

er, of the steamer *Ohio*, and
Wiegard, captain of the steam-
Satire, were arrested to-day for
carrying an excessive number of pas-
sengers. The first named was held
\$10,000, the second in \$25,000 and
the third in \$5,000, to await the ac-
tion of the grand jury.

The *World's* London says: The
number of outrages in Ireland is in-
creasing. The figures stand as fol-
lows: January 439, February 170,
March 146, April 296, May 327, and
the first week in June, ending
at night, 99. These include attacks
on property, attempted murder, cat-
chpoigning, incendiarism and all
other offences directly traceable to
terrorism. The Chief Secretary is
to be alarmed at the attitude of
the police. Large numbers of them
are sending in their resignations, and
hundreds of older officers say that
the prospect of getting their retiring
pension alone keeps them from
leaving the force. Under the
present instructions issued by the
government, the men are almost afraid
to defend their own lives. They
will not fire directly into "the mob,"
but, so the instructions run, "re-
sisting the word of command from
the magistrate in attendance who
does not give such order until every
other means of dispersing the mobs
has been exhausted and unless the
command is in the most imminent
danger." As yet no such "immin-
ent danger" has arisen in the opin-
ion of the magistrates. Although
400 constables have been plac-
ed in the streets, and 11 have been
killed or have succumbed to in-
juries received at the hands of the
mob. Every fourth man in the
force has suffered more or less from
cuts and bruises not counted
wounds. The leaguers employ
"pitchforks" whenever a collision oc-
curs, men who stand aloof from the
damage and watch the move-
ments of the constabulary so as to
be ready in case a rioter should be
needed to make out a case against
him before the coroners jury. Any
man who makes himself conspicu-
ous in a melee is henceforth a
sought man. If the disturbances
continue, one of two things is cer-
tainly in the future. The police
will either resign by the
hundreds or break loose and wreak
vengeance on the mobs.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The commis-
sioner of internal revenue has issued
regulations containing regulations re-
lative to changes in capacity by
distillers and molasses distillers which
will be in effect July 1. The new
regulations change in the daily spirit
licensing capacity of these distil-
lers by the closing or opening of
fermented tubs.

HARTFORD, 8.—The parade in
honor of the veterans of the Army
and the Potomac was a success. Gen.
Sherman reviewed the First Regi-
ment of State militia, General Bige-
low and staff, the Secretary of War,
General Littlefield, of Rhode Is-
land, Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and
General, of Maine, assisting, and the
general cheering.

Generals Burnside, Wright, Frank-
lin, Devens and others marched in
parade with the boys. Several
clubs and associations held meetings
in the forenoon, and General Miles
made a speech to the second corps.
A society met in public session in
the opera house in the afternoon.
General Buckley made a speech of
welcome and an oration and poem
read. Daniel Dougherty, of Phila-
delphia, was orator. Secretary of
War Lincoln had a seat on the stage
behind which was a military
band with battle flag. The Penn-
sylvania regiments were also on the
stage.

After the oration brief
speeches were made by General
Sherman, Secretary Lincoln, Gen-
eral Burnside, Franklin, Hawley,
Devens, and General Bige-
low of Connecticut.

A business meeting was next held
with officers chosen. President Gen-
eral Devens; recording secretary,
H. C. King; corresponding sec-
retary, Col. George H. Sharpe; treas-
urer, Gen. N. T. McMahon. A com-
mittee was appointed to arrange for
the reunion of the societies of
veteran armies. The next meet-
ing of the corps will be held at De-

intention of mutual aid in defense
of their homes and themselves, and
not await the tedious movement of
government towards peace negotia-
tions.

The *Tribune's* Espanola, N. M.,
special says: Two desperadoes,
Knowles and Connors, attacked
Voorhees' store, intending to rob it,
and shot the proprietor twice, prob-
ably fatally. The latter returned
the fire and the desperados fled. A
lynching party immediately organ-
ized and pursued. Knowles was
shot dead and Connors was captured
and returned to-day, and will un-
doubtedly be lynched to-night.

The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special
says: Valentine Marquis was shot
and killed by Fred Baxter while at-
tempting to rob the latter's room.

WHEELING, 8.—By the rain
storm last night, much damage was
done to crops, roads, bridges and
railroads. Nearly all trains are out
of time in consequence, to-day. A
family named Straub, living on
Glenn's Run, was swept away in
the night, the mother and five chil-
dren being drowned, and the father
carried on a log to the head of one of
the Sisters Islands, where he was
found to-day in an insensible condi-
tion. The bodies of the mother and
two children are recovered, but the
others have been carried down the
river. The weather still threatens
rain.

OMAHA, 8.—Articles of incorpora-
tion were filed here to-day for the
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company,
in Nebraska, principal place for the
transaction of business in Omaha.
Incorporators, Jay Gould, A. A. Tal-
mage, F. B. Drake, S. M. Smith and
J. T. Webster. It is understood
they will build from Omaha to con-
nect with the Missouri Pacific at
Atchison and St. Joe.

HARTFORD, 8.—General Sherman
spoke this evening at great length to
the encampment. He said there
were few idlers in the army now.
They were the pioneers to civiliza-
tion and aids to frontier enterprise.
The army was fine in physique, in-
telligence, patriotic sentiment and
heroic quality. He referred to the
value of the regular army as dis-
closed in the last war. He denied
that army reunions kept alive the
animosities of the war, but the con-
trary was the case. He declared
that in spite of Gen. Davis' assertion
in his late book, he approved of
Grant's movement from Washing-
ton to Richmond instead of by wa-
ter. It was lucky for Davis that
General Johnston didn't obey his
orders in '64 and assume the offen-
sive. Gen. Sherman discussed the
campaigns about Richmond. He
denied Davis' charges of cruelty in
removing the population, and ut-
terly denied the story of robbing told
by Davis. He declared that Wade
Hampton's troops burned Columbia
before the Union army got there,
and then abandoned it, and now
Davis, taking the word of Hampton
who was not there, says he (Sher-
man) burned it. He would allow no
man, not even Davis to question his
statement of a thing seen by himself.
Cotton in the streets was set on fire
by Confederates and that ignited the
houses, a portion of which were de-
stroyed, his men being unable to
check it, owing to the inflammable
nature of the material. General
Logan's troops saved all that re-
mained of the city. Without them
not a house would have escaped.
The same thing occurred in Rich-
mond on another occasion. He
might burn the city if the govern-
ment could be served thereby, but
his orders as to Columbia were pur-
posely most merciful because of the
old associations, which made him
kindly disposed there. The claims of
the British owners of cotton there
had been overruled by a competent
court, because it had learned that
the Confederates burned it. The
commission was unanimous on this
point. It was the case of scores of
highly reputable officers and thou-
sands of men against the unsupport-
ed word of Wade Hampton, who
was not there. He would not have
believed that Davis would have
ordered the war continued in the guer-
illa way, had he not said so in his
book, and Joe Johnston deserves the
gratitude of the country for ending
the war in defiance of Davis' order.

Mark Twain followed Sherman.

The toast, "The President of the
United States," was received with
immense applause. Secretary Lin-
coln was also greeted with a warm
welcome as he responded. He mere-
ly said the President was better able
to take care of himself than him.
He said: A hundred years ago the
governor of the patriotic colony,
within whose hospitable borders we
are to night, may have known well
of a distant frontier post called De-

troit, but beyond, extending thou-
sands of miles towards the setting
sun was a vast wilderness, upon
which little encroachment had been
made. Since the century before,
when the charter was hidden in the
oak in this town, it certainly never
entered his thought that within an
other century the feeble government
which he was helping to establish,
would exert its undisputed sway
over every foot of ground between
his home and the Pacific ocean,
and that a people of more
than fifty millions would be
enrolled under the banner and hail
the name of brother Jonathan; (ap-
plause). Less than a hundred years
ago an ancestor of mine was killed
by hostile Indians at his own door-
step in Kentucky. Yesterday it
became my official duty to sign
formal orders for the establishment
of a signal service station on the
land of the United States nearly as
far west from San Francisco as Cal-
ifornia from Kentucky. (Applause)
It is hard, even if it were possible
to grasp the details of the marvelous
growth of the country, but its causes
are plain. On this fertile continent
was set the full grown civiliza-
tion of the Old World, and with it
was planted liberty, that liberty un-
der law required by a representa-
tive government, which found its
earliest expression in the compact
written here in Hartford in 1638.
(Applause). The nation began
its career of prosperity, when
our fathers staked their lives and
fortunes upon the proposition that
all men are created equal. When
slavery fell, then all dangers to our
republic disappeared. Dangers
which came to other governments
from the uprising of the oppressed,
are unknown here, for we have no
oppressors. Military despotism,
which in hope of our enemies was to
crush us, has never been heard of.
I am surrounded on all sides by those
who were to support it and be part
of it. They have wielded all grades
of military power. They are now
in all the ranks of civil and military
life, and no one can be more patri-
otic than I am in wishing to each and
every one of them, long life and suc-
cess in every endeavor. The Amer-
ican republic knows they stood be-
tween liberty and anarchy, and it is
willing to trust them for the future.
(Continued applause.)

At the close of Secretary Lincoln's
speech, Gen. Barnum called for
three cheers for the worthy and
honored son of the great emancipa-
tor, Abraham Lincoln. They were
given with a will.

Senator Hawley also spoke.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The amount of
coupon fine per cents received for
continuance at 3, up to the close of
business, yesterday, was 30,352,700.
It is the opinion of Treasury officials
that nearly all outstanding coupon
fines will be received for continu-
ance during the month. There are
upwards of five millions of registered
five per cents now in the Treasury
Department which were tardily for-
warded and await the determination
by the secretary as to what part,
if any, shall be continued.

The Star service investigating
committee, yesterday, discovered
another instance of gross extrava-
gance in expenditures of the mail
service in the southwest, and have
submitted a recommendation which
when carried into effect by order
that will shortly be issued by Post-
master-General James, will, in the
judgment of the postal authorities, re-
sult in an additional saving of \$100,000
per annum, without in any degree
crippling the postal service. The
President in view of the highly sat-
isfactory progress already made by
the committee in the line of discov-
ering, has cut off useless contracts,
and the methods by which such
contracts were obtained. He re-
mains undisturbed by criticism. He
approves of the personnel of the
commission and expresses himself
as more than ever determined to
sustain the Attorney-General and
Postmaster-General in the untram-
meled conduct of the entire investi-
gation.

QUEBEC, 9.—One of those des-
tructive fires to which Quebec is so
subject, broke out at 11 p.m. amidst
St. John's suburbs, midway be-
tween St. Roch's and the upper
town. The fire originated in a
small wooden house in Oliver Street,
and immediately spread to the ad-
joining buildings. The fire brigade
became demoralized and lost all con-
trol of themselves and the fire. At
2 o'clock this morning, St. John's
Church, Roman Catholic, the largest
in the city, worth \$100,000 is
burning, and 600 houses are destroy-
ed, some brick and stone, but the
majority poor and small and of
wood. The loss so far must be over

\$750,000. Certainly 1,000 families
are homeless. The fire is still
spreading. No loss of life is reported
yet, but several persons are missing.
The houseless are camped out in the
fields surrounding the city. Thieves
made off with most of the property
saved from the flames, and the fire
overtaken nearly all the remaining
movables. Half the people in the
town block the streets, and the
firemen are impeded. A panic pre-
vails everywhere. Burning sparks
and shingles are falling all over the
city, and its total sweeping out of
existence is by no means improba-
ble. A number of local insurance
companies seem to be paralyzed by
this disaster. The principal streets
destroyed are Richmond, Lateou-
ville, Richelieu and Daguillon, run-
ning east and west, parallel with
the river; also St. John, St. Marie,
Deligny, St. Clair and Sutherland,
running north and south. Rich-
mond, Lateouville, and St. Oliver
were principally inhabited by the
demi monde. In many instances
the parties burned out owned their
residences.

The fire brigade is miserably in-
adequate to the wants of the city
and the water supply is ridiculously
small for such an emergency.

One of the most disastrous fires
in the history of this unfortunate
city, began last night at 6 p.m.
The alarm came from Staliver and
St. Clair Streets. At 10.50 a second
alarm soon after called out the
whole fire brigade. Half the city
appeared on the streets by 11.30,
called out by the brilliant flames,
and the avenues leading to the fire
were so blocked with people that
passage was impossible. The confu-
sion increased, half the people were
panic stricken and the rest wild and
incompetently tried to render assist-
ance. Parents partially clothed,
hurried along with children
in their arms and leading others.
Cows and horses from the burning
stables rushed half maddened
through the crowd.

The fire originated in a stable;
when the flames spread to the sur-
rounding wooden buildings and the
whole neighborhood was soon a mass
of flames, for some hundreds of feet,
the flames from the other sides of
the streets overlapping in the mid-
dle and completely closing them.

In almost less time than it takes
to tell it the finest and largest
church in the city was doomed.
Next after the church came the
Friar's School, opposite, and still the
fire swept on. Trusting as if confi-
dent that so majestic an edifice could
never fall a prey to any of the ele-
ments, the neighbors around had
carried household goods to the front
of the church and there piled them
at the very door of the sanctuary.
All was lost. The church was
worth at least \$100,000; insurance
only \$10,000.

At the foot of Jupiter Street, be-
low Bertholt Market, the flames had
crossed from the low side of St.
John Street, and from this they rap-
idly flew west along that fine ave-
nue, keeping pace with the other di-
vision of the conflagration opposite.
At Jupiter it spread southward to
Bertholt Market Place, destroying
everything on St. Patrick Street as
far out as there were buildings to be
destroyed. The lower field alone
slayed the progress of the fire. At
Scott Street the fire ran upwards
towards Grand Valley, at a terrible
rate of speed, there being no water,
men, hose nor other appliance to
stay it.

Four wooden houses were found
on fire by them when they arrived
upon the scene, and with water ab-
sent and unobtainable for some
twenty minutes, it was impossible
for them to obtain the mastery.
The hydrants threw good streams
when the water came into the ward
but too late to be of much service.
When the fire spread, as above de-
scribed, the men of the brigade lost
all control over any portion of it.
They necessarily sub-divided into
many parties and were weakened.
The flames swept onward with al-
most lightning rapidity. The fury
of the devouring element knew no
bounds, but at the city outskirts
they swept all before them. A great
part of Daguillon West and Gene-
veve Streets had been destroyed,
when flames appeared in St. John's
Street, further out. At 1 o'clock the
bells of St. John's clanged in rapid
and alarming tones, which told of
the danger of that property, and
summoned assistance. The whole
efforts of the fire brigade were im-
mediately bent on saving the sacred
edifice, but to no avail. Nothing
was saved but the sacred vessels
and some of the most valuable plate
and furniture of the sanctuary, ere

the fire had possession of the noble
structure.

It is impossible to describe the
spread of the flames on every side
and will perhaps be more satisfactory
to give an idea of the boundaries of
the burnt district. The only thing
that the firemen succeeded in doing
was to curb the fire east of Geneveve
Street, and here in fact the wind was
blowing from the east and north-
east. From the latter street up
nearly to John Street the westerly
side of the street had been swept
away. To the north, the fire ex-
tended as far as Richmond Street.
The western limits are a little be-
yond the street car stables, at Mt.
Pleasant, near the city boundary.
The limit south is at Boston, near
Scott, and at Gabriel, which has been
already mentioned. Briefly summed
up, the streets consumed are: run-
ning east and west, Richmond in
part, thence to Palace south—Oliver,
Richelieu, Daguillon and St. John's
Ward, in Montcalm, St. Gabriel,
Naville and Briton. Running north
and south, the principal streets
were Sutherland, Delinquin, St. Clair,
St. Marie and St. Geneveve. West
side Jupiter Street, Ward in Mont-
calm. Among the property destroyed
on John Street were a large num-
ber of handsome buildings used as
stores and private residences. A
battery was called out and rendered
excellent aid in saving property and
keeping order. Several remarkable
whirlwinds were caused by the fire.
Men were in some cases lifted
off their feet. On the lower field,
where the most burnt-out people
had camped with their saved goods,
the fire followed the unfortunates
and burnt up most of the goods
piled there on the grass. Burning
shingles fell over the city, as
far out as Maple Avenue, during
the night, endangering every part
of the town. Several incipient
fires in different streets were sup-
pressed by the vigilance of the oc-
cupants. It is computed there
must be a loss of \$2,000,000 between
buildings, stock and furniture.
Over 1,500 families are rendered
homeless, and at least 800 buildings
destroyed. It is impossible to give
a full and correct list of sufferers
and losses and insurance at the mo-
ment, but all insurance companies
doing business in the city are heavy
losers. The fire brigade and appa-
ratus was quite unfit to cope with
such a fire, and to its weakness and
the wretched water service the
whole disaster is due.

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STUDENTS' NOTE BOOKS AT DESERET
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STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM PARLEY'S PARK, FOUR HORSES
and one Mare, branded 9 on left shoulder,
vented winelap on left thigh. The finder
will be rewarded by returning to M. McKim-
mus Livery Stable, Salt Lake City.
JOS. KNIGHT.

NOTICE.
MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
of the Deseret Telegraph Company
will be held at President John Taylor's Office,
Salt Lake City, U. T., on Saturday, June 18,
1881, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of electing a
President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treas-
urer and Nine Directors, to serve during the
ensuing two years.
W. B. DOUGALL,
Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 9th, 1881.
d167 St sw40 St w20 1t

THE OLD RELIABLE
Champion Reapers
—AND—
MOWERS
—AND THE—
Tiger Self Dumping
Hay Rake!
Ask those who have used
them and they will tell you to BUY
NO OTHER.
HOWARD SEBREE,
SALT LAKE & COOK,
d167 St