

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—In the labor congress, this afternoon, Hastings had a tilt with Hewitt. He would not make his statements specific and was told to stand aside. He then charged Hewitt with being hostile to him and said his treatment was not just. Mr. Hewitt took occasion to say, in view of an allegation of Hastings', that he (Hewitt) was not a shareholder in any bank and did not import any foreign goods.

Robb read a long statement setting forth the importance of the question under consideration. He said God would hold the committee responsible for every hungry stomach and naked back in the land. God says "Ye shall not sell the land forever." No man has a right to give a title for land. We have violated the laws of God, and fraud and perjury prevail everywhere. There was a great deal more of this kind of talk interspersed with questions by the committee and the auditors were amused.

J. P. O'Grady, who represented dry goods salesmen and the shoe trade, wanted to read a statement but the committee declined to hear him as it would take too long, and O'Grady declined to submit his "brief statement" which would take two hours to read.

Mr. Graham, secretary of the Workingmen's Union, held that we do not desire the outlaws of the old world to come here and upset our government. Our shipping has been driven off the seas by foreign steamers. I would tax steamers in favor of freight.

Hewitt asked Mr. Marshall, a large shipowner, to give his views. He said he did not want any protection against steamers. He thought the removal of taxes as much as possible, consistently with revenue necessities, would revive trade, and the abolition of prohibitory law, preventing Americans from bringing their vessels abroad, would revive the shipping trade.

Horatio D. Shepherd, of the National Reform Association, attributed the present depression to the mistakes on the currency question; too much inflation and not enough taxation.

The president of the Cigar Makers Union spoke of the cause of the depression in the cigar trade only. He said that while the number of cigars manufactured steadily increased, the condition of the cigar makers got worse. In one month there were four suicides in New York, of cigar makers, far want of employment. The trouble has been caused by the general government by the system of taxation, which throws business into the hands of large manufacturers. The first cause is the introduction of 3,000 coolies into the trade in San Francisco, and in New York the tenement house system caused ruin. The system is a shame and disgrace. The whole family, man, woman and children, work day and night, from 14 to 18 hours, and still only make enough to live, or rather starve on, and when the cigar makers struck for wages the landlords, who were the manufacturers, turned 1,000 wretched families into the streets. In the tenement houses the people get, say tobacco for 1,000 cigars and make 1,100 out of it, and they trade off the extra hundred to the butcher, the grocer and the baker, and pay the revenue on them. He asked that the tenement-house system be abolished, and that cigars be allowed to be made in factories. He was not opposed to Chinamen as a rule, but was opposed to the importation of Chinese or any other labor under such a system. He did not care how many Chinamen came to the country or what wages they worked for, provided they were not imported as coolies. He was opposed to the importation of all labor by contract.

There were other and uninteresting addresses, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

The railroad and Pacific Mail matters are in statu quo, pending the meeting of the Pacific Mail directors to-morrow, when it is expected they will announce their future programme. From a canvass to-day it is probable that the Mail Company will at once enter the field for freight, regardless of the Pacific roads or any contract, and will carry all the goods they can at a fair rate. They have already been offered all the dead weight they will require for the next five steamers from one shipper alone, and there is no doubt but that they

will meet with encouragement from those classes of shippers, particularly those from whom the Pacific roads have attempted to extort a double rate, at a time when they thought they would be obliged to succumb. It is also intimated that the Mail Company will put on a weekly line of steamers, and will do all in their power to accommodate shippers, if the latter in turn will guarantee to ship all their freight by them.

FOX LAKE JUNCTION, Wis., 5.—A severe storm of rain and wind occurred this evening. Fully two inches of water fell in thirty minutes. The grain will be damaged considerably by wind and water. The farmers cannot stack for two or three days. The grain is all cut. The wheat on the prairies is a third of a crop of very poor quality and a good deal of it had to be mowed in.

RAWLINS, Wyo., 5.—The trial of the Perry train robbers ended today. They were sentenced as follows: Wm. Henry, nine years; D. H. Hill, seven years; J. R. Thomas, five years in the Lincoln, Neb., penitentiary. Gibson turned states evidence and was freed.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Dr. Coopin, president of the board of health, has issued orders that no more reports of new cases of yellow fever shall be furnished the press.

MOUNT VERNON, 5.—A young man named Gregory, residing at Fredericksburg, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded, whereupon the gun went off and carried the top of his head with it.

OSWEGO, N. Y., 5.—The sash and blind factory of O. M. Broachard & Co., and the planing mill and box factory of Lovelace & Doolittle, with nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were burned to-night. The factory is owned by the Geo. Ames estate; loss from \$70,000 to \$80,000, insurance from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Supposed to be incendiary.

WASHINGTON, 5.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon this city was visited by the most terrific storm known for many years. Some 50 houses were unroofed and extensive damage done to many houses in course of erection. The Castle Stewart, rented to the Chinese embassy, was damaged. Mary Sharp, colored, was blown into the river with the house in which she resided, and drowned. There are reports of several persons being injured by lightning. The Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute, office of the Post, the Holy Cross and Church of Communion were struck by lightning, but not seriously damaged. There was very great destruction to sewers and the cellars of business houses in the neighborhood. Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street were flooded. The avenue in front of the Executive Mansion and Treasury Department during the storm, resembled a rapidly flowing river. Hundreds of sparrows were killed by hail. Shade trees were broken and blown down. The damage to public and private property will reach \$75,000.

There were coined in the United States mints, in July, 89,000 eagles and 1,847,000 standard silver dollars, including minor coins. The value of the coinage was \$3,627,983.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5, Silver City, 1.—A dispatch says: General Howard passed through here this afternoon towards Buncan. He had three of his staff officers with him and about 20 cavalry on their way from Malheur to Camp Lyon. They are under the impression that the Indian war is about over. Forsythe, with six companies of cavalry, is going through Juniper Lake country and Stein's Mountains. They have with them a considerable number of Indian prisoners. The hostiles have been destroying much property in Stein's Mountains recently. Chiefs Winnemucca and Natchez are at the Malheur agency and making strenuous efforts to secure a pardon for the hostile Piutes.

A silver City dispatch says: The Indians have devastated the country in all directions. Carter, Smith and Hanson, supposed to be killed, have come in safely.

NEW YORK, 6.—Frederick Vilmar, hair goods, has gone into bankruptcy; liabilities \$140,000.

Hiram A. Johnson, lawyer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities \$114,000.

Cove Bennett, whose name has been so conspicuously connected with the Smith murder, in Jersey City, was arrested in that city, yesterday, and lodged in jail.

The Sun's Boston correspondent, describing the workingmen's meeting at Faneuil Hall last night,

says: Kearney spoke with freedom and ready use of language, emphasizing his words with force, sending shots home with effect; his voice clear and distinct, could have been heard in any part of a much larger hall. He spoke deliberately and slowly. He walked the stage from end to end as though pacing the deck of a vessel, and when he desired to give unusual force to a word or sentence, he stopped about midway, and elevating his right hand, would hurl it with fore towards the audience, as though he were throwing a stone. His denunciation and vehement utterances seemed to take the Boston laborer by surprise, and the oaths, which occasionally emphasized his sentences, rarely received approval. After Kearney had spoken for 20 or 30 minutes, he failed to sustain the enthusiasm that characterized his first appearance, and it was evident that the orator realized he was not on the sand lots of San Francisco, and did not feel the liberty of thought and action to which he was accustomed when hurling epithets at bondholders and moon-eyed, leprous Chinese. It is doubtful, from the manner in which Kearney's address was received, whether he will be as successful an agitator among the workingmen of the old Bay State. They laughed at his sharp sayings and occasional dashes of wit, applauded his hits at the associated press and capitalists, whom he termed thieving land-pirates, but showed no signs of being convinced, especially the more intelligent portion, who would have appreciated more an address from their favorite and accepted leader Gen. Butler.

CINCINNATI, 6.—In a quarrel, early this morning, James McDonald, a variety actor, stabbed John Shay, manager of Henck's Opera House, probably fatally. BOSTON, 6.—Kearney in his harangue, last night, used most of his vocabulary to vilify the Associated Press. Reading from the San Francisco Chronicle a dispatch, he attributed it to the Associated Press. No such dispatch was sent from this office. The only dispatch we have sent, besides the simple announcement of his arrival and programme for the meeting last night, was the report of an interview between Butler and Kearney, furnished by Kearney's private secretary, and afterwards peddled to the Boston morning papers for \$5 each, by said secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Kearney meeting, last night:

Whereas, This republic instituted for the avowed purpose of advancing and conserving the interests of the masses, has been reduced to a plutocracy that employs republican and democratic parties in the perfidious work of establishing thieving monopolies and class privileges, that sap the blood of national industries so that it can be lapped up by the vampire of capital; and, Whereas, All laws enacted, that are not in the direct interests of the producing and laboring class, are a crime against the spirit and prosperity of this republic for which the legislator should be branded with infamy or criminal imprisonment; and,

Whereas, Infamous, if not criminal class legislation has been heaped upon the industries of the national political parties until the burden has become a torture to the masses, from which there is no escape except by uniting the mutual interest of the producing and laboring people of all classes in such political action as will give them their rightful control of State and national legislation, privileges of which they have been plundered, and thereby restore this government to the just and lofty purposes for which it was instituted by our patriot fathers; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that it is in the highest and truest interests of all industrial classes in New England that they extend the hearty, cordial and united support to Dennis Kearney, the great and efficient apostle of the laboring classes of California, who comes among them for the noble purpose of uniting them, as he has united their brothers in his own State, in that political action which is necessary to restore this government to the just and human principles for which it was instituted, so that the prosperity of this people may be recalled and firmly established.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—A terrific storm passed over the town of Phoenixville, Pa., last night, doing considerable damage. Robert Townsend and Edwin Roberts, of Philadelphia, were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed, and the latter is not expected to recover.

The village of Canton was also visited by a heavy storm. The reservoir belonging to the Canton Water Co., gave way, doing considerable damage. A large sash and blind factory, belonging to Coon & Brain, was entirely swept away, together with several barns and shops; many dwelling houses were filled with water, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, most of the bridges on Towanda Creek have been swept away.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—A dispatch from Fort Lapwai says: The Indians, supposed to be White Bird's band, prove only a small party of 13 men and eight women. White Bird and most of his band are still with Sitting Bull.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—A cable dispatch from Montevideo states that the British ship *Kate Kellogg* from San Francisco, on the 1st of June for Liverpool, was abandoned in lat. 55 deg. south, and long. 79 deg. west. The vessel was totally dismantled. The crew had previously jettisoned a portion of the cargo, but she sprung a leak after laboring very heavily. When the weather moderated, all hands took to the boats. A portion of them were saved by the *Potosi*, which subsequently landed them at Sandy Point, Chili. Hopes are entertained that all the crew will be saved.

In the House of Commons, tonight, Sir George Campbell, liberal, asked whether, now that the United States had made silver a legal tender, the government would consider the possibility of establishing an equivalent silver coinage in the great silver-using dependencies of the kingdom. He advocated an increase in the amount of the silver rupee coinage.

Stephen Cave, conservative, on behalf of the government, deprecated these proposals. He said the bimetallic standards were very inconvenient, and that the government's duties in regard to currency should be limited to the prevention of fraud.

VIENNA, 5.—The *Abend Post*, official, publishes the following details of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces: The main column advanced into the valley of Bosnia, after overcoming great difficulties, gaining by tact the good will of the inhabitants. The property owners were especially friendly. The agitation is bad at Serejavo, and has openly assumed a communistic character. Captain Millinkovic, chief of staff, was sent from Derbend, August 1st, with a squadron of hussars, to reconnoitre the valley of the Bosnia. He was seemingly received everywhere with joy. Hearing that an insurrection was being organized at Ich-ebsche, on the river Bosnia, the captain proceeded thither and was received at the entrance of the town with a volley of musketry. The hussars formed for action, but perceiving it was impossible to force an entrance to the town, marched back to Maglai. There the inhabitants, previously friendly, opened a heavy cross fire upon the hussars, who were obliged to pass, at a rapid pace, a defile occupied by Bosnians, and in doing so 70 hussars were shot. The remainder reached the Austrian out-posts.

In Herzegovina, the Austrians, advancing, yesterday, towards Mostar, fought a short engagement near Citlak with 500 insurgents, killed several of them, and made some prisoners. Four Austrians were wounded.

The excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing, as the Austrians advance, and the inhabitants are collecting in bands. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Serbia at the aspect of affairs in the neighboring provinces.

The Austrians were expected to enter Serejavo to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5.—The Russians have summoned the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate the territory now occupied by them belonging to Eastern Roumelia within ten days, or the Russian forces will attack them. Two insurgent chiefs have arrived at Constantinople to consult with Layard, the British ambassador. It is believed here that the insurgents will not evacuate the territory but they will, if attacked, offer resistance and

throw the responsibility on the Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5.—The Porte has received further reports of the ill-treatment of refugees by the Russians and Bulgarians, and intends to appeal to the Powers to protect them. A government of defence has been proclaimed at Mostar, Herzegovina.

LONDON, 6.—In the great international pigeon shooting match, to-day, between Capt. Bogardus and Aubrey Coventry, Bogardus won by one bird.

HAVANA, 6.—The first political mass meeting in Cuba, was held by the liberal party on Saturday, with the object of arranging a political programme for the November elections, when deputies to the Cortes are to be chosen. The government secretary presided. The meeting adjourned until the 10th, when a vote will be taken on the choice of programmes.

PARIS, 6.—The *National* officially denies that negotiations are in progress for the annexation of Scio and Rhodes.

ROME, 6.—The Italian papers state that the Sultan has telegraphed Queen Victoria, requesting her mediation to prevent the Austrians from advancing beyond Banjaluka.

VIENNA, 6.—Detailed reports show that the inhabitants of Maglai, after promising unconditional submission, had barricaded the main street and deliberately prepared an elaborate ambush for the returning hussars.

The Austrian troops entered Mostar, Herzegovina, at six o'clock on Monday evening, without opposition, the inhabitants appearing very friendly.

Several of the newspapers of this city announce that a Cuban loan will be issued during the present month.

The opposition have made considerable gains in the elections in Hungary. Emperor Francis Joseph and Arch Duke Rodolph, son of the Emperor will arrive at Toplitz today on a visit to Emperor Frederick William.

## Correspondence.

The American Section at the Exhibition Compared with Other Sections—Our Place in Our Own Eyes, and Our Place in the Eyes of the World—A Fine Display of False Teeth and Agricultural Machinery—The Significance of the Popularity of American Machinery.

PARIS, July 20, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

In walking through the different sections of the Exposition, the American will naturally compare the exhibits of his own country with those of other countries, and in spite of his prejudices in favor of home, he will, after long inspection, continued from day to day, be able to form a general idea and tell in a general way what we have gained or lost by entering the lists of this grand artistic and industrial tournament.

In the first place our government appropriated \$150,000, a large portion of which had, as a matter of course, to be expended for sinecure salaries for commissioners, figure-heads in no way necessary to the legitimate end of our appearing here. This, however, is a question to be considered at home, I merely mention it *en passant*, because I have observed that the commissioners, (the commissioner in chief excepted) have little or nothing to do, bless their patriotic souls, but to see Europe, at the expense of the purse proud taxpayer, at home. By our appearance at this Exhibition I doubt if we have made any improvement in the unsympathetic eyes of the world, since we astonished and alarmed the manufacturers of Christendom and heathendom by the extent of our natural resources and productive ability in 1876. I do not doubt that the average European, who knows as little about us as we know about Australia, will, after comparing our display here with the displays of other countries, look upon us very much as we did upon Mexico or the Argentine Republic at the Centennial Exhibition. Of course, the estimate will be erroneous, made from superficial inspection, but how many in ten thousand make more than a superficial inspection of anything. The visitor who had never known anything of the "Etats Unis" until