

This is owing to the criticisms upon the unprecedented circumstance that the present Emperor was chosen from the same generation as his predecessor, instead of from later, so that he cannot follow the time honored custom of worshipping his ancestor. He is, in fact, the first cousin and adopted brother of the late ruler, and ancient forms of state ceremonial will require an entire change if he continues to reign. Trifling as the difficulty appears to foreign eyes, it is considered a most difficult problem in Peking.

Yokohama, June 29.—Grant arrived at Negasaki, June 21st in the *Richmond*, accompanied by *Ashuelot*, the latter bringing Judge Denny, consul at Tientsin, and other friends from China. There was no formal demonstration further than an address of welcome by a committee of 13, chosen to represent all alien nationalities, and frequent entertainments by the Japanese. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Hiogo and neighborhood, the original arrangements are changed and the party will come direct to Yokohama and Tokio. He is expected at Yokohama, July 4th. Extensive preparations are making throughout the vicinity. Although the guest of the nation, separate complimentary demonstrations are proposed. By an imperial decree the reception is to be in all respects identical with what would be accorded a reigning monarch of any European country.

HALIFAX, 17.—The steamer *State of Virginia* from New York went ashore at Sable Island at 7.45 p. m. on Saturday.

Three women and five children were lost in the surf while landing. The vessel had 74 passengers, 104 head of cattle and a general cargo. Sixty head of cattle were saved.

The purser and boat's crew of the steamer *State of Virginia*, landed at Sherbrook. They left Sable Island on Tuesday, when all the passengers saved were well. The weather had been fine since leaving New York till they got into a fog, in which the vessel went ashore on Saturday night. Assistance will be sent from here to the passengers on the island. The vessel is likely to be a total wreck. Four women and five children were lost. The names of the lost are: Miss G. Martin, a boy named R. H. Wilson, Mrs. Peden and two children, a boy named John Wedstrand, Mrs. M. Glorea, Miss Coran and Mrs. Walker. The ship had eleven feet of water in the hold when the boat left the island. The purser complains of the inhospitality of the people on the road from where they landed to New Glasgow.

The purser says that after the steamer struck, guns were fired, which brought the governor of the island, McDonald, to our assistance in a surf boat. This boat took ashore eleven women, four men and the purser, the officers and boat's crew, all of which were safely landed, though the surf was very heavy. Two boats left the ship with eighteen persons. The second boat when fifty feet from shore capsized all the occupants into the water. Some of those struggling in the water succeeded in clinging to the bottom of the boat, which presently was drifted ashore. Those clinging to her were badly bruised, but thankful to have escaped with their lives. Other boats went around the other side of the island on the next day, and all were safely landed.

On Monday night, the third officer, with the purser and nine men, started in an open boat for the main land. The night was rainy, foggy and most uncomfortable. On Tuesday night they made the main land, but the sea was running too high to land. They waited till morning when they succeeded in landing at Fort Brickerton, and drove to New Glasgow, whence they came by train to Halifax.

SIDNEY, Neb., 18.—About twelve last night, John Hodgson, alias "English Jack," a hard character, shot and killed John Brown, an employee of Charles Coffey, whose cattle outfit is in camp near town. Whilst the officers were in search of the murderer, he went to the livery stable where he has been employed, secured a horse and escaped in the darkness. This is his second offense of a similar character, having killed a man on the Red Cloud road some time ago.

NEW YORK, 18.—It was reported in Wall Street, yesterday, that the Pacific mail directors were in session with reference to a claim made

by Comptroller Kelly, for taxes due the city amounting to over \$130,000. Hart denied that there was a meeting with Houston regarding financial affairs, and that all the matters including the city's claim were settled.

John Hope, convicted of the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank of \$3,000,000 securities and cash has been sentenced to the State prison for 20 years.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., 18.—The fire at Seabright, caused a loss of \$30,000, partially insured.

BOSTON, 18.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill regulating railway passenger and freight tariffs. It believes the railway commissioners have a right to regulate the tariff of any road in the State and prohibits any railway commission from holding office in any railway corporation or from owning the stock or bonds of any railroad.

Postmaster General Key called on Governor Talbot to-day and held an informal reception at the Post Office.

General Wm. F. Barry, Colonel of the Second Artillery, and in command at Fort McHenry, died to-day.

NEW YORK, 18.—News was received in this city, this morning, of the total loss of the English screw steamer *Burgos*, in St. Mary's Bay, during a dense fog, while going from Montreal, Canada, to Liverpool, England. A small portion of the cargo was saved, but no mention is made of the crew, therefore it is supposed all are saved.

A dispatch from Halifax says: The purser and boat's crew of the steamer *State of Virginia*, wrecked on Sable Island, are extremely reticent, fearing that any published statement would prejudice their case before the trade investigation on the arrival of the captain at Glasgow. On Friday, the 11th, a dense fog set in, and continued until Sunday morning. At eight o'clock on Saturday night, when the captain thought he was 25 miles off the east of Sable Island, during the dense fog which enveloped them, the ship struck on Sable bank, at the eastern end of the island, about 15 miles from the residence of Governor McDonald. Minute guns brought the Gov. and family alongside in surf boats. After the purser, doctor, fourth officer, and 11 women and children were landed safely, notwithstanding the heavy surf, Gov. McDonald returned for a second boat load of 18 people, but when within about 50 feet of the shore, the boat swamped. One old Irish lady immediately sank without an effort to save herself. All further attempts to land were useless till 2 p. m., when the water became a little calmer and the ship's boats were launched, but two boat loads after getting a short distance from the ship, found it impossible to land with safety and returned and no further attempt was made until the next morning. Every available barn and shed was brought into requisition for sleeping accommodation, and a quantity of cheese and other eatables, portions of the cargo which were floating about, were secured, besides some 70 head of cattle that had swam ashore. By 6 o'clock in the morning of Monday the ship had settled down in the sand. There was nine feet of water aft in the engine room and about six in the hold, and the sea was breaking over the vessel and it was determined to make an immediate effort to get every soul on shore. All the boats were launched and the surf boats from shore again put off. All the remaining passengers and crew got into these after a great deal of exertion and landed safely some five miles distant. At 8 o'clock on Monday night, the purser, accompanied by 130 passengers and nine of the crew, left Sable Island in an open boat to reach the main land and Halifax to procure assistance. After many privations and several narrow escapes from drowning, they reached a small place called Port Pinkerton. The agent of the line at Halifax has made arrangements for the government steamer *Glenodon* to sail at noon to-morrow for Sable Island to bring the survivors, who are expected to reach Halifax on Monday night.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Wool quiet but firm. Colorado washed, 18 @ 20, unwashed, 15 @ 19; extra and merino pulled, 35 @ 38. Texas fine and medium 18 @ 23; coarse, 14 @ 16.

MEMPHIS, 18.—Three new cases were reported at the board of health this afternoon. All reside in the immediate neighborhood of the

Hester families. These, together with the two new cases, make 16 as the total number of cases reported since the 9th inst. Business is almost entirely suspended, especially among wholesale merchants. Large crowds of citizens are leaving on every train that departs from the city. The Manhattan and Everett banks closed their doors to-day, leaving their collections and deposits to the care of other banks. Mrs. B. Adams, of No. 73 Clay Street, Mrs. Mollie Homrie, of No. 261 South Street, Miss Kate Watson, of No. 286 South Street, are the names of the new cases.

Galveston, Texas, 18.—The board of health to-day adopted a resolution that no freight, mail or passengers, leaving New Orleans after 8 a. m., July 21st, be allowed to enter this port. Mails will be allowed to come via St. Louis, or New York, provided the same be fumigated in those cities. Travelers will be allowed to enter the city after the expiration of 25 days after leaving New Orleans. The action is based on New Orleans having raised quarantine against Memphis and the probability of the germs of the disease being in New Orleans, liable to develop at any moment, as in the case of Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—In the constitutional convention the State debt question came up. The ordinance, as adopted yesterday, was read the third time, when the vote was taken. Result: yeas 62, nays 51. The Chair decided the ordinance defeated, it not having received the necessary 68 votes, a majority of the whole convention.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair was made, but tabled. It was then claimed that the democratic party would be held responsible by the people for the solution of the debt question, and the convention took a recess to allow the democrats to caucus.

ATLANTA, Ga., 18.—The House of Representatives, to-day, voted to instruct the judiciary committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Comptroller General Goldsmith, based on the report of the committee of the general assembly, which has been investigating the transfer of titles to wild lands. The grounds of impeachment will involve Hinton P. Wright, a friend of the Comptroller, who, it is alleged, offered to bribe two members of the legislature.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—A Berlin dispatch says: Cholera has made its appearance in Smolensk. The terrible epidemic, diphtheria, continues its ravages in Bessarabia where a report of the governor is published ordering the universal fumigation of the dwellings and clothing of the peasantry.

It is intimated that the meeting of the members of the Orleans family at Geneva, announced to be held next Saturday, is intended to discuss the course to be taken by them in view of the improvement of their prospects in consequence of the split likely to occur among the Bonapartists because of the unpopularity of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

A Bucharest dispatch says: The ministers tendered their resignation to-day and the chamber of deputies immediately assembled for consultation. The ministry could not secure a majority in favor of the emancipation of the Jews, which the powers urgently demand as a condition of their recognizing the independence of Roumania. It is believed if the Jews are not emancipated, Austria, Russia and Turkey, who have already recognized the independence of Roumania by appointing representatives at Bucharest, will recall them. It is feared any further attempt to coerce Roumania might be the commencement of a renewed complication in eastern affairs.

A Paris dispatch says: The opposition of the Senate to Jules Ferry's education bill is directed against the seventh or anti-Jesuit clause. There were thirty senators absent from the bureau when the committee men were elected, and these might turn the scale either way in the debate. The committee will probably elect as chairman Jules Simon, who is one of the opponents of the anti-Jesuit clause. It is thought, however, the government may decide to postpone the discussion on the bill for six months. The government is very much annoyed at the turn things have taken. It is understood that Dufaure is one of the opponents of

the anti-Jesuit clause and it is thought if he speaks against it, its rejection will be certain. It is stated that some of the deputies of the left who voted for the anti-Jesuit clause in Jules Ferry's education bill intend asking the government to abandon the clause and in lieu thereof, to put into force certain laws relating to the Jesuits which have fallen into abeyance.

The chamber of deputies, to-day, voted the war estimates.

TORONTO, 16.—Hanlon, accompanied by N. Ward, Jas. Heasley and D. E. Shaw, arrived by steamer *Checora* from Niagara at 6 last evening. He was met a short distance out in the lake by a large fleet of steamers and yachts all of which were crowded with people, and escorted to the city. The wharves along the route were densely packed with spectators who cheered as the *Checora* passed, which Hanlon modestly acknowledged. In the evening he visited the Horticultural Gardens where he was presented with an address by Mayor Beattie on behalf of the citizens, to which he briefly replied.

LONDON, 18.—It is reported that the Russian General Lomakin has had several encounters with the Tekke Turkomans, who resisted stoutly.

In some quarters the war in Zululand is declared virtually at an end.

General Garibaldi's application for the annulment of his marriage with Signora Raimondi has been rejected.

In the prize shooting at Wimbledon, yesterday, Frank Hyde (American) was ahead at 1,000 yards range. Morse (American), Adams (Canadian) and 14 others made the highest possible score at 800 yards' range, and Hyde and six others made the highest possible score at 900 yards.

LONDON, 18.—Gen. Wolseley has telegraphed from Pietevmaritzburg, June 30th, to the war office, as follows: "I believe the war can be finished this season. I hope to reach Port Durnford Wednesday. From there I will join Col Wood and the second division near Ulundi." The dispatch generally confirms the report that Port Durnford will be the base of supplies, that Cetewayo is north of Ulundi with 10,000 men, and that messengers from Cetewayo had come to Fort Pearson, and were sent back by Gen. Wolseley with the names of the chiefs whom Cetewayo sent to General Crealock.

Gen Wolseley's dispatch continues: "According to the best information, King Cetewayo can only muster 10,000 men. He promised that all the Zulus joining us would be well treated, and many have already come in."

A later dispatch from Gen. Wolseley, dated July 1st, says: "Lord Chelmsford has just signalled that he expects to be at Ulundi to-day."

Special dispatches published at headquarters report the sending of cattle and ivory tusks to the British camp on the 27th. Cetewayo promised that the rest of the cattle and two cannon captured at Isundui would follow the tusks. The messengers were sent back on the 28th, with a message to King Cetewayo that the cattle would be detained a few days pending events, and that Lord Chelmsford would delay crossing the Umvoloski one day, and consent to accept the disarmament of 1,000 soldiers instead of an entire regiment during the day's grace thus granted. Three great columns of Zulus were seen near Ulundi and occupy the brush between that place and our camp. The intention to make a night march on Ulundi was therefore abandoned. We stand fast to-day, hoping the Zulus will attack us in position. Gen. Wolseley has sent an officer here, asking for full information on all military points, but not prescribing any alteration in the plan of operations.

A leading grain circular of Liverpool says: Despite some improvements in the weather, the advance in grain has been steadily maintained this week, and even exceeded in the country districts, where wheat of mature growth is becoming exceedingly scarce. On the other hand the supplies of foreign continue to be pretty liberal, and on the whole trade with consumers has not been so active as during last week. There is some pause in the demand at ports of call. To-day the weather is hot, and there were but few buyers in market.

THE HEIRS AND THE SUIT.

SALT LAKE CITY,
July 17, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In the case of Emeline A. Young, Elizabeth Y. Ellsworth, Vilate Y. Decker, Dora Y. Dunford, Marinda Y. Conrad, Louisa Y. Ferguson and Ernest I. Young vs. John Taylor et al., and the Executors of the last will of Brigham Young, deceased, and now pending in the Third District Court, and about which there seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of the public, I take the liberty of stating that the above-named individuals are solely responsible for introducing said suit. Complaints and answers of both parties indicate that the whole of the heirs and legatees under the will are interested in the prosecution of this case, which is a grave error, and as one of the heirs at law, and being in possession of information contradictory of such an unjust hypothesis, I take the liberty of stating that, with one or two exceptions, the heirs and legatees under said will repudiate the dishonorable course taken by the above named heiresses and heir in their attempt to deprive other heirs of their rights, and to persecute men who were and are the staunch friends and vindicators of their late father. Most of these complainants have been settled with in full at \$21,000 each, while those who had mothers living were paid \$18,000 each, with an equitable claim on all remainders of property reserved for the support of the wives, and for settling up outstanding debts. Now these complainants, in their recent action in having receivers appointed and subjecting these remainders of property to the control of men whom President Brigham Young never would have selected for such a trust, are seeking to deprive the \$18,000 heirs of what justly and rightfully belongs to them.

Candidly, I was much amused by the proceedings in the District Court during Monday and Tuesday last—prosecuting attorneys demanding of witnesses explicit accounts of what was done with large sums of money which had passed through the hands of the Executors, asking those witnesses to tax their memories and give details respecting disbursements and settlements, extending over a period of two years, of one of the most intricate matters of book-keeping business that has ever transpired in this Territory. It was evident to me that the ultimate success of the complainants rested entirely on the ability of their lawyers to find technical flaws in the evidence sought to be elicited from witnesses, when they knew that reference to the books of the Executors would have satisfactorily settled these questions; but that did not seem to be the result the prosecution were fishing for.

To my mind it is a blackmailing scheme on the part of these individuals, who have squandered their substance, and now seek to take advantage of legal technicalities to wrest from others their just dues. Now let the responsibility rest where it belongs, and do not tax the entire family of my father, but a small portion of them as above, with being the authors of these disgraceful legal (?) proceedings.

ONE OF THE HEIRS.

The Chicago *Times* estimates the wheat crop of this year at 380,000,000 bushels, against 425,000,000 in 1878, an exportable surplus of 45,000,000 bushels less than last year.

M. Lesseps, the famous canal builder, says the first sod of the Darien Canal will be turned on the first day of the year 1880, and the work will be completed in eight years. There will be 40,000 navvies employed, including a large number of Brazilian negroes and some Chinese.

We have heard that they have a short way of divorce in Indiana, but did not know until recently that they have even a shorter way of marriage. Perhaps the latter will account somewhat for the former. This is how the wedding ceremony is performed by a Kan-kakee Justice of the Peace, according to the Marion *Democrat*:

"Have ext."
"Yes."
"Have 'im?"
"Yes."
"Married; \$2."