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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 20.—The strike of the various trade organizations and enforcements of the eight hour law is virtually over, and has been a complete success.

WASHINGTON, 20.—A report has been received at the War Department, dated Fort Leavenworth, 9th, which says that General Granger reports a collision between the troops and some thieving bands of Utes at Terra Ammorita, north-west of Arbiguar, on the 6th inst. One Indian was killed and one soldier severely wounded. The attack was made by the Indians in the presence of the Indian agent, and the troops defended themselves after repeated insults. Every effort was made to prevent trouble by the agent and the commanding officer. General Granger leaves to-day to prevent further trouble, and says he is informed that the Apaches are going peaceably to their new reservation of Tulerosa.

NEW YORK, 21.—Among the arrivals by the steamer *Russia*, from England, yesterday, was Sir Thomas Dakin, Ex-Lord Mayor of London.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at Castle Gardens yesterday, the largest number landed in one day since the establishment of the institution.

A Washington special says the foreign relations committee are quietly engaged in an investigation connected with the premature publication of the Washington treaty correspondence. Experience has proved the futility of attempts to get information from newspaper correspondents, hence the committee have hit upon a novel investigation of the Senate itself. They began with the members of the committee, and will soon examine each member of the Senate, and call upon each one to produce his copy of the correspondence or prove he has it in his possession.

The Miners' strike at Houghton, Michigan, is ended. Grosse and Vivian, the ringleaders and who were arrested on Saturday, have been released on bail of a thousand dollars each, and everything is now quiet.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, on Saturday last, Rev. William H. Milburn obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, from whom he had been separated several years. Mrs. Milburn was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore, Md., and was united to the blind preacher while he was chaplain to Congress.

A New York special has the following news: The proprietorship of the *World* has changed hands. The controlling interest has been purchased by

prominent Republican politicians. The sale is not to be made public till after the Democratic convention. It is to continue to oppose the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, as in that way it can render the most effectual aid to Grant. Little if any change is to be made in its editorial department.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The New York custom house investigation will probably be ready next week.

The Indian agent at Fort Benton telegraphs a denial of the report that the Sioux are at war and a general outbreak of the Indians is imminent; on the contrary, the best of feelings prevail.

NEW YORK, 21.—The following is the reply of Horace Greeley to the official notice of his nomination by the liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati:

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.—Gentlemen:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of the unrestrained, unpurchased and solicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and was hailed by the majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the republic. I do not interpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself nor even to that chivalrous and just gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous tribute to that admirable platform of our convention so forcibly set forth and the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course. Casting behind it the wreck and debris of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, it embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stood ready to condemn your action, and criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, the position so ably and forcibly presented in it by your convention have already fixed attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of true national construction of the new departure from the jealousies, strifes and hates which have no longer adequate motive or plausible pretense for entering into the atmosphere of peace. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own and are fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination.

NEW YORK, 22.—A London special says the English papers continue to discuss the treaty of Washington with undiminished interest. The editorials, generally, are inspired by a desire to prevent the failure of arbitration, and to save the treaty. An article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, the whole drift of feeling and opinion in England, justifies it in saying the worst thing to do with treaty is to save it. Saving the treaty means offence and humiliation to America, or England or both nations; it means the renewal and not the abatement of ill-feeling it was intended to remove. How to save the treaty means who shall eat the leek, or whether means cannot be invented whereby both parties shall agree to eat it in each other's presence. The American papers appear to exclaim against the adoption of the supplementary article; here there is only one opinion that its acceptance would be discreditable and dangerous. Both people would be pacified and content at once if the treaty and supplement are dropped as an irredeemable blunder, for which the two governments are alone to blame. That is the proper fate of the treaty, and the only safe and peaceful way of disposing of it.

NEW YORK, 22.—The excitement

among the laborers of the city continues. The demands of the carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers have been acceded to. The pattern makers, cabinet makers, upholsterers and sash makers have every prospect of success.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The President has signed the House amnesty bill as passed by the Senate. The exceptions provided for will, it is supposed, cover less than two hundred cases, including Jeff Davis and John C. Breckenridge.

NEW YORK, 22.—The labor muddle continues. The carpenters have not yet gone to work, a fact which may be taken as evidence of their intention to demand \$4 per day for eight hours.

LEXINGTON, 22.—Swarms of locusts have appeared in Bourbon county. It is feared they will do great damage to fruit, etc.

HALIFAX, 22.—The captain of the schooner *Maria* and seven of the crew arrived at Cape North, nearly exhausted, after great hardships in traveling sixty miles over ice, after their vessel had been crushed in the ice.

WASHINGTON, 22.—A wind storm prevailed this p.m., accompanied by copious showers of rain, and was very destructive to the foliage of the public parks. Some of the tallest and handsomest trees in the vicinity of the President's house were torn up by the roots and the destruction of shrubbery was quite extensive.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The committee of new railroads of the committee of 100 has presented a plea for organizing a company named the San Francisco and Atlantic R. R. Co. to build a road from this city to the Colorado river. The plea provides for a capital of twenty-five million dollars and a board of thirteen directors, the stock to be apportioned among the counties which have a right to aid in the construction. Advices from the east will determine future action.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—At 1 o'clock to-day about 150 Liberal Republicans met in the Mercantile Library Hall. They were called to order by Frank Pixley, who set forth the object of the meeting, which was the organization of a Liberal Republican party. He spoke of the unanimity of the entire press of the country in favor of Greeley, setting forth his reasons for believing that Greeley would be acceptable to Republicans and Democrats.

WADSWORTH, 22.—This morning a freight train from the East, consisting of 35 cars and two engines came down the grade into the town, divided into three sections, having first broken in two at the top of the grade, a mile from town. The rear section soon broke in two again, leaving ten cars in the middle without a brakeman. These cars came down the steep grade at a fearful rate, and the engineers with the advanced portion were trying to keep out of the way, meantime whistling an alarm for two engines which were on the track waiting for the train, to get out of the way. Before they could get sufficient headway the broken train was upon them and very shortly afterwards sixteen cars were smashed up and four engines injured. Nobody was seriously hurt.

SENATE.

The Senate adjourned at a few minutes before 11 o'clock this forenoon, having been in session for twenty-four hours. They passed the Ku Klux bill, the amnesty bill as it passed the House, and Carpenter's civil rights bill which differs very materially from Sumner's.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 23.—Henri Rochefort and other convicted communists sail tomorrow for the penal colony of New Caledonia.

Letters from Aleppo give a distressing account of severe shocks of earthquake.

LONDON, 23.—The steamer *Baltimore*, en route from Baltimore to Bremen, collided at midnight last night off Hastings, with an unknown steamer. The *Baltimore* had a large hole stove in her hull, through which the water poured and rapidly extinguished the fires, but not before she ran aground. The coast guard at Hastings rescued the passengers and crew. The vessel

struck on a rock and probably will go to pieces.

'FULFIL HER WEEK'—Gen. 29: 27.

Some are under the impression that "her week" is the additional seven years Jacob was to serve for Rachel. In the *Crisis* of Jan. 24th is the following sentence: "The first time the word 'week' is used in the Bible it represents seven years." Gen. 29: 27—28. This is evidently a mistaken view of the passage. The meaning is that Jacob was to fulfil Leah's week of marriage festivity, at or near the close of which he was to receive Rachel in marriage, and subsequently serve seven years for her.

It was customary on such occasions to have a feast which continued a week. Of Sampson's marriage it is said that he "made a feast there; for so used the young men to do;" and he put forth a riddle, saying, "If ye can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty changes of garments;" and his wife "wept before him the seven days, while their feast lasted; and it came to pass on the seventh day, that he told her, because she lay sore upon him, and she told the riddle to the children of her people."—Judges 14: 10—17.

No one can read with care the narrative of Jacob's marriage to Leah and Rachel, without seeing that he received them both about the same time. See Gen. 29: 15—35.

On the words, "fulfil her week," Bagster says: "The public marriage feast, made on this occasion, seems to have formed the regular method of recognizing the marriage, and lasted seven days; it would therefore have been improper to have broken off the solemnities to which all the men of the place had been invited, (verse 22,) and probably Laban wished to keep the fraud from the public eye. It is perfectly plain that Jacob did not serve seven years more before he got Rachel to wife."

Dr. Kitto, in his "History of the Bible," says: "When daylight appeared in the morning, and Jacob discovered the deception, he immediately arose, and going to Laban, expostulated with him on the impropriety of his conduct. Laban, who had prepared an answer for the occasion, told him, in a magisterial tone, that it was an unprecedented thing in that country (and would have been deemed an injury to her sister) to marry the younger before the elder; 'but' (continued he, in a milder tone,) 'if you will fulfil the nuptial week with your wife, and consent to serve another seven years for her sister, I am content to take your word for it, and to give Rachel to you as soon as the seven days (or nuptial week for Leah) have expired.' This unfair treatment greatly perplexed Jacob, but his distinguished affection for Rachel made him resolve to obtain her, however dear the purchase. He therefore readily consented to his uncle's secondary terms, and when the nuptial ceremonies for Leah were over, he likewise took Rachel in marriage.—R. H. in *Advent Herald*."

Wisconsin papers complain of a man who was mean enough to elope with the only school teacher in Green Bay, thus shutting up the school.

Ex-President Fillmore is spending his old age in refined leisure and comfortable affluence. His health is good, but he takes little active interest in public affairs.

An Indiana lady keeps a divorce from her lord in her pocket, and whenever he don't mind she takes out the document and shakes it at him.

Several Brooklyn young ladies have formed a society having for its object the reduction of extravagance in dress. They have resolved to spend so much and no more on their toilet.

The young ladies of Waterville, Maine, having recently organized an anti-tobacco society, the young men of that town have organized an anti-corset society, so the young women won't use tobacco and the young men won't wear corsets.