

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, June 1, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Stillson telegraphs the Herald of his latest invention.
Gov. Stone and the Chisholm tragedy.
Peace rumors.
Colored convict escapes shot.
Grant in England.
The Porte will put torpedoes in the Dardanelles.
Erastus Brooks, of the New York Express, retires.
Thirteen failures in London.
Political meetings forbidden in France.
A steam propeller burned.
Concerning a Pacific Ocean survey.
Sullivan - Hanford murder jury.
General Ord to protect the Texas border.
The Turks dilatory.
Fatal explosion in a Colorado mine.
Gladstone addresses 30,000 persons in Birmingham.
Senator Ruiz Zorrilla expelled from France.
England preparing for contingencies.
Recapture of Adah.
Suicide at San Francisco.
Great tidal wave in the Sandwich Islands.
A man hung for murder at San Rafael.
Mutiny on board an English ship of war.
A crooked liquor dealer pardoned.
Gen. Grant and the Prince of Wales.
Fire near Centerville, Pa., the village nearly destroyed.
Suit against the Knox estate, Illinois.
Public debt statement.
Mexican marauders to be followed if necessary into Mexico.
Stillson, the investigator, investigated.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Boston school board is divided over the question of corporal punishment, half favoring its abolition and the other half not.
Statistics gathered by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss by fire of \$100.
It is reported that J. H. Noyes, who has been president of the Oneida Community for thirty years, has resigned, and is succeeded by his son, Dr. Theodore Richards Noyes.
The Detroit Post says, "It will not escape attention that as soon as the President's southern policy was set up in South Carolina and Louisiana, Pardon Brownlow, the Union leader of East Tennessee, lay down and died, while Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, got up and lived."
An exchange says, "Those who fear for the destruction of our forests, resulting from the demand for hemlock bark, will take comfort in the successful attempt to obtain tannin from other sources. It has been estimated that one cord of hemlock bark produces one barrel of good tannin extract, worth \$20. It is now found one cord of alder produces the same amount, and one ton of sweet fern gives of the best tannin worth \$22, besides a value of \$7.50 in an inferior kind. There is said to be considerable activity in Hancock County, Me., in the new industry of extracting tannin from sweet fern."
Cincinnati has a big organ now being built in the Music Hall of that city, which is to be the largest in America, with only three larger in the world—in Albert Hall, London; Ulm Cathedral, Germany; and St. Sulpice Church, France. The Cincinnati organ will be fifty feet wide, thirty deep, and sixty-two high. The largest pipe will be of wood, thirty-two feet long, and twenty-two inches by twenty-six in diameter, and the smallest of metal, three-eighths of an inch in length. "These pipes represent the two extremes—one is the largest and the other the smallest pipe made. The sound of the first is an octave below the lowest note of the grand pianoforte, and of the second two octaves above the highest note of the piano."

SEWING MACHINES PRICES.

The New York Herald of May 23 reports the substance of interviews held the day previous with representatives of various sewing machine companies in that city, respecting the reduction in the price of machines, the condition of the business, etc. Mr. Woods, of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, said there had been no great reduction in the price of machines. The patents on the needle and the feeding gear had lapsed, but that company held other patents which were good for years. The public expected a greater revolution than could possibly take place in prices. The result was a diminution, rather than a stimulus to trade. Prices were about as low as they would be for some time. Agents and middlemen were waiting for the great reduction.
Wilcox and Gibbs Company had noted no material change in the tide of business. Their new machine had been put on the market at reduced prices on account of its mechanism and finish. Their old style tension machines they had reduced from \$50 to \$25.
The Singer Company claimed an increase of trade, with a reduction of about fifty per cent. in the price of machines.
The Domestic Company believed there had been a decided increase of cash sales. The company had reduced the family machine from \$70 to \$50, and had reduced \$30 on every style of machine, with ten per cent. discount for cash.

The Home Company announced the reduction of their \$60 machine to \$30, and all other machines at proportionately lessening prices.
There was a prevailing belief that the market was pretty well stocked with machines.

TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION.

The various tactics of those who array themselves as the violent opposers of "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" are of a very peculiar kind, and the divers resorts of the same characters are very peculiar too.
In the first place truth, principle, justice, conscientious scruples, and everything of that kind are thrown completely out of the question. The object is to win, and in aggression upon the "Mormons" anything and everything are considered fair, or at least fair enough. The most vile slanders, libels, misrepresentations, and falsehoods are sedulously invented and put into circulation to affect the public mind prejudicially against the people here, and to create political capital. The heated statements, high exaggerations, and absolute falsehoods of known and declared enemies are eagerly picked up as choice morsels and published abroad as Gospel truth concerning the "Mormons"—statements, many of them, as unlikely and as absurd as it is possible to imagine, and the more outrageous the more sensational, and therefore the more acceptable to the sensation makers and sensation lovers.
Such ever has been the case since the Church of Christ was organized in these latter days, and such will probably continue to be the case until the time comes when truth and righteousness shall prevail over the earth, and people generally have more regard for the truth than for that which is sensational and false. Then the sensation mongers will find that there is not a paying business, and moreover that it is a business which will no longer be tolerated by public opinion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Governor Stone on the Kemper County Outrage.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says the newspapers here, on Saturday, will print a letter from Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, wherein the following are extracted: Since the recent unfortunate occurrence in Kemper County there has been no outbreak nor any demonstrations towards violence. I visited the scene of trouble as soon as the report reached me, and remained there for two days. I made a full investigation, and conversed freely with the family of Judge Chisholm. I afterwards visited the farm of the district, who was at the time holding court in Columbus, and obtained his promise to hold a special term of the circuit court with a view to a full judicial investigation. As Capt. Shaugnessy's volunteering a necessary force to protect the widow and her family was made ten days after the attack on the jail, when everything was quiet, and as eight days have since elapsed, and quiet still prevails, I should say the reports heralded through the north are based solely upon his telegram, rather highly colored. It is not true that Judge Chisholm and her husband were in danger of assassination while the latter was lying wounded at home. It is not true that her residence was guarded by a mob day and night, that they were to take her husband's life, and that she was not allowed egress or ingress without a pass from the heads of the mob. No one justified the act by which Judge Chisholm lost his life. Everything that is possible has been done to arrest and punish the guilty parties. I do not hope to silence the misrepresentations of men who are making political capital out of the unfortunate affair. The south has been too long the victim of misrepresentation for your people to become willing suddenly to hear both sides to a controversy. The recent telegrams and articles that have appeared in the northern papers are based solely upon my refusal to consent to an invasion of Kemper County by a body of men from other counties. The folly of consenting to such a proposition, when no trouble is apprehended, must be apparent to every reasonable person.

Drunkard Stillson's Last Dodge.

The Herald's Salt Lake correspondent telegraphs that he was fired upon last Saturday evening by a miscreant, fired away. The speed of his horse, doubtless, saved his life. A bold attempt at assassination was made to-day. He says:

"While sitting alone in my room a knock came at the door. It was opened by a man dressed in evening dress, who asked me to step out. He held his hat and a paper in his left hand, and while bowing, rested his right hand in the bosom of his coat, which was closely buttoned. He asked my name, and being answered, he then extended the paper saying, 'Here is an affidavit which interests you.' He stood at a distance of some feet, looking out with my right hand to receive the paper, which he offered with his left, he suddenly withdrew it, at the same time he advanced, and pulling back his right hand, he struck me a heavy blow on the left breast, saying, 'Take that, you son of a—b—.' The point of the knife passed through two photographs on pasteboard, and glanced off from my suspender buckle, against which it struck, and which is badly bent by the blow. Happily the only injury is a sore rib."

The correspondent in question is Jerome B. Stillson.

Attempted Escape and Shooting of Convicts.

A dispatch from Columbia says two colored convicts, who attempted to escape, to-day, from the State penitentiary at that place, were captured after being shot by the guards and mortally wounded.

English Enthusiasm over Grant.

The Herald's London special speaks thus of Grant's departure from Manchester: The factory girls turned out almost en masse, in their working attire, and joined in the cheering. As he entered the station the Ex-President walked directly to the drawing-room car, which had been set apart for him. Mrs. Grant looked somewhat fatigued, but her husband never showed any weariness. Several Americans had written from London to make the journey to the metropolis with him, and he at once entered into an animated conversation with them. At Leicester, being received by the Mayor, Grant spoke briefly, referring to the kindness and generosity evinced; in his address, re-

marking on the salubrity of their town, its foundation by King Lear, and the honor laid in retaining the dust of Richard, the Third, the hero of Bosworth Field. The Mayor expressed the hope that he would return in some future day to visit the ancient landmarks referred to, and accept the hospitality of the mayorality. Grant could not promise definitely, but, in all probability, he would again visit the town. After partaking of a dejeuner and general introduction to the company, the party re-entered the car. At Bedford, Grant was again received by an address of welcome, the Mayor terming him the Hannibal of the American army.

All along the route American and English flags were entwined, flowers displayed, salutes fired, and great enthusiasm generally.

An Old Journalist Retires.

Erastus Brooks, to-day, announced his retirement from the active management of the Evening Press, at the close of forty-one years of journalistic endeavor. His valedictory says during that time at least 112 New York city journals have been born and are now leaving fewer regular journals here now than there were twenty-five years ago. With the constantly increasing expense of daily journalism, chances are that there will not be as many published here twenty-five years hence as now.

Destructive Fire.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 1.—The village of New Centerville, six miles west of this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The President has pardoned John S. Buckley, convicted for selling liquor without a license.

Debt Statement.

The debt statement shows a reduction of the debt for May of \$6,981,774. The reduction for July 1st, 1876, to date is \$38,062,000.62.

Cabinet Meeting.

At a cabinet meeting to-day, the Secretary of War was authorized to address a letter to General Sherman directing him to resume negotiations for General Ord to follow the Mexican marauders, if necessary, from Texas into Mexico.

Suit Against the Knox Estate.

CHICAGO, 1.—Some two years ago, James Knox, of Knoxville, Illinois, died, leaving by will \$90,000, to be used to establish an Agricultural School in Knoxville, provided that the citizens of Knox county should, within six months, raise \$50,000 for the same purpose. The citizens have not complied with their part of the agreement, and hence, by the terms of the will, \$40,000 reverts to Hamilton College, \$40,000 to Yale and \$10,000 to a female seminary in Knoxville. The attorney for the two former institutions entered a suit here, to-day, to compel the executors of the Knox estate to pay over the amounts due Hamilton and Yale Colleges.

Under Democratic Control.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 1.—The Board of Aldermen, elected in March, took charge of the city to-day, and consists of four democrats and four republicans. This is the first time the city has been under democratic control since negro suffrage was established.

FOREIGN.

ABOUT THE PEACE RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, 1.—An Ozevia dispatch gives the following account concerning the peace rumors: It is believed by many well informed people at Bucharest that the Russians are somewhat anxious to negotiate through Berlin for some time, but that would obviate the necessity of crossing the Danube, having convinced themselves that the enterprise is fraught with sacrifice, and that the result is altogether doubtful. It is thought that the headquarters during the past few days, the tone has been anxious and even despondent. It is significant that the Russian contracts have been delayed only for a very short period. The current impression is that the Russians are spinning out the time, relying upon the chances of achieving a great success in Asia. Some people go so far as to say that they wish to remain content with the hall of Kara. They would then desire to keep what they had gained in Asia, and not cross the Danube, but leave a force in force in Turkey. Those who are inclined to place any credence in these reports maintain that the Russian military and financial resources are not equal to the achievement of the enterprise into which Russia has plunged. There is no enthusiasm in the Russian ranks. The new army organization is said not to work satisfactorily. To say the least, it is not a very happy one. I have reported upon what I have been enabled to learn upon full authority, and that there is some basis for these statements I have little doubt.

Eastern War News.

A Bucharest special says a steam tug at Flaminia, British property, and flying the British flag, was sunk by order of the Russian command. The British consul at Bucharest, Lansfield, has addressed a note to the Russian government requesting an explanation. The Telegraph's correspondent with the headquarters of Mukhtar Pasha, before Erzurum, telegraphs on Wednesday that the army is in readiness to begin the advance, and co-operation has been arranged with the Turkish troops at present in front of OHI.

A Yuma correspondent says the Turks do not seem to be taking advantage of the delay of the Russian army in Asia. All accounts agree that the condition of their forces is far worse than is generally believed. With the exception of arms, they lack everything requisite for an army in the field. There is scarcely any reserve stock of ammunition, especially for artillery. It is positively stated that all these shortcomings before the Russians advance on Erzurum.

A special from Vienna to the Telegraph says, on the Czar's arrival at Ploesti, a council of war will be held, and on the 7th inst. orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Iball and Zarnu Magareli. Important demonstrations under Prince Charles will be made from Kalafat.

General Grant and the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with General Grant, left the Victoria railway station for Exeter by special train, at one o'clock. Count Munster, the German ambassador, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Dufferin, and several others, went on the same train.

The Anglo-American Times states that the dinner to Gen. Grant has been arranged at the United Service Club, which is the representative of the British army and navy. This honor is only tendered to those who have been the highest military commanders. Other military clubs have followed the example of the United Service in inviting the General to become an honorary member.

His Majesty's New Majesty's.

There was recently an episode on board Her Majesty's iron-plated ship Alexandria, on her way to the Mediterranean, on account of the stringency of discipline and unusual degree of punishment. King, the whole of one watch refused to do duty, and threw the sights of the guns overboard. Three of the gunboats were sentenced to a fortnight's punishment, and sent home in the Alexandria to undergo punishment.

A telegram from Athens gives an account of another mutiny while the Alexandria was lying at Piræus. The mutiny was quelled by the marines and men summoned from other vessels. The mutineers were arrested, and a court martial was convened to try them. The cause of the second mutiny is said to be dissatisfaction because of the refusal of shore leave, whereupon they rendered the Alexandria's guns unsafe.

It is generally believed that the mutiny was caused by the refusal of shore leave, whereupon they rendered the Alexandria's guns unsafe. It is generally believed that the mutiny was caused by the refusal of shore leave, whereupon they rendered the Alexandria's guns unsafe.

Fallars.

Thirteen failures have been reported in the fortnightly settlements on the Stock Exchange yesterday, some with rather large accounts.

FRANCE.

Political Meetings Forbidden.

PARIS, 1.—The Minister of the Interior has resolved to forbid all political meetings of over twenty persons.

TURKEY.

A Torpedo Warning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1.—The Porte has issued a notice warning mariners of its intention to place torpedoes in certain portions of the Dardanelles and Bay of Smyrna.

A Mormon Defense of the Mormons.

It is nearly thirty years since the Mormon colony first settled in Salt Lake valley. Much of this time reports have been in circulation that they were just on the eve of committing some overt act against the general government, or the officials, yet no one can say when or where the act or their leaders have resisted judicial process, although they have been forced into much vexatious litigation, which the secular law shown originated in unjust and mercenary motives.

In but one instance have they resisted any action of the general government, and that was in checking the advance of the hostile army which invaded the Territory in 1857. This invasion was the result of the false statements made by corrupt United States officials. The policy of the British Young was to avert the blow until the government could see the terrible error it was committing. The object was accomplished without shedding blood, and the Mormons were saved suffering and their country prevailed from committing an act that would have been a lasting disgrace.

The history of the Mormons proves their policy to be entirely defensive. It is not probable there will be any change in the future, as the policy is based on the fundamental principles of their religion. They are not in the least hostile to the building people. The founder, Joseph Smith, forbade them to shed blood except under the most urgent necessity. They will grow into prominence by the force of their principles and the results of their practices or not at all. Their enemies may greatly assist them, as antagonism begets energy and self-reliance. They are now occupying the Rocky Mountain deserts, and are peculiarly fitted to settle upon the sterile backbone of the continent. Give them United States officials who are law-abiding, honest men, who will attend to their legitimate business and let other people's affairs alone and the United States troops will find little to do in Utah except to spend money and make themselves comfortable.

The life of Brigham Young proves he is no inane fanatic. Should the time ever come—unfortunately for our country as well as for his people—when they will be forced to defend themselves, his enemies will not be likely to profit by his indiscretion.

If the intelligent portion of the sensitive public would keep in mind a few inferences easily drawn from the past history of this singular people, they would not be so ready to believe every sensational report from Utah.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

Council Bluffs, May 22.

—Council Bluffs Newspaper, May 23rd.

WEATHER REPORT.

DAILY BULLETIN.

War Department, Signal Service of United States Army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Meteorological record, Thursday, May 31st, 1877.

8:40 P.M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	State of Weather.
Salt Lake City	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Chicago	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Davenport	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
San Diego	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
San Francisco	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
San Jose	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ore.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Me.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, N.H.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Vt.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, N.J.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Pa.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Md.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Del.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, N.C.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, S.C.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Fla.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ala.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Miss.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, La.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Tex.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ark.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Mo.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ill.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ind.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ky.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Tenn.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Miss.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, La.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Tex.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
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Portland, Miss.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, La.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Tex.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
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Portland, Ill.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ind.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ky.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Tenn.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Miss.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
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Portland, Ark.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Mo.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Ill.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
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Portland, Tenn.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, Miss.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	
Portland, La.	29.9150	71	E	4	cloudy	clear	