

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 28.—*Tribune's* Washington: Robert P. Porter, of Chicago, special agent of the census, in conversation with a *Tribune* correspondent, gives the full details as to the ownership of United States bonds. In the absence of exact figures, I should say that the New England States own about 11 per cent. of them, the Middle States about 43, the Southern States a trifle over 2, and the Western States own nearly 83, while banks, insurance companies and other corporations own about 351. In New York State, although the amount of the registered bonds owned there is nearly \$210,000,000 out of \$650,000,000 included in this investigation, there are less than 15,000 holders. On the other hand Massachusetts, with nearly 40,000,000 of the bonds, has nearly 17,000 holders. In my opinion the debt is owned by less than 100,000 persons. Over 35 per cent. are held by banks and other corporations, and it is probable that 1,500 persons own over \$1,100,700 of these bonds. This aggregate is held in amounts exceeding \$50,000. It must be remembered that many banks hold considerable in small amounts in trust for people, therefore the 100,000 do not fairly represent the bon holders of the country. I have just returned from New York, where I made arrangements which I think will prove successful. Of the \$519,716,000 coupon bonds outstanding last August, probably the coupons of \$400,000,000 were returned for payment to the sub-treasury in New York, and twenty of the leading banking firms presented not less than three-fifths of them. With this office having ascertained the exact amount of the different species of bonds presented by these firms, we shall by their operations be able to ascertain the respective amounts forwarded to them from their correspondents abroad, the amount of domestic holders, and also in some cases how distributed in part and from our country. We can, however, in the event of failure to ascertain the home distribution, base a calculation on the known distribution of registered bonds, and it is not probable that the coupon bonds will differ greatly from the registered, excepting that we may expect to find 100 to 150 per cent. more proportionately in the larger cities of the country.

Times' Washington: The amount of money that will be payable on account of the public debt on July 1st will exceed \$30,000,000. Under Windom's plan of converting 6 per cent. bonds into bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, \$16,000,000 of that class of bonds were not presented for conversion, and they will be paid and cancelled on presentation on and after July 1st, together with the accrued interest, which is \$500,000. Quarterly interest on 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to about \$750,000, and semi-annual interest on Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to about \$2,000,000, will also be paid on July 1st. In addition to the sums above named, about \$500,000 will be disbursed during the first days of the coming month on account of continued 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, the principal and interest thus swelling the aggregate amount that will become payable July 1st on account of the public debt to over \$30,000,000. It was proposed to anticipate the interest in the 4 per cent. bonds, but this has been abandoned. Checks for registered interest on these bonds will be mailed by Treasurer Gilfillan on Thursday. Of the bonds called for redemption since '71, there are still outstanding \$40,000,000. This amount consists of 6 per cent. bonds, about \$850,000 of 10 40s. Of the 5 per cent. funded loan called for redemption on May 21st, nearly \$6,000,000 are still outstanding. Several sums, aggregating over \$9,000,000, no longer bear interest, and may be presented for payment at any time, funds to pay them being constantly held in the treasury. The outstanding bonded debt, upon which interest has ceased, and which is payable upon presentation, amounts to about \$11,500,000.

Times' Washington: Persons who have lately visited Georgia report that the democrats there manifest considerable uneasiness over the progress being made in that State by the independent or liberal movement. This movement is aimed against the Bourbon element, in which Ben. Hill is a prominent fig-

ure, and is led by Alexander H. Stephens, Emory Speer, D. E. Fenton and other progressive men.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: The 400 billiard match at Cushion Coroms between Vigneaux and Gernir against Piott and Slosson for a purse of 5,000 francs, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Cirque De Herol. Judging from the frequent outbursts of applause which greeted the play the new game promised to surpass all others in interest, although two or three of the leading players do not favor it, the game being played on a 44 by a 9 foot table. The afternoon play commenced at half past two and ended at half past five. At the close the score stood Vigneaux and Garnier 300, Slosson and Piott 225. Of these aggregates each man's score was as follows: Vigneaux 193, Garnier 107, Piott 104. The runs were Vigneaux 15, 17, and 20; Garnier 10; Piott 11; Slosson 13. The early part of the game Vigneaux played indifferently, but later on he displayed all his best qualities. Piott, who has a great reputation on this side as a great cushion carom player, did not come up to the anticipation of his friends, as will be seen by his score.

The play was resumed at 8.30 p.m. and the game was not closed until past midnight. The score at the close stood thus: Vigneaux and Garnier, 600; Piott and Slosson, 567; of these aggregates each player scored individually, Vigneaux 189, Garnier 120, Piott 159, Slosson 194. The best runs were Vigneaux 25, Garnier 10, Piott 14, Slosson 22. The total number of innings was 98 for each player. The evening attendance was very large and great interest was manifested in the result.

NEW YORK, 28.—*World's* London: Ireland is quiet. Sexton, M. P., the active manager of the League, took the stump on Sunday in King's County, but it is worthy of note that in his sweeping indictment against government, he made no attack upon the land bill. Meetings were also held in Cork, Waterford and Mayo, but the speakers, like Sexton, dealt almost exclusively with the coercion act and assailed Forster. The agrarian agitation is nearly extinct. The hay crop that has just been harvested is the best Ireland has had since before the great famine, and the potato crop promises to be extraordinarily abundant. The fisheries were never more profitable. In Kinsale district they are using fish by the car loads for manure. Then again landlords have withdrawn ejectment writs in hundreds of cases, and for the sake of peace and harmony are taking Griffith's valuation. Under the circumstances the agitators find it hard work to fire the people. The priests, too, are retiring from the movement. So great has been the reaction created by Archbishop McCabe's pastoral in the announcement that the prelate is coming from Rome to overhaul Dr. Croke, that it is doubtful if Father Sheehy would draw 1,000 people at Kilmallock to welcome him home if he were released to-morrow. Government has more trouble with Ulster just now than with other provinces. Farmers there insist on amendments to the land bill in the tenants' interest so radical that Gladstone is afraid to accept them, and Ulster liberal members threaten to prolong the passage of the bill in the Commons.

In view of the reassembling of the monetary conference on Thursday, the London *Times*, while conceding that it was an act of courtesy to France and the United States to accept their invitation to send delegates to the conference, advises the withdrawal of English representatives in that body, as there is no expectation in any case of England's agreeing to anything that will affect her adhesion to a single gold standard. The writer declares the basis of the conference is a fundamentally erroneous conception of the functions of government in regard to metallic currency, and opposed to traditional principles of the English currency system. It views the presence of English delegates in the conference as most unfortunate, and calculated to injure the reputation of the English government. In dealing with metallic currency, government should simply guarantee its weight and fineness, following the wishes of its subjects in the selection of metal, and in no way offering to regulate the supply of metal itself.

When the Brighton railway express train was stopped for collection of tickets outside of Brighton yesterday, a man named Arthur Lefroy

was found in one of the carriages, wounded in the head and bleeding. He reported that his travelers were a countryman and an old gentleman; that shortly after passing Croyden he heard a shot and was stunned. The police found several bullets embedded in the carriage, and in Balcombe tunnel they found the corpse of T. J. Gold, a business man, who had been to London to collect dividends, with his throat cut and stabbed in various places. Only a pocket book containing cards was found on his person. Lefroy, after having his wounds dressed, started for London. Notice has been issued stating that he will be accused of the murder of Gold. He was a newspaper reporter, aged 22.

A Constantinople special says: The trial of the persons charged with the murdered ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz, commenced to-day. Nomi Pasha admitted having ordered Abdul Aziz to be put to death by command of a Commission composed of Midhat, Ruthdi and Mahmoud Pashas. Midhat in a long speech denied the existence of any such Commission and maintained that Abdul Aziz committed suicide. He expressed regret that he had taken refuge of the French Consulate in Smyrnia. Witnesses were then examined to prove that Abdul Aziz was murdered. Adjourned.

ALBANY, 28.—Potter, 49; Conkling, 31; Wheeler, 42; Cornell, 3; Lapham, 17; Folger, 1; Crowley, 2; Roach, 1; Rogers, 1. Next ballot vote: Depew, 50; Kernan, 49; Platt, 27; Cornell, 9; Wheeler, 1; Crowley, 6; Lapham, 3; Hoskins, 2.

In some way Conkling men seem to have obtained information that Conkling and Platt are about to withdraw from the contest.

CHICAGO, 28.—The case of John Clifford vs. Wm. H. Drake for \$50,000 damages, because Drake in an interview with a paper here, was made to bring derogatory charges against his brother architect, Clifford, is again on trial. The plaintiff claims he lost the job of constructing the San Francisco City Hall because of this interview, which the defendant claims was manufactured, and which was republished in the *Chronicle*. Neither the paper which originally published the interview nor the *Chronicle* published a correction of the false statements. The case was submitted to the jury.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—An imitation Fairfax Williamson, who harassed Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, appeared here in the highly aristocratic Protestant Episcopal church of St. Mark, and has written 40 letters to the rector, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, and 11 members of his flock, all libelous and scandalous in their nature. The first letter alleged criminal intimacy between two prominent members of the church. An insane person, formerly a member of the church, is the culprit.

CHICAGO, 28.—Griscom weighed 162½ pounds this morning; loss, half a pound in 24 hours; respiration 13, pulse 52, temperature 98.3-5. His mind dwells constantly on the time when his fast shall have been finished and he shall indulge in green peas, spring lamb and other forbidden luxuries.

CITY OF MEXICO, 27.—A horrible catastrophe happened on the Morelos Railroad, Thursday night at 11 o'clock. A provisional wooden bridge fell down while a train, drawn by two engines was passing over it and the cars and engines tumbled down the precipice. The fire of the engines caused a general conflagration of a hundred barrels of brandy. The dead number 197 soldiers and 17 officers, not including railroad officers. Of the women and children of the soldiers 40 were more or less wounded; only about 60 were saved. The secretary of public works and military physicians departed on Saturday for the scene of the disaster.

Another account says: The list of 17 officers and 197 privates killed does not include railroad officials and employees or women and children of the soldiers. Only 60 persons in all were saved alive, and of these, 40 are more or less injured. For a moment after the plunge of the cars from the bridge, all was darkness. Suddenly 100 barrels of brandy loaded on two vans caught fire, and the burning fluid inundated the mass of passengers struggling in the ruins. Only a few not disabled or hopelessly wedged in the timbers escaped. The dead and living were wrapt in a sheet of flame and slowly burned before the eyes of the survivors, who were unable to save them.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The steamer *Phaeton* exploded her boilers a short distance above Maysville, Ky., this

afternoon, and is a total wreck. The list are: lost, Naylor, engineer, Manchester, O.; Samuel Reynolds, porter, Maysville; Joseph Carr, deck hand (colored), Maysville; and Joseph Miller, deck sweep. A passenger, name unknown, is supposed to be lost. Among the injured are D. B. Smith, Cincinnati; Boscom Cooper, Manchester; M. R. McArthur, Chicago; Tim Seever, fireman, fatally; John Conn, Mariette. Most are slightly injured. The *Phaeton* was a small side-wheel steamer, in the local trade; valued at \$5,000.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—Jeff Chandler, a prominent lawyer of this city, has just returned from Washington, where he was engaged as one of the counsel for the defense in the cases of the government against Brady and Dorsey, of Star route notoriety. He gave a *Post-Dispatch* reporter this afternoon some new points in the case. He said, in reply to the question, In the event the government is able to procure evidence enough to indict Brady, what will be your line of defense?

It is impossible to say till the evidence is produced, the question of law lying underneath the case, which I think settles it entirely. There can be no element of legal wrong in those contracts which the courts can inquire into after congress has by its special legislation regarding them, cured them of all infirmity. You know congress appropriated \$1,200,000 to meet the expenses of these expedited contracts, and before doing this investigated each one of the contracts and made the appropriation to carry them out upon the expedited prices. This was in effect to declare by congress that the post office department had acted properly in expediting those routes, and in paying these additional prices. Regarding the method employed by the government in procuring testimony in the case, Mr. Chandler produced a letter from MacVeagh dated June 23d which says: I am told you have some knowledge relative to the Star route matters which may be of importance to the government, and if so I will be glad to see or hear from you on the subject.

DENVER, 29.—The *Republican* is in receipt of advices from a source considered reliable, which greatly reduces the magnitude of the late Indian fight. The substance of the information is as follows: Not long after the cattlemen arrived in the Indian country, Billy May, one of the leaders concluded the men were too noisy, and being unable to get them in their proper train, he with six others left the main party, only thirteen Indians were encountered and but nine cattlemen went into the fight, the remainder apparently seeing the trap the Indians were laying. The nine men pursued the Indians, and the latter pushed their flight until they had drawn the pursuers into a canon, where they turned and fired, and one of the nine was killed and seven wounded. William May and companions who were reported missing have reached the big bend of Dolores in safety. At last accounts the thirteen Indians engaged in the fight had crossed the Colorado line and were en route to the Uncompahgre agency with their squaws and cattle. One squaw is reported receiving a shot while herding the cattle and sheep. The *Republican* adds, it is an important fact in estimating the dangers caused by the late fight, that in none of the reports have the miners appeared as taking a hand in the fight. If there had been a fight likely to cause a general outbreak, it seems that the miners would be sufficiently interested to be found among the volunteers.

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Last Monday we were visited with a frost, which killed the potatoes, beans, etc.

We have the rock and brick on the ground for a new meeting-house. Also a new brick store 25 x 36, the roof of which is just going on. Expect to have it completed by the last of August.

Respectfully, etc.,
M. M. STEELE.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

A quarterly priesthood meeting of this Stake was held on Friday evening, June 17th, at 7.20 p. m. On the stand were President Thomas J. Jones, Counselor Ed. Dalton, Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith, Elder Junius F. Wells and President John R. Murdock.

On Saturday, the 18th, the Quarterly Conference of this Stake commenced at 10 a. m., and closed on Sunday the 19th, at 4 p. m. There was a good attendance, and much good instruction given. The principal speakers were President Thos. J. Jones, Counselor E. Dalton, Wm. H. Dame, Apostles F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith, Bishop E. W. McIntire, Elders Junius F. Wells, and J. N. Crosby, of Panguitch, and President J. R. Murdock, of Beaver Stake. The principal subjects treated upon were the Word of Wisdom, tithing, the duty of High Council and Bishops and of other officers in the Priesthood, as also the members. All were instructed as to their fitness to enter the Temple of the Lord to receive blessings therein.

Yours in the gospel,
WM. MARSDEN,
Clerk of the Stake.

THE COMET.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 28, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The present friendly visitor, attracting so much attention and creating so much curiosity, shining forth and apparently rejoicing in its glory and independence, away among the stars above Ensign Peak is known in the science of astronomy as a heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing, and called a comet.

There is but one of these erratic luminaries visiting our globe at the present time. It is remarkable in its order. It does not set, and keeps itself a distance from the northern line of horizon during the night and travels in a geometrical circle round the Polar Star, its fan pointing in a straight line to that luminary as true as the needle of the mariner's compass.

I observed its course last night from 8.30 p. m., when it was first visible to the naked eye, till 3.30 a. m. At this juncture the great planets, of which we have heard so much of late, ascended in the east in all their gorgeous majesty, day gradually dawned, and our comet, with whom I had held a silent, but thrillingly interesting and instructive interview for seven short hours, appeared only a bright speck, due east, in the clear sky, having traveled a third of its circle round its centre of gravitation, the polar star, in that period of time. The comet looks grand indeed, in its terrestrial course.

INDEX.

Correspondence.

The Work of God in Germany.

STUTTGART,
May 24th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It will not be amiss, I think, give the many readers of your valuable paper, a few items concerning the work of the Lord in the south west part of Germany.

Your correspondent was called with others, at the April Conference, 1880, to labor as a missionary in Germany. I started from my home in Payson on the 12th of April, and traveled to Liverpool in company with about 37 Elders. Arriving there we took farewell of the brethren designed for the English and Danish missions, and, in connection with three more brethren who were consigned to the Swiss and German missions, I started for that country, and arrived at Bern on the 4th day of May.

I was appointed by President Bal-lif to labor in this part of Germany,