

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, July 25, 1898.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress:

W. H. HOOPER.

Commissioners to locate University

Lands,
JOHN NEFF, Sen., Salt Lake Co.,
EBENEZER BROWN,
JOHN ROWBERRY, Tooele Co.

For Salt Lake County,

Representatives:

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
ORSON PRATT, Sen.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Selectman:

REUBEN MILLER, of Mill Creek.

Sheriff:

ROBERT T. BURTON.

County Coroner:

HAMPDEN S. BEATTIE.

County Recorder:

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

County Superintendent of Common

Schools:

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

STATE OF DESERET.

PEOPLE'S TICKET!

Representatives for Deseret Legislature:

ENOCH REESE,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

VACATING OFFICES.

Wilson introduced a joint resolution, which passed, vacating all the civil offices under the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, held by persons who cannot take the test oath, and directing the commanding generals to fill their places with persons who can.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ORDERED.

A committee of conference was ordered on the bill to provide an American line of mail steamers from New York to Europe.

DISMISSED.

Washington, 23.—The President nominated Noah L. Jeffries, of Maryland, present register of the Treasury, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BILL FOR MISSISSIPPI.

New York.—Wilson introduced a bill for a more effectual provisional government in Mississippi.

BILL PASSED.

The bill to facilitate the establishing of a line of steamships from New York to Europe was considered, and amended and passed.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate took up the bill to protect the rights of American citizens abroad. Buckalew's amendment, offered yesterday, was adopted. The amendment strikes out the third section and adds to the second that it shall be the duty of the President to exercise all his authority under the Constitution and laws for the protection of American citizens abroad, and to report to Congress from time to time, any case in which justice was denied to citizens of the United States.

Conness said all the vitality had been stricken out of the bill and he had no further interest in it.

Howard offered an amendment which was adopted, that the President may suspend diplomatic intercourse with governments doing injustice to American citizens abroad. At 5 o'clock, at which time the Senate had agreed to take a recess, Trumbull moved to table the bill; while taking the yeas or nays, Fessenden refused to vote, saying the Senate was not legally in session. Other Senators coincided with him and the Senate took a recess.

CHINESE TREATY RATIFIED.

Washington, 24, midnight.—The Senate has just adjourned from Executive session. The treaty with China was considered for nine hours, and finally ratified with amendments. The Sandwich Islands' treaty was first considered, but was laid aside to take up the China treaty. It is believed that the Sandwich Islands' treaty will not be ratified.

HOUSE.

SENATE BUSINESS.

The Senate amendments to the bill establishing a line of steamships between New York and Europe was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

Banks, from the conference committee on the Alaska bill, made a report to the House that the section declaring the right of the House to interfere in treaties, was struck out, and the following clause substituted: Whereas, the said stipulations cannot be carried into effect except by legislation, to which the consent of both Houses is necessary.

Paine moved to table the report; lost 36 to 80. After a noisy and excited discussion the report was agreed to, 91 to 50.

MOTION TABLED.

The motion to reconsider the vote on taking a recess was laid on the table 76 to 71. This makes the action of the House final.

BILL TO ORGANIZE REBEL STATES.

Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the more speedy organization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The bill gives a constitutional convention to those States, and additional powers, and requires the provisional government to enforce the ordinances of these conventions until

disapproved by Congress; and also provides for the re-assembling of the conventions. The Mississippi and Virginia bills were finally passed by the COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON FUNDING BILL.

A committee of conference on the funding bill was appointed. The Speaker expressed the hope that the members would attend throughout the session tomorrow in order that there might be a quorum to act upon the report of the conference committee on the funding bill. Adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT DISCUSSED.

The Senate concurrent resolution for adjournment from Monday next to the 3rd of September was discussed at length, the debate involving topics relating to the presidential election, impeachment, the funding bill, tax bill and other measures. Finally the previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted 85 to 69.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In the Missouri contested election case, Pile, the sitting member was declared entitled to his seat. The Utah contested election case was unanimously decided against McGrorty. Adjourned.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE TAX BILL.

The President to-day, signed the tax bill, accompanied by a protest which was filed with the bill at the State Department.

NOMINATION.

The President nominated Richard Simonson for postmaster in San Francisco. Foreign gossip relates a good story of elaco; but he was rejected by the Senate.

GENERAL.

TERRIBLE RAIN STORM AND FLOOD.

Baltimore, 24.—A tremendous rain has been falling since early this morning, a portion of the city is entirely flooded. The Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of rushing water. The water is carrying hogheads, bales of hay, etc., with it. The first floors of the stores on Frederick and Harrison streets are under water, and the merchants are compelled to remove their goods to upper stories. The river has been rising at the rate of two inches per minute since one o'clock. Several streets have been converted into rushing torrents. The city passenger car was swept from the track in Gay street and down Harrison street, with a number of passengers. The wildest rumors have prevailed with regard to the number drowned, some estimating the number at seven, others saying that all were saved but one. It is impossible now to get facts. A number of dray horses and some drivers are reported drowned. There is no communication between the eastern and western portions of the city. The flood is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication south by telegraph, all lines being down. No such flood was ever known here.

RIOTOUS COLLEGIANS.

Worcester, Mass.—The city is crowded with visitors to witness the regatta and base ball match between the university clubs of Yale and Harvard. Riotous demonstrations were made by the collegians, who overturned everything movable in the streets, and abused the police. Several were arrested and fined; one was held to bail in five hundred dollars for larceny.

REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL.

San Francisco, July 24.—The official report of Gen. Crook, of the council held with the Indians at Camp Harney, Oregon, has been received at the military headquarters in this city. The savages appeared satisfied and promised to return to their hunting grounds in the vicinity of Steen's mountain, on the Malheur river and its tributaries, and establish their headquarters near Castle Rock mountain, where they could be found when Government desired to communicate with them. They also promised to allow none of their people to interfere with settlers or travelers; and if they are molested by bad men they would notify the military immediately, who would furnish them protection. Property stolen by them is to be returned. Gen. Crook says that while he has no doubt that depredations may still be committed by roving bands, some degree of peace may now be expected. The influence of Weehaw, chief of the tribe, extends over a vast tract of country. Some of his bands are near Fort Hall, south Idaho; others are near the northern boundaries of the Territory, and others in Nevada. Efforts will be made to get them together.

SMALL POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.

There is considerable excitement in the city with regard to the small pox. There have been 146 cases reported to the health officer since July 17.

STORIES OF THE SUWANE.

A steamer and other vessels arrived from Victoria July 23, bringing a portion of the stores from the wreck of the Suwane.

GLASSWORKS DESTROYED.

San Francisco, 23.—The San Francisco Glassworks was destroyed by fire to-day; loss \$10,000.

PROGRESS OF U. P. R. R.

Omaha.—The government commissioners have accepted an additional 20 miles of the track now laid.

THE STRIKERS.

Scranton.—The strikers did not visit this city to-day, they went to Kingston and stopped the miners there. It is understood that any further interference will be resisted by the Pennsylvania Coal company. The Sheriff has issued a proclamation warning the strikers that if they don't disperse he will call on the Governor for troops.

FATE OF THE CREW OF THE GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Herald's special at Shanghai, June 6th, says, it is reported that the crew of the American vessel General Sherman, which was wrecked in Chinese waters, have been beheaded by the natives.

FLOOD SUBSIDING.

The flood subsided shortly after four o'clock, yesterday, as rapidly as it came. The damages cannot be estimated, though it is thought to be not less than \$3,000,000. A number of buildings have been undermined and damaged, and some partially swept away. The gas works, supplying a large portion of the city, are submerged. The loss of life is not yet ascertained, but is believed that only a few have been drowned. The trains are running to Washington, but

the Northern Central Railroad is badly damaged, and trains will not run for several days. A telegram from Elliott Mills says it is reported that the Granite Mills have been swept away and sixty persons drowned. Dr. Owens' entire family except himself was drowned.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

New York.—There was a tremendous rain here last night; the cellars along the river were flooded, and considerable damage done to merchandise.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

Chicago, 25.—A fearful type of cattle disease has broken out at Farm, Ill.; almost every case is fatal. Forty or fifty milch cows and steers have already died. Some think it has been brought by the Texas stock.

STRIKERS QUIET.

Scranton, Pa., 25.—Since the appearance of the Sheriff's proclamation yesterday, the strikers have made no demonstration, and it is believed that the movement is at an end.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The House passed a resolution, 117 to 20, earnestly requesting Congress to remove from every citizen of Georgia, irrespective of party association, the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Bullock sent a message to both Houses congratulating the people on the establishment of civil government and approving the removal of political disabilities as fast as justifiable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Boston.—The large elevator, in the Oxford Sugar Refinery, fell through six stories to-day, killing three men who were upon it.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.—Gen. Canby has issued an order committing the State government entirely to the hands of the civil authorities.

FOREIGN.

FREE PORT.

London, 24.—Telegrams from Madrid say that Spain intends making St. John, Porto Rico, a free port if the British West India Mail Co's ships will call there instead of St. Thomas.

MEXICAN.

San Francisco, 23.—Mazatlan advises to July 15th say the excitement consequent on the trouble between the British war steamer Chanticleer, and the Customs officials had about subsided. The port is still supposed to be under blockade to all Mexican vessels, although, of late, vessels had entered and sailed without distinction. The Chanticleer is laying off and on apparently unconcerned. The closing of the port, though only for a few days, is distressing the poorer classes owing to the scarcity and advance in price of breadstuffs, the people being dependent on the States of Sonora and Jalisco for the necessities of life. Corn is selling at three dollars and a half per bushel at Mazatlan, and other things in proportion. Many people sympathize with the English as the cause of their grievances. Others censure the blind ignorance of their officials, who presume to treat the representatives of foreign nations as they are accustomed to manage their own people. A petition, signed by a large number of merchants and influential citizens at Mazatlan, presented to the State Legislature, to be laid before the general Congress, praying that the city be made a port of deposit. A similar petition will be made by Durango. The State of Colima also prays that Mazatlan may be made a port of deposit.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH.

The Fourth of July was duly observed at Mazatlan. At noon the Sarag fired a national salute, which was answered from the fort. The Mexican ensign floated from every public building in honor of the occasion. The American consul received the congratulations of his friends during the day. In the evening Gen. Corona and some thirty or forty friends presented their compliments to him.

STAGE ROBBED.

The stage running between Rosano and Mazatlan was robbed by highwaymen, supposed to be a portion of Gen. Para's forces.

BOAT CAPSIZED.

A boat from the steamer Ajax, while attempting to land passengers at Cape San Lucas, was capsized, drowning H. M. Kenney, the second officer, and two sailors, Peter Burke and Antonio Pedro. The bodies of Kenney and Burke were found next day and buried.

DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIVE.

Paris.—The Corps Legislatif had a lively debate on the proposition to restore duties formerly imposed on resins and products imported from America; the proposition was finally rejected.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMMISSION.

London.—In the House of Lords it was stated that the Czar of Russia had suggested to all the Great Powers to unite in the agreement to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war. Earl Malmesbury said the government had reason to believe that Prussia had consented to the proposal, and that steps were now being taken for a meeting of an international military commission at St. Petersburg to consider the question.

BILL TO PURCHASE TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Commons passed a bill for the purchase of all telegraph lines in the Kingdom by the government.

REPORTS OF THE HARVEST.

Reports of the harvest show that the crops will be quite equal to the average. The reports from Russia are unfavorable. The yield will be unusually small and poor in that country.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

London, 24.—Dates from Macao, China, to July 12th, say that the entire rebel army had abandoned the attempt to take Tientsien, and had marched off in a southerly direction.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Important news has been received from Japan. The Mikado has proclaimed a new edict against the Christians. The civil war continued. The party of the Shogun is gaining strength. It is reported that Satsuma has an army of two hundred thousand, assisted by seven vessels of war, who are seriously menacing Jeddo. The natives about Osaka are

throwing every obstacle to prevent foreigners buying land there, in accordance with treaty stipulations.

BRIBERY BILL IN THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons considered the bribery bill. Fawcett moved to reinsert the clause providing that election expenses be paid by local rates instead of by the candidates.

Disraeli opposed this, as giving no guarantee to the rate payers against expenses caused by improper candidates or political adventurers, and the motion was rejected, and the bill passed.

FRANCO-MEXICAN BONDS.

Paris.—The Corps Legislatif are debating the subject of the Franco-Mexican bonds.

POOR MEXICO.

New York, 25.—The Herald's Mexico special says that great alarm prevails in the Republic caused by the reports of the intended action of the governments, in relation to the sale of Mexico, also through filibusters from the United States. Extraordinary precautions are being taken at Vera Cruz and elsewhere. The rebels are mustering at their arms, necks, shoulders and lower limbs in a state of nudity, merely to gratify the murderous vanity of their foolish mothers, and to this fact mainly is to be attributed the frightful increase in infant mortality. If a hundred grown up, healthy rugged men and women in the prime of life, were thus stripped and exposed to the chilling air for six days in succession, at least fifty of them would die from the immediate effects of the exposure, and nine-tenths of the remainder would contract diseases from which they would suffer to the end of their days. Yet, fond mothers will lead their little toddling infants out into the cold winds, from which a healthy man, clad in heavy woolen garments, will shrink as from the blow of a knife—clad wraps in tissue fabrics, with shoulders, arms and legs bare, or nearly so, and never dream that they are actually committing murder. A society for the protection of the lives of infant children should be organized in San Francisco.

MORTUARY.

There were 81 deaths in San Francisco last week, and of these 54 were under five years of age! Speaking of this the Alta says:

"The week was a holiday one, and the children were exposed to a greater extent than usual to the effects of the most trying climate on the continent, with their arms, necks, shoulders and lower limbs in a state of nudity, merely to gratify the murderous vanity of their foolish mothers, and to this fact mainly is to be attributed the frightful increase in infant mortality. If a hundred grown up, healthy rugged men and women in the prime of life, were thus stripped and exposed to the chilling air for six days in succession, at least fifty of them would die from the immediate effects of the exposure, and nine-tenths of the remainder would contract diseases from which they would suffer to the end of their days. Yet, fond mothers will lead their little toddling infants out into the cold winds, from which a healthy man, clad in heavy woolen garments, will shrink as from the blow of a knife—clad wraps in tissue fabrics, with shoulders, arms and legs bare, or nearly so, and never dream that they are actually committing murder. A society for the protection of the lives of infant children should be organized in San Francisco."

This is a matter deserving far more attention from mothers than it receives. In Utah the practice of exposing our children is much too common, and we have no hesitation in saying, is one of the main causes of whooping cough and other diseases so fatal among our infantile population. It is very nice, no doubt, and very gratifying to maternal pride to see their children fixed off in gauze and gossamer, but when the lives of the dear little things are endangered by the practice—as they always are—it should be at once and forever discarded. When mothers are guided by common sense in dressing their children, they will shield and protect those parts of their bodies that are now most exposed. Then we shall not be called to mourn the loss of so many of our most highly prized household treasures.

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 18, 1898.

Dear Brother Cannon:—I now perform what I have often thought of doing, viz: to write you some lines from this northern country. The ground on which Brigham City stands was about as barren and desolate a place as a human eye ever looked upon, about fourteen years back. A very few families (perhaps a dozen) settled here and explored around, but found no flattering prospects for subsistence. We planted fruit trees in obedience to the counsel given, but had no hopes of eating fruit from them, the ground being as hard as a rock, and without soil, except a vestige of sand, even, to be seen among the rocks. We have the farthest place to the north where peaches and grapes have yet succeeded.

We have an almost continuous orchard now with this and other varieties of fruit trees surrounding comfortable habitations. We have a good Court House, a City Hall, and a fine Tabernacle in course of erection, and many other fine buildings. Where a dozen families could once hardly subsist, now 400 or nearly so, are comfortably situated, and a pleasant scene of activity can always be seen. The mountain streams are not suffered to go to waste, but are made to propel numberless wheels with which they are dotted. Instead of the howlings of wolves in the evening we can walk in the streets and hear the sweet and melodious sound from the piano and the organ, as well as other instruments. Almost without a single exception all this has been done by people that were very poor. The muscle of the hardy emigrant from the northern countries of Europe have been the main capital in operation, under the counsel and direction of a wise leader.

Although the locusts have levied a heavy tribute on our crops this year, still we expect to live and improve, and assist every good cause. In other lands within their borders, at the same time their fields were teeming with plenty, and produce was low in price; while here in bad years all have had bread to eat and rejoiced. We have a fine singing choir and singing schools led by Dr. Fishburn, and a splendid home-made dramatic association. We have a little difficulty in getting proper men for school teachers.

The EVENING NEWS is highly appreciated here, at least, as far as I know. Very respectfully,
A. CHRISTENSEN.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 19, 1898.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir, I very often hear it said that fruit and ornamental trees should be set as they grow, that is, the north side to the north, as they will do better. I believe this is the case with several kinds of trees. I

would also suggest to Nurserymen, to always bury their trees on the north side, as they will find them do much better. If this practice were generally adopted by the people, those setting out trees would know which way the north side of the trees are not barked, take a sharp knife and cut a cross on the north side of them about six inches above the ground, when the sap flows free, and it will mark them and do no other harm. The grasshoppers still keep at their ravages in the crops, the spring wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes have had a hard struggle. The "hoppers" do not appear to like the flavor of the sugar cane so well.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. CRAGHEAD.

We publish the above suggestions of our correspondent in relation to budding and transplanting for what they are worth. If experience proves them true it would be well to have them generally known.

Called.—We had a call to-day from S. S. Thompson, Esq., representing the Union Insurance Company, San Francisco. It is nineteen years since he went to California, and he is one of the early inhabitants of the Bay City. As insurance is a subject that begins to command increasing attention here, we direct our readers to the card of the company, for which Messrs. Walker Bros. are the agents for this Territory.

RAIN.—A perfect torrent fell this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Died:

In Parley's Park, June 24, 1898, of liver complaint, George B. Wilson, son of James and Sarah Wilson, aged 35 years, 6 months and 15 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

Grand Commercial Enterprise—New goods in great variety—Gode & Mitchell.

Union Insurance Company—Walker Bros. Agents.

Dissolution of Partnership—Stevenson & Bromley.

Strayed—a bald-faced colt—Daniel Wood.

Going East—Cronyn & Ferris.

Wanted—a strong boy—Pierpont & Holmberg.

Special Notices.

I. WATERS wishes to draw the attention of the public to his excellent and complete stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of every variety. His stock has recently received large additions. Repairs done with dispatch and warranted for one year. He invites all to call and examine and they will be sure to purchase.

REMOVED.—The City Liquor Store is removed to the opposite side of the street, in Greenback's Buildings, where the choicest Territorial and imported liquors and wines can be had.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

AGENTS OF THE DESERET NEWS will please endeavor to collect what Cotton and Linen Bags they can, and forward at their earliest convenience.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of San Francisco, California.

CASH CAPITAL, fully paid in \$750,000

Gold Certs.

STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY LIABLE.

Insure against Loss by Fire on terms as favorable as any other First Class Company.

Losses promptly and equitably adjusted and paid.

WALKER BROS.,

San Francisco, California.

General Agents for Utah Territory.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Bromley and William Stevenson, under the name and style of Stevenson & Bromley, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the above firm have to be paid to James E. Bromley, the only authorized agent, who also will settle all claims against the firm and continue to carry on the same business at the same place and house under the name of J. E. Bromley & Co.

James E. Bromley, 4208-3

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CRONYN & PERRIS