

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A band of counterfeiters, with their entire outfit, have been captured in Minnesota.
 Reports from various parts of the country, contained in today's telegraphic columns, tell of immense damage to crops by floods.
 Dr. Collins, of New York, is to be orator at the O'Connell Centenary, and Mr. H. W. Beecher, at the New Hampshire and New England agricultural fair.
 Flare were at half past on public buildings in New York and Washington, on Saturday, in honor to the memory of the late ex-President Johnson.
 Rev. James Richards, a Presbyterian clergyman of West Virginia, has just died at Edinburgh, Scotland, caused by a fall, which fractured his skull.
 The bark Clara R. Sull lost at sea.
 Summary of news from China and Japan in today's paper.
 Damage by fire—seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars at Belfast, Ireland; seventy-five thousand at Long Island City; thirty-five thousand at Kennebunkport, Me.; seventy-five thousand dollars at Bear Ridge colliery, Mahoning Plains, Pa.
 The French National Assembly has appropriated thirty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the French government at the Centennial Exhibition.
 The public debt was reduced during July nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars.
 Four persons, residents of St. Petersburg, Russia, have been sent to prison for ten years, for being implicated in a Socialist movement.
 A postoffice has been established at Orderville, Kane Co., U. T., Israel Hoyt, p. m.
 An order has been issued by President Grant commanding the public buildings to be draped in mourning, in honor of the late Andrew Johnson, and that all public business be suspended on the day of his funeral.
 Five millions of government gold is to be sold during August.
 The O'Connell centenary in Ireland, which takes place next Friday, promises that the control of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Cardinal Cullen, to be a grand Ultramontane demonstration, and is causing excitement in political circles both in England and Ireland.
 The army worm is doing a good deal of damage to the grain in portions of Ohio.
 Seven hundred persons have been thrown out of employment, by fire, at Belfast, Ireland.
 An immense Fenian amnesty meeting was held in Hyde Park, London, on Saturday; a member of parliament presided.
 The insurrection in Herzegovina still exists, and in consequence thereof serious complications are not improbable between Turkey, Serbia and Austria.
 Government telegraphy does not pay in England.
 Orders have been issued from the army and navy departments, directing the observance, by the army and navy, of appropriate ceremonies in honor of the late ex-President Johnson.

WHY?—The New York Herald, commenting upon the proceedings in the Second District Court in Utah, says they "should have the effect of making odious the Mormon missions in Europe."

Wherefore should they have this effect? Should the facts of Ku Klux, vigilance committees, Judge Lynch, and border ruffianism generally, with New York ruffianism added, have the effect of making odious the American name in Europe, Moody and Sankey, and the rifle teams included?

DEPOSITIONS OF PRESIDENTS
 BRIGHAM YOUNG AND GEO.
 A. SMITH CONCERNING
 THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Territory of Utah, ss.
 In the Second Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, Beaver County.
 The People, ss.
 John D. Lee, Wm. H. Indigent, H. James, Isaac C. Sept. 16, 1875.
 Questions to be answered to Brigham Young, on his deposition as a witness in the case of John D. Lee and others on trial at Beaver City, this 20th of July, 1875.
 1. State your age, the present condition of your health, and whether in the condition you could travel to attend, in person, the court now sitting there? If not, state why not.
 2. What was your educational, civil or military, did you hold in the year 1857?
 3. State the condition of affairs between the Territory of Utah and the Federal Government in the summer and fall of 1857.
 4. Were there any United States judges here during the summer and fall of 1857?
 5. State what you know about trains of emigrants passing through the Territory to the West, and particularly about a company from Arkansas en route for California, passing through the Territory in the summer and fall of 1857.
 6. Were there any companies of emigrants ordered away from Salt Lake City by yourself, or any one in authority under you?
 7. Was any counsel or instruction given to the emigrants, or to the citizens of Utah not to sell grain or to trade with the emigrants passing through Utah at that time; if so, what were these instructions?
 8. When did you first hear of the attack and destruction of the Arkansas company at Mountain Meadows in September, 1857?
 9. Did John D. Lee report to you at any time after this massacre what had been done at this massacre, and if so, what did you reply to him in reference thereto?
 10. Did Philip Klingens Smith call at your office with John D. Lee the time of Lee's deposition, and did you at that time order Smith to turn over the book to Lee and order them not to talk about the massacre?
 11. Did you ever give any direction concerning the property taken from the emigrants at the Mountain Meadows massacre, or have anything as to it in deposition?
 12. Why did you not as Governor institute proceedings forthwith to investigate that massacre and bring the guilty authors thereof to justice?

13. Did you, about the 10th of September, 1857, receive a communication from Isaac C. Haight, or any other person of Cedar City, concerning the Arkansas company, or called the Arkansas company?
 14. Have you that communication?
 15. Did you answer this communication?
 16. Will you state the substance of your letter to him?
 To answers of Brigham Young the interrogatories hereto appended, were reduced to writing and were given after the said Brigham Young had been duly sworn to testify the truth in all answers entitled cause and are as follows:

1. To the first interrogatory, he saith—

"I am in my seventy-fifth year. I would be a great risk both to my health and to me to travel to Beaver at this present time. I am and have been for sometime an invalid."

2. He saith—

"I was the Governor of this Territory and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during the year 1857."

3. He saith—

"In May or June, 1857, the United States mails for Utah were stopped by the Government, all communication by mail was cut off. An army of the United States was en route for Utah with the ostensible design of destroying the Latter-day Saints, according to the report that reached us from the East."

4. He saith—

"To the best of my recollection there was no United States Judge here in the latter part of 1857."

5. He saith—

"As usual emigrant trains were passing through our Territory for the West. I heard it rumored that a company from Arkansas, en route to California, had passed through the city."

6. He saith—

"No, not that I know of—I never heard of any such thing, and certainly no such order was given by the then Acting Governor."

7. He saith—

"Yes, Counsel and advice were given to the citizens not to sell grain to the emigrants, and that they have sufficient for themselves, if they were out. The simple reason for this was that for several years our crops had been short, and the prospect was at that time that we might have trouble with the United States army, then en route for California, and we wanted to preserve the grain for food. The citizens of the Territory were counseled not to feed grain to their own stock. No person was ever punished or called in question for furnishing supplies to the emigrants, within my knowledge."

8. He saith—

"I did not learn anything of the attack on the Arkansas company until sometime after it had occurred, then only by floating rumors."

9. He saith—

"Within some two or three months after the massacre he called at my office and had much to say with regard to the Indians, their being stirred up to anger and threaten the settlements of the whites, and then commenced giving an account of the massacre. I told him to stop, as from what I had already learned by rumors, I did not wish my feelings harrowed up with a recital of details."

10. He saith—

"No, I did not call with John D. Lee, and I have no recollection of his ever speaking to me, nor of him, concerning the massacre, or anything pertaining to the property."

11. He saith—

"No, I never gave any direct answer concerning the property taken from the company of emigrants at the Mountain Meadows massacre. I did not know anything of that property or its disposal, and I do not to this day, except from public rumor."

12. He saith—

"Because another governor had been appointed by the President of the United States and was then on the way here to take my place, and I did not know how soon he would arrive; and because the United States Judges were not in the Territory. Soon after Governor George A. Smith arrived, and I took Judge Grauebaugh, who belonged to the Southern District, with him and I would accompany them with much aid to investigate the matter and bring the offenders to justice."

13. He saith—

"I did receive a communication from Isaac C. Haight, of Cedar City, Utah, who was a former of the Indians."

14. He saith—

"I did, to Isaac C. Haight, who was then the acting President at Cedar City."

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 200 Ladies' Suits, " 2.25 up
 50 cheap Cashmere Capes, " 2.00 up
 200 Children's Blouses, " 75c up
 500 Ladies' Parasols, " 40c up
 5000 prs. Ladies' & Gents' Stockings, " 10c up
 50 Babies' Cloaks (new and pretty), " 4.50 up
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 300 Ladies' Undershirts, " 75c up
 500 Ladies' Corsets, " 50c up
 1000 yards of Jaconet, " 15c up
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 1000 Vests, " 1.00 up
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