

town of Aurora, a city five miles south of here, yesterday, blowing down nearly all the tents in the camp and leaving hundreds of people without shelter. No loss of life.

PRATT, Kas., May 19.—A terrific hail storm Thursday night destroyed fruit, wheat and corn. Cattle and pigs were killed. The hailstones were as large as goose eggs.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis and three grand children were smothered to death tonight in a fire at the house of her son-in-law.

TRUCKEE, Cal., May 19.—Six coaches of the Overland train, No. 3, left the track at Champion's switch, a mile west of here, tonight. The cause was a broken wheel under the baggage car. Had the train been running at the usual speed, serious results must have followed. As it was, the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Speaking of the Scofield case this morning Acting District Attorney Bedford said: "If the papers come here I shall either not send them to the grand jury at all or if I do, send them with a strong recommendation that the matter be dismissed. If there was any evidence against her Judge Lawrence would not have discharged Mrs. Scofield so promptly yesterday. Ferris cannot be held. After discharging his bail bond he will be free."

ARTHUR M. HATCH, brother of the dead broker, was examined this morning in supplementary proceedings in a suit to recover an unpaid bill of \$280 for furniture furnished to Mrs. Scofield. Arthur M. Hatch testified that there remained to the credit of Mrs. Scofield with the firm Western Union, Pacific Mail and Manhattan stocks which if sold would bring about \$12,000. Mrs. Scofield will probably be examined Monday or Tuesday.

WABASH, Indiana, May 19.—The first regular service of the German Baptist Conference of the United States was held in Harter's Grove at North Manchester today. About 5000 of the brethren are already on the ground, and incoming trains on all roads are heavily laden. It is expected that nearly 20,000 members will be in attendance by Monday morning. Immediately after the opening sermon in the great tabernacle this afternoon, Elder James Quinter, editor of the *Gospel Messenger* of Huntington, Pennsylvania, and president of the normal college of that place, led in prayer. While on his knees on the rostrum in the center of the tent, surrounded by an audience of 3000 people, he was stricken with apoplexy and died almost instantly. Elder Quinter was probably the most popular man in the church.

A long list of bishops to constitute the board of management was elected. Among them Isaac Studebaker for Northwest Kansas and Colorado.

Tomorrow's services will be largely attended. Elaborate preparations have been made for feeding the multitude.

SAN ANTONIO, May 20.—News has reached here from Junction City of the murder of J. T. Stroppe, chief freighter in that section. Stroppe, with two of his teamsters, were followed six miles by two unknown persons. After the teamsters had gone into camp, about an hour after dark, Stroppe was shot to death. The teamsters were then ordered to go a certain distance away from the camp. When the fact of Stroppe's death had been ascertained, they were permitted to depart, the murderers saying they had accomplished their ends. The officers are in pursuit.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Associated Press.]—In view of the fact that in spite of Blaine's Florence letter State delegations to the Chicago Convention are being instructed to vote for Blaine's nomination, the *World* on Tuesday last instructed L. Crawford, its London representative, to visit Blaine in Paris and to secure an answer to the question whether if nominated Blaine would accept. Crawford has been in former years an intimate personal friend of Blaine and was received by him with much cordiality. He was accorded several interviews by Mr. Blaine, and in a cable to the *World* tonight, an authorized statement, he says: "I have seen Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards the first question, whether he would accept, it can be said Mr. Blaine adheres to his Florence letter, and does not withdraw one word of his interview last February in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine did not wish to be interviewed again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that he has nothing to add to it in any way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Blaine's enemies as to his future intentions. His declarations at Florence correctly represent his present state of mind. Those who associate with Mr. Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing."

"Crawford" adds: "Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June, to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He will probably sail for home long before the campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago convention. At the time of the Chicago convention, however, he will be on Carnegie's coach approaching the extreme north of Scotland, beyond the range of ordinary telegraphic communication."

Of his health Mr. Crawford says: "It needs no medical expert to pass upon the bright clear look of his eyes. His

good color and vigor are shown in every one of his movements. He has today the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and tastes."

The *World*, in an editorial on this subject, calls attention to the fact that no statement of assent is authorized by Mr. Blaine; that he might have dissipated the doubts about his candidacy with five words, but that he "carefully and studiously refuses to refuse the nomination or say that the movement in that direction is without his approval."

QUINCY, May 21.—The great flood in the Mississippi is slowly abating, and it is thought the worst is past. A trip through the submerged district shows that the report of loss and suffering has not been exaggerated. Over 250,000 acres of the richest farming land in the state is covered with water from six to ten feet deep. The damage to farm and railroad property has been enormous. The aggregate will reach \$3,000,000 on the crops alone, while the damage to the levees, houses and railroads will approximate \$600,000. Much sickness prevails among the people, who have been driven from their homes by the floods, owing to want and exposure. Measures, however, have been taken to alleviate their sufferings.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A morning paper devotes considerable space to a description of a string of horses which arrived at Washington Park Saturday, and are the property of L. V. Sheppee of Stockton, California. The horses were bought for Sheppee by Abe Stemler at the recent Kentucky sales. Among them is a colt by King Ban, dam Hearsay, by an imported Australian. He is pronounced the largest yearling in the country. He is a bright chestnut, stands fully 15½, and has immense bones, large, strong, flat and clean legs, broad chest, powerful quarters, intelligent head set on a good pair of shoulders, and back and loins that hook up to any. Another colt is by Prince Charlie out of Notabene, by Glenelg out of the half sister to Norfolk and is full brother to Prince of Troy, which Haggin bought last year. The third youngster is a handsome bay colt by Longfellow out of Trickett, by Great Tom, price \$1000. The pick of the fillies is by Glenelg; another beauty is Paulsetta out of Calera, by Salvador. Haggin purchased the half sister to her by Longfellow last year for \$3500. This one cost \$600. Stemler leaves with his charges for California early in the week, but says if they turn out well he will be back again at Washington Park with them this summer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—At Hazard, Perry County, B. F. French and six others have been indicted for killing J. C. Everson. Six weeks ago Everson was shot from an ambush. His murder was the result of a feud between himself and French, of four years standing, during which at one time the factions occupied opposite ends of the town with a hundred strong and heavily armed. It was settled at the time by compromise, but soon broke out again.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—\$5,000,000 of bonds accepted Friday, have not yet been delivered to the Treasury Department. The offer was made in the name of a well known Philadelphia firm and accepted in good faith. The investigation now in progress will, it is thought, show that the offer was bogus and the signatures forgeries.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At today's association of the General Methodist Conference, the committee on the ecumenical council reported a resolution in connection with the coming ecumenical conference which recommends that each annual conference should send two clerical and two lay delegates. An amendment that the delegation consist of but two representatives instead of four was adopted, and the report as amended passed. A resolution was then adopted that the general conference should not sustain any expense in connection with the ecumenical council.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At the meeting of the ways and means committee this morning it was agreed between the majority and minority that the House should not enter upon the consideration of the tariff bill for any amendment before Wednesday if then. The action after that day is depending upon the result of the republican caucus to-morrow night.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—In the Presbyterian general assembly this morning a report of the committee on the question of the organic union with the southern church was made the second order of the day Friday, May 25. The report of the standing committee on the missions for the freedmen showed the receipts from their churches amounted to \$182,000. The report showed a very satisfactory condition of the work among the freedmen. Recross was then taken until the afternoon.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Peter J. Quinn, cashier for Chris. Dixon & Co., contractors, who has been missing for several days, is short in his accounts \$1500. It is believed he has gone to Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mrs. Sawyer, the wife of Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin, died here this morning. Mrs. Sawyer has been an invalid for several years.

THE northbound passenger train on the U. & N. was wrecked at Inkum, Idaho, Monday night, killing 10 head of stock. No one hurt, except a good shaking up. Engine and one car ditched.

AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE.

A Description of the Several Fields of the Mission.

TE HAUNGE, HAWKS BAY, New Zealand, April 10th, 1888. Editor *Deseret News*:

The time for holding the annual conference of the Australasian mission, an event looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by the Elders and Saints, has arrived and passed; and I believe all are fully satisfied with the result. It has been a time of rejoicing and we feel to appreciate, and thank our Heavenly Father for the blessings manifested unto us. The past season has been an unusual one for New Zealand, windy and stormy much of the time; and lately it foreboded unpleasant weather for our conference, but through a kind favor of Providence, it has been warm and pleasant throughout. There have been more fine days than we have had together for some time. An invitation was extended to persons outside, as well as those who have embraced the Gospel, while ample provisions were made to accommodate all who might attend.

We have a fine meeting house lately built at this branch, capable of comfortably seating about 300, which was crowded each meeting. There were gathered about 400 Maories from various parts of the island, and 25 Elders and two sisters. Among this number was Elder John L. Blyth, who has been laboring in Australia the past three years and is now on his way home. Only two of the Elders were absent. Many were the warm greetings exchanged, that only those who are separate from Zion and God's people can fully appreciate. The Saints seeming to realize fully the object for which they had assembled, drank freely of the good Spirit which is ever ready to fill the hearts of those who love God and have a desire to keep His commandments. A spirit of peace and joy seemed to settle down over our gathering place, while not a jar occurred in the arrangements for feeding and lodging the large company. The usual Maori custom to make speeches of welcome was on this occasion freely indulged in, but they were of a nature changed from the ordinary nothings, to exhortations, etc., observing that they had met for a different purpose than had heretofore been their object, having come together to consider the things of God, and not those of this world.

We were kindly received by our much respected President, Wm. Paxman. Truly he is as a father to us, and has the full faith and confidence of his fellow laborers, as well as of the Saints. The first day of the conference, Friday, April 6th, was spent in hearing reports from the presidents of the various districts; which reports are extremely encouraging. During the year ending January 31st, 1888, nine new branches and three districts or conferences have been established; three hundred and forty-three persons baptized and one hundred and sixty-three children blessed, making a total increase of five hundred and six souls; of these, twenty baptisms and six blessings were performed in Australia.

Since the March conference of 1887 the Book of Mormon has been translated into the Maori language, through the efforts of Elders Ezra F. Richards, Sonda Sanders, Jr., and others. The translation has been pronounced a success by accomplished linguists; and the brethren feel thankful the Lord has blessed them in their labors. Unfiring in their work, they have labored from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. in order to have it finished by this conference. It is now being copied for the press and will probably be ready in about one month; and now means are being gathered for the purpose of printing. This will doubtless prove a still more difficult matter, as the people have been often deceived in donation matters by the various missionary churches laboring among them, and besides many of them are very poor and have nothing to give. We have faith, however, that the way will be opened up in some manner for our securing the necessary means. One little circumstance is worthy of mention. While in Australia Elder Blyth received from his brother there a present to take him comfortably home, of this amount; upon his arrival here and seeing the conditions and the prospects of publishing the book in the Maori language, he donated £50 towards assisting the work, feeling that it was the best use he could make of the money.

The Conference lasted four days, and twenty three meetings were held, besides regular prayer meetings. The Maori people seem greatly interested in the cause they have espoused and rejoiced greatly in listening to the many testimonies given and the good instructions delivered. They are a very peculiar people, and we find many strange cases arising among them, matters in the decision of which the wisdom of the young inexperienced Elders is often tried to the utmost, and for which humbleness and reliance on the Lord are indeed necessary. We are generally well received and treated by them, getting the best they have; although in some parts they are very poor.

There are now 2573 souls in the mission, which includes the South Island and Australia. Following is the distribution of the Elders as arranged at the Conference: Wairarapa district, N. S. Bishop and Boyd Stewart; Manawatu, J. W. Kaulenamoku and

David Muir; Hawks Bay, Sonda Sanders, Jr., and John A. Sutton; Mabi, M. S. Marriott and J. T. Smellie; Poverty Bay, Angus T. Wright and Joseph L. Meekham; Waiapu, J. E. Magleby, Ezra T. Stevenson and J. J. Jackson; Tauranga, John Platt and Alex. Bullock; Waikato, J. H. Manning and Charles Johnson; Hauraki, Joseph Burgess and Jos. T. Waldron; Bay of Islands, George Romney, Jr., and George W. Davis; Australia, Stephen D. Chipman and Alonzo L. Stewart.

Those released to return home are John L. Blyth, Ezra F. Richards, F. M. Wright, Elias Johnson, Alfred W. Harper and Alma Hayes.

The Elders and sisters remaining enjoy general good health and return to their labors with renewed spiritual strength and a determination to prosecute the labors which are even now bearing an abundant harvest. There are two Sabbath schools in a flourishing condition, one in the Mabi under J. T. Smellie, and one in the Waiapu with E. T. Stevenson as teacher. During the conference the subject of establishing Sabbath schools among the dusky children was decided upon and we will probably soon have several in running order. The work in Australia, though a meeting with much opposition, is on the increase, now and again an occasional honest heart becoming converted with the truth. President Paxman is enjoying good health and soon starts on his regular visits to the Wairarapa and other districts of the island. We feel that the many instructions from him during our sojourn together will prove of much benefit to us in the many difficulties which naturally arise among so peculiar a people. He truly is blessed with the spirit of his calling, which is no small responsibility. Although the powers of evil seem arrayed with earthly forces against the work, a bright star is steadily shining and the clouds will soon be scattered, and a Power mightier than that of man will arise to deliver much oppressed Zion and those who are firm and faithful.

The ministers of the world are rapidly losing ground among the Maoris and, we may say, among the people generally. It is rare that we find a church-goer of today who is really and truly sincere in his belief. The world truly is in an apostate condition.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion and the honest in heart, we are your fellow-laborers in the Truth.

EZRA T. STEVENSON,
Clerk of Conference.

International Law.

Editor *Deseret News*:

International law, in practice or as a science, was unknown to ancient nations. They were little governed by principles of natural justice. Robbery by land or on the high seas was deemed by the civilization of Greece and Rome as not only permissible, but honorable; and prisoners of war were either ruthlessly killed or sold into life-long slavery. The continual aggressions ensuing had a tendency to keep up a constant enmity, and of course to utterly destroy commerce between rival nations. We look now with mingled pity and amazement at the treatment of Carthage by Rome. It was deemed not sufficient by the Empire to vanquish in honorable battle her great commercial rival and then to assess a just indemnity for expenses incurred and injuries received. The Punic wars, begun in jealousy, ended only with the reduction and the complete annihilation of Carthage, a curse being formerly pronounced by the grave Roman senators upon any one who should attempt to rebuild it.

No essential permanent improvement in the laws of nations, seem to have been made until within the last two or three centuries. The teachings of science and the light of Christianity have given to modern nations a better understanding of their duties, and of their obligations to one another. Commerce, too, has taught the world that just and friendly relations conduce the better to the prosperity and happiness of all nations.

The law that binds men into a social compact, draw together nations into mutual dependence; and the principles of natural justice that govern individual persons are equally as applicable for international regulations.

International law, then, is founded upon principles of natural justice as enunciated in the Creator's revealed law. This is the origin of the law of nations. But as the revealed law is often given in general terms, and nations may become involved in intricate disputes as to its interpretation and special application, the law of nature is supplemented or defined by custom, and by conventional laws called treaties. Hence we find the European and American nations recognizing the same rules of international law.

It is a universally acknowledged principle that all nations without regard to their relative strength or extent of territory, are equal and equally independent when treating one with another; and, also, that each nation is independent and absolute in its own international affairs, and cannot be interfered with by any other power. To this general rule, however, two exceptions may occur. The natural right of any nation to self-preservation may, in rare cases, when its own safety demands it, interfere in the affairs of another State. This principle was taken advantage of by England, Holland, Spain, Naples, and the

German States, when they endeavored to stay the progress of the French Revolution, fearing that the wholesale execution of the French nobility was a menace to the thrones of Europe. The same principle of apprehension for national safety induced the "allies," at a later date, to combine against the unscrupulous and unbounded ambition of Bonaparte.

There are circumstances, also, when a nation may justly aid the citizens of another State in freeing themselves from the yoke of a tyrannical government, providing that the people give a reasonable evidence of their capability of governing themselves. Under this rule France was justified in the eyes of European nations in aiding America to secure her independence from Great Britain. Other instances in point may be cited, occurring in the history of all the independent American nations. It is couched in international law that a government may, by excessive oppression, violate the social compact, and thus afford a just cause for the severance of all allegiance on the part of its subject. This principle would have warranted a general European Alliance against the dismemberment and apportionment of Poland between Russia, Austria and Prussia—the greatest steal, and the most violent disregard of every principle of natural and conventional law in modern history. The sovereigns concerning together drew a few lines on a map and then proceeded to wipe out a nation.

There is in every nation an authority to make laws for its subjects; and, in addition, another authority is recognized to convict and punish those who violate the laws. Between nations there is no such higher tribunal recognized before which an aggressive nation may be summoned to answer to any complaint of injury. What security, then, have nations for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations? None, only the national conscience and sense of honor of the governments concerned, together with their fear of provoking war. Few nations, however, are so devoid of self-respect, as by any palpable violation of their treaties, to incur the odium and the condemnation of the civilized world.

A striking example, however, may be added of such a disregard of treaty stipulations. A conventional law of the European powers is that the Suez Canal, as a highway for the commerce of all nations, shall not be seized in time of war, and shall not be the scene of any conflict of belligerents. Out of respect to this stipulation, during the Franco-Prussian war, a French and a German man-of-war happened to meet in the canal, courteously exchanged salutes and passed on. An English fleet, during the late Egyptian campaign, in deliberate disregard of international law, held the canal for three days, preventing all passage of merchantmen of other nations. This conduct in the self-assertive policy of Britain is equalled only by her precipitately dispatching a fleet into the Black Sea, during the Turko-Russian war, when a continental law forbade any armed vessels from passing the Bosphorus Strait without the express permission of the Porte. To say the least, such examples from so influential a nation as Britain is lamentable.

In summation we might say, that a general stimulation of character among the nations by more widely inculcating a true, practical Christianity, together with an added care in the choice of rulers and representatives—in the more popular governments—would obtain more favorable results from international law, and would relieve the nations from the horrors of war and from the burdens of large standing armies which, in time of peace, are strong evidences of a general want of confidence.

RADIATOR.

COMMISSIONER NURRELL rendered a decision in the suit of Springer vs. Bamberger, last Friday, giving judgment in favor of the defendant. Mr. Bamberger bought a city lot near the Salt Lake brewery. Mr. Springer had one adjoining it on the back, and conceived the idea of getting the other and opening a street through the block. He offered \$1,600 for it—\$200 more than Mr. Bamberger paid—and the offer was accepted. For the option he gave \$25, with the understanding that he was to receive an abstract as soon as it could properly be prepared. He learned that Mr. Bamberger had procured the abstract and asked for it two or three times, receiving the reply that it was not quite ready, but would be in a day or two. Thereupon he instituted suit for the recovery of the \$225. When the case was tried yesterday, these facts came out, as did, also, Mr. Bamberger's reason for not surrendering the abstract. The title to the property was not perfect, and Mr. Bamberger had retained the abstract until everything was straightened out, when he offered it to Mr. Springer, who would not then accept it, but demanded his "option" money. The court decided that Mr. Bamberger was in the right, and that Mr. Springer must either forfeit his \$225, or take the property at the price he offered originally.

Chloride of nitrogen is said to be an explosive vastly more terrible than dynamite or meinite, and Dr. Gotterman, of Göttingen, says that he has got it into a controllable shape.