

NOVA SCOTIA:

For a considerable time past our telegraphic dispatches and exchanges have occasionally contained allusions to the discontent prevailing in the British province of Nova Scotia. As most of our readers are aware, the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were confederated a little over a year since under the name of the Dominion of Canada. This scheme had been on foot for several years before its final consummation, indeed as early as 1854 the colonists had expressed a wish that this union or confederation should be effected. In 1864 the preliminaries and details of the scheme were arranged at Quebec, and early in 1867 a conference of colonists, consisting of delegates deputed by the governments of the several provinces, summoned by the Home Government, assembled in London, for the purpose of settling and ratifying the proposed scheme. When they had completed their preliminary labors a measure for the confederation of the provinces was introduced into the House of Lords, and in about a month had passed both Houses, and almost immediately after received the Royal assent, it being ordered that the measure should take effect from the 1st of July, 1867.

From that time the fiery little province of Nova Scotia has been continually manifesting signs of the deepest discontent, and the most determined opposition to the union. Their first step after the issue of the Royal proclamation announcing the inauguration of the new Dominion, was an attempt to withdraw by the consent of the Dominion Parliament; but finding no ground for hope in that direction they memorialized the Home Government. There too, their appeal was fruitless, being defeated by about 100 majority. Since that time the wrath of the little province has been exceedingly hot, and secession from the Confederation and annexation to the United States has been loudly talked of; and our dispatches recently announced that it was rumored at Halifax that an official letter had been received from a U. S. General offering the province assistance against Great Britain, if they were determined to secede and annex. Of course, nobody believes such a wild rumor as this; but it serves to show the state of feeling existing in the province, and in all probability is what the disaffected portion of the people would very well like.

The grounds stated for this great opposition to remain in the Confederation are various. The Nova Scotians declare that they were forced into it against the wishes of the majority of the people, that they were taken by surprise, that the real object of the Confederation was to enable Canada to pay off a portion of her large debt by taxation and tariffs on the resources of the maritime provinces, that confederation will deprive them of their fisheries, etc. So far from being forced into the Confederation it is a fact that before the Union was effected its Constitution was submitted to and accepted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia then in session; while the statement that they were taken by surprise seems to have little foundation. In the debate in the House of Commons on their memorial for the repeal of the Confederation, Mr. Adderly, in reply to Hon. John Bright, the chief advocate of the Nova Scotians, gave ample refutation to the latter statement. In the course of his remarks he said that the subject of confederation was mooted as far back as 1854, that the people of Nova Scotia were the originators of the scheme; and that in 1857 a delegation from the now disaffected province was sent to England in order, if possible, to effect the union; that in 1861 a resolution in its favor was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Nova Scotia, and that in 1864 a proposition on the same subject was again brought forward and they again passed a resolution in its favor.

The real grounds of discontent, and the desire for annexation to the United States seem to be that Nova Scotia, which is a maritime province, and whose manufacturing operations are very limited, has been injured by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which has to a great extent prevented the interchange of products between the two; and this blocking of the channels of commerce has of necessity caused a falling off in the prosperity of the little province and so soured the feelings of the people. Another cause of popular discontent is said to be that the patronage of the Post Office and Revenue Departments, the light-houses and public works is vested in and controlled by the general government, and that the officers appointed are, in most instances, men who are distasteful to the people. Then again there is the fear, that very naturally arises on the part of Nova Scotia, as it was in the early days with some of the lesser States in the American confederation—that being the smallest of the provinces composing the New Dominion, she might be compelled to submit to unjust legislation by the Dominion Parliament. If in addition to these varied causes, real or imaginary, for discon-

tent, the fact is considered that the British North American provinces have been one of the most prominent fields for the operations of the Fenians, there is nothing at all surprising in the fact of discontent existing in Nova Scotia. It is said that in New Brunswick this feeling exists to an almost equal extent as in Nova Scotia, and that the former is only waiting for the latter to take the initiative, whether it be secession from the Dominion and a return to its old status as a separate British province or annexation to the United States.

Canadian commissioners have visited the province of Nova Scotia, in order, if possible, to heal the breach; but they and their overtures were treated with scorn, and it seems as if nothing short of the repeal of the Union will satisfy the people there. It may be, however, that the negotiations, now pending, between this country and Great Britain for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion, which will, no doubt, be completed at an early day, if not already, will have a tendency to restore that prosperity to Nova Scotia the loss of which she so mourns, and so mollify the present bitter feelings of its people. Be this as it may, it is hardly presumable that Great Britain will sit quietly by and see the secession and annexation to this country of one of the most valuable of her North American colonies. The hold the Mother Country has upon those provinces is scarcely more than nominal; still it is acknowledged by them, and Nova Scotia has been hitherto considered as amongst the most loyal of all her numerous dependencies. Should the present state of feeling in Nova Scotia ripen into an attempt to secede and annex to the United States, the chances of success would not be very great unless the whole of the provinces act in concert. In the latter case it is hardly likely that the efforts of Great Britain would be very strenuous to restrain them. Should Britain, however, decide to draw the sword in defence of her authority, it is not very likely that the United States, laboring under an immense war debt, will go to war to effect the annexation of provinces, when at no very distant day, it is highly probable that will be effected peaceably, and by the mutual consent of all parties concerned.

(Special to The Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Washington, 21.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, prayer was offered by the chaplain. Shenck offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House should now adjourn their respective Houses until the 16th of October, and then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until 10th of November at noon, and then, unless otherwise ordered, to further adjourn their respective Houses to the first Monday in December. This was carried without division and was afterwards reconsidered. Shenck offered a resolution that the committee on public expenditures inquire why supervisors of internal revenue have not been appointed, and whether any of the officers of the government are trying to defeat the law, &c. This was objected to, and the question raised that no business could be done without a quorum, when the roll was called, showing 98 affirmative, and 2 nays. Washburne moved to call the House, which was taken, when the absentees were called. After some little time the doors were re-opened, and a message was received that the Senate had concurred in the House adjournment resolution. The Speaker then declared the House adjourned till the 16th of October.

SENATE.

After prayer Anthony offered a resolution, providing for adjournment, in the same terms as that adopted by the House, which was adopted, 33 to 1, Buckalew voting "No." A message from the House announced a similar resolution, which was concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington.—A heavy defalcation, said to amount to \$90,000, has been discovered, committed by Col. E. B. Olinsted, disbursing clerk of the P. O. Department and Superintendent of the building; all efforts for his arrest are thus far unsuccessful.

The steamer *Merrimac*, from Rio has arrived. The advices confirm the previous accounts of the capture of Humaita. Yesterday at the Water Street revival, held by Mr. Van Meter, Mr. Dyer and others, the subject of Johnny Allen's reported spree was spoken of, some of the reverend gentlemen asserting that though Johnny was not yet entirely converted and had probably got drunk, he was a much better man than he used to be.

New York.—A meeting of the tax payers of Mount Vernon, West Chester County, was held last night at the village of Mount Vernon, to consider sundry appropriations for improvements in roads, cross walks, &c. Before any vote was taken a petition was offered from one hundred ladies of the village, demanding the right to vote on the question, as they were tax payers. The village charter was quoted, showing that they were not qualified, and the male tax payers alone voted on the question. During the proceedings a lady asked permission to say a few words in behalf of another lady, a heavy tax payer, who had just entered the room; but she was declared out of order. Mr. Wingate then said that several ladies had deputed him to represent them, but he was hooted down with cries of "put him out." Two gentlemen then took the ladies' part, but they were put down, and the ladies gave it up for the present.

The will of the late Edwin A. Stevens, bequeaths nearly \$200,000 to 2 public school houses at Hoboken, and he also bequeathed to that city \$850,000 for the erection and maintenance of another. He also donated the Stevens' Battery for the completion of which one million was also donated, to the State of New Jersey. The rest of the property fell to the widow and children. Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian at Queretaro, is now in this city.

The Japanese commissioners, who were lately in the United States purchasing war vessels, and who returned to Japan on the ram *Stonewall*, arrived here on Saturday by the *Great Republic*, compelled to leave Yokohama to ensure their personal safety, as the Japanese authorities, of the Southern faction, threatened to decapitate them, if captured, so they have determined to remain in the United States until the political affairs of Japan are settled. The commissioners have been under the protection of the American minister since their return to Japan.

A tidal wave occurred in the harbor of Yokohama, Aug. 15th, the day after the earthquake in South America. Arizona advices to Sept. 5th, say that Col. Price has made a treaty of peace with the Wallapai Indians. The savages consented to surrender their arms and locate on the river.

Gen. Devin has assumed command of the district of Arizona, vice Gen. Crittenden, ordered to report at San Francisco. Major Clendenin has assumed command of the sub-district at Prescott. Several Indian outrages have occurred near Wickenburg and Tucson.

The crops of the Territory are looking finely. The case of *Surratt* was called up this morning before Judge Wylie, in the criminal court. The counsel on both sides appeared. The District Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the conspiracy indictment, having decided to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the murder indictment. He filed a letter from Acting Attorney General Browning, approving his course, when the *nolle prosequi* was entered. The case was then called on the conspiracy indictment. The defense expressed surprise, as they had come prepared to try the murder indictment, and they asked a postponement till to-morrow to make a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of the 4th July last, in defense. The Judge assented to the postponement till to-morrow.

Chicago.—The Illinois State Fair commenced to-day at Quincy; the show of horses, cattle, and stock generally, was the grandest ever before. The display of agricultural implements was not so good; other departments had about an average display. The weather at the start is very unpromising, but the attendance is good.

The Ohio State Fair, at Toledo, is said to be the largest and best exhibition ever witnessed in the State. The stock department is very largely represented, with the best animals of Ohio and the neighboring States. The agricultural implements department is also full; farm products are very abundant. The weather is fine.

New York.—The Aldermen, to-day, voted to give a reception to General McClellan upon his arrival. Three convicts at Sing Sing, this morning, seized the powder box, overpowered the guard, and rowed across the river, and made their escape.

The National Labor Congress assembled to-day; delegates were present from ten States, also delegates from the National typographical, carpenters', joiners', bricklayers', machinists', and blacksmiths' unions, and from the Working Women's Association. The object of the Convention is to institute reforms, to establish reciprocal relations between the different labor organizations, and to keep back the encroachments of centralized wealth upon the rights of labor. The address of President Whaley was a very able document, reviewing the progress of the laboring classes for the past year, and foretelling renewed strength for the future.

Chicago, 22.—The following account of a fearful riot at Camilla, Mitchell Co., Georgia, has been telegraphed from Augusta: Pierce, the Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, ex-bureau agent, with about twenty-two negroes armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with three weeks' provisions, and their intention being to overawe the citizens. Before starting, some friendly negro exposed their plans, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens of what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens was sent to meet the mob at a church, five miles from town. The Governor's proclamation, forbidding armed organizations, was read, but the mob paid no attention to it, and said they were determined to march on. The deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come into the town without their arms, and they should not be molested; their efforts to dissuade the negroes were fruitless, and the mob marched into the town with banners flying. They now numbered 450, many having joined them on the route. The mob halted, and clamored for a man named John S. Johns, who, in company with Mr. Frenielly, presented himself, when 100 guns were leveled at him. He, being intoxicated, fired, and the riot commenced. The mob fired at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied and gathered about fifty stand of arms and the mob was vigorously attacked and driven back panic stricken and took to flight; they were pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded. The total so far as ascertained is said to be from 75 to 100 in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. The stores and munitions of the latter were captured, and at last accounts Camilla was quiet.

New York.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special says of the Camilla riot, when near the town the Republican speakers were met by the rebels, mounted and armed, who warned them not to go into the town; they went on and were soon met by the sheriff, who informed them that the people would not allow the radicals to speak in Camilla. They persisted however and on reaching the castle house they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Col. Foster was badly hurt, and many more Republicans killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who had been obedient to Gov. Bullock's proclamation, and had left their arms at home. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. These outrages are being

perpetrated all over the state. Gov. Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot for Major Howard, commanding the legislative district, recommending the Legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws of the State. A resolution was offered in each House, calling on the President to furnish a sufficient Federal military force to preserve the peace; but it was voted down in both Houses, and the Governor's message was referred to where it will lie buried.

FOREIGN.

London, 30.—Important news has been received from Madrid to the effect that the Prime Minister, Gonzalez Bravo, and two other members of the Spanish Cabinet had resigned; the Marquis Hastings had been requested to take their places *ad interim*.

The Queen is returning to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed at the Capital.

Paris journals here, have reports that a general rebellion, against the Queen had been commenced in Spain, headed by Gen. Prim, and by the Genl's recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels were moving on Madrid in force, insurrection is reported to have broken out in Andalusia.

Queen Isabella visited the Emperor Napoleon and Eugene at Biarritz, soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

New York.—The *Herald's* London special says dispatches from Madrid state that Admiral Topet and all the naval force, a *off* Cadix had revolted, and that the Generals recently banished had returned to join in the revolt. Marshal Delatorre headed the movement, and was leading the men of the old party to sustain it. Several towns have joined the insurrection; and the most intense panic prevails at the court at Madrid. Troops have been dispatched to the south, Gen. Cache taking command. A rumor prevailed in Paris, on Saturday, that Queen Isabella had abdicated.

Paris, 21.—Some reports say that the rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points, owing to the want of leaders. The rumor that the Queen was about to abdicate is discredited.

The *Monitor* publishes exciting intelligence, received yesterday. It says the accession of some crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement was expected; but accounts, so far, are imperfect. It is certain, however, that Gonzalez Bravo and the ministry have resigned, and that Gen. Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a cabinet. At last accounts the Capital was quiet. The *Monitor* adds, this event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian for Madrid.

London, midnight.—The following has been received from Spain. The resignation of the members of the cabinet has been accepted. A parley has been held between the Royal officers and some of the rebel leaders, the result of which is not known. A body of rebels, 14,000 strong, have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen and to prevent her from returning to Madrid. The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the revolutionists. It is rumored that they are acting in support of the interest of the Duke de Montpensier. There is much excitement at Madrid.

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WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

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WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

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Benefit of

MARGETTS!

When he will appear in

TWO FINE CHARACTERS.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

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TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

WILD OATS;

THE STROLLING ACTOR.

ROVER, the Strolling Actor, MARGETTS Sir George Thunder, Mr. J. McKensie Harry Thunder, Mr. J. M. Hardie John Dory, Mr. J. S. Lindsay Ephraim Smith, (Who has kindly volunteered), Mr. E. E. Bowring Sam, Mr. J. C. Graham Farmer Gammon, Mr. J. E. Hyde Mr. Banks, Mr. E. D. Crowther Lamp, Mr. B. F. Neelen Tramp, Mr. S. W. Darke Twelfth, Mr. J. B. Kelly Walter, Mr. B. Matthews First Ruffian, Mr. C. F. Atwood Second Ruffian, Mr. C. M. Donelson Lady Amaranth, Miss Adams Amelia, Mrs. M. Bowring Jane, Miss Alexander Sailors, Servants, Ruffians, etc.

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CHANGE OF TIME: DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:30.

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Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Pumps and Pipes, Lead, Iron, Stone or Wood Pipes; also, Brass Faucets, Globe Valves, Steam Cocks; all kinds Brass Castings and finished work for Mills, Factories, Machinery, etc.

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Canned Fruits, Candies,

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Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1896.

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