

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WARREN, O., 28.—A republican mass meeting was held here to-day. Great crowds came early from all directions. Heavily loaded railway trains and multitudes of vehicles from all the country roads. The town was profusely decorated. The procession was very long, in which were large delegations from the surrounding towns, with many bands of music. Conkling arrived quietly last night, coming by way of Ashtabula. Generals Grant, Logan, Simon Cameron and others arrived this afternoon and were given an enthusiastic reception at the depot. The wigwam estimated to hold 12,000 people, especially built for speaking, and several stands have been erected for overflow meetings.

The procession escorted the distinguished orators to the wigwam, which was speedily filled, and two overflowing meetings organized outside.

WHEELING, 28.—Blaine spoke here this afternoon to nearly 10,000 people. He said the anomalous feature of this campaign was that it was the first one in which a dominant party supremacy had ever been seriously contested. While there was abundant prosperity all over the country, the people of the United States know enough to stand still when they stand well. There was no danger to republicans when wheat brought good prices and labor was plenty. The Solid South alone gave the democrats any hope. If you elect Gen. Hancock, you will, inevitably, within the space of 12 months—I am not sure that it would not be within 90 days—hand over to the democratic party, led by Southern men, the control of the Supreme Court of the United States absolutely. Five of those judges are to-day beyond 70, or in that neighborhood. They may accept retirement at full pay. If they are reluctant to do so, a democratic President, backed by a democratic Senate and House, would swamp that court by superior numbers.

He denounced the interference of English clubs and associations in our affairs by sending free trade tracts over here for circulation. He thought President Hayes would be justified in instructing Secretary Evarts to protest against such a flagrant breach of international courtesy.

Referring to Maine, he said if she had not set the country a good example, she had given them a terrible warning. He ascribed the result there to the liberal use of money in corrupt ways by the fusionists. He warned his hearers to be on their guard for the same conduct of the campaign here, and closed with a warm eulogy on General Garfield and an eloquent review of the past achievements of the republican party.

To-night a monster torchlight demonstration is taking place. The residences of nearly all the republican citizens are beautifully illuminated and decorated, and some 2,000 uniformed men bearing torches are in the lines.

SARATOGA, 28.—The democratic State convention organized. John Kelly was received with great applause and made a speech congratulating the party upon the union existing, saying such a union guaranteed the State to Hancock and English by 30,000 majority. The contesting delegation from Kings county was not recognized and retired from the hall.

After other speeches were made of similar import, the platform was adopted. The following is the substance of the platform:

*Resolved*, That the democrats of the State of New York in convention assembled reaffirm the declaration of principles made at the State Convention of 1879, and ratify the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

*Resolved*, That the democrats of New York hereby pledge the 35 electoral votes of the State to Winfield S. Hancock, for President, and to Wm. H. English, for Vice President of the United States, and we hereby express our confidence that the next Federal administration will be by constitutional methods; that the right of local self-government in the State will be respected; that industry will be relieved from the weight of unequal taxation; that American commerce will again be carried forward under the American flag, and that the Union of these States will

once more find its perfect and sure defense in the affections of all the people.

*Resolved*, That the democrats of New York congratulate their brethren in the other States upon the good prospect which now exists of success throughout the whole country, and we think ourselves justified in claiming that the result in part is due to the manner in which we have maintained and applied democratic principles and methods of administration in our own State.

A resolution eulogistic of the late Judge Church completes the platform.

Ropello is evidently nominated judge of the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The first comptroller of the Treasury has rendered an opinion in the matter of the endorsement of treasury drafts, in which he holds:

First—That joint owners of drafts who are partners within the regulations which authorize the payment of such drafts on the endorsement of one of the payees.

Second—That when a draft is issued to a partnership firm by name, and all the partners die intestate, the administrator of the last surviving partner has legal title in and is authorized to endorse the draft.

Third—That he will, in such case, be required to show by proper evidence, first, who were all the members of the firm; second, that they are dead; third, that the last survivor died intestate; and fourth, who the administrator is.

Fourth—That if the last survivor die intestate his executor can endorse.

While public attention has been turned almost exclusively to the miraculous census of South Carolina, it seems Gen. Walker has heard something startling from Mississippi. To-day he dispatched special agent Stannale to that State to make an investigation. That this is a matter of importance is attested by the fact that Gen. Walker has sent one of his chief men in the bureau. The head of the division could not be spared without great inconvenience and detriment to work in the office. Great secrecy is maintained in regard to the matter. General Walker still refuses to make known any results of his investigation in South Carolina, referring the matter to Secretary Schurz and allow him to take the responsibility of publication. It is not known whether this is in accordance with the order of Secretary Schurz or Gen. Walker's preference.

CHICAGO, 28.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Manitowac, Wisconsin special says: Anna Stroke, who has been on trial for the murder of her employer, Mrs. Nancy Heywood, to-day was visited by her mother who, holding up their cross and adjuring her to tell the truth, got from her a confession of the murder, which confession she subsequently made in court. She said Nancy scolded her and called her crazy, one Sunday, which so exasperated her that she pushed her down on the floor and picked up an axe, struck her on the neck and head and finding her lifeless, dragged her out into the yard and concealed the body. The girl is only 17 years old and can neither read or write. She has hitherto shown no signs of guilt.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The press says of Fair's recent letter: Col. Fair is a member of the Bonanza firm, is a very rich man, and probably an able one, but the country will be much better pleased if somebody else is sent to the Senate from Nevada. Now that Cleopatra's Needle is in this country, and that a very large sized eye can be punched in it, a great objection to the presence of rich men anywhere has been remarked. But as Mark Twain once said of certain other occurrences in Nevada, this thing of that State being represented in the United States Senate by a silver brick is getting monotonous.

## Correspondence.

BEAVER, Sept. 15, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

It has been understood in private circles here for some time that the present, which closed yesterday, is Judge Boreman's last term of court in this district. He left for Salt Lake City this morning, "but when he left, he only of himself bereft us."

The present term has been a mere farce; so considered by every one I have heard speak of it. There were important suits, civil and criminal,

and witnesses and others had come at great expense and damage. There was one murder case and perhaps other criminal charges against parties, to the grand jury, but no such inquisition was summoned. It has been the driest and most monotonous court ever held here in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The monotony was not even changed by the introduction of the usual sermon on polygamy. That, however, was delivered with such a forced effort at the June term, that I am inclined to view the omission with charitable clemency bordering on full pardon.

There is one thing, however, in his retiring that cannot be viewed with quite so much forbearance by the liberals (?) and that is, he told the grand jury at the term referred to, if they did not find indictment for polygamy that the power would be taken out of their hands and given to the Court and prosecuting officer. That of course meant Judges Boreman and Van Zile. Whether he got frightened at the blunder Van Zile made in the motion to ignore the sheriff, already reported, which was sustained by the willing tool Boreman, and resulted in the escape of the notorious Ben Tasker, I cannot say, nor can I say whether the view taken by many citizens that there was money in Ben's escape is well or ill founded, I let that go for what it is worth.

An affidavit I understand has been filed by Deputy Marshal Pratt against the sheriff for contempt of Court, for what I do not know, unless it be for maintaining his legal rights, but more of that hereafter. I will add, however, that in my view, under all the circumstances the marshal would lose nothing, and might gain friends by meeting the sheriff across the bloodless chasm and burying the hatchet. In the sequel we shall see what we shall see and note the issue with appendages.

I believe some of the officials think me a little severe. On that point I will say that I would much rather speak of them as loyal, peace-making citizens and officers than otherwise; but when the rights of local authorities are trampled upon and ignored I feel it a duty I owe them and the people who have elected them as their public servants, to defend the right, although they have not asked me to do so.

The county court ordered another election for Milford to elect a much needed officer, a justice of the peace, but through blunders I have not time to explain, the election was again declared void. So far as I have learned, no one finds fault with the canvassing board or the people's party, who (the latter) I believe, run no candidate.

To return to our late Judge, who, according to his own ruling against Kenner in the two vote justice case—that "he had removed to stay"—has not held a legal court here since selling his real estate and personal property, as he declared his intention to settle and remain in Salt Lake City and practice law, and in the main has remained away except in court time.

Possibly, if the acceptance of his resignation is not specific as to time, although he has stated that this was his last term, he may return, especially should his friends, the "Liberals," not accept my recommendation to run him for Delegate to Congress. I think, in all good conscience, as he has failed as a Judge, and whoever the Liberals run must be a failure, there would be more wisdom in running him than in spoiling another man. Good by, Jacob. Look for another kind word hereafter.

DANIEL TYLER.

MANTI,

Sept. 18th, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Political matters with us are at a white heat. The "Liberals" held their convention at Ephraim on the 15th inst., and from all I can learn, there were about seven persons present, which number comprises the strength of that great party in Sanpete. The people in this place who had not done so before, have registered and are now ready to discharge their duties as citizens, and they will do it.

The harvest is gathered and threshing will soon be done. The grain yield will be somewhat above that of last year, and is of a better quality. Public and private improvements are receiving their share of attention. Our Tabernacle is nearly ready for the plasterer. The Tem-

ple, under its indefatigable superintendent, W. H. Folsom, is looming up finely and promises to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the west.

Our enterprising fellow townsmen, Messrs. George Sidwell & Co., have just completed and have now in successful operation one of the best grist mills in Southern Utah. Their flour will compare favorably with the best brands east and west. Their machinery was manufactured at Indianapolis, Ind., and embraces all modern improvements in flour-making. Parties patronizing them can have any grade of flour they wish.

County Superintendent of Schools, J. B. Maiben, has just returned from an official visit to the north part of the county. He reports the schools in a satisfactory condition.

General health very good and prosperity crowns the efforts of the people. ITEMIZER.

## England as Viewed by a Native.

NOTTINGHAM,

England,

Sept. 7, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

There is much to be admired in this grand old country, and the lover of venerable antiquities can satiate his archaeological soul in visiting ancient castles, cathedrals, ruins and regions of note in history, and in listening to the glowing tales of enthusiastic guides, who are determined to place you in possession of their entire stock of knowledge for a compensation to be designated by them and paid by you. Particularly in Scotland are these uniformed, starred, and persistent champions of ancient greatness to be seen, heard and—avoided, if you are yourself posted in history, and desire to reflect and treasure up what you see and learn; but if you are running around with your eyes, ears and mouth wide open just to be amused, you of course employ one and you will be amused, and if you believe all he tells you, and allow him to pour his mixture into an empty receptacle without straining, you will be astonished as well. The proper way to do is to study history first, and visit places afterwards; then each locality has an interest, and your mind is carried back to what you have read and you form more correct conclusions, and become better informed in matters of importance.

Many people come to Europe merely to feast their eyes, not to inform their minds, in which case, outside the change of air and scene, the trip does them but little good. Still, even this class get some sense knocked into them during their rambles. Ideas will be enlarged by traveling, and we get out of our nutshell way of thinking. Instead of "a little isle," on which the Yankee thought he should be afraid to walk out in the morning "for fear of falling off," that expansive individual finds Britain to be a world with which he is totally unfamiliar. Crowded cities attract his gaping attention. System taught by centuries of experience hems him in on every side. Laws are found to be strictly enforced, but what is more—wisely enacted. Business carried on with a reliability that is at once remarkable and to be admired. Religious liberty guaranteed and protected, irrespective of creed or party. He sees the monuments of centuries gone by, his eyes are bedazzled with wealth, real estate worth millions, not only in prospect, but in hard cash any minute that a desire is expressed to have it change hands. While we may desire to ridicule the apparent slowness of the British lion as he travels onward—through the avenue of time, there is a solidity and latent power here that draw forth a heartfelt veneration for the solid old country he represents. Comparisons are always odious when we do not take circumstances into consideration in making them. To compare England and America, for instance, we must consider in the first place the length of time each has taken to acquire its present greatness. I need not descant to Americans on the soaring qualities of the American Eagle, and his feats of daring enterprise, in which he has been so uniformly successful. It is in Britain that my patriotism is displayed in this direction. But "homebird" Americans have no idea of the grandeur and beauty of England. So, while I display the Eagle's plumage to the astonished John Bull, I must wag the tail of the lion in talking to contemptuous Columbia. The poetic beauty of the old world is typi-

cal of the feminine charms of a "mother country," while the grand and imposing scenery of the Western Hemisphere is emblematical of the hardy son of enterprise. We have to come over here and teach the old lady the wonders of discovery and venture, she in return gives us poetry and learning, system and government. Her hair has grown grey in caring for her dependent children at home, but she has done the work well considering her opportunities. She has nursed them in her lap, and schooled them in her colleges. We offer them now, land and chances for employment; it is only our duty, no more. This country is like a garden; from one end of it to the other may be seen velvet heaths, beautiful flowers, whose rich perfume odorizes the balmy air, trees and hedges trimmed as if painted on canvas; splendid residences with every convenience except an American cooking stove and a rocking chair. Churches possessing every qualification for a nap on Sunday—including the soporific good old tone of the well trained parson. Banks that have stood for centuries making exchange for the world. Newspapers a hundred and fifty years old, without a slur, an ill-timed jest, or an ungentlemanly thrust at an opposing editor. Courts where a laborer can recover a day's wages in half an hour. Jails where murderers can be found next morning when wanted. An army that charms the multitude with its brilliancy, and settles an Afghanistan "hash" with ready bayonets. A navy that is the pride of the seas, the acknowledged ruler of the waves. A nation of intelligent business men, and plump rosy womanly women. Such is Britain in outline, and more so in detail. Space will not permit me to give you even a peep inside the castles, palaces and towers, or even to examine a dungeon. Perhaps on a future occasion I may have an opportunity to escort you mentally through these scenes of historical interest; I think your intelligent readers will be interested in reading about these things. Some because they have not seen them, and others because they have.

CHAS. W. STAYNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Sept. 15, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

It is now held by republicans here, who have got over the shock of defeat in Maine, that the opponent victory there is only a repetition of the result of last year, and that the issues involved were substantially the same as last year—not national, but State. They therefore claim the same majority for November next as they had in November, 1876, or rather they say the election of Monday was not an indication of any change in November. Democrats here do not accept this view, but are rejoicing freely.

If any one has ever had confidence in what is known as the "National Committee of the National Greenback Labor Party," with headquarters in this city, he should at once revise his convictions. The committee has issued an address, referring to the results in Maine, which indicate almost inconceivable idiocy. If its length did not forbid, I would incorporate it in this letter as a curiosity. From it the reader is to infer that in November the republican and democratic parties are to disappear, and the triumphant greenbackers to enter upon a thousand years of rule in this country. If the greenbackers have a man of common sense in their party, he should be sent here to take charge of "headquarters."

There was a Cabinet meeting yesterday—a small one—my own opinion is that the republican party would lose no votes if all its officials, including such able men as Evarts and Sherman, should remain strictly at their posts during the campaign. However much their participation in the canvass may be sanctioned by precedent, I don't believe the practice is profitable to any party, or will ever be. Under this administration, whose head has certainly implied disapproval of interference in political contests, the course of high officials is, I think peculiarly unfortunate. Perhaps something of the Maine disaster is due to public reprobation of the administration's course.

In the different departments to-day there was dissatisfaction among the clerks about what Maine did yesterday. They looked blue, and said they felt blue. Nearly all, however, held out for the full returns.