

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—London, the Brooklyn upholder, indicted for libeling Mr. Beecher, has been admitted to bail in bonds of \$2,000.

—Notices have been filed in the Brooklyn city court of three trials in which Tilton is plaintiff, namely, Tilton vs. Beecher, Tilton vs. Thomas Kinsella, and Tilton vs. the Brooklyn Eagle.

—A number of Weiss have been established in Philadelphia have been seized for frauds on the government.

—The commission appointed to investigate the alleged frauds at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are continuing their researches at Cheyenne.

—G. M. Finney, purchasing clerk of the U. S. navy at San Francisco, is accused of heavy official frauds.

—Another scurvy stricken ship has arrived at San Francisco from Liverpool.

—Urged by the high price of meat, an association has been formed in London for supplying the English market with live cattle from the United States.

—War has commenced between Egypt and Abyssinia.

—The steamer *Guaya* blew up in Central American waters on the 27th of last month, causing the death of several persons.

—Specie payments have been suspended by the banks in Peru.

—The Carlist general commanding the forces of the Carlists, on condition that the Carlists and the bishop were allowed to go free; the terms were refused, and an unconditional surrender insisted upon by the general commanding the besieging forces.

—A New York merchant calls upon the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to authorize him to take the necessary steps to throw that firm into bankruptcy.

—On Tuesday night last three drunken masked ruffians went to the house of a farmer living near New Haven, Ind., and, after appropriating to their own use all the valuables they thought proper, they set fire to the dwelling, completely destroying it and all its contents.

—Mrs. Garibaldi is dead.

—The popular feeling in Serbia is so much in favor of the insurgents that a conflict with Turkey is feared.

—A new branch of commerce has just been inaugurated in the east, namely, the exportation of England of American peaches. The steamer *Ohio*, which left Philadelphia to-day, took out twenty-four hundred crates of this favorite fruit, said to be the first venture of the kind.

—A drunken wretch named Humber, living at Jamestown, O., last night committed one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders on record, the victim being his infant child, eighteen months old. For particulars, see Cincinnati telegram of to-day.

—Twenty-seven thousand dollars damage by fire last night; at Memphis, Tenn.

—The American Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company had an important meeting at St. Louis, last night.

—Panama has declared war against the government of Colombia.

—There is a rumor that the Bosnian insurgents have captured five hundred Turkish troops.

—A grand military reunion is to be held on the first, second and third proximo at Caldwell, O.

DONALDSON THE AERONAUT.

The story published in the Cincinnati Times, and referred to as improbable, in a dispatch in to-day's News, was furnished by the Pembroke (Ontario) News. The story relates that while Mr. Wilson, an editor of the News, and a party of friends were on a fishing excursion up the Ottawa and Montreal rivers, on their way to Lake de Quinze, and when within fifty miles of the lake, in the dense untrodden forest, Donaldson was found by them, starving slowly with his left arm and leg broken, and gangrene set in. Donaldson is reported as telling them that when he and Grimwood entered the balloon, he intended to descend in the woods, lie quiet awhile, for advertising purposes, then report at the nearest town; that the storm upset their calculations; that it soon caused the balloon to settle; that the escaping gas stupefied them; that Donaldson concluded to save himself by throwing Grimwood out of the balloon; that Grimwood must have had a similar thought, for he pulled out a derringer; that the next thing Grimwood was falling and screaming toward the lake, and the balloon went away; that the balloon went across the Straits of Mackinac into Canada, but returned; and that Donaldson was aroused from a kind of stupor by the crashing of the basket through the tree tops, and thrown violently to the ground. In conclusion the story states that Donaldson died soon after he was found by the rescuers.

LOCUSTS AND SALT LAKE.

At the recent annual meeting, at Detroit, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, read a paper entitled, "The Locust Plague and How to Avert It," in which he discussed the merits of five methods with that purpose in view—

1. Destroying the eggs.

2. Destroying the unfledged insects.

3. Exterminating the perfect insects.

4. Encouraging their natural enemies.

5. Preventing their ravages by artificial methods.

It was concluded that the surest way would be to "carry the war into Africa," that is, to attack the insects in their home in the Rocky Mountains, employing the soldiers, if necessary, to accomplish the purpose.

That last would be a capital idea. Better than sitting down to wait the people there from being frightened to death. Think of the soldier boys out on the benches, chasing the locust, and following the grasshopper!

The Secretary read Dr. A. S. Packard's paper on "The supposed Ancient Outlet of the Great Salt Lake," in which it is conjectured that the lake once flowed out through the bed of an ancient river, which can be partly traced, beginning a few feet above the present lake level. The reduced altitude of the surface is supposed to have been caused by evaporation.

THE LEE TRIAL.

Address of E. D. Mages, Esq., of Counsel for the defense, at the Court, in the Second District Court, at Beaver, August 4, 1875.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

It now becomes my duty to lay the facts as addressed by the evidence in this case, before you; and to make a few remarks, in order to assist you in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. I have many remarks to make, but I will confine myself to that portion only which I deem to have any relevancy to the issue before you, and to draw a proper conclusion therefrom, and assist you in forming a just opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant in the indictment.

I do not deem it necessary to comment upon all the testimony which has been detailed to you by the witnesses for the prosecution; but will confine myself to that portion only which I deem to have any relevancy to the issue before you, and to draw a proper conclusion therefrom, and assist you in forming a just opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant in the indictment.

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With an excuse that he could not remember, whenever he thought there was danger, he would flee. He next says that he and Joel White were ordered by Haight to carry a letter to the Bishop at Pinto Creek. He says that he carried the contents of the letter, but he was positive that the object of the message was one of peace, and directing the Bishop to use his influence to allay the passions of the Indians. In this part of his testimony he is corroborated by Joel White, thus far that they were sent as messengers of peace to prevent an outbreak by the Indians, who, he said, "were excited and mad." I now leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide upon this statement with his former one in regard to the destruction of the emigrants, if you can, asking you to bear in mind that he said that on Sunday Haight called upon the people to destroy the emigrants, and now he (Haight) sent him and Joel White with a message of peace, and ordered the Bishop to restrain the Indians that the emigrants might pass unmolested through the country.

I will next call your attention to that part of the testimony of Klingensmith which is contradictory to Joel White and to Haight. The theory of the prosecution is that Klingensmith was compelled to do all as he said things done by him, an unwilling participant in a bloody tragedy from beginning to end. To support this theory, Klingensmith always used the expression that he said as he was ordered. It must be borne in mind that Klingensmith was a bishop in the church and had therefore few superiors. But aside from this, Joel White called for the prosecution, testified that Klingensmith volunteered to go. Hence it is clear that Klingensmith did not do things as he said he was ordered to do, but that he volunteered to go. He and Joel White met John D. Lee. This is the first time John D. Lee has been mentioned in this case. I will call your attention to a few minutes to the plan of the prosecution in this matter. It became necessary to have some one corroborate the testimony of Klingensmith, and Joel White, an accomplice, with his hands as deeply dyed in the blood of the unfortunate emigrants as Klingensmith's, was called for this purpose. Therefore, White's testimony begins with the journey to Pinto, and he says, "We were ordered by John D. Lee to go."

Now, gentlemen, when we told him that we were going to Pinto to try to allay the angry passions of the Indians, so that the emigrants might pass along, he answered, "I have something to say about it, and I will say it to you."

Now, I want to call attention to the plot between Klingensmith and Joel White, and in which they have been assisting. Bill Hickman has been kept hid here in Beaver, in order to prevent any of the attorneys for the defense, or anybody else, from coming in to the plot, from speaking to him. He has been kept at the room occupied by Klingensmith and Bill Hickman. As evidence just given in making this statement, I will call your attention to what he himself said on the witness stand. He asked him if he was permitted to speak to the emigrants, he answered, "He answered that he was not, and that he was in the hands of the custody of Bill Hickman. The Court then ordered the order of liberty to talk with Lee's attorneys. We also asked him to make a diagram of the ground of the emigrants' camp, and he did so. He also made a diagram of the route which they traveled when they left the camp, and that traveled by the two wagons. Before he had time to make the diagram, he was ordered to stop. He then made the diagram and produced it when the Court came in with a diagram, and we asked him the question, "Who made this diagram?" He answered, "Klingensmith made it. He made it to make that diagram; he said that he was some times, I saw the pencil marks, but the ideas were Klingensmith's."

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