

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

YANKTON, D. T., 27.—Parties arriving, to-day, from Silver Lake, a Mennonite settlement, 40 miles north from Yankton, bring intelligence of a cloud burst in that region, on Monday, by which a large portion of the country was submerged and seven persons were drowned. The west branch of Vermillion River, ordinarily about two rods wide, was filled to the width of over a mile and a depth of from 10 to 30 feet. Much destruction of property is reported.

WASHINGTON, 27.—In the work of dispersing the crowd in the morning so that laborers might begin work, several persons were knocked down by the mounted police. Some arrests were made for profanity and disorderly conduct. Being driven from Fourteenth and B Streets, the crowd went up Fourteenth street to the sewer between New York Avenue and H Streets, and posted on a fence a circular setting forth that "No man is allowed to work at less than \$1.50 a day; and, hereafter, any one doing so shall be shot or stoned to death." They also demanded that the men stop work, and one or two stones were thrown and the workmen were obliged to retire, but the police arriving, they resumed work. The crowd then went out to Fourteenth Street, calling upon men from private works to join them, and many did so. As the crowd marched down Seventh Street, many with picks, shovels and clubs, it was swelled to the number of 300 or 400, and they turned into B Street south. Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, a squad of policemen going to breakfast, were attacked. The police promptly drew their pistols and fired into the frightened crowd. David Crowden, colored, passing through the Smithsonian grounds, was shot in the back. Another colored man was shot while hurling a brick at an officer. Lieutenant Greesford received a painful wound from a brick. Some incendiary meetings have been held for the past few nights, and the police gave notice, to-day, that they must be stopped.

MOBILE, 27.—The city and county authorities have established a rigid quarantine against New Orleans. Only the United States mail car is allowed to pass through the county or approach the city after the 29th, until further notice.

Galveston 27.—The board of health, to-day, passed a resolution quarantining vessels from all eastern and foreign gulf ports for 20 days. The quarantine is to include passengers and freights.

New Orleans, 27.—Boats are quarantined at President's Island, 12 miles below here, on account of the yellow fever in that city.

A public meeting last night called a convention of the representatives of boards of trade and congressmen to meet here on November 12th, and consider Captain Cowden's theories regarding the outlet system and the reclamation of low lands.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Fort Clark special: Last night Mexicans from Los Vacas, Mexico, fired 50 shots in the town of San Felipe, Texas, in retaliation for having been pursued the day before by Captain Kelly, United States army, who took from them some stolen stock. Great excitement prevails.

Parson Potter, of frontier fame, shot and wounded a Greaser last night while in the act of stealing his horses.

Escobedo is condemned to be shot, but it does not give peace on the border.

CHICAGO, 27.—A coroner's jury, to-day, recommended that Dr. Earl be held without bail for having committed an abortion with fatal effect, the victim being Miss Elizabeth McKay. Mrs. Rosier, at whose house the act was committed, was held as an accomplice. Earl has served one term in the penitentiary for a similar offense.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—George F. Seward, United States minister to China, who arrived in the City of Tokio yesterday, in an interview relating to Chinese immigration, expresses himself as strongly in opposition to any legislation to abrogate any provisions of the Burlingame treaty on the grounds of international and commercial policy. He says the imperial government at Peking is apathetic, and neither encourages nor discourages emigration. Mr. Seward claims that there is no danger of Chinese immigra-

tion ever being great enough to become dominant in this country. He believes that the true policy to be pursued is that of the negotiation provided for by the recent action of Congress.

The Nevada Bank, to-day, subscribed for a million and a quarter of the 4 per cent. loan, payable in standard dollars.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Extra precautions have been taken by the police authorities to prevent a recurrence of the trouble among the laboring classes. A large force, well armed with revolvers and Springfield rifles, will be in readiness, to-morrow, to prevent an outbreak, but there is no great fear that a resort to extreme measures will be necessary. Several of the leaders in the riotous demonstrations of yesterday were arrested to-day. Cohen, a well-known agitator, was arrested, last night, for violating the municipal orders against incendiary language. To-day, another agitator, named Graham, came to the police headquarters and asked to see Cohen. Graham was recognized as a promoter of the disorder yesterday, and locked up. A large meeting has been talked of for to-morrow night, but it will not be allowed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 28.—There will be a general suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region, beginning to-morrow and continuing until the 5th of August, after which time, it is thought there will be steady work during the balance of the shipping season.

BOSTON, 28.—Dennis Kearney, the Californian agitator, arrived to-day. He was met at the depot by several hundred people, and, on being driven to the Sherman House, addressed the crowd from the balcony, denouncing politicians, monopolies, capitalists, and the press.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The total yellow fever cases reported to the board of health up to noon to-day, was 59, deaths 25. No report was received from the Charity Hospital, but it is stated that a number of new cases were admitted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 28.—The latest crop reports from different parts of Minnesota indicate a considerable deficiency in the southern counties, where the yield of wheat will not exceed from 22 to 15 bushels to the acre.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Portland dispatch says: Lorenzo D. Perkins and wife were attacked by Indians near Rattlesnake Springs, Columbia River, and both murdered. The bodies were recovered by a party of citizens who went on the trail of the missing people.

A Portland dispatch says: The rendezvous for all unfriendly Indians, both on the Oregon and Washington Territory side, is at the foot of Priest Rapids, where they are collecting in great numbers. Chief Moses says he cannot control his young men, and warns the settlers to look out for themselves.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Times adds to the criminal record an account of perhaps the most audacious crime ever perpetrated in this country. It appears that some months since a married lady of Boston, of great refinement and beauty, and occupying a prominent social position, had been visiting friends in the interior of this State, and, when leaving took a drawing-room car on the New York Central Road for Albany, where her husband awaited her. Two villains followed into the car, probably attracted by the valuable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor approached her for her ticket, he was informed that they were her friends, that she was deranged, and they had unfortunately been selected to convey her to the Utica Asylum. In spite of her protestations and appeals for protection, the scoundrels succeeded in convincing the conductor and passengers of the truth of their story, and removed the lady from the cars at Utica, she swooning as the train moved away. She was then lifted into a coach, chloroformed, taken to a house of ill repute, outraged and robbed of her jewelry and clothing. The husband learned of his wife's alleged insanity when the train arrived at Albany, and procured a special engine, started for Utica without delay. Upon arriving, a few enquiries enabled him to find the disreputable house where his wife had been taken, and there found her lying upon a bed, almost stripped of clothing, and her mind seriously injured by her terrible experience. No names are given from considerations of delicacy. The husband made every effort consistent with

privacy to discover the fiends, but so far without avail.

The Times Boston special says: Kearney, the California Communist, hurled most of his stupendous, and at times, picturesque oaths against "cursed capitalists." The ungrammatical and reckless preacher of revolution has at last arrived in Boston, been publicly received by delegations of workmen and loafers, and has made his first speech.

On the arrival of the train at Boston the Workmen's reception procession was in line. It cannot be described as imposing. A couple of hundred men composed it, with a dinky drummer, and they displayed a lot of paper banners, on which were inscribed, in roughly drawn letters, some of their sentiments, such as these: "The people cannot be put down; tyrants tried that for thousands of years!" "Contract system must be abolished!" "Equal rights for all, the land must be free; down with monopoly!" With the reception procession was a dense throng of people, mostly of the lower classes, though there were many people of respectable appearance in the mass. Notwithstanding the fact that the coming of Kearney had been much heralded, and a great crowd at the station was inevitable, a very small number of policemen were detailed for service there, and they, of course, were unable to keep the passages clear. The passengers on the train were hustled about in a most unpleasant fashion, and Kearney and his gang were squeezed and pushed about most unmercifully. The wretched reception committee, whose intention it was to receive Kearney with some ceremony in one of the waiting rooms, found it impossible to get through the crowd, and had to content themselves with making his acquaintance outside.

The Times says, editorially, of Kearney's speech: "The glad tidings" which he brought from the Pacific was that he had "left the plains strewn with the festering carcasses of public plunderers." He said: "I wish to state that I have been misrepresented by the press. The Associated Press has taken pleasure in fixing up reports of my utterances in California. They have been fixed up in San Francisco by unscrupulous minions of thieving capitalists and bloodsuckers in general. (Cheers and laughter.) They have distorted my speeches, and I never had a fair show. I thank God that I am not a man made by newspapers. I am a man who was made by God, and I despise the corrupt, monopoly-fostering press of the United States."

The Tribune's Washington special says: Some of the agitators threaten to hold a large meeting to-day, and the police are being served with rifles and gassing guns in preparation for an emergency.

HELENA, Mont., 27.—The following has been received:

## HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Missoula, Mont., 25.

To the Editor of the Missoulian.

Sir.—I have just received a dispatch from Lt. Wallace. He overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouth of Bear and Rook Creeks, and on the north forks of the Clearwater, on Sunday, the 21st inst., killing six and wounding three. Among the killed was Tababor, their chief. They also killed 23 head of their stock and captured 31. The Indians consisted of 17 bucks and two squaws. Lt. Wallace's party numbered 13 soldiers and two citizens. No casualties on our side excepting the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours. (Signed)

H. L. CHIPMAN,

Major Third Infantry, Com'ding.

## FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—The Porte and the British ambassador deny that negotiations are pending for the cession of a portion of the Syrian coast and the Island of Tenedo to England. Persistent reports, however, are current that negotiations, the object of which are unknown, continue between England and Turkey.

Austrians will enter Bosnia on Sunday. It is expected that they will encounter armed resistance. The Austrian government has distributed a proclamation in the native language. It says: Austrians come as friends to stop the evils which have, for many years, disturbed Bosnia and Herzegovina and

the Austrian borders. The Emperor Francis Joseph could no longer look on and see the sufferings of the provinces, where force and turbulence reigned, while the government of the country was incapable of restoring order, and want and misery were knocking at the frontiers of his own state. The Emperor, therefore, directed the eye of Europe to your position and a council of the nations decided that Austria should give you back your long-missed peace and prosperity. The Sultan commits you to the protection of his mighty friend, the Emperor, Austrian troops bring you peace, not war; they will protect all and oppress none. Established customs and institutions will be respected. The revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country. Arrears of taxes will not be collected.

Austrian subjects in Serbia, belonging to the Austrian reserves, have been peremptorily summoned to join their battalions. This creates uneasiness, because it indicates a much larger mobilization than was originally intended for the occupation of Bosnia.

LONDON, 28.

The Marquis of Lorne will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor General of Canada.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the government of Madras has telegraphed for extra famine officers immediately, because of the ravages of locusts.

CAPE TOWN, 9th. — There has been some severe fighting with the natives in outlying districts of Transvaal. The British losses are comparatively heavy.

ROME, 28.—Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving the annexation demonstrations, and recommending rifle practice throughout Italy.

LONDON, 29.—A dispatch from Vienna says: It is becoming more and more probable that the crossing will be ordered regardless of negotiations, unless the long-expected instructions arrive by courier, announced for to-day. It is reported from Constantinople that all the parties, and the Porte itself, fully understood the uselessness of resisting, in principle, the decisions of the Berlin congress relative to Bosnia and Greece.

PARIS, 29.—A fire, this morning, in the yard of a furniture factory, and destroyed timber valued at \$100,000.

## Correspondence.

Women in Office—Decision of Chief Justice Chase.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 19th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Your paper has given kindly aid in attempting to define woman's political status in Utah Territory. Thanks. But "the end is not yet." A lady nominee was brought before the County Convention, and a technicality, the word "male" in the law was made to bear against the nomination.

Man-made laws are differently interpreted by different minds. Within the present year a lady appeared and was admitted as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case the most eminent lawyers were arraigned for and against. The argument against was the words "man" and "male," used in the Statutes defining the qualification requisite to admission.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in rendering his opinion, stated that if the technicality could be made to bear to exclude woman from office, it must be made to bear in excluding her from all criminal liabilities before the law, as no word implying the feminine gender was found in the criminal code, he therefore decided that the spirit of the law made law-breaking women criminals and qualified women eligible to office.

It seems not a little inconsistent that a competent woman citizen having the right to vote, could not be officially entrusted with the money collected as taxes from both male and female citizens.

SARAH M. KIMBALL.

## THE 24th IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

5th Ward, Provo.

The day was ushered in by a salute of 31 guns, representing the

number of years since the pioneers first entered Salt Lake Valley.

At sunrise a salute of four guns in honor of the pioneers and the Mormon battalion, while at the same time the "stars and stripes" went fluttering to the breeze.

At 9 a.m., the people having assembled at the school-house, a procession was formed and they marched to the residence of Bishop Madsen, where a bowery had been erected for the occasion. Speeches, in honor of the pioneers, Mormon battalion, etc., interspersed with songs, music by the brass and string bands, occupied the time until 12.30 p.m. A picnic was then spread before the assembly, which occupied the attention of all for some time.

At 2 p.m., the tables were all cleared, the bands struck up some lively tunes and all hastened to see some of the boys try their skill at tight-rope walking. Wheelbarrow racing then drew attention for some time. After which came foot-racing, in which girls about 40 years of age, and weighing on an average 200 pounds, joined, to the great amusement of the spectators.

At 4 p.m. the children enjoyed themselves in a dance, and at 7 p.m. we were informed by the floor-manager that we might now enjoy ourselves in a like manner, and we were not slow to take advantage of this invitation, and at 12 o'clock we found that we were about ready to go home, having enjoyed a very pleasant day without a cloud in the shape of petty brawls or drunkenness to mar our happiness.

P. W. STEVENSON.

## Richfield.

At daybreak a salute of musketry and canon was given, under charge of Capt. B. Carter and E. C. Behunin.

At sunrise the stars and stripes were hoisted on the liberty pole, saluted by musketry and cannon.

At 8 a.m. the citizens, old and young, gathered at the bowery for the purpose of forming into a procession.

At 9.30 a.m. the procession was started, as follows, headed by L. P. Christensen, Esq., martial of the day:

Representatives of the pioneer and Mormon Battalion; the stake and city authorities; High Council; High Priests; Seventies and Elders; fathers and mothers of Israel; Women's Relief Society; Y. M. M. I. A. and Y. L. M. I. A., with banner; Sunday school; wagon representing 1847. The following trades were well represented: Wagonmakers and carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, harnessmakers, tailors, masons and plasterers; cavalry bringing up the rear.

The procession paraded the principal streets and returned to the bowery.

At ten a.m. the meeting was called to order by the marshal. Singing by the choir; prayer by the chaplain, Father Wm. McBride; singing by the choir; speech in behalf of the pioneers by Bishop T. Lewis; music by the Richfield martial band; speech in behalf of Mormon Battalion by Saml. Lewis; comic song by James Ogden and company; oration by the orator of the day, C. J. Kempe, Esq.; solo on the cornet, by Geo. Tutton, Esq.; speech by Bishop P. Poulsen; comic song by B. W. Sainsbury; speech in behalf of Y. M. M. I. A. by Jos. Evans, president; song by Miss Emma Powell, organ accompaniment; essay in behalf of Y. L. M. I. A., by Miss Hattie Thurber; song by two little girls; speech in behalf of the Sunday School, by Supt. S. Christensen; song by Oke Salisbury and company; speech by Hon. Jesse N. Smith; music by the band; singing by the choir; benediction by the chaplain.

A dance for the little folks was held in the hall from two to six p.m. A dance in the evening for the adults, which was kept up till a late hour.

The day passed off pleasantly. No rowdyism or drunkenness.

Committee of arrangements—Simon Christensen, L. P. Christensen, Wm. Morrison, John A. Helstrom, Jos. Evans.

JNO. A. HELLSTROM,  
Reporter

## Milton.

The first rays of the morning sun were saluted by the firing of guns and the raising of flags.

At 10 a.m. the citizens assembled at the school house. The audience