

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Geo. M. Sacry has been appointed postmaster at Middletown, California.

The total collections of internal revenue during the month of July last were \$8,832,314, or \$581,214 less than for the same period of 1884. There was a decrease of \$893,675 in the collections for spirits, there was an increase of \$134,418 in collections for tobacco, and an increase of \$188,501 in fermented liquors.

Commissioner Atkins of the Indian Bureau has received advices from the Southern Ute agency in Colorado, contradicting the published statements that the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude. Everything is quiet at the agency, and no trouble is apprehended.

The Indian Bureau has been informed by Gen. Crook that the hostile Apaches are now in Mexico, about 25 miles south of the boundary line, and are still moving southward.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Treasurer Jordan said to-day that the policy adopted by the Treasury Department to secure a better circulation of silver coin is meeting with gratifying success. During the month of August just ended there was paid out from the different sub-treasuries \$1,667,444 in standard dollars and \$1,495,902 in fractional silver coin, which amounts were largely in excess of the issue of silver during the corresponding month of last year. That the plan was successful is shown by the large output of silver during the past month. So far no complaints or protests against the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes have been made. Applications have, however, been received for large quantities of small notes. In each case the answer has simply been made that the issue of these notes has been suspended for the present. The Treasury officials express themselves as much encouraged by the present state of finances, and predict an improvement in the general business of the country.

ATLANTA, Ga., 2.—The corner stone of the new capitol of the State was laid to-day. The feature of the ceremonies was a speech of Gen. Lawton. The following are the salient points:

"In the United States, the experiment of free government has reached its maturity. We have passed through a second war with England, the war with Mexico and numerous contests with adjacent Indian tribes, and the last and greatest of all—the war between the States—the severest and mightiest test ever applied to the energies, resources and the endurance of a great people, and now the capacity of man for self-government is no longer an experiment.

We postponed the evil day but it came at last and the developments of four years of a devastating war developed a power in this new American government and every part of it, in resources, energy, patriotic endeavor and heroism, which caused the whole civilized world to look upon us.

Fellow Georgians, sad and dreary as were those four years of devastating war, and painfully conscious of the intense strain upon our manhood and the desolate homes which never can be glad, and the broken hearts which can never be healed, yet looking to the education and future development of a great people, the lessons taught in those years of struggle and the equally valuable lessons in years that have since come and gone, I now venture to assert that the struggle was worth all it cost. The people of the various sections of this country now understand each other better than they ever did before. The North knows that the South is not altogether given to exhibitions of fiery temper and are capable only of much ebullition and explosion, without the capacity for prolonged efforts and endurance. Four years of war and at least four more of loneliness and poverty which followed, have satisfied them, and the world knows how wrongly we were judged. The South, too, has learned that the North is not so absorbed in its money bags that it will not shed its blood and risk its all, even for a sentiment. The political effect and result of the war between the States has been to show conclusively that it is not the intention of a great majority of the people of this country to permit any State to withdraw itself from the Union, and that they have physical power to prevent it. That much has been settled by the war, but no fundamental principle of government has been changed. As Georgians we are also citizens of the United States, and claim to be as loyal to that great government as any portion of the Union. Since we are no longer called upon to surrender our self-respect to do violence to our most sacred sensibilities in making that claim, we are ready and willing to render service to defend her honor, to fight her battles, to give every man of every section his just due. In that sense we know "no North, no South, no East, no West," but thank heaven the time is past when any right-thinking man of the North thinks we shall not love our own families and neighbors better than the stranger, our own State better than any of the thirty-eight. Yes, my friends, they know it and respect us for it. That while we join in good faith in the tribute paid to the great soldier of the United States recently borne to the tomb in Riverside Park with such display and demonstration as no Roman Emperor ever received, yet in our own homes, in the tender moments of our

lives, we mourn the illustrious sons of the South who sleep in modest graves at Lexington with a sorrow and pride which are all our own."

KANSAS CITY, 2.—A hold train robbery occurred on the Chicago & Alton Railroad to-night, but owing to the sudden flight of the robbers but little booty was secured. As the west-bound train on its way to this city left Blue Springs, 20 miles from here, about 9 o'clock to-night, four masked men appeared on the smoking car and were about to board it. A number of men, however, were standing on the platform, and the robbers passed to the next car in line, the pay car. Three of them climbed upon the forward platform and the fourth got on at the rear. A man mounted guard at each end of the car while the other two entered and with drawn revolvers demanded the passengers to give up their money. A number of them handed out a small amount of change, while one man in his excitement handed out his purse containing \$32. The robbers took whatever was offered without searching the passengers and made no attempt to rob them of jewelry. When the pair reached the middle car they became suddenly alarmed and pulling the bell-rope the four robbers sprang off when the train slackened speed and disappeared in the darkness. The train passed on and the conductor, James Boggs, reported the affair to the officials of the road from the next telegraph station. The train then proceeded on its way to this city.

The robbers are described as appearing awkward and nervous and evidently unused to such work. They were roughly dressed and looked like farm hands.

Blue Springs is a small station in a thickly wooded district, situated near Glendale and Blue Cut, the scenes of former robberies in the days of the James gang. The train, which was due at 9:30 p. m., was nearly an hour late, and on its arrival preparations were made to send a special train from here with a posse to search for the miscreants. Every effort will be made to apprehend the robbers. They started northward from the railroad and a posse from town was soon in pursuit. The men were seen about the station before the train arrived. One was dressed in a brown coat, black pantaloons and hat and had black hair and moustache; his weight is about 150 pounds. The other men were not watched closely enough for a description to be obtained.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 2.—The Allen line mail steamer *Hanoverian*, is a total loss. The steamer *Nimrod* was dispatched this afternoon to the rescue of the passengers and crew who are thought to be safe. A gale of wind and a dense fog prevented the steamer *Nimrod* from going to the scene of the wreck. The *Hanoverian* left Halifax at noon on Monday with fifty-seven passengers and her normal crew. She experienced fine weather until nearing St. Pierre Islands, when the impenetrable fog was encountered by false steering, error of the compass or neglect of soundings, the steamer was driven at a high speed into Portugal Cove, seven miles east of Trepassy, where she now lies a total wreck. She passed over a number of hidden rocks, which ripped her bottom off almost her whole length. The main hold filled with water and it is not probable that the cargo can be saved. The passengers are now en route to Trepassy, where they can receive accommodations and comfort until the war ship *Tenedos* reaches them to convey them to St. Johns. Other steamers follow to render assistance. A New York steamer of the Red Cross line has been signaled from Cape Race to proceed to the scene of the disaster. Steam tugs have also been dispatched to the rescue. No loss of life has been reported.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—The *Globe-Democrat* has advices that the little town of Kirkwood, twelve miles west of here, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was the scene of a bloody tragedy this afternoon. It appears that Mrs. Randall, a highly respectable lady of that place, had sent a trunk to the blacksmith shop of F. W. Bauchel to have a key made for it. Early in the afternoon the lady called for the trunk and while she was at the shop Mr. Bauchel, an unmarried man of fifty years, endeavored to impress her with the idea that he was greatly smitten with her. Mrs. Randall received these advances coldly, whereupon Bauchel became angry and seized a carbine which was in the shop, fired at and shot the lady in one of the lower limbs. Bauchel then marched up and down the street with his carbine and dirk-knife, and defied arrest. Sheriff Allen was sent for, and when he arrived he called upon Bauchel to surrender, but that individual, who was now in a high state of excitement, refused, and opened fire on the officer. The sheriff returned the fire and shot Bauchel twice, once in the head and once in the groin, inflicting wounds from the effects of which he died this evening. Mrs. Randall, who has a painful but not very serious wound, was conveyed to her home, and the sheriff offered to surrender to the local authorities, but at last accounts he had not been arrested. The citizens generally consider that he only performed his official duty.

CHEYENNE, 2.—The *Leader* has the following special from Rock Springs, Wyoming: At the largest coal mines in the entire Union Pacific system at Rock Springs, 250 miles west of Cheyenne, the company recently imported a large number of Chinese to take the places of white men. This afternoon the entire force of white miners, about 150 strong, organized and armed with

shotguns marched to Chinatown. After firing a volley into the air they reloaded and ordered the Chinamen to leave. The order was obeyed at once, the Chinamen fleeing to the hills like a drove of sheep, closely pursued by the miners, who fired several volleys at the fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese quarters were then set on fire, and 39 houses owned by the company were destroyed, with their contents. The miners next visited the various mines in the camp, unearthed all the Chinamen at work therein and bade them flee for their lives. Of the 400 Chinamen here this morning, not one remains. All are in the adjacent hills heading for Green River, 14 miles west.

Seven were killed outright by shots fired by the miners, and many were wounded. It is said that several feeble and helpless from disease perished in the flames. Sheriff Young arrived from Green River on a special train this evening with a posse of deputies, but was too late to prevent the mob from carrying out its plans. The miners quietly dispersed after making sure of the departure of the Celestials, and all is quiet now.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Spanish columns of the *Panama Star and Herald* of August 20th contains a report of the proceedings of the court-martial that met on the 17th instant to try Pedro Preston who has since been executed. Four witnesses were brought before the court and declared Preston was the principal author of the destruction of Colon, on the 31st of March last. These were Juan Beltramo (an Italian), Clement Dupuy, acting supt. of the Panama railroad, (Hugh Dieterich, (German) and William Connor, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Colon. These four gentlemen after having given their evidence against Preston, were confronted with him. Their different declarations show that Preston was the author of the fire in Colon, and although he strongly denied all the charges made against him, actually naming persons who could testify as to his innocence, he nevertheless did not lay the blame on any other person, nor did he say his followers had not committed the crime. The chairman of the court-martial ordered the witnesses named by Preston to be brought into court so that they should make their statement. After the lapse of an hour the court was informed that all the persons named by Preston were not to be found on the Isthmus, as they had left after the burning of Colon. In view of this and as all the witnesses agreed on one point that Preston was the author of the fire. The Court after having heard the prisoner's defense ordered the room cleared, and then deliberated as to the sentence they should pronounce. All the votes but one were for hanging Preston. Once the death warrant was signed, the prisoner was called in and he was informed of his sentence. He heard the sentence read with great composure. Up to his last moment he had a priest by his side. When upon the scaffold, Preston spoke a few words, calling upon Columbians to believe him innocent of such an atrocious crime. Notwithstanding all his repeated protests of innocence, there was but one voice of unanimous approval. When the car was removed from under his feet and the body left to swing on the scaffold. Preston was hanged soon after midday on the 18th ult. The sentence was signed at 7:30 on the evening of the 17th ult. and was unanimously approved. The execution was witnessed by an immense crowd of all colors and nationalities.

ADERONDOCKS, N. Y., 3.—President Cleveland returned here last night. It is expected he will remain until Saturday morning, when he will leave for Albany and Washington via Plattsburg.

NEW YORK, 3.—Threes, 3; 4's, 12%; 4's, 23; Pacific Sixes, 28; Central Pacific, 39%; Burlington, 30; Northern Pacific, 20%; preferred, 47; Northwestern, 98%; New York Central, 99%; Oregon Navigation, 78; Trans-Continental, 20%; Pacific Mail, 50%; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 18%; Texas Pacific, 18%; Union Pacific, 51; Fargo Express, 13; Western Union, 71%.

QUEBEC, 3.—For nearly a week past frosts have occurred nightly north of this city. At Stoneham the buckwheat crop is reported totally destroyed.

PANAMA, August 25.—The leading topic of interest here at present is the continued arrival of Pacific Mail steamers without the customary New York and San Francisco mails, which causes much inconvenience in the commercial community. New York mails of the 1st and 10th inst. came via Jamaica by the Royal mail steamers.

In Peru a great deal of comment has been excited by the publication of a proclamation signed by Gen. Caceres at Tarma. Caceres declares his only object is to restore peace and tranquility to Peru on the basis of her future honor and happiness and that when his design is accomplished he will quietly retire to private life, satisfied with having complied with his duty as a good citizen. He states that on various occasions he has proposed measures, which, if accepted, would have assuredly brought about the desired end, but that he has been met with resistance and even contumely, as when his commission sent to Calas, from Mollendo on the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, was even refused a hearing. Important military operations are now being carried on in the north. In addition to the detachment of 600 men stationed at San Pedro, observing the rebel gar-

rison occupying Trujillo, a division of 1,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, under General Ramirez, chief of General staff was sent up.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 2.—During the 48 hours ended at midnight last night, 82 deaths from cholera occurred at Marseilles, 78 at Toulon and 8 at Salon.

With cooler weather in Marseilles, the cholera is decreasing. During the 24 hours ending to-night, 22 new cases were reported. There are still 79 cases in the hospital.

There were nine deaths from cholera in Toulon to-day. At St. Maudrier hospital 104 persons are under treatment. Public uneasiness is unabated. There have been four deaths from cholera at a place nine miles from Naples, and five at Trevis, about 50 miles north of Naples in Italy.

BERLIN, 2.—The fifteenth anniversary of the German victory over the French at Sedan was celebrated here to-day by a grand military display. The Emperor and Empress drove ahead of the troops in the procession.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special English envoy to the Porte expresses satisfaction with the result of his conference with the Sultan. During that interview no allusion was made to the subject of alliance with England. Sir Henry assured the Sultan that England wished to settle the Egyptian difficulties in concert with the Porte. The Sultan disapproved of the occupation of the Soudan by Turkish troops and also regards with disfavor the project of Anglo-Turkish occupation of the whole of Egypt. He wishes to send a Turkish commissioner to Cairo to act as counselor to the Khedive, and desires England to fix a definite term for her occupation of the country.

LONDON, 2.—Five thousand workmen employed in Sir William George Armstrong's machine and gun works at Elswick near Newcastle, struck work to-day because the employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employees.

TIPPERARY, 2.—For three days past a heavy run has been continuously kept up on the Bank of Ireland and now amounts to almost a panic. Irish Tory papers are filled with bitter and vindictive articles concerning the affair and they intimate that the entire run is engineered in revenge for the Hibernian's refusal to make advances to the Munster Bank during its recent troubles.

LONDON, 3.—Three deaths from cholera are reported from Mallemort, France, six from Montagnac and several from other places in the department of Herault. One death from cholera has been reported from Brenndorf, Transylvania. Cholera has also appeared at Algiers.

Madrid, 3.—Throughout Spain yesterday there were 2,941 new cases of cholera and 1,000 deaths.

Toulon, 3.—Fourteen persons died from cholera in this city during the past night.

Naples, 3.—It is officially denied that there is any cholera in this city.

The attitude of the French embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is aggressive.

Further advices confirm the statement that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy French interests in Egypt.

Three regiments ordered to Herat refused to march. The natives of Candahar desire England to occupy that city.

PARIS, 3.—An American named Link was arrested here about a month ago, on the charge of trying to sell worthless Mexican bonds, and was sent to prison. The prison officers ill-treated him, with a view of forcing him to make confession, and would not allow him to see his wife. Although his innocence he proved, he was retained a month and has just been released at the instance of Mr. Molan, the U. S. minister.

PARIS, 3.—Baron Matres died in December, '83, and the Baroness in June last. Both died suddenly. Two of their attendants, a man and woman named respectively Thomass and Charipitet, pretended to be spiritualists and gained mastery of them. The Baron's relatives were kept in ignorance of his death. Wine and provisions were distributed as usual among the people of the neighborhood in order to hide the fact of his death from them.

BERLIN, 3.—Germany will arm the proposed military stations in Zanzibar with Krupp guns. The German traveler Weiss, who has just arrived from Zanzibar, has in his possession a treaty with the Sultan of Pangani which is north of Usagara, under German protection.

VIENNA, 3.—Business in the corn market yesterday resulted in the sale of 100,000 cwt. of wheat and 400,000 cwt. of barley.

LONDON, 3.—The *Times* editorially states it has been officially intimated at the Foreign Office that Germany is willing to refer the Carolines dispute to arbitration of friendly powers.

PARIS, 3.—The French government has issued an order prohibiting anti-German demonstrations in France by Spanish residents.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3.—The Imperial Bank of Russia has decided to open branches in Khiva and Bokhara.

LONDON, 3.—Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, telegraphs from Switzerland that he alone is responsi-

ble in the Eliza Armstrong case, that Mrs. Jarett was unwilling to assist and that he will return to London once and answer for himself and that he is certain to clear himself from blame.

THE SAXTON-ASPER LAND CONTEST.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 31, 1883.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Your reference in Friday evening issue to the noted Saxton land case, so erroneous and the matter itself so important to landowners in Utah, I am constrained to furnish your readers a few of the facts in their most salient points.

Eli Saxton, in January, 1883, made entry under the Desert Land Act, 280 acres, situate in Upton precinct, about 20 miles above Coalville. After conducting the water upon every subdivision, as by law required, and putting \$1,000 worth of buildings, fences, corrals, sheds, etc., upon the land he came in and, on the 6th day of October, 1883, made final proof, paid a remaining one dollar per acre, and received his certificate of purchase from the Receiver of the Land Office in this city.

Some time afterwards, Saxton, being in debt, sold this land, together with the improvements thereon, to Judge Elias Asper, of Echo City, who paid him nearly \$3,000 therefor, and thereupon surrendered possession to Judge Asper and, with his family and effects moved away.

Sometime in the winter of 1884, Saxton's wife, incited by certain lawyers in this city, was drawn through the deep snows of that region, far up in the mountains, at the head of Chalk Creek) and, in the absence of Asper, took possession of the land and premises, and commenced holding Asper's hay to the horses and stock of those conspiring with her, her most audacious attempt to dispossess Judge Asper of his property.

As soon as Asper was informed what was going, he went to the ranch and, sure enough, found this woman calling herself Eliza Saxton, though now claiming that she was divorced from Saxton, holding possession of his land. Asper informed her that he had bought the ranch from Saxton, which, by the way, she was well aware had paid the purchase money in full and got his deed.

Pretending ignorance of the transaction, she said she would go away and never trouble Asper any more, if he would permit her to stay until the snows melted in the spring; averring that she had no claim upon or contrary to Asper.

In pursuance of her agreement, in the spring of 1884, the Judge made his calculations upon her removal; but finding her otherwise disposed, sent two persons to remove her. Upon their arrival at the ranch, she agreed to go voluntarily, said she was glad to get away; would never return; was satisfied the ranch belonged to Judge Asper; then and there executed a bill of sale of her stove, etc., and a relinquishment of all claim, right or interest in the ranch; and the following morning was conveyed to Upton, some six miles below, where she desired to go.

About a month afterwards, coming to Judge Asper, under pretense of wishing to go to Salt Lake City to dismiss all proceedings against him—there being none to dismiss—this same woman begged Asper to send her ten dollars which he did. She came to this city, swore out an affidavit materially false, and commenced proceedings in certain, which resulted in her being restored temporarily to the possession of the ranch—long enough, at least, to attain the primary purpose of the proceeding, to wit: to get away with about 100 tons of Asper's hay, which they could do with impunity, knowing that neither the woman nor her accomplices were able to respond in damages therefor.

Encouraged by this success, the next dodge was to send an affidavit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, in which she swears that this land is "low, moist and natural meadow;" upon which a hearing was ordered, according to the practice, before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in this city. This hearing was in progress during most of the past week. Notwithstanding the fact that the hearing was ordered to enable the woman and her confederates to prove the non-descript character of the land, in accordance with the allegations of her affidavit they were worsted in their own witnesses, and, to make a bad matter worse, they wheeled about and made an abortive effort to show that the land was high, dry and mountainous, and could not be irrigated!

CLARK.

PENCILINGS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, August 27, 1883.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I have picked up a few more items that might be of some interest to your readers.

A horse belonging to Mr. William Quayle, of Dingledell, was struck by lightning one day last week and killed.

Charles Brewer's little son, of St. Charles, a boy about six years of age, was recently playing in the yard near some lumber, when it fell on him breaking the small bones of his leg.

About two weeks ago Geo. A. Wil-