

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEWARK, 1.—Baldwin was arrested in bed at 7 o'clock this morning. He showed no surprise, and was evidently expecting arrest. He said he would not give bail, and he was content to pass his life in prison.

"I shall never be seen on Broad Street again," he exclaimed. The business of the Morocco firm of C. Nugent & Co. is said to amount to \$100,910 a year. They employ 600 men, and their weekly pay-roll amounts to \$4,900. "When Baldwin was before us," said a director to a *Tribune* reporter, "he appeared anxious to make a clean breast of the matter. He said he fully realized what he had done, and admitted he ought to be dealt with in the severest manner the law would allow. 'There is no excuse for my misdeed,' he said, and 'I now see what I have seen years ago. I stand before you to-night a perjurer, a forger, and falsifier and criminal. I think, gentlemen,' he said, in conclusion, 'you ought to send for officers and put me under arrest for misappropriating your money and money belonging to other persons. It is your duty to send me to jail, and I only ask one privilege, that of going home to inform my wife and family of my misdeeds. They know nothing about the affair. I never expect to go to the bank again, but instead, to the jail, and from there to prison, and there I will have to end my days. If I had not been too much of a coward, I would not have been here to tell you this story to-night. I should have shot myself. Since I choose to live, I must suffer.'"

NEW YORK, 1.—In the wreck of the Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, what strikes business men as strange is that the directors first and the bank examiner next should never have thought it worth while to verify the statement of the cashier Baldwin. The bank had over \$2,000,000 on deposit at New York. The agent's attempt to verify this would have exploded the deception at once.

Phineas Jones, one of the bondsmen for Baldwin, was in a better frame of mind this afternoon. He said he could not tell now who were on the bond with himself, as it was so long ago. He supposed he would have to make good the amount of his bond, \$20,000, and he was glad it was no more, as it might easily have been, such was his confidence in Baldwin's integrity. Baldwin was practically raised in the bank, and he was well spoken of by everybody. The president, secretary, and tellers all referred to him. Said one director, Baldwin made semi-weekly visits to Wall Street, and it is more than probable that the bulk of the sum which he abstracted from the bank was sunk in stock speculation.

United States District Attorney Keasley to-night made the following statement of drafts and deposits by Nugent in the bank during 1881: He overdrew \$223,000 and deposited \$143,000. In September he drew \$120,000 and deposited \$75,000. In August he drew \$165,000 and deposited \$76,000. In July he drew \$127,000 and deposited \$113,000. In June he drew \$110,000 and deposited \$109,000. In May he drew \$152 and deposited \$100,000. In April he drew \$158,000 and deposited \$111,000. In January he drew \$143,000 and deposited \$62,000. Total amount of drafts for this year, \$1,506,000, and deposits about \$1,000,000.

The Post understands the loss to the Newark Bank is \$2,600,000.

Warren Ackerman, director of the bank, began suit against President Halsey for debt, caused by his negligence of the banking business. He has had large amounts stolen. Baldwin had the accounts so mixed at the bank that no one could ascertain its status, and the president was in Baldwin's power.

The president of the Mutual benefit Life telegraphs that the failure does not embarrass them, their deposits having been steadily reduced since May.

Early yesterday morning a *Post* reporter met a gentleman, who, as soon as he heard the rumor of the trouble, said the bank's cashier had robbed the bank in order to speculate. Baldwin and some friends had a convenient office in the bank building, in Newark, where there was a ticker and telephone to Wall street and a sneaking tube, with not a remote banking house. The cashier and his friends were constant visitors there. In view of these

facts, new and surprising developments are anticipated, involving others besides the cashier.

The People's Bank has a claim against the Newark Mechanic's Bank, for \$2,000, and the Commercial Exchange one of \$12,000.

A gentleman well posted in finances says Wall Street knew of the condition of the Newark bank a month ago.

BOSTON, 1.—The demand continues steady. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been sold at 43 @ 44 for XX, 45 @ 46 for XXX.

California wool is quiet and full grades dull. Pulled wool has been in demand at 45 @ 50; choice supers 38 @ 43; good supers 25 @ 35 common. In foreign wool there has been no change, but the market is firm for all kinds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 1.—Governor Cullom, by a proclamation, prohibits the importation into Illinois of any cattle from the various infected districts of the Eastern States. The penalty of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and the payment of all losses resulting from such importation.

VICKSBURG, Miss., 1.—The *Herald's* special says: Several colored men on their way to a fusion meeting, were fired on from ambush. Perry Thompson was killed and two others wounded dangerously. All were inoffensive citizens. It is believed the intent was to kill a prominent colored fusion politician, but he had gone ahead.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Mining Associated Press says: The mining stock market to-day was dull and weak during the early portion, but closed very active and excited. State opened at 3.10, but were boomed at the close to 3.30 and 3.40. Under large transactions South Pacific was again active and higher, advancing to \$7.25, and closing at \$7 bid—a rise of \$4 per share since Friday last, with high prices talked of. The property formerly belonged to the Armagesa Mining Company, and its stock sold at one time in the San Francisco board at \$125 per share. The Indians, however, burned the Company's works and killed the owners, and the mine has been idle up to the time the present company bought it. Mineral Creek advanced to \$14. Robinson Consolidated declares a dividend of \$100,000.

Total sales on both boards 127,000 shares.

LANCASTER, Pa., 1.—A locomotive and six cars were ditched in the Schuylkill river, and eleven freight cars were completely demolished. The body of Ellis Lutt, engineer, is under the engine.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The bark *Prince Victor* was dismantled and foundered one hundred and fifty miles off Cape Hawke, in a gale. The crew took to the boats, and after great suffering effected a landing, except two, who died from privation.

Fifty-six pounds of dynamite exploded in the house of a miner at Red Fern, blowing the building to pieces and damaging those nearby.

A Honolulu signal station in communication with the United States meteorological bureau will be established on Noland Kilaven, and a series of observations taken.

NEW YORK, 2.—Ben Butler told a *Herald* interviewer yesterday: "I am opposed in every dictate of judgment and every sentiment of patriotism to the Panama Canal scheme, either in peace or war, I do not put it upon the silly ground that the building of it is an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine; England has seized upon the whole commerce of the eastern shore of the American continent; we still control some commerce on the western shores. Open that canal and she seizes upon that. If anybody indulges in the not too wise idea that when British vessels carry British goods get through the canal, they will take their freight up to San Francisco to be distributed up and down the State from thence, such a person simply indulges in a dream. The British ships will distribute the freight themselves in their own way, to the exclusion of American merchants. England can lay goods at the end of the Panama Canal from Liverpool as cheaply as she can in New York. As the matter stands now, England could not blockade San Francisco, because no blockade would be sufficient which was not by steam vessels, and she has no war vessels which can carry more than enough coal to make the run from the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco and return, but open the Panama Canal and you might as well anchor Gibraltar off the Golden Gate, because then she could put her heavy iron

clads around our Pacific port and maintain them there certainly until we could build a navy which could cope with them. The whole western coast of our continent would be open to the ravages of her navy until we had a navy on that coast that could meet hers. But it is said that the Powers promise a guarantee of neutrality in the canal. History teaches what that means. The powers guaranteed the neutrality of Denmark, but that guarantee did not count for much when the fleet of Nelson was at Copenhagen. Whatever paper guarantees might be, the strongest naval nation, in the case of war, would take possession of the Panama Canal. I hope the administration will be sustained by Congress with unanimity, as it will be no party question, and will simply give notice to everybody that in its judgment it is neither for the necessity, convenience or interest of the United States, to have a canal at Panama, and that whoever builds it after such notice must do so with the full and distinct understanding that when it becomes in our judgment for the interests of the United States to take possession of such canal, we shall do so, irrespective of any rights of private property which may be claimed for money put into it. After having served them with the notice, if anybody builds the canal upon those conditions, so be it.

The *Panama Star* says: What does DeLesseps mean by favoring the employment of convicts from New Caledonia, to work on the canal here. We have criminals enough as it is among our population. There are hundreds of people guilty of murder now who are running unwhipped of justice.

WASHINGTON, 2.—President Arthur goes to New York to-morrow and will not return until the middle or last of next week. He will then go direct to the White House, and remain there. He will not go to the Soldier's Home. When at the White House yesterday he selected his room in the north-western portion of the house.

BOSTON, 2.—The executive committee of the World's Fair, met yesterday. Encouraging assurances were given by the members of the committee. The subscription books will be ready Nov. 3d.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—Disturbances continue at Belmullet, County Mayo. Thus far, four persons wounded in the affray of Thursday last are dead, and six more deaths are expected. Two hundred military and 200 police are on the spot. The roads leading to Aglow are blocked with stones and a bridge has been broken for the purpose of impeding the movements of the military. Gilhooley, secretary of Bantury, County Cork, branch of the league, is arrested.

Two thousand tenant farmers of County Limerick, have resolved to apply to the land commission to fix a judicial rent or set aside unjust leases.

*Truth* says: The late Baron James de Rothschild incurred losses on the Bourse in October amounting to 80,000,000 francs, and his anxiety caused the bursting of an aneurism.

The *Times* denies that the government has resolved to enter upon more direct relations with the Vatican. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Crown Prince and Princess and Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, and Princess Grizella will in May next return the visit of the King and Queen of Italy.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—The police have just made an important capture. Suspicion having been directed to the inmates of a house in a respectable quarter of the city, the police surrounded the place at night, burst open the doors and seized a man and woman who were preparing dangerous explosives. Socialist pamphlets were found in the rooms. The man is a student in the School of Mines. Last week a number of Nihilist proclamations were distributed about the city and several copies thrown into the barracks of the imperial guard. It is stated that the Czar has lately received many threatening missives.

PARIS, 2.—It is expected that Gambetta will shortly make an important statement regarding his policy, either during the debate on interpolation with reference to the government's Tunisian policy or previously at a meeting of the majority.

DUBLIN, 1.—A military force was sent to Belmullet from Balinake to quell disturbances. The police were drafted from all quarters, and the

workhouse converted into barracks. Archbishop Tuane, in a sermon on All Saints' Day, condemned the doctrine of "no rent" in unsparing language.

The first decision under the land act was given at Moneghan to-day. The commissioners, after viewing the holding in the case, reduced the rent by 50 shillings for the next 15 years.

Sexton was released from prison on account of ill-health.

The government has discovered the delinquent who conveyed Parnell's last manifesto from Kilmaham Jail.

Constable Delany was committed for trial for the unprovoked assault by him during the recent disturbances in Dublin.

VIENNA, 1.—*Political Correspondence* publishes a semi-official letter from Berlin, stating that the members of the former centre party in the Reichstag will now become devoted supporters of Bismarck at the moment fraught with deep anxiety for the Vatican.

Many houses in Prague have been searched and several arrests made owing to the circulation of socialists' pamphlets.

## JUAB STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Friday, October 21, 1881.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Primary Associations met in Conference at Nephi. After devotional exercises the Stake Superintendent, Sister Hannah Grover addressed the Conference. Sister Addie Schofield, secretary, read the minutes of last Conference and the quarterly reports from the various Wards, after which dialogues, recitations and songs were given by the children, all showing a marked improvement.

Afternoon, 2 p. m.

The Relief Societies held their Conference in their own Hall. The Presidency of the Stake and several of the leading brethren were present at this, as well as at the Primary Conference. The Conference was held in the Relief Hall at this time, for the purpose of dedicating it to the Lord. The Hall has been extended, and a grainery also added to it.

The reports from the various Wards were read, showing the societies to be in a flourishing condition.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by President Geo. Teasdale, and interesting and encouraging remarks were made by several of the brethren and sisters.

At seven p. m. a general Priesthood meeting was held in the Tabernacle vestry. The Presidents of the various quorums made their reports, all being satisfactory, the Saints feeling well and generally alive to their duties.

Saturday, October 22, 10 a. m.

General Conference assembled in the Nephi Tabernacle. The Bishops made their reports and instructed the Saints in their duties.

2 p. m.

The Conference was addressed by Elder Charles N. Bryan, Joseph Betts, Wm. H. Warner, J. T. Jackson, Thomas Crawley and Wm. Grant, on the following subjects:—The remarkable manner in which the Saints have been blessed the past season, education, the training of children and the testimonies of the truth.

7 p. m.

The Young Men's and Young Ladies M. I. Associations held conjoint conference in the Nephi Tabernacle. Services consisted of representations by the Stake and Ward presidents of the various associations, the reading of the young ladies' journal, and encouraging remarks.

Sunday, Oct. 23, 10 a. m.

Conference of the Sunday Schools was held in the Nephi Tabernacle. The room was well filled with teachers and scholars. Very favorable reports were made by the superintendents, showing that a lively interest is manifest through this Stake in the matter of Sunday Schools.

2 p. m.

General Conference again assembled.

At this meeting sacrament was administered.

The General Authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained as presented and

ustained at the late Conference at Salt Lake City. The Authorities of this Stake were also presented and unanimously sustained. At this, and also at the 7 o'clock p. m. meeting, very interesting discourses were delivered by several of the brethren, the whole being terminated by one of President Teasdale's wide awake sermons, which was a clincher to all the good resolves made during the Conference.

Adjourned until January 21st, 1882, at 10 a. m.

WM. A. C. BRYAN, Clerk.

## BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular Quarterly Conference of Box Elder Stake, was held in the Tabernacle at Brigham City, October 29th and 30th, 1881. In the stand were L. Snow and Moses Thatcher of the Twelve Apostles, O. G. Snow and E. A. Box of the Stake Presidency, several Bishops and leading Elders.

10 a. m., 29th.

After the opening exercises the clerk read the Statistical report.

Brother Peter Nebeker, remarked on his experience in the Church, and addressed the young Elders at considerable length in a very instructive manner.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

Apostle Moses Thatcher occupied the afternoon in a highly interesting discourse, presenting to the Saints the glorious principles of salvation.

10 a. m., 30th.

After singing and prayer, Elder Moses Thatcher, read the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar and the interpretation thereof, as recorded in the second chapter of Daniel; he traced the history down to the present time, and portrayed the rise of successive empires, their rule and dominion over the habitable globe, erecting in the mind's eye, that great image, whose brightness was excellent, and the form thereof terrible, and a little stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, which should break in pieces the great image, and consume all these kingdoms, and stand forever; he pointed out step by step, the development and consummation of these wonderful events, locating by countries and nations, with their several positions and doings therein, he presented the whole subject in marked clearness.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

The Sacrament was administered. Apostle L. Snow occupied the greater portion of the time, speaking of the Godlike traits of character manifested in the lives of the prophets, and exhorted the Saints to educate and advance themselves in the knowledge of God, and arrive at a higher plane in religious and social life, by walking near unto the Lord, cultivating a spirit of self-sacrifice for other's good.

Apostle Moses Thatcher, briefly alluded to the death of Elder F. Young and his noble character, while on his return from the Mexican mission, and made an earnest appeal to the Saints to live the religion of Jesus Christ, which offers perfect liberty to all the children of God, and teaches the practice of love to all mankind.

Singing and benediction.

JAMES BYWATER, Clerk.

## THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEPHI.

NEPHI, October 20, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In the dispatch from Nephi on the 11th inst., published in the *DESERET NEWS*, it is stated that George James, son of Thomas and Sophia Belliston, "was killed by lightning last night about 10 o'clock."

As it might be inferred that Bro. Belliston allows his children to run loose at late hours of the night, (which I know is not the case) and that if he did not, the accident would not have happened; it is the earnest request of many friends that, in justice to Brother Belliston, the fact that the accident occurred a few minutes after 7 o'clock, be sent to the *News* for publication.

George and his younger brother John were running hand in hand to their grandmother's, and while George was speaking, he was instantly killed by lightning, his clothes were nearly burnt off and his boots torn to pieces; but not a particle of his flesh was consumed.