

missed from the Chatham navy yard, had revealed secrets of naval designs to the American legation. The comptroller said these were merely newspaper assertions, and that as far as the stories connected anybody in the legation with dockyard treachery, they were entirely false. All that the admiral knew was that Terry had sold to private persons designs which he had gained possession of by reason of his position in the government employ, while the secretary of the American legation had confirmed and emphasized the details that any British naval plans had been obtained by underhanded methods.

New York, March 9.—The executive committee of the Richmond Terminal Company met to-day to consider the proposition of absorbing the Baltimore & Ohio and other systems. Action was deferred until to-morrow.

An evening paper, commenting on the B. & O. "deal," says: By the will of the elder Garrett, the president of the B. & O., was restrained from the liquidation of his railway stock within twenty years, and that period is still distant. Just how the lawyers got around that difficulty is not well known, but it is supposed that Garrett placed in escrow his own holding, amounting to about one-third of the stock of the road. For the other shares he had to persuade the trustees of the John S. Hopkins estate and the representatives of the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore to part with their large holdings at \$250, the rate agreed upon.

HE SUCCEEDED

In the negotiation, and it is said that the purchase price of the stock will be paid in \$10,000,000 five per cent long time bonds, the remainder in cash.

The following is also published: As the matter now stands Garrett has given a written agreement of what he will do in the premises and this includes a majority of the stock. The figures are said to be between \$200 and \$300. Mr. Sully and Mr. Garrett have signed the preliminary contract and the finances of the B. & O. Company are now being examined by the parties identified with the First National Bank syndicate which is to furnish the money to buy the property. So far as this investigation has gone it is favorable to the floating debt, which has been reported at \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, having been found to be only about seven million dollars. The amount required to

COMPLETE THE PURCHASE

will be about \$17,000,000. There was some talk to-day about holding certain amounts of stock in trust (and which cannot be sold) in escrow, and the issue of a ten-year five per cent bond for the same, but this is an outside matter and the understanding is that Mr. Garrett is to deliver the working majority. Could up to the present time has had no dealing with the "deal," but if the same is carried through he will of course appear in the interest of the Western Union, as one of the objects of the scheme is to create harmony in telegraph as well as railroad matters.

The Tribune of to-morrow will say: The option of the controlling interest in the B. & O. recently obtained by Alfred Sully in behalf of a syndicate of New York capitalists was not exercised yesterday. It is probable that the privilege will be settled in a few days, as soon as the terms for subscription by the syndicate

CAN BE ARRANGED.

The change of ownership may be officially announced to-day. It is understood that the contract with President Garrett provides for the transfer by him to the syndicate of 80,000 shares of B. & O. stock at \$200. The amount of the purchase money is therefore \$16,000,000, upon which Mr. Garrett insists upon payment in cash of \$6,000,000. The remaining \$10,000,000 may be paid at any time within one year. After dual payment has been made the entire block of stock is to be held in trust under certain conditions which have not been made public. Nothing in these terms is likely to interfere with the accomplishment of the general purpose, but in the meantime persons acknowledged to be largely interested in the plan are disposed to withhold information in regard to the date of the assignments. The syndicate comprises Calvin S. Brice and General Samuel Thomas, of the East Tennessee, George Scott, formerly president of the Richmond & Danville, George F. Baker and H. C. Fanestock, president and vice-president of the First National Bank, and their associates in the

SOUTHERN RAILROAD

enterprises, in addition to Mr. Sully and Austin Corbin. There are many surmises, of course, as to the other interests involved in the transaction, but in the absence of positive action, the known members of the syndicate decline to make public the names of their associates or the extent of the ramifications involved in the radical change of ownership and management of one of the oldest and most conservative railroads in the country.

Alfred Sully, in response to inquiries regarding the Tribune account of the negotiations, said with a good deal of hesitation:

"Yes, that was an interesting story. I guess it was pretty well founded on facts, but I do not think the situation is quite as broad as you represent it. Nothing has yet been done, and I do not care to talk until to-morrow."

"What about the relations of the Adams Express Company involved in the negotiations?"

MR. SULLY

deliberated for some seconds while his lips were well pursed up and then he said slowly: "I don't think any question has been under discussion except the control of the B. & O."

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, remarked yesterday: "I don't know anything about the reported sales of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but can say the difference between the telegraph companies will be adjusted. It is merely a proposition that history repeats itself. The question of terms has prevented a settlement for a long time. We have been willing to take in the opposition companies on the basis of their actual value as material for our business, but the aim of the other companies has been to see what amount of damage they could inflict on us. We are not buying opposition lines on that principle. Of course we know there is no chance of buying the B. & O."

TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

at sheriff's sale, but on the other hand, we do not care to acquire it at the valuation put on it as one of the assets of the railroad company. I have no objection in saying that overtures for a settlement of telegraph matters have been made to us recently, but they have been refused on account of the wide difference of opinion in regard to the value of the properties offered to us. I understand that the cost of its telegraph system stands at about \$6,000,000 on the books of the B. & O. railroad, but I am sure that we do not want it at that figure."

When Jay Gould was asked by a Tribune reporter if he had an interest in the proposed purchase of the B. & O. R. R., he replied: "I am not engaged in new enterprises of any kind. I am in a snug condition. I do not owe anything and my time is well filled looking after the interests I have now. These are elevated railroads, the Missouri Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph. I find that I have

PLENTY OF WORK

in managing them, and at my time of life I think a man ought to be contented if he has got a little property together. I have often noticed that when men go outside of their regular business in which they have achieved a certain amount of success, they are apt to get what is called the "great head"—that is the beginning of their complete overthrow. In regard to telegraph matters I can only say it is not the policy of the Western Union to buy up opposition lines. We might accept lines when they were necessary to our business, but at the price that represents the cost to us of building new lines. We were asked lately if we would consent to a general advance of rates, but I replied that the Western Union did not first reduce the rates, and they had been able to live at the lower tolls. In fact, I am clearly of the opinion that the true policy of the company is to conform the business to the cheaper rates, and force the opposition to follow

OUR EXAMPLE.

If I were to secure by purchase or lease all opposition companies, the fact itself would stimulate new rivalry. I prefer on the whole to let the present opposition pursue its course. If the B. & O. system is to be controlled by a New York syndicate I do not see that it changes the relations of the companies. I understand that the purchase of the B. & O. stock has been practically completed, but I have no interest in the transaction."

Alvin S. Bruce was seen after the Richmond Terminal meeting. In reply to inquiries he said: "I can only say that all I know outside of newspaper stories is that there has been some discussion of an amalgamation of the Richmond Terminal and B. & O. interests. Nothing has been done with regard to any control of the B. & O. I do not believe Mr. Garrett wants to sell his stock. At any rate he has not offered to sell it except at a price I do not believe anybody would be willing

TO PAY FOR IT.

I have seen no option of Mr. Garrett. There has been a good deal of talk in the way of negotiations, but nothing has been committed to paper. The discussion of the relations between the Terminal and the B. & O. has resulted in nothing."

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Ledger, in its financial article, referring to the alleged Baltimore & Ohio "deal," to-morrow will say:

"In the various reports that have got into circulation in the newspapers, there have been noted in the alleged syndicate who are supposed to be buying the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, a great many large railway companies and bankers. We have made inquiry on the subject and are able to report as a result that the Pennsylvania Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad have no connection with the deal; that the controlling powers in the Reading Railroad management have nothing to do with it, and that the company cannot be used by this syndicate in any such connection; that the friends of Mr. Austin Corbin deny that he had anything to do with the movement, and that Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia have

NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

The Record will say: "An important meeting of the Adams Express officers and others was held in this city yesterday, and it was learned that the following interests were represented: Western Union Telegraph Company,

Adams Express Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company. The corporations are stated to be interested in the deal, as their share of it is to take the express, telegraphic and palace car privileges of the Baltimore & Ohio system, thus removing the most formidable opposition that these different interests now have, by doing which they will ultimately get back all that they will invest in the deal."

LONDON, March 9.—The Telegraph, commenting on the discharge of draughtsman Terry from the Chatham navy yard, says:

"If the charge that Terry's revelations went indirectly to the American legation be true, and it be proved that the government at Washington surreptitiously tried to bribe British officials to turn traitors a violent wave of indignation will sweep over that country. The people of England and of the United States are on friendly terms and there is every desire on our part to maintain these relations. The British dock yard officials are willing to show foreigners the details of the English naval resources, but the nation desires all this to be open and above board. Treacherous trafficking in state secrets, when discovered, will be visited with swift

CENSURE AND PUNISHMENT."

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Relative to the reported dismissal of the foreman in the English naval workshop at Chatham for selling information of the plans of vessels, torpedoes, etc., to this government, it is said at the navy department that so far as this government is concerned, there is absolutely no truth in the charge. In this connection, the fact is, really, that Captain Titchborne published a work about a year ago on British docks and dockyards, which it was said contained information furnished to him in confidence, and not for publication. Subsequently the author explained the facts satisfactorily, but it is possible that the discharge of the foreman just reported is the result of Captain Titchborne's publication.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A special from Louisville, Ky., says: News has been received from a lonely farming community on Cats Fork, in Lawrence County, of a terrible tragedy. Samuel Smith, aged 18, who had some difficulty with a neighbor, Stephen Hammond, yesterday armed himself with a revolver and went over to Hammond's, following him into the house. Hammond then reached for his rifle, but Smith fired and killed him. Hammond's wife and children, a boy and girl, attacked the murderer, but he soon fatally wounded Mrs. Hammond, and as the children attempted to escape he called them with balls. Thinking he had killed the entire family he fled to the mountains and has not yet been caught. Mrs. Hammond will die and the children may not recover. It was hours after the shooting before the neighbors came, attracted by the cries of the boy.

LONDON, March 9.—The Journal de St. Petersburg accuses the "Bulgarian Dictator" as it calls the regents, of torturing persons who took part in the recent revolution, and committing atrocities under the name of summary executions. "Their revolting brutality," the Journal declares, "will enlighten public opinion as to the real worth of these pretended defenders of their country." "We hope," says the Journal, "that these excesses may induce the conviction that there is urgency for the termination of the martyrdom of the unfortunate nation which Russian devotion called into existence and which is too great for European toleration to permit to be surrendered to anarchy. The limits of patience have

BREK TRANSGRESSED."

"[Doubtless the dispatcher meant 'transcended.'—ED. NEWS.]

BUCHAREST, March 9.—It is stated that Benderff and Grueff should have led the revolt of the troops at Sillistria, but fearing to cross the Danube, owing to the flowing ice, sent a fisherman on ahead with enclosed instructions for the commander of the garrison. The fisherman either by accident or design took the papers to the prefect of the town instead of to the commander. The latter hearing that the authorities had wind of the plot, started the revolt prematurely and thus probably prevented its successful accomplishment.

BERLIN, March 9.—The septennate bill was called up for second reading in the Reichstag to-day. Stauffenberg's amendment proposing that the term of the bill be three years instead of seven was rejected by a vote of 222 to 23. Eighty-eight members abstained from voting. The Polish and Alsatian members were absent. The socialists voted with the minority.

"How time changes the opinions of the average Republican! Twenty years ago who would have thought that in the years 1886 and 1887 a Democratic President would be gently but firmly insisting that the American citizen of African descent should have his share of the offices, while a Republican Senate was turning up its aristocratic nose at the 'nigger'?"

And who would have dreamed that the party which claims to have abolished slavery and established equal rights should at last be the upholder and promoter of disfranchisement and proscription and find its principal opposition from those who were once slave owners!

THE "WORLD" ANSWERS A QUESTION.

A SHORT time ago a correspondent of the New York World propounded the following questions to that journal:

"Will you please explain what became of the Mormon leader Joseph Smith? Did he die in jail when under conviction for murder or was he hanged?"

The World made the following reply:

"He was assassinated in the jail by his jailers before his trial. His announcement of the discovery of the records left by the ten tribes and his translation of the tablets led to the formation of a new Christian sect—the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In matters of dogma there was little or nothing in its creed to distinguish it from any other orthodox Christian sect, but its possession of an alleged addition to the Bible and the austerity and severity of the code of morals inculcated drew to it immediately a large following. The same spirit of intolerance which in Massachusetts silt the ears of Quakers and banished Baptists under pain of death blazed forth as fiercely as in the days of Athanasius and Arius. The pulpit rang with denunciations of the new sect, every calumny that could be invented was invented and believed, and the Mormons were driven from place to place, robbed, beaten, imprisoned and murdered exactly as the founders of every other Christian sect were persecuted. This persecution increased their numbers rapidly. In 1838, driven from Missouri, they founded and built the city of Nauvoo, Ill., and in a short time had a community of 16,000. Their opponents finding that persecution was of no avail, brought charges of disloyalty, treason and other crimes and endeavored to bring about a collision between them and the State authorities. Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, John Taylor and Willard Richards, Mormon leaders, offered to surrender themselves for a trial by their enemies upon the charges if Gov. Ford would insure their protection from mob violence. This he did, and the four gave themselves up and were lodged in the jail at Carthage, Ill. But the pledge was kept to the ear and broken to the hope. The Governor placed a guard of State militia in and around the jail. What their instructions were is not known. One day before the trial, while the prisoners sat conversing, they were suddenly surrounded by the guards who, without a word of warning, leveled their muskets and riddled them with bullets. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum fell dead. Taylor was left for dead, but recovered. The assassins were made the heroes of the hour. Brigham Young succeeded to the leadership, and the Mormons in despair sought a refuge in what was then called the Great American Desert, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, to escape further persecution. Then Young, their leader, committed the blunder of promulgating the doctrine of polygamy, which has since furnished the only weapon in the hands of their opponents and shut out all sympathy for their sufferings by mankind at large."

With a few exceptions the statements in the foregoing answer are correct. The plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated embodied the history of the ancient inhabitants of this continent and were not left on this land by the Ten Tribes. At the time of the massacre at Carthage only Joseph and Hyrum were prisoners, Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards being in the jail at the time as visitors. Plural marriage was not instituted by Brigham Young, having been revealed through Joseph Smith. Aside from these points the World has made a very correct, though commendable statement.

TWO ARRESTS IN LOGAN.

WHAT GOODWIN CALLS EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

The Logan Journal of Saturday, March 6th, contains the following: Last Thursday evening Deputy Marshal Whetstone arrested and conducted before U. S. Commissioner Goodwin, P. N. Peterson, of the Second Ward, on a warrant charging unlawful cohabitation. The examination was postponed until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Lars Peter Peterson and Erastus Peterson becoming his sureties. At 10 the examination was begun. The commissioner read the complaint which was signed by Henry E. Steele and charged P. N. Peterson with unlawful cohabitation with Mary Peterson and Jane Doe Casperson, between the dates of Jan. 1st, 1884, and Nov. 1st, 1885.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. During the examination the defendant and Mary Peterson were sworn and a number of questions were asked by the commissioner and answered by them, the substance of which was as follows:

Mrs. Peterson—Am P. N. Peterson's wife; have been married 40 years; am acquainted with Carrie Casperson; she was married to him 11 years ago, and has had three children, the youngest of which is 10 years old; the children go by the name of Peterson.

Mr. Peterson—Carrie Casperson lives in a house owned by me; have not publicly nor privately given out that she and I have separated; I still acknowledge her as my wife.

Mrs. Peterson—Am on friendly terms with Carrie Casperson.

Mr. Peterson—Am not in the habit of visiting Carrie; discontinued my visits to her eight years ago; I provide for her but do not visit her; do not go to the house to see the children; they often come to my house.

The Court—Mr. Peterson, from the evidence given, I will be under the necessity of binding the case over. As is generally understood the District Courts hold it as evidence of guilt if a man acknowledges a woman to be his wife, and holds it as his right to have more than one wife. You have admitted these two women to be your wives, and their children go by your name. It is my duty to bind the case over and let the grand jury decide whether it is deserving of an indictment.

The bonds were fixed at \$1000 and were signed by Lars Peter Peterson and Jos. Greaves. Mary Peterson, Carrie D. Peterson and Steenie Peterson were put under bonds of \$200 each, as witnesses in the case. The bonds were signed by Joseph Greaves.

Wednesday afternoon Deputy Whetstone arrested William Douglass, of Smithfield, who was in Logan on business, on the charge named above. Mr. Douglass pleaded guilty, and was bound over in the sum of \$1,500. The bonds were signed by Wm. Goodwin and S. F. Ballif.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

PROVO, March 7th, 1887.

The statutory examination of jurors began this morning under the new law.

Mr. Hiles examined them as to their belief, intentions, if they are Mormons, if they intend to obey the law, and especially in regard to the recent legislation, and if they can take the oath conscientiously, without mental reservation or violence to conscience. The oath was then administered by the clerk and signed for record.

The following were examined and passed this morning:

J. F. Thompson, Wm. H. Fairbanks, Wm. P. Bennett, Andrew Anderson, Allen Houtz, N. D. Crandall, J. D. Page, John McBeth, Josiah Coleman, Joseph H. Mynders, Wm. A. Haws, Charles E. Malmstrom, Charles Goodman, Alonzo Calhoun, S. G. Chase, Jr. and T. E. Thurman.

The following believed it right to have more than one wife, could not conscientiously take the oath, and were excused:

Joseph Harmon, Richard Bird, John Devey and John P. Jones.

A number of others were called, but were not present.

The case of the People vs. Daniel Shields, et al., was called and the jury is being impaneled.

At 2 p. m. the following sentences were passed:

David Johns made a statement to the Court, stating his respect for and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the government, as very profound, a portion of which is the right to liberty of conscience. Stated his belief in the Gospel and celestial marriage and that he had a testimony that it was a divine revelation, and knowing that fact he felt under obligations to his Creator to accept and practice that principle, which he did on the 10th day of November, 1855. He recognized the Lord, God Almighty, the Creator of heaven and earth, and all that in them is, and acknowledged his great allegiance to Him, and could, therefore, only ask the Court to exercise such leniency toward him as may be consistent with his calling and conscience. He was sentenced to six months and \$300 and costs.

William Webb made a similar statement and received the same penalty.

Christian P. Christiansen, was a poor man and had a large family dependent upon him. He received six months.

Soren C. Peterson was in a like condition and received a like sentence.

Edward Peay made a statement to the court, bearing his testimony to the Gospel, and his allegiance thereto. He had a large family and was in moderate circumstances. He was sentenced to six months.

Isaac Bullock and Joseph Clark were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The court house was crowded with spectators till there was not standing room.

The Tintic lynching case (the People vs. Daniel Shields et al.) is on, and the jury being impaneled. It is supposed they will be two or three days in getting a jury.

The Topolobampo Fraud.—A dispatch from Nogales, Arizona, of March 5th, says of the attempt to found a colony at Topolobampo:

Another party of Topolobampo victims arrived in this city this morning. In the party was Colonel Hawkins, the attorney. He went with the first party of colonists and has had ample experience. He says the scheme is a great fraud, and that aside from the death rate in the colony great dissatisfaction exists, and many people are unable to get back to their homes.

—In early days, a horse owned in Missoula County, Montana, named Rock, was the fastest trotter in the Territory. He recently died at the age of 24 years.