

leave off some passengers and pulled out again. About half a mile further on a collision between the passenger train and a section of the freight train occurred, both were going at a high rate of speed. The recoil was very heavy and both engines were badly smashed. The tender of the passenger locomotive telescoped the baggage car and the latter telescoped the mail car. As soon as possible train men were sent to the scene. Both engineers and a brakeman, after a long search, were found dead in the debris. The express messenger and the baggage master were imprisoned in the wreck, and it was necessary to cut them out. Both these were in a baggage car which took fire, but the flames were extinguished without damage. There were two clerks in the mail car, one of whom was injured. Aside from a severe shaking up, none of the passengers were hurt.

A wrecking train and medical assistance went from here, and the track was cleared before night.

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF KILLED:

L. Greaves, engineer of the passenger train, of Concord, aged 60 years; John P. Emerson, engineer of the freight train, of Concord, aged 30; Wm. Harvey.

NEW YORK, 18.—A special to the *Tribune* from Santa Fe, N. M., under date of yesterday, says: Chief Justice Vincent telegraph from Suna Amarella, where he has been holding court for two terms, that he will arrive here tomorrow evening. To-day his friends prepared a petition to the Attorney General asking that further action be withheld until he could be heard from. None of the disputed land cases can come before juries which Dorsey, under Judge Vincent's appointment has a hand in drawing. All cases where the United States is a party to the suit must be brought before the United States Court which is held in Santa Fe County.

MEMPHIS, 18.—At 10.30 o'clock to-night unknown parties attempted to assassinate Rev. N. Countee, a prominent colored Baptist minister. He was returning from church, where he had held services, and on passing the corner of Desoto and Webster Streets he was fired upon. There were about 20 of his congregation in the crowd and the contents of the shotgun loaded with buckshot caused considerable havoc. Two bullets struck Countee, one in the head, the other passing through his chin, inflicting painful but not dangerous wounds. S. L. Countee, brother of the minister, was shot in the back and also through the chin. His wounds are more dangerous. Ellen Wright, a colored woman who was also in the crowd, received a shot in the hip. The assassin fled after firing, but threw away his gun, which was found by the police. This is the second attempt that has been made to kill the colored minister. He thinks that his would-be assassins are members of the colored organization of which he was formerly a member himself, but he recently renounced all obligations to their order.

CHICAGO, 19.—There was a terrible quick spreading fire in a brick cottage at 86 Vernon Park Place, owned and occupied by W. S. Bates, a few minutes after six this morning, in which four persons were burned to death.

The family consisted of five persons and a servant girl, and all but two met a terrible death. The alarm was sounded at 6:25 a.m., and when the firemen arrived on the scene the house was in a blaze. The fire marshal found Mr. Bates in an alley at the side of the house suffering from severe bruises, but he was able to tell the story of the catastrophe. He said that at six o'clock this morning the servant girl started the fire in the kitchen and went out of doors a moment later, leaving the door open. She returned in a minute or two and found the kitchen in a blaze. Bates was aroused by the girl's screams and rushed into the kitchen and tried to extinguish the flames, first with a hose attached to a hydrant and afterwards by buckets. Not succeeding he sent in the alarm. The firemen extinguished the flames in about 15 minutes, but when they entered the house they found the charred remains of the entire family with the exception of Mr. Bates. They were: Mrs. Mary E. Bates, aged 35; Jno. Bates, aged 5; Edward Bates, infant; Mrs. Dreyson, aged 70, mother of Mrs. Bates. The partitions and walls of the house were lined with felt, and when the blaze once started, it spread with frightful rapidity. The charred bodies were removed to the morgue.

Nothing was heard of the servant girl after her flight. It is also said that the brother of Mrs. Bates was lodging in the house and was seen about the place when the fire was in progress, but that he suddenly disappeared.

JERSEY CITY, N. S., 19.—The bodies of two boys and a woman were found this morning under the Lehigh Valley engine. The bodies have been brought to this city, but as yet have not been identified. Thos. P. Pratt, telegraph operator at Meron, has been arrested.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 15.—The *Journal des Debats* says that England has refused to join with Austria in preventing Greece from interfering in the eastern difficulty. Reports from various quarters say that Austria is preparing for eventualities. As an outcome of the conference at Constantinople, the Powers have sent

a note to Prince Alexander urging him to pacify Roumelia, and warning him that otherwise he will run the risk of losing the union. In any event he must recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Servia has sent a circular note to the Powers, complaining of the repeated inroads by the robber bands from Bulgaria. It is supposed that this complaint is intended as a pretext for a declaration of war.

Within the last two days 25,000 reserves have been enrolled in Greece; 10,000 in Athens alone. Immense enthusiasm is manifested throughout Greece.

Constantinople, 15.—The Admiralty has ordered a fleet of five men-of-war to prepare for service in the Egean Sea. The Turco-Montenegrin frontier commission has disagreed and has been recalled.

Hali Bey, the Turkish Envoy, telegraphs to the Porte from Nissa that he is satisfied with the explanations of M. Garachine, the Servian Premier, in regard to Servia's armaments. It is reported that M. Garachine has stated that Servia meant to attack Bulgaria.

The Porte has issued an order for a second levy of levies.

Vienna, 15.—The *Neue Freie Presse* says that Russia and Austria have agreed to take common action for the peaceful settlement of the Balkan question.

Philippopolis, 15.—According to private advices received here the Russians are preparing a counter revolt in Bulgaria. The peasants and citizens are murmuring at the increase of taxation. It will be impossible for the country to sustain the burden of an army for any considerable length of time.

Adrianople, 15.—The troops are rapidly massing at this place; 10,000 men and 29 guns are already stationed here.

Athens, 15.—A rumor is current here that Prince Alexander, at the head of an army, is marching from Philippopolis toward Adrianople.

LIVERPOOL, 16.—Wheat in fair demand; new winter 7s3, dull; do. spring 7s3, dull. Flour in fair demand at 8s. 6d.

Calcutta, 16.—The difference in prices of wheat in the English and home markets, created by the low prices of silver and fall in exchange, affords the Indian farmers a profit of 2½ per cent. for lots exported over cash prices for home consumption. This fact has greatly stimulated inquiry for freight room for exportation of wheat.

ROME, 16.—There were 54 new cases of cholera, and 23 deaths reported in Palermo yesterday.

LONDON, 16.—Cardinal Newman in an address to-day said that the Protestant Church of England was the great bulwark of this country against atheism. He said he wished all success to those defending the church and that he and his friends would join in defending it. Cardinal Newman's remarks are important in connection with the forthcoming election for members of Parliament, and they will be likely to secure many votes for the Conservative candidates.

LONDON, 16.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: The members of the Triple Alliance have agreed to advise the Porte to invite the Powers to a formal conference on the Balkan troubles.

Gladstone, in a letter to M. Geuschhoff, says he hopes that the Bulgarian union will be a real one. He deprecates such movements as Servia and Greece threaten to make and says he is unable to recognize their right to make such an invasion as they contemplate.

The Servians have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, near Charkoi. They are advancing toward Sofia and are now near Dragoman Pass. The King of Milan is in command. A panic prevails at Sofia. Four battalions of infantry have gone to defend the Dragoman Pass. They have with them only two batteries of small field guns. There is no Bulgarian heavy artillery nearer to the scene of disturbance than that at Sistova and Rutschuk. It is expected that Sofia will be captured by a *coup de main*. Austria has warned the King of Milan that whatever is the issue of the present trouble it is useless for him to expect help from Austria. The railway companies in Austria and Hungary and the Danube Navigation Company have been notified to prepare for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

PHILIPPOLIS, 16.—A decree has been issued calling out the reserves for active service. Prince Alexander has inspected the military works at Tirnova, Jamboli and Sofia, and is now visiting the southwestern frontier.

Cuttaro, 16.—The Montenegrin army has been supplied with ammunition, and is in readiness for service.

ATHENS, 16.—It is stated that Prince Bismarck has proposed to the Powers that Prince Alexander remain Prince of Bulgaria, and be appointed Governor of Roumelia, and that the Turks be permitted to occupy the Balkans.

Sofia, 16.—The Embassadors of the Powers have presented a collective note to the government urging Bulgaria to refrain from hostility, and holding her responsible if the peace is disturbed through her menacing attitude. Prince Alexander was given an ovation on his arrival here. Addressing a crowd of citizens, he promised to make every sacrifice in order to maintain the union. He afterward presided at a meeting of the council to prepare a reply to the note of the powers.

BERLIN, 17.—The *North German Gazette* to-day, commenting on the situa-

tion in the Balkans, says: "The hope that diplomacy will succeed in peacefully settling the Roumelian difficulty has increased in view of the fact that the Bulgarian authorities have arrested the leaders of several bands of Servian emigrants who have been trying to stir up a revolt against the King of Milan, thus depriving Servia of her pretext for recrimination."

Paris, 17.—A better feeling prevails at the Bourse to-day, and 3 per cent. rentes advanced 26½ centimes in the strength of the denial telegraphed from Nissa this morning, that the Servian troops had made any advance.

LONDON, 17.—Soldiers serving in the Indian army whose term of service has expired have been ordered to remain in India until the settlement of the dispute between King Thebaw of Burma and the government of India regarding the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company. A combined naval and military force is being rapidly fitted out at Calcutta to proceed to Rangoon. The expedition will number ten thousand. France offers no obstacle to the British annexation of Upper Burmah, or a protectorate over Mandalay, the capital of Burmah.

To-night's advices from Paris are to the effect that intense anxiety prevails throughout the whole of France, in regard to the outcome of to-morrow's special elections. There will be a second balloting in no less than 202 places to settle "ties" and other defective ballotings in the general election of Sunday, the 4th inst.

It is feared the Monarchists have prepared to spring some sensation upon the country.

M. Alain Targe, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to every Prefect in the Republic, advising him that the adverse results of last Sunday were accomplished through the disloyalty of mayors and other officials, and ordering him to proceed with the utmost rigor, to-night and to-morrow, against all persons found in his department engaged in circulating any false news calculated to discredit the government or affect the ballotings.

M. Henri Rochefort asserts that the Monarchists are plotting to seize the voting tables to-morrow in many election districts with the intention of falsifying the votes. He warns the French Radicals to organize and place themselves on guard against this conspiracy.

From St. Petersburg it is stated that the Czar will to-morrow return to Gotsching. He has issued a ukase at Fridenberg, forbidding the general celebration on March 3d next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia. Preparations had already begun for very extensive celebrations of this event in many parts of the Empire. The Czar, it is said, found good reasons to suspect that this celebration was to be made a ruse for a Nihilistic rising to be organized by the students of Kiel, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and on this account issued the extraordinary ukase.

In Berlin the Progressionists in the Reichstag have resolved to make the Government's action, in expelling the Russian Poles from Russia, a leading parliamentary question as soon as the sessions of the Reichstag are resumed. Deputy Professor Meuller proposes to appeal to the German government to withdraw the edict of expulsion on the ground that the operations render it injurious to German interests as much as foreign interests. The municipal authorities at Konigsburg have also resolved to send a strong protest against the expulsions of Prince Bismarck, the author of the edict. This protest will describe the terrible sufferings to which the unjustly exiled Poles are subjected, and will declare them a stain and dishonor upon the German name. Many exiled Poles have to pass through Konigsburg on their way to the frontier, and the great majority of them reach that city in such abject distress, that the town has been compelled from motives of charity to maintain a public relief committee for their assistance. As many as 800 penniless and starving Polish exiles have been in custody of the committee at one time. The German newspapers are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject, and the most of them without regard to party affiliations, at present, protest against the barbarity and inhumanity of the expulsions, and describe it as an outrage that must evoke the indignation of the entire world.

LONDON, 18.—The Servians have occupied Kosiak Pass, which is on the Germa River and partly in Turkish territory, being on the Bulgarian and Macedonian frontier.

LONDON, 18.—The *Standard*, this morning, says: Russia and Austria are unable to come to an agreement in regard to the Balkan difficulty. Prince Bismarck is determined to prevent war. Three powers have agreed to restore outwardly the *status quo ante bellum*. Bulgaria, Servia and Greece will probably be choked off.

PARIS, 18.—Returns so far received of the second ballots to-day, for members of the Chamber of Deputies, are in favor of the republicans.

M. Papon, republican, has been elected in the Department of Eure against the Duc De Broglie.

LONDON, 18.—M. De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, made overtures to Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck in favor of a conference at Berlin to revise the Berlin treaty.

Lord Salisbury disavored the proposition. Prince Bismarck replied that the time was inopportune. The elections in France and England leaving the

foreign policies of those countries uncertain.

M. Bratiano, Roumanian Premier, in an interview with Prince Bismarck, demanded that in the event of an alteration of the frontier of the Balkan provinces, the line of Roumania be extended south of the Danube so as to enclose Silistria, Batdajek and Baltschuk, and that Roumania have the right to fortify these places.

LONDON, 18.—The *Times* has advices to the effect that complete anarchy prevails in Burmah. It is expected that the Dacoit tribes will storm Mandalay. A very hostile feeling is shown in Burmah toward all foreigners and a general massacre is feared. The Italian consul at Mandalay has been threatened with imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEHI NOTES.

LEHI, October 15th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I thought I would send you a few notes concerning our little town. To begin with, I would say that our farmers have raised

A BOUNTIFUL CROP

this season. Grain is very cheap here, also vegetables. Potatoes can not be gotten rid of at 25 cents per bushel. Business has been very lively this fall, considering the dull times. Our Co-operative Store has shipped several car loads of grain and potatoes East, and put up a very fine warehouse 60x20 which is now filled with furniture, stoves, etc. Besides this we expect that early next week the store will declare a good dividend. Several new buildings have been erected lately by private parties, those of W. E. Racker and P. Evans being among the finest. Lautensock and Lewis, our enterprising townsmen, are doing a rushing business in the building line.

We are cursed with plenty of tramps just now, and have to put up with the loss of a few quilts and blankets from our clothes lines and a saddle or two from our stable.

THE Y. M. I. A.

of this place have re-organized for the season, with P. Lautensock as President. The L. M. Hall, which by the way has been quite a source of revenue to the association during the past year, has been rented by it for another year. A fund of over one hundred dollars is now in the treasurer's hands, and by the advice of our authorities one of the members (Henry Anderson) has been sent as a normal student to the B. Y. Academy, at Provo, his tuition and expenses being paid by the association. A free reading room and circulating library are also supported by the association, besides a dramatic society and a monthly paper—the *Star*—both of which are managed by B. J. Anderson.

The diphtheria has been very bad here this summer, carrying off eight or nine victims, but at present I believe we are free from it.

Our day school will soon start, and our Sunday School, which is in a very good condition, will hold its anniversary on the 18th and 19th.

We expect a visit from the Salt Lake cricket club, who will play the "Alerts" of Lehi with the usual result.

FLOWING WELLS

are all the rage here, seven already having been obtained.

Our Bishop is also up to the times and has had some improvements made in and about our tithing office and yards, which make things look a great deal better, and when our city fathers fix up our streets a little in the neighborhood of the tithing office Lehi will not be behind other places in appearance.

Police business here is very dull, and the court has gone to farming in order to keep body and soul alive. At the (J. Beck) Saratoga farm on the lake shore, business is very brisk; the hotel is nearing completion; some 400 acres of new land is being plowed up and put into fall grain, and many other improvements are going on in order to make it attractive next season.

With well wishes for the News, I am Respectfully,
LOOKER ON.

A SUGGESTION.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE POWERS THAT BE, AND THE PROTECTION OF THE POLYGAMISTS WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR SENTENCES.

SALT LAKE CITY,
October 16, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In view of the embarrassing position the "Mormon" ex-convicts must be in respecting business and the fraternal obligations they justly owe to their families, would it be unreasonable to ask Judge Zane or the Edmund's commissioners to issue annual, not transferable, permits or tickets of admission, authorizing the holder to visit each family say once a week for considerations. The tickets might be graded in color, size and wording so as to meet exigencies as they would naturally arise in the family polity, one color for one family and another for another.

One size might admit the holder to meet his family in the kitchen and another in the dining room or parlor.

One kind could be made to authorize an hour's interview with the children, and another an hour's *lete a tete* with his wife on business.

If sickness entered either household the tickets could easily be made to express the will of Zane & Co. as to the husband's and father's duties in the premises. Should the ailments be malignant, permission to remain half a day or half a night might be printed or written on one kind of ticket.

Another sort could be made to state what distance apart the husband and wife must remain while up town or elsewhere, and define the nature of the salutation or recognition they might wish with impunity indulge in; and still another kind might admit him to his stable and corral to attend to his stock, etc.

This adjustment of the matter might keep the pluralist out of future trouble and yet be liberal enough to answer every utilitarian end.

That Judge Zane, or the Commissioners, or even Governor Murray has authority and power to issue such admission tickets no one will have the presumption to question.

By all means let the persecuted men have them so that if an apostate "Mormon" or U. S. spotter should spy out an "Ex" on his own premises he can show his admission ticket and the apostate and spotter can pass on to watch for and entrap some one else.

In the light of Judge Zane's rulings about the "repute of marriage," etc., such tickets or some such protection seems absolutely necessary; otherwise the poor men will be again liable to fine and imprisonment without even the shadow of evidence of guiltiness.
SPARTAN.

MUST THE CHINESE GO?

HONEST JOHN—HOW HE PROVES IT.

NEPHI, Oct. 13th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On Monday last a granger from Arizona called at the Salt Lake postoffice and inquired for his mail. He was kindly informed by the clerk, "nothing." This answer, although disappointing, was, for the time being, accepted; but our friend, whose given name by the way was John, was not satisfied, and, returning a few minutes after 4 p. m., told the clerk there must be a letter for him. On making another search, the clerk, slightly confused, acknowledged he had found a registered letter, but that it could not be delivered until 9 a. m. next day. This postponement John objected to, stating that he designed taking the 7.20 Utah Central train for Nephi, and could not wait. However, a consultation with some one in the office, brought permission to deliver at an unseasonable hour, when an opened registered letter was produced containing \$20.00, with an accompanied regret, that by mistake it had been delivered to a Chinaman—probably by the name of John—who had opened it, but being as yet free from the civilizing influences of Christianity, and governed solely by Celestial law and tradition had returned it, and our friend John was thus made happy.

The question now in order is: Should John be compelled to go? The Knights of labor by this showing may be influenced to change their edict, and John thus suddenly converted into a missionary, may be permitted to stay and continue the good work of spreading an influence in favor of honesty.

Yours,
HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORK IN THE SWISS AND GERMAN MISSION.

BERNE, Switzerland,
September 24th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As occasion permits it, I may briefly state that we are well, and in the discharge of our missionary duties among the German and Swiss nations. The storm which has swept over Zion has caused also here a pausing of the people, and while we are not doing much in converting, yet a great many, especially of the reading and reflecting class, are being informed, and they begin to have their attention called to that peculiar people, the Latter-day Saints.

Even the ridiculous lies of some corresponding individuals, who live among you in Salt Lake, which are published in the German papers, have a good effect, for not one of those red-hot articles appears in print but what contradicts itself in regard to our people and leaves in the minds of the fair-minded a good impression towards the Latter-day Saints; but not so favorable for those individual scribblers, who thus relieve themselves of their venom, and feed their countrymen with lies.

Not wishing to be lengthy, I conclude by asking God's blessing upon all Israel and her institutions.
Yours truly,
FREDERICK W. SCHOENFELD.

John Ruskin, replying to an appeal in favor of the use and study of nude female models, says that an artist can do much better without them than with them.

A Stockton, Cal., dispatch says: A petition was numerously signed to-day in which the signers pledged themselves to drive out the Chinese by all lawful means within their power.