arrange matters that war will be averted, and millions of property, and probably thousands of lives preserved. Recent news from Crete, also announces that the islanders have about given up their struggle and submitted to the power of the Sultan.

This promises well for the present peace of Europe, and although it may be the result of the interference of the so-called Great Powers, it must not be attributed to any other motive than that of policy. None need for a moment suppose that the Czar or his brother Kings have been influenced by motives of humanity only; they cannot afford to let such motives influence them when they obstruct the gratification of royal ambition. A war between Turkey and Greece would, without a doubt, have resulted in a general European war, in which Russia would have been overmatched, and again balked in her designs on the "sick man." And though she is probably the most colossal power in Europe, she has not forgotten the contest in the Crimea from '54 to '57.

Besides, peace is a necessity in Europe just now. The people of the Continent are uneasy, and the flames of war once ignited, who knows what the result might be. In France, the dynasty of Napoleon is becoming obnoxious. The people of Spain are still in a state of great excitement. They have rid themselves of a crowned head lately, and though the aristocracy and the adherents of royalty are doing their best to restore the institution, though it may be in a modified form, and will probably be successful, yet there is no knowing what effect a war between little Greece and the once mighty Ottoman empire, waged ostensibly to assert Cretean liberty and to secure Cretean independence, might have. The diplomats of Europe are alive to this. They would without the least remorse or compunction wage remorseless war if by so doing the system under which they thrive would be at all likely to gain by it; but peace must be preserved if there is the least fear of a contrary result. Hence a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulties may be anticipated. It is a necessity under present circumstances. It is however a blessing to the people of Europe. The best of times with them are by no means too prosperous; while their condition is deplorable when the only trade flourishing is that of war, for then distress and misery prevail generally.

This question of war with Turkey and her ultimate downfall is but a matter of time, and it would probably be a gain to the cause of progress and civilization if it were to take place to-morrow. Russia is seemingly the power destined to accomplish this work, and if her progress for the next fifty years equals that of the past fifty, and it promises to be infinitely greater, the "sick man"—Turkey—must succumb, though the "balance of power" in Europe should have been for ever lost sight of, and British rule in the East Indies be completely overthrown.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

As the importance of producing wool and cotton in large quantities, and of building factories and importing machinery for their manufacture, are beginning to force themselves upon the attention of the people of this Territory, it may not be amiss to call their attention to the fact that machinery, equal in every respect to any used in Great Britain, can now be obtained of American manufacture at the works of the Broderburg Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. From this company most of this class of machinery now in use in Utah has been purchased; and from an account in one of our exchanges of a visit paid these works recently by a party of gentlemen, we learn that an improved cotton carding machine, and an automatic wool spinning machine are now manufactured by them.

The cotton carder is built after the model of the most improved now in use in England, but the company have expended \$20,000 in improving and adapting it to home grown cotton. The improved machine has about two and a half times the power of the old machine, and is fast coming into general use.

The automatic wool spinner is considered a great improvement upon the machines

hitherto used in this country for this purpose. This improvement is the result of a tour of inspection made by Col. Jenks, the President of the company, through the wool and cotton factories of England, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. The preference was given by Col. Jenks to one used by Platt Bros. of Oldham, Lancashire, England, one of which he purchased and brought to this country, since which the company have succeeded in making samples of the machine equal to if not superior to the original. To show the superiority of the automatic over the hand mule it need only be said that the former dispenses with the spinner and twister, and manipulates six hundred spindles while the latter only averages from ninety to one hundred spindles. By next July it is calculated that the company will be able to make one of these machines per day.

The completion of the railroad, now so near, will make the importation of all kinds of machinery very easy. And as it is desirable when importing machinery of any kind, to have that with the latest improvements, we thought it advisable to call the attention of the people of this Territory to these improvements in cotton and wool manufacturing machinery effected by this enterprising Philadelphia firm.

The recent imbroglio between Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, and James Fluke, Jr., one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, has caused considerable comment by the press of the country. Public opinion generally is against Fluke; for although the arrest was made strictly in accordance with the law of the State of New York, the time and manner of the arrest, and the treatment to which the editor of the Republican was afterward subjected, are generally pronounced outrageous, and are considered to bear unmistakable evidence that the whole thing had been previously carefully planned, and that the judge who issued the writ, the sheriff who made the arrest, the keeper of the prison, and all parties concerned in the transaction were the friends and in the interest of the Erie director.

The account of the transaction, as given in the Springfield Republican says: "The arrest took place soon after eight o'clock, Tuesday evening, in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Bowles was standing there in conversation with Mr. William Bond, of New York, and Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, when the sheriff's officers seized him roughly, presenting at the same time a writ from the notorious Judge McCann, and hurried him to the door, and thence to a carriage which was in waiting."

Bowles was immediately driven to Ludlow Street Jail. On his arrival there he requested the privilege of writing to his wife and the lawyers of Mr. Fluke to apprise them of his situation. Writing materials were supplied, but after the notes were written the jailer declared his inability to send them that night.

Soon after the arrest the affair got noised around, and Bowles' friends hastened to the jail to procure his release, offering any amount of bail. None of them were allowed to see him, although the friends of the other prisoners were allowed free ingress and egress after Mr. Bowles' arrest, and all their efforts, continued through the whole night, to procure his release, were fruitless. He was not subjected to the indignity of being locked up or placed in a cell, but was allowed the use of a good sized, comfortably furnished and moderately clean room, for a sleeping apartment, and had the run of one story of the building.

On the following morning bail to the amount of \$50,000 was offered by Messrs. Field & Sellers, and \$50,000 more by others of Bowles' friends for his appearance at any time required, and he, upon paying \$19.50 for his night's lodging and breakfast, was set at liberty at about 11 o'clock.

This failure on the part of the friends of Bowles to obtain his release, although offering any amount of bail, and making application to the sheriff and others who had the power to grant their request is considered as evidence of collusion between them and Fluke, and the outrage, as it is termed, is generally and very strongly denounced.

The causes of the arrest, as given by Fluke in a letter sent for publication to one of the public journals, is that Bowles, in the Springfield Republican, made an attack upon him, in which he said that Fluke, in his capacity as one of the directors of the Erie railroad, had "probably ruined the Erie railway while plying up a fortune for himself. The multiplication of its stock has been fearful! From thirty millions of nominal capital a year ago it has now been raised to sixty or seventy millions, and what there is to show for the difference beyond some worthless securities of the Hartford and Erie road, it is now impossible to say, and that 'nothing so sound as nothing more gigantic in the way of real swindling has ever been perpetrated in this country, and yet it may be that Mr. Fluke and his associates have done nothing that they cannot legally justify, at least in the New York courts, several of which they seem wholly to own. Mr. Fluke's operations are said to be under the legal guidance of both David Dudley Field and Charles O'Connor, and now both Judge Barnard of the State, and Judge Blatchford of the United States Court back up and help on his proceedings."

In the same article Bowles made some remarks about the father of Fluke being in a lunatic asylum, and said that Fluke, himself, would probably finish his career in a similar institution or in a State's prison. For this libel, as Fluke terms it, he has entered an action against Bowles, claiming \$50,000 damages. There the matter remains. The friends of Bowles profess to believe that the trial will never take place. Fluke, however, asserts his determination to bring the matter before the courts, and if he should, there is little doubt that if money can do anything towards ensuring a conviction it will be freely spent for the purpose.

Bowles, it will be recollected by our readers, was one of the Colfax party who visited our city three years ago last June.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, 12.—Frelinghuysen presented a memorial, signed by several well known capitalists, setting forth that the proposed subsidies to the northern Pacific, and the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad amount to, besides the land grants, 125,000,000, and offering to construct either or both the roads for a subsidy of \$150 (?) per mile in addition to the land grants, thus saving the Government \$75,000,000. They offer to give bonds, endorsed by capitalists representing a hundred millions.

Several bills were introduced and referred including one incorporating a railroad from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the terminus of the National Pacific Railroad on the Rio Grande. The bill grants twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the road, and \$16,000 per mile in government currency, the bonds to be secured by a second mortgage.

The Sae Murphy claim was debated till four o'clock when the Senate adjourned.

Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for a temporary government for Alaska, also a bill in relation to the election of delegates from that Territory. Referred to the committee on Territories.

A bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union was considered. Washburne, of Indiana, supported the bill, saying that \$50,000,000 would more than cover the amount needed. On his motion the bill was recommitted. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was negatived, and further consideration on the motion was postponed for three weeks.

HOUSE.

Butler introduced a bill to authorize the issue of national currency, and to ensure its stability and elasticity, and to lessen the interest on the public debt, and to reduce the rate of interest. Butler supported his bill by a lengthy speech. The bill was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Spaulding, from the committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution that all the papers and evidence returned to the War Department by Davis, Holt and Campbell, commissioners, touching the claims of the Department of the West, before Oct. 14th '61, be turned over to the Attorney General, who shall examine the same, and that such as have a bearing on the Court of Claims be printed and received by said Court, subject to the examination of the witnesses of either party. The resolution was passed.

Dawes presented the credentials of J. M. Casement, as delegate from Wyoming Territory. Washburne of Illinois, objected to his admission and credentials. Referred to the committee on Elections.

Boutwell, from the Judiciary committee, reported the lien of the United States on the Union Pacific Railroad. He said he had a hearing on the Court of Claims of the alleged irregularities or illegal proceedings of the company engaged in its construction. The report was ordered printed.

Banks reported a resolution, which has already been published, proposing the protection of San Domingo and Hayti by the United States. A running debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned; the resolution going over till to-morrow.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 12.—The revenue cutter Lincoln has returned from an unsuccessful search for the ship reported wrecked at the mouth of the Sacramento. Eight thorough examinations of the locality assigned the ship have been made the present season, but no indication of bottom has been found with a hundred fathom line.

St. Louis, 12.—The prize fight between Allen and Davis came off to-day, on Charleston Island, a few miles above the city. A steamboat load of roughs went to the scene of the combat. Allen won the fight. Forty-three rounds were fought. Davis was badly punished.

St. Louis.—Governor McClurg was inaugurated to-day. His message has not yet reached here.

The Kansas Legislature was organized to-day. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

Savannah.—Removals from office, under the Fourteenth Amendment continue rapidly; about one hundred have been removed in the last few weeks.

Washington.—The Secretary of State, in his report to Congress, says the rightfulness to resist certain judicial powers, in matters against our own citizens, are in the hands of Japan has never, to his knowledge, been called in question, except by the Pacific mail company.

The Secretary thinks the subject should be relieved of all doubt by an express enactment with a proviso for appeal to the Courts of the United States, or to the department of State.

The President to-day, nominated Andrew J. Simmons, Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana.

Fort Monroe.—Recent disturbances near Kemperville, Va., between the negroes and local authorities, resulting in the loss of several lives, have been effectually quelled by the arrival of a detachment of U. S. soldiers.

Albany.—Nothing particularly noticeable has occurred with regard to the freestone on the pier. The current continues very strong, and several buildings are slowly settling, and will probably be wholly lost.

Washington.—The President sent to Congress, to-day, a copy of eight rules agreed upon between the Chinese Government and the United States, for conducting the proceedings of a joint tribunal in cases of confiscation and fines for breaches of the revenue laws of China. Secretary Seward urges Congress to approve of the rules which promise to be highly beneficial to commerce in the East.

Pittsburg.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Penhandle road. Heavy rains having washed the earth from beneath the track, leaving hundreds of feet without foundation, a sleeping car was dethroned from the train and hurled over the embankment sixty feet high. Seven persons were in the car, three of whom were instantly killed and three others seriously wounded.

Augusta, Me.—The senatorial question has assumed a new aspect. Parry

a member of the House has declared that he threw a blank vote in the caucus unintentionally. This leaves Hamlin with a clear majority of Republicans in the Legislature. Morrill's friends now claim that Hamlin, not having been declared elected by the caucus, they are not bound to support him, and intimate that they will not. A movement is on foot to bring forward a third man as a compromise candidate. Hamlin's friends claim that he was clearly the choice of his party, and was fairly nominated, and if any member of his party refuse to vote for him he becomes a bolter.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 12.—The ship King Philip arrived to-night with Yokohama advices, to December 15. The reported surrender of Prince Aidsu is confirmed and the civil war in Japan is considered at an end. A capitulation was concluded on November sixth, the birthday of the Mikado. Yedo has become the permanent residence of the Mikado. The Tycoon has retired to his private possessions, with all his people who wished to follow him. Those willing to take employment under the new government were retained. The removal of the people of the Tycoon from Yedo commenced December 15. Some 13,000 were to be sent to the Tycoon's new province of Shimidzu. The ship King Philip was chartered, and made one trip to the Province, carrying 1350 passengers.

Paris.—The Sublime Porte has dispatched Sadik Pasha to this city, as a special agent to negotiate a loan for war purposes.

London.—It is reported that the principal members of the insurrectionary government of Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks and have been taken into prison.

Havana.—It is reported on good authority, that the commission which left yesterday to meet the rebel chiefs at Bayamo, is fully empowered to concede pardon and political rights, on the basis that Cuba shall continue under the flag of Spain. The rebels are closely pressing the siege of Unewitas, the garrison of which has turned one of the churches into a fortress, and with the assistance of the Spanish vessels of war in the harbor are holding out for reinforcements. A detachment, sent to their relief by land, has been defeated by the insurgents. The latter have no artillery, but are well supplied with Spencer rifles, which they use with effect. Transports with fifteen hundred troops from Cadiz arrived here to-day.

LEGISLATIVE.

COUNCIL.—Met pursuant to adjournment. A communication was received from the Honorable Edwin Higgins, announcing to the Council that he had arranged with the Postmaster of Salt Lake City for the payment of the postage on all Official communications of the Members, Presiding Officers and Chief Clerks of the Legislative Assembly during its present session.

Councilor L. Snow presented, Memorial to Congress for the "admission of Utah into the Union," which was read and referred to the Committee on petitions and Memorials.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m.

House, met at 10 a. m. Messrs. W. W. Cluff and John Rowberry appeared and were duly qualified.

A communication was received from the Secretary announcing that he had made the necessary arrangements with the Postmaster for forwarding the usual postal facilities to the House.

On motion of Mr. Young the Committee on Revenue was instructed to inquire into the propriety of bringing in bills for repealing all laws which place taxes on sheep, and giving a liberal premium on the best quality of fleeces and ewes which may be in the Territory or hereafter imported; and also of introducing a bill taxing imported tobacco, whiskey, brandy and wine.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SCIENTIFIC.

One dull day in August. Just after noon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Cleed Hills, on the western edge of the central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce, and it rose with surprising velocity. A mile up and it entered a strata of clouds more than thousand feet thick. Emerging from this, the sun shone brightly on the air ship; the sky overhead was of the clearest and deepest blue, and below lay an immeasurable expanse of clouds, whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth, now wholly lost to view. Lofty mountains and then deep, dark, ravines, appeared below; the peaks and sides of those cloud mountains next the sun glittered like snow, but casting shadows as black as if they were solid rock.

Up rose the balloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above the earth a pigeon was let loose; it dropped down through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a ship laden to the deck were to pass from the heavy waters of the sea into an inland unsaline lake; the bark would sink at once in the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! What a silence profound! The heights of the sky were as still as the deepest depths of the ocean, where, as was found during the search for the lost Atlantic cable, the fine mud lies as unstirred, from year to year, as the dust which imperceptibly gathers on the furniture of a deserted house. No sound, nor life—only the bright sunshine falling through a sky which it could not warm.

Up—five miles above earth—higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dawngiri. Despite the sunshine, everything freezes. The air grows too thin to support life, even for a few minutes. Two men only are in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air ship, the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity, bred of long practice. Suddenly, as the latter looks at his instruments, his sight grows dim, he takes a lens to help his sight, and only marks from the falling barometer that they are rising rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tries to reach it, but his arms refuse to obey his will. He tries to call on his comrade, who has gone up to the ring above a whisper in the deep silence would suffice—but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. The steersman comes down into the car; he finds his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him.

He saw at once that life and death hung upon a few moments. He seized, or tried to seize the valve in order to open it, and let out some of the gas. His hands are purple with intense cold—they are paralyzed, they will not re-

pond to his will. He seizes the valve with his teeth; it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the steersman, and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instrument—they must have been nearly eight miles up; but now the barometer was rising rapidly—the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. They had been higher above earth than mortal man or any living thing had been before. One minute more of inaction—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air ship, with its intensely rarified gas, would have been floating unattended, with two corpses, in the wide realms of space.—(Once a Week.)

Special Notices.

We have the largest and best stock of Boots Shoes and Hats in Salt Lake City, and we will sell as low as any other house in town. Call and examine at 34-41

DUNFORD & SON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.—A house of two or three rooms in the City. Apply to A. C. Fyler & Co. East Temple Street, one door south of the Western Telegraph Office. d884

SANDY CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d193m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST!

A fine lot of Bibles, Family Stationery, School Stationery, Blank-books for 1899, Co-operative Stores, Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping, Prevent on Silk Culture, Etc., Etc., O. H. Elliott & Co.'s Book and Stationery Store, Opposite Bishop Hunter's Residence. d446

Wanted Immediately.

100 MEN TO CUT TIES AND TIMBER! Enquire of McNASSER, CONNOR & Co. Salt Lake House; or at Dr. CLINTON'S, E. T. City. d446

NOTICE!

GODBE & MITCHELL have this day sold to General Merchandise, as well as their Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business. Mr. Mitchell will continue business, as heretofore, in EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and I respectfully solicit from our friends throughout the Territory the same liberal patronage for him as has been enjoyed by the firm.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 11, 1899. W. S. GODBE. d446m 11

NOTICE!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. S. GODBE and F. A. MITCHELL, under the style of GODBE & MITCHELL, is this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the firm, by note or otherwise, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

W. S. GODBE, F. A. MITCHELL. Office, Exchange Buildings. d446m 11

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, on the 22nd inst., between the Globe Bakery, Salt Lake City, and Sessions Station, a roll of Greenbacks to the amount of \$27.75. The finder will be rewarded as above by leaving the same at this Office, or at ANSON CALL'S Store, Sessions. d446m 11a

FOR SALE!

The following eligible real Estate for Sale: That large and commodious Building occupied by "The Miners National Bank," and recently by Messrs. Hussey, Dahler & Co., 107 feet deep and 48 feet front on East Temple Street, with Warehouse attached.

Also, that finely situated plot of Land, with House, Orchard and Improvements thereon formerly owned by Jacob Houtz, Esq., and situated on the corner of East Temple and Emigration Streets.

For particulars call at d446

WALKER BROS.

GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM

Red Jacket Bitters

Mrs. J. BULL, CONTINUES to give instructions in the Art of Cutting every article of CLOTHING for Ladies, Gents and Children, by the late Mrs. Curtis' Prize Models. Ladies, avail yourselves of this opportunity, it will take you only a few hours.

Residence, 172 1/2 Ward, near Union Academy. AGENTS Wanted in the various Settlements. d1701

Philip Wadsworth & Co.

CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

34 & 36 Lake St. CHICAGO.

W. JENNINGS & CO.

442 455 459 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Manager—E. B. CLAWSON & J. T. CLAWSON.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA MATHIA.

SCHELLER

Who will appear as

MARIE.

THE

This Evening,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1899.

The performance will consist of the Charming Domestic Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled

PEARL

OF

SAVOY!

OR,

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

MARIE, with Gems from the Opera, MADAME SCHELLER.

"I'll tell Nobody," "Thou'rt a Meadows Green," "Prayer," "Holy Virgin," "When I was Native Land," "Five o'clock in the Morning," "Duet, with Pierrot, 'Two Souls for You'."

SOLO AND CHORUS—"The Grace of Heaven."

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

DOORS OPEN at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

EAGLE

EMPORIUM!

NOW ARRIVING:

4,500 ps. Prints,

2,500 " 4-4 Sheetings,

1,000 " Delaines,

500 " Linseys,

150 " Choice Dress Goods,

500 " Flannels,

500 " Blankets,

300 " Approved styles of Shawls,

500 " Ticks,

500 " Sheetting Stripe,

500 " Denims,

500 " Ea. Drills, Ducks and Osnaburghs,

200 " Assorted colors Cambrics,

500 " Bleach Goods,

250 " Jeans, Satinettes,

2,000 doz. Spool Thread,

1,000 " Worsted Braids,

500 lbs. Linen Thread,

200 doz. Suspenders,

300 " Hats,

500 " Overshirts & Drawers,

1,000 " Assorted Hosiery and Gloves,

200 cases Boots and Shoes,

200 Stoves,

75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected,

50 cases Axle Grease,

250 kegs Nails,

200 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,

200 " Palm and German Soap,

250 Eight Day Clocks,

150 cases Detroit Matches,

150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles,

100 cases Saponifier,

250 chests Very Fine Teas,</