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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in the country can at any time ascertain the date on which their subscription expires by referring to the numbers attached to their name on their paper i. e., 1-4-3 means first day, fourth month, third year, or April 1st, 1873, 15-7-2 means July 15, 1872, &c. Those names having no numbers close with the end of the volume.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

The concurrent resolution, extending the session until Monday, June 3rd, was adopted, on motion of Dawes, by 138 to 24. The bill revising the mint and coinage laws passed. The conference report on the post office appropriation bill was presented again and agreed to.

BOSTON, 27.—Dr. A. J. Lynn is held in \$10,000 bonds, on the charge of procuring an abortion resulting in the death of a young woman.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Sioux Indian delegates, headed by Red Cloud, interviewed Secretary Delano to-day, and the usual talk ensued. The Indians were very peaceful, but wanted ammunition, horses, etc., and better facilities for receiving supplies. Delano promised them some horses and more ammunition if the agents would so advise; with some guns for the chiefs.

It is reliably ascertained that the vote of the Senate on the additional article was 43 to 8. There is no official reply yet received from England, but private advices from distinguished parties say there is no reason to doubt that the British government will assent to the modified article.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Times* gives an account of the loss of vessels off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the present season. This spring, up to the latest possible mail dates, over forty vessels, including four steamers, are known to have been totally wrecked or dashed to pieces among the icebergs, with a loss of hundreds of men. Of 4,000, only 175 have been accounted for. A large majority have families, who were entirely dependent upon them. During the night of the loss of the steamer *Retriever*, on board of which was Captain Allister, who furnishes this, over sixteen sail were hemmed in by high boulders of ice. Charge after charge of the ungovernable ships against the barriers that hemmed them in soon cleared the decks and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While the fleet lay to, as a last effort to survive the wild north-eastern hurricane that roared around them, many tossing crafts cut down each other, in many instances. While one vessel was driving on to an iceberg by the tempestuous sea, it fell back with a mighty crash on the brig the *Twin Sisters*, which lay behind it and a large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the *Twin Sisters* burst in two. Near morning the hurricane, which had raged all night, be-

gan to subside, and in the light of that dreary dawn, the scene which presented itself cannot possibly be described, inasmuch as one who had experienced it shrinks from the task of explaining its horror and ghastliness. The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels, and on the shore, upon the heaped up boulders and flakes of ice were strewn the masts, yards, rigging, clothing and broken hulls in the wildest disorder, and worse still, there were the blood smeared corpses, crushed to death by pans of ice closing on them. Some of them were actually cut in two, others, half drowned and exhausted, had died from cold. Many could hardly be recognized, they were so mangled. This wholesale ruin to the seal-hunting fleet off Newfoundland, will steep that country in poverty, spreads desolation over the island and fill many a home with bitter grief and despair.

The special committee appointed by the general conference to investigate the charges against the Methodist book concern, yesterday afternoon, received the reports submitted to them. In the bindery department the reported accounts are in the most disgraceful condition. It cannot be found that a balance sheet has been taken for twenty years.

The bill granting the right of way to the Utah, Idaho and Montana railroad passed under the suspension of the rules.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Red Cloud delegation had an interview with the President to-day, who proposed to them to move to the Cherokee country.

The defeat of the Ku Klux bill in the House has had an important bearing on the question of the final adjournment of Congress. The understanding had been that if the vote disclosed a majority in favor of the measure, the Senate would not act on the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment on the 3rd of June, but allow Congress to adjourn to-morrow, to be recalled by proclamation to a new session of unlimited time. So large a Republican vote against the bill, however, has changed the programme.

NEW YORK, 28.—A representation of the Newfoundland firm of Havre & Co. confirms the Boston dispatch in reference to the exaggerated reports concerning the sealing fleet disaster. He says the report is entirely false in respect to all but three vessels; and that he has advices of the safe return of most of the fleet.

It is estimated that forty thousand men are engaged in the strikes. All are quiet and confident of success.

BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Labor Union Convention met here yesterday. Wendell Phillips offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, after a long debate, approving all labor associations announcing belief in the expediency and necessity of strikes, but denouncing violence, advocating the congressional establishment of labor unions, declaring that all dividend-paying companies should be obliged to divide half the net profits among the employees, and that imported pauper contract work should be dutiable.

James Gordon Bennett is ill.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the protocol endorsed by the Senate is reported to be so arranged as to be a declaration of principle, instead of a mere surrender of the demand of consequential damages and there is therefore a probability, that Britain will be dissatisfied and that the whole subject may be again made the subject of further diplomatic correspondence. Fish thinks the administration has won a diplomatic victory. The President says he won't recede further.

SANTA BARBARA, 28.—At a mass meeting of influential and wealthy citizens to-day to grant aid to the railroads through the county, a committee of twenty-six were appointed to confer with the representatives of the railway companies and citizens of the next counties and with the committee of ten of San Francisco on the subject. Resolutions were passed in favor of a grant of 5 per cent. of the tax estimate of \$600,000 to the company. The individual subscription will be large.

It is believed by the best informed politicians that Colfax will be renominated. It is understood that he has the support of a majority, if not all, of the New York delegation.

The eight hour strike appears to be extending to all trades, laborers and occupations. The Steinway company refuse to accede to the demand of their workmen, but are willing to compromise. The workmen refuse any compromise.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President was at the capitol to-day in consultation with leading members of both houses in relation to desired legislation. He is considering the propriety of calling an extra session of the senate for the disposal of executive business. He is very anxious for the extension of the Ku-Klux act until the next meeting of Congress.

By order of the President, the collector at New Orleans was telegraphed to-day not to allow the landing of the Greek brigands on their way to America.

CHICAGO, 30.—Some thirty Pacific Coast delegates for Philadelphia arrived yesterday and last night.

NEW YORK, 30.—A Washington dispatch says the President yesterday showed leading Senators dispatches received from Schenck, on the supplemental article. The English government is dissatisfied and cannot accept the Senate substitute unless another supplement be adopted explaining. Fish replied that no further changes would be conceded. Another dispatch says that the changes in the article adopted by the Senate were not clear to England. Fish assured minister Thornton that the further obstinacy of England could only be regarded as a desire to see the treaty fail altogether.

A dispatch to Schenck yesterday says England must accept the Senate provision or none at all.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 28.—There was a sensation in the House this evening caused by Tom Hughes in opposition to the usual motion for the adjournment of parliament for the Derby day, which occurs to-morrow. On rising he was greeted with ironical cheers and laughter. He vigorously denounced the English race courses, as having introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling that ever disgraced any country. While opposed to horse racing, he believed that boat racing, cricket and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, ought to be encouraged. The motion to adjourn till Thursday was carried by 212 to 58.

Madrid advices state the cause of the cabinet crisis to be the discovery of twenty million dollars taken from the colonial service for the promotion of international peace had really been used for the spy system. The exhibit which Sagasta was forced to make developed facts compromising every person of prominence connected with the government. Serrano is said to be engaged on a plot to enthrone Rey, son of ex Queen Isabella. Castellar, who is in the conspiracy, has seized all the coin in the bank of Spain. Amadeus is distrustful of all advice, but is asking further advice about the expediency of calling for Prussian aid.

A Dyspepsia Factory.

I suppose if Mr. Snooks found a lead mine on his premises, and put up a mill, and began to grind out small change, the entire force of New England justice would be brought to bear on him—he'd be properly hauled over for counterfeiting. But what should be done in the case I am about to ventilate? In a quiet, pretty road that adjoins a populous town in Massachusetts, I was jogging along in a "rockaway," when I heard the whirring of a water wheel, betokening the nearness of some mill. The road had been for some distance covered with a milk-white deposit, and the stones in the neighborhood had a chalky appearance. A few seconds more and the dreary whirr of the distant wheel changed for the clang of machinery, and I stood in front of a large building, about which

were piled heaps of these chalky stones. The air was thick with the flying powder, and between the ponderous crunching jaws of the mill-stones the big stones were disappearing with tremendous rapidity. And what do you suppose these hardy, industrious sons of Puritans were smashing up rocks and powdering those big white stones for? It was not possible for me—a Yankee, used to guessing and to such sharp practice as making oats out of shoe-pegs—to begin to imagine; I don't expect you to; but there hid away in the hills, and far from the demoralizing influence of New York, where no vile theaters injured man's native innocence, with solemn Sabbath bells a stone's throw away, and with fifteen evangelical teachers in as many tabernacles, with blessings asked at each meal, with family prayers and much snuffing cant, two blamed old Yankee deacons run this mill night and day (sometimes) and turn out thousands of barrels a week of this vile, chawed-up plaster for the adulteration of flour.—*Correspondence St. Louis Republican.*

BEHIND THE AGE.—Mr. James Mace and Mr. Ned O'Baldwin have been vamping through the papers lately, on the subject of a fight in which they are anxious to indulge. In order to make the affair more interesting, a sum of money is to be staked on the event, to be given to that party who succeeds in pounding the other into insensibility before the other can reduce him into that same enviable condition. The man whose consciousness is first pounded out of him gets nothing of the money for which he has been thumped and thrown and battered into a jelly. There is no temper in the matter. It is a business affair, and conducted on strictly business principles. To witness this fight, if the noble ambition of both ruffians is gratified and the meeting comes off, all of the thieves, gamblers, swindlers and scum of society will gather at the ring-side. Cheers will go up from the partisans of the favorite when his brutal fist pushes against the white flesh of his opponent, and leaves ugly gashes. A broken nose, a mouthful of shattered teeth spat out on the ground, a terrific thud that will close an eye or split a lip, or a crushing blow, that will knock a face out of all recognition as that of a human being, will cause shouts of delight to rise from the assembled demons gathered to witness the cruel sport. What shall we say to a civilization that permits this thing? We believe that much of the vitality that still clings to these species of brutality is owing to the publicity that is given to it by the press. We trust, if the fight should come off, that its disgusting details will find no place in our papers, and that the heroes will be defrauded of the miserable fame they look to acquire through this medium.—*Boston Globe.*

Utah County Agricultural and Home Manufacturing Society.

MAY 27th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Sir:—The General Board met on the 6th and elected Wm. Bringhurst, Esq., of Springville, President, and Daniel Graves, D. W. Rogers, Charles Twelves, Jos. Sawyer, W. G. Bean, and W. D. Roberts, of Provo, the managing board.

The meeting adjourned until Monday next, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock, in the basement of the meeting house, when it is hoped there will be a full representation of the county for special business.

DANIEL GRAVES, sen., Sec.

A SHREWD OBSERVER.—A distinguished and sagacious merchant in New York says:

"I watch the papers, of the locality of my customers, and when I find one who is too stingy to advertise, or if he has withdrawn his advertisement, I immediately close my account with him. The man who can't appreciate the benefits of advertising will never make a successful merchant, and is unsafe to trust."

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.—*Fuller.*