

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 34.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, September 24, 1873.

Vol. XXII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$4 00
" six months, " " 2 00
" three " " " 1 00

THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$4 80
" six months, " " 2 40
" three " " " 1 20

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$10 00
" six months, " " 5 00
" three " " " 2 50

DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Those names having no numbers close with the end of the volume.

Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to the time of expiration, so that their papers may continue without interruption.

THE WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY R. R.

Yesterday at about twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock, a party of gentlemen, on the invitation of Hon. Wm. Jennings, left the depot of the Utah Southern R. R. in this city, on a special train, on a trip to Fairfield's Flat, the present terminus of the Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R. in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The party included Presidents Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith, and Daniel H. Wells, Hons. Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, W. H. Hooper and W. Jennings, Horace S. Eldredge, Esq., vice-president of the Deseret National Bank, Bishops Edward Hunter and John Rowberry, and several other gentlemen.

The run from the depot of the Utah Southern to Sandy was made in twenty-eight minutes, when the party changed cars, and immediately commenced their trip on the Jordan Valley narrow gauge up into Little Cottonwood. The road has a continual and heavy up grade, and the track in places is close to the side of lofty natural embankments. The traveler can scarcely help feeling exhilarated while breathing the pure mountain air, and if he has any love for the beautiful he will enjoy the splendid view of the country southward.

GRANITE,

the first mining town in Little Cottonwood Canyon, was soon reached. It possesses few if any features of interest to the tourist or pleasure seeker, being, like most young mining towns, merely a collection of irregularly placed frame buildings, most of them of a very unpretending and unpicturesque character. Life and bustle are there, however, and there are evidences of considerable business being done. Not far from Granite, a little lower down the canyon, quite a number of men are busy getting out rock for the Temple.

FAIRFIELD'S FLAT

is about a mile and a half from Granite. Between Granite and Fairfield's the line of the road is necessarily very crooked, owing to the peculiar conformation of the canyon, and the ascent considerable, ranging, we were informed, from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet to the mile. Notwithstanding the steep gradient the ground is passed over quickly, the iron horse panting and puffing and giving an occasional jerk as if distressed. The road runs on the north side of the creek, and between Granite and the terminus there is a back switch fourteen hundred feet long, which raises it about forty feet.

The continuation of the line to Alta city will not be attempted until next season, and at Fairfield's preparations are in progress for the erection of a station, and a wagon road is being made to facilitate the transportation of goods to and from Alta, a distance of some seven or eight miles, the grade of which, we were informed, is not less than 100 or 150 feet to the mile.

To overcome all difficulty of transportation by rail, when completed, from the present terminus to Alta, the Company have purchased, or ordered, a locomotive of the patent improved climbing variety, manufactured by French, of Virginia, which, it is said, is capable of making ascents of four hundred feet gradient to the mile, the climbing apparatus acting as a brake on the down grade.

In the construction of the Wasatch and Jordan Valley road it seems as if almost every imaginable engineering difficulty likely to be met with in the construction of railroads through a narrow mountain gorge has been, or will have to be met with. Thus far they have been overcome, and the Company are sanguine of overcoming all others.

The road, as far as it goes, is substantial, the accommodations for passengers and traffic are good, and the ride is one of the most romantic conceivable.

Business is brisk, two passenger trains going each way every day, and sometimes four or five freight trains, according to the amount of business to be done.

After staying a short time at the terminus yesterday, examining the work now going on; the party started on their return to Sandy, which was speedily reached, when they again changed cars, and they were landed on the end of the track, near the Tabernacle in this city, a few minutes past 4 o'clock, having had a very pleasant trip of about three hours and a half duration.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—IS IT IN PERIL?

The above question has often been asked of me by parties in this city since Marshal MacMahon succeeded M. Thiers as President of the French republic, to which I reply that, to me the republic appears to be already so firmly established in France that it will triumph over the plots and machinations of its bitterest enemies. A glance at the parties which compose the National Assembly will show the reasons for my belief in this respect. A majority of that body profess the most intense hate for the republic and republicanism. The existence of a republican National Assembly, the majority of whose members so cordially hate republican principles, is one of the most remarkable anomalies of history. But that body, in no manner, represents public opinion in France. When elected the duty imposed upon it by the nation was simply to settle the terms of peace with Germany. In an Assembly elected to discharge a duty so important, it was desirable that all the political parties of the country, no matter how insignificant numerically, should be represented, in order that all might share the responsibility. In the elections which returned the present Assembly there was no party triumph to be gained, and the Republicans themselves cared little whether they had a majority therein or not. The Assembly had to conclude a treaty of peace, and that accomplished their mission was over. Their duty then was to dissolve and to call upon the people to elect as their successor a Constituent Assembly, whose duty should be to form a permanent government for France, frame its constitution and reorganize the country. Instead of taking this course the members of the present Assembly resolved to hold, indefinitely, the authority with which their election invested them. They have declared themselves the Constituent Assembly, and have thus usurped the powers and functions of a national parliament, which, of course, precludes all idea of dissolution, and on that subject not a word is heard.

There are three pretenders to the French throne—the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris and the son of the late ex-Emperor, Louis Napoleon. The partisans of these gentlemen constitute a majority of fourteen in the Assembly.

The legislative body of France is divided into two great parties—the monarchists and republicans, or the Right and Left; and these

again into extreme Right, Right, and Right Centre; and extreme Left, Left and Left Centre. The members of the extreme Right boldly proclaim their adherence, full and complete, to the dogma of the divine right of the ancient kings of France. The Comte de Chambord, under the title of Henry Fifth, is their candidate, his standard the white flag. His accession to the throne would be likely to be followed by the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope and war with Italy and Germany.

The ranks of the Right include the Orleanists, who aim to re-establish a monarchy, with the Comte de Paris as King. This pretender has, in my opinion, a much greater chance of success than either of his rivals, for among his friends and supporters are the wealthy financiers of France.

Finally, there are the Imperialists, numbering forty only, who constitute the Right Centre. Their candidate for the throne is the son of Louis Napoleon.

The extreme Left includes the true Republicans—those who are devotedly attached to republican institutions, and who would risk all to see, in France, the realization of their theories. Their symbol is the red flag; their leader M. Louis Blanc.

To the Left belong the more moderate Radicals; the chief orator of the party is M. Leon Gambetta. To the Left Centre belong the political adherents and supporters of M. Thiers, the most popular man in France.

The preceding contains a brief description of the contending elements embodied in the present National Assembly, which, as I have already said, in no manner represents public opinion in France, for the majority of the people are in favor of a republic.

If the members of the Assembly who favor a monarchy could have agreed among themselves as to the person who should occupy the throne of France, they would undoubtedly, long since have overthrown the republic, even if in so doing they had augured another civil war. But on this point they are hopelessly divided, and herein lie their weaknesses and the strong hope of the republic.

Any attempt to settle upon the future form of government for the country, by an Assembly composed of parties holding such dissimilar views will result in an antagonism of a dangerous character, and sooner or later in violent revolutionary commotions, for the historical antecedents, and, above all, the great diversity of political views and opinions among those favoring a monarchy will prevent them from agreeing on the choice of a candidate. From this I augur that let the plots and machinations of the royalists be never so numerous and well concocted, Victory will declare on the side of the Republic.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

Gen. Heulton yesterday afternoon fired the nitro-glycerine in the rocks of the river. The report shook the lower part of the city. 1,100 pounds, equal in power to 10,000 pounds of gunpowder, had been deposited in drill holes, and a spark from the electric battery blew into the air a volume of water and a large amount of rocks and boulders, which resembled the eruption of a volcano. The water towered up in the shape of a cone, and fell in spray. On receding there was a heavy swell, and the waves dashed against the anchored vessels as in a storm at sea. After the explosion the boatmen on the river picked up a large number of fish and two dead sharks.

Edward Upton and Thos. Connelby were arrested to-day, charged with complicity in forging bonds of the Massawippi Valley Railroad, Canada. It is said \$400,000 worth have been forged, but not many uttered.

Dr. Elisha Harris, secretary of the American Public Health Association, has sent a personal contribution of one hundred dollars to Shreveport, La., and also makes an

urgent request that the Howard Associations of that city and Vicksburg and New Orleans shall send and supervise the requested number of nurses, and hospital supplies, and provide for all the sick; and that the authorities of Caddo parish take speedy measures for the quiet removal and proper treatment of the unprotected who have not yet fallen by the pestilence. Dr. Harris recommends a removal beyond the first line of the plain and hills that skirt the Red River in that region, and adds that flight to a great distance will not give the kind of security that can be obtained at a small cost and in less than three hours travel. If five thousand dollars and an effective organization of nurses, together with a well devised plan for removing the unprotected were to be brought into effective service in Shreveport to-day, the panic and pestilence would soon cease. The cotton brokers will telegraph their contributions by money orders, through the Howard Association of New Orleans.

Business on Wall Street is attended with great excitement at intervals, and a large business has been done on the Stock Exchange. The cause was the announcement of the suspension of the N. Y. and Oswego railroad, which has lately failed to meet its outstanding paper. The suspension of payment began three weeks ago. Geo. Opdyke has been president of the company for some months past, and the bears took advantage of this circumstance, causing a general stampede of bulls and a depression of market prices, declining from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. The cause of the suspension of the N. Y. and Oswego railroad was the failure to raise funds by the proposed syndicate for the completion of the road to Buffalo. Many rumors are in circulation affecting the credit of firms considered unimpeachable, but most of them are believed to be without foundation.

SHREVEPORT, 17.—There seems to be some decrease in the number of new cases in the sickly parts of the city to-day, but an increase in the suburbs, where there have been but few cases heretofore.

A meeting in aid of the Shreveport sufferers will be held here this morning. Four thousand dollars have been subscribed, and a committee has been appointed to make further collections.

OXFORD, N. Y., 17.—The balloon, City of Buffalo, which ascended from Buffalo yesterday p.m., after a voyage of much interest, landed in Post Creek Valley, six miles from Corning. The balloon was moored at that place during the night, and at noon to-day took a fresh start, and after a most delightful sail, landed this p.m., about 6 o'clock, near Oxford.

At a meeting of the Nail Association of Pittsburg, it was decided, owing to the great demand and small stock on hand, to advance nails 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a keg all round.

BUFFALO, 17.—The balloon passed Warsaw, N. Y., at 5.20 p.m. yesterday, and at 6.30 p.m. was reported passing North Coshoton. It was about a quarter of a mile up, and they were throwing out ballast and moving very slowly. Up to one to-day nothing later had been received.

LATER.—The balloon which ascended from here yesterday p.m. made a safe landing last night on Ferrenbough farm, in Post Creek valley, town of Hornby, N.Y. The greatest altitude attained was one mile and a quarter. They had under consideration the making of another voyage this p.m.

CHICAGO, 17.—At half-past two this p.m. the fire alarm sounded from the box at the corner of Wright and Morgan streets, and it was quickly followed by a second, and then a third alarm. The flames first appeared in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad transfer depot, at the Halstead Viaduct, and under the pressure of a stiff wind from the south west spread very rapidly. This vicinity was built up with two and three story buildings, which from the recent dry weather have grown to be like tinder boxes. At half past five the fire was under control. Five blocks, solidly built, containing about fifty houses, were destroyed.

ed. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

MEMPHIS, 17.—The noon trains leaving this city were as badly crowded as those of yesterday, and from present indications the departures to-night will equal those of to-day. The Howard Association have furnished quite a number of nurses for Happy Hollow. This afternoon the various relief committees of the Odd Fellows and Masonic societies will meet and make arrangements to secure additional nurses for New Orleans and other cities. The poor will, for the present, be provided for by our citizens, but the balance may require aid from sister cities should the scourge continue. Entire families are reported dead in Happy Hollow, and many others are down. The number of deaths since 1 p.m. is twenty-two. The following order was issued by the Mayor to-day:

"The Memphis Water Co. having tendered the free use of water for washing purposes, washing will commence to-morrow morning in the First Ward, under the direction of the Fire Department and a street force, at 7 a.m. The residents on the streets and alleys are respectfully requested to render such assistance as they can by sweeping the gutters from their premises.

Signed, JOHN JOHNSON."

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The *Picayune* special from Shreveport says, the number of cases of yellow fever to-day is less than for several preceding days, and the number fell from 33 yesterday to 25 to-day. It is not thought, however, that there is any abatement, but the material for the fever to work upon is considerably diminished. The number of deaths is fearful to contemplate. The mortality is beyond precedent, and it looks as though but comparatively few would get well. Thus far very few have got about, while some linger along between life and death, and in some few instances whole families have been swept out of existence, in the short space of one week. The sudden change in the weather on Sunday night sent a large number to their beds, which accounts for the great number of interments the last day or two.

SACRAMENTO, 17.—The attendance at the Fair to-day realizes the highest anticipations of success, and the patronage is larger than ever before. The deficiency of receipts on the first day is explained by the issue of seven hundred new membership tickets this year. Yesterday the total receipts at the park and pavilion reached \$3,630, which more than balanced the apparent deficiency of the first day. A large number of prominent people, including legislators and politicians from all parts of the State, are in the city. Ex-Governor Stanford is in the reporters' stand to time the achievements of the wonderful Occident. He pronounces the chances one in ten that he will equal his best private time. The first race is the trotting match for \$2,000, first horse, \$1,400, second \$400, third \$200. The competitors are George Treat, May Howard, Sal Purdy and Dexter. Westfield and Tyrant withdrew. On the pools Purdy sells for one hundred to twenty on the field, and a large amount is pending on the result. The first heat was won by Purdy, May Howard second. Treat was distanced. Time 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$. The second heat was taken by Purdy, May Howard second. Time 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the afternoon Occident undertook to beat the best time ever made in the State, which was 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Goldsmith Maid. The association offered a plate prize of \$2,000 for beating 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Occident was warmed up, and in the first trial made the mile in 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$. O. A. Hickok, the driver of Lucy, and a large number of other Eastern people held watches, and all agreed. The time is about as good as any on record. After the pacing race Occident was brought out again at the earnest request of Stanford's friends, and trotted a second heat in 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Although making a very bad break on the back stretch, there can be no doubt about the time made.

—Somebody gives the definition of nowhere—A place where no Yankee has ever been, and never will be.