

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.

The new schedule of freight rates in all western bound traffic, as agreed to by all the railroad lines, went into effect to-day. It abolishes all special classes, which are merged into fourth class. Rates are established on a sliding scale and will shortly be increased, as they are not fixed for any definite period. Among the special instructions to freight agents are: Twenty thousand pounds will constitute a car load, unless otherwise specified, and where special class rates are made on articles on carload lots it must be understood to mean 20,000 pounds or more of each article named, and the freight must be delivered on the same day and be all for one consignee.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the authorities think that Miles' victory was dearly bought, though they commend his troops for their bravery. Within the year, the Seventh Cavalry has lost eighteen officers in action, and the friends of the officers in that regiment are petitioning for their transfer.

A. H. Bissell of the law division, Postoffice Department, for a long time in charge of controverted questions concerning what constitutes legitimate newspaper mail matter, has addressed a communication to the Postmaster General on the subject of classification of rates of postage, suggesting a new plan for the registration of second-class matter, under two rates, to be denominated "privileged" and "ordinary." These suggestions were to-day approved by Postmaster General Key, and will be incorporated in his forthcoming annual report. The plan proposed is that a publication claiming to be rated as second class mail matter shall be submitted to the department by samples, quarterly or semi-annually, for examination, and if found to be matter exclusively in print issued from regular publication offices, designed for public use and devoted to the publication or discussion of current news and to pieces either general or specific, shall be admitted, upon payment of an annual fee of one dollar for each publication, to the "privileged" rates of two or three cents per pound, according to the frequency of the issue, the same as now charged for regular newspapers, magazines, etc. All other matter now embraced or sought to be embraced in the second class, such as advertising sheets, reprints of books, etc., is to pay "ordinary" rates now charged for third-class matter, which is one cent for each two ounces.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 8.—Congressman Smalls, to-day, had a preliminary examination of the charges against him. Woodruff testified that he paid Smalls \$5,000 as a bribe to vote for a measure before the legislature in 1873. Smalls was held to bail to answer in the Circuit Court, October 22d.

Maxwell, Senator from Marlboro County, in default of bail was imprisoned on a similar charge. These charges of bribery are connected with the printing swindles of the Republican Printing Company, of which Woodruff was the head-centre. His testimony is based upon a memorandum book which he kept in short hand.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—At a meeting of merchants who suffered losses by the late riots at Pittsburgh, a committee of three was appointed, with power to employ counsel, to represent all parties having losses. The expenses incurred are to be divided among the claimants in proportion to the amounts involved.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of J. C. Duncan, manager of the Pioneer Bank and principal stockholder of the Safe Deposit Co., and Benjamin C. Lewarne, Secretary of the Deposit Company, charged with an over issue of stock. The amount of the over issue is not yet ascertained, but it is known to be large. The over issue was manipulated by Lewarne, while Duncan hypothecated the stock. The deposits in the vault of the company are all right. Neither Duncan nor Lewarne have been seen since Saturday. The police of all towns in the State have been notified to be on the watch for them.

The steamer *Belgie* has arrived, bringing the following news:

Hong-Kong, Sept. 11, Shanghai, Sept. 11.—Cholera is decreasing in the coast towns, but still prevails in the interior. There is great distress everywhere from famine, caused by short crops and ravages of locusts.

Heavy floods are reported in the southern provinces.

United States Consul Bailey, of Hong-Kong, goes home on leave of absence.

The Chinese envoys have started for Japan.

Yokohama, Sept. 20.—Asiatic cholera has appeared in Yokohama and Nagasaki, but no foreign cases, and among the Japanese the disease is under good control. Ample precaution has been taken and no spread of the epidemic is anticipated. Foreign ships of war have all left the harbors to avoid danger.

Affairs at Kogoshima are still unchanged. A small band of rebels is still uncaptured.

NEW YORK, 9.—A special from Montreal says, the teller in the Branch Bank, of Montreal, in Toronto, has absconded with \$10,000. He was well-known in social circles, and believed to have been a heavy speculator. The loss to the bank, it is presumed, will be heavy.

At Montreal several barges, containing flour and grain, were sunk by collision; loss \$113,000.

The engineer offers, through the *Tribune*, to bring here and set up Cleopatra's Needle for \$10,000, the price asked, and to raise \$5,000 himself.

At this hour, 4.30, it is raining and blowing furiously. The tide is high, but the rainfall is very acceptable. There is no apparent sign of an abatement of the storm.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Fourteen tobacco manufacturers, indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for reissuing, altering, forging, and counterfeiting tobacco stamps, pleaded guilty. Sentence is suspended till next term.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Times*, Galveston, special dispatches from Austin, say the Governor has received the following dispatch and sent the reply annexed, from which it appears that the extradition treaty with Mexico, and the committee of nations as well, affords no satisfaction or redress from past grievances and no guarantees for the future. The dispatch received by the Governor is from the Extradition Agent Russell, at Laredo, and is as follows:

I received, last night, from the Commander at Fort Brown, the following telegram: The five persons in Matamoras, and for whom you have been making requisition, were yesterday released and turned loose. The dispatch is signed by Col. Price, of the United States Army. The prisoners referred to are the three murderers from Hidalgo, and the two murderers from Duval, who have been heretofore demanded. Have you any instructions to give?

To which the Governor replied as follows: Your dispatch informs me, covering some advices from Col. Price, of the U. S. army, that the Mexican authorities have, at last, set the extradition treaty openly in defiance. Inform them that I shall regard their action in releasing these murderers, indicted in Texas and formally demanded by you, as conclusive evidence of either inability to observe the treaty or hostility to all Texans and Americans, and perhaps both. You will cease to make any other demands until further orders. I shall now appeal to the United States government for redress of our wrongs so long continued.

(Signed) R. B. HUBBARD, Governor.

This is the fourteenth time that the Mexican authorities have neglected to comply with the demands for the extradition of these prisoners, but their release has caused the governor to order no further action by extradition agent Russell.

On the 27th ult., the governor stated, after consultation with Gen. Ord, that after the result is known, which it was expected would be a refusal or failure of the Mexicans to comply with the requisition, he would turn the matter over to the general government, which the governor expects will, for the first time in twenty-five years, act promptly and compel Mexico to do her duty. It is generally believed that a full understanding exists between the Texas state officials and those of the national government. The action by the Texas officials is confirmed by the following, received by the news from Laredo: Captain Neal Caldwell, of the Texas frontier Protection Battalion of State troops, with two companies, has arrived from Frio. The Mexican Guards are patrolling the river bank. Cald-

well could have enlisted a thousand men while en route here. He is accompanied by the regimental surgeon, which looks as though actual service is anticipated. It is reported that a large number of rangers are en route from other points.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says: The exciting news from Mexico is attracting universal attention here. Further developments are most eagerly looked for. All sorts of views are put forth regarding the probabilities of a war and its dimensions. Everybody knows that a struggle, even with a power so puny as Mexico, would cost much in blood and treasure. Still, among the more sober citizens, there is a feeling that our government cannot afford to tolerate Mexican insolence nor to permit the border to remain forever a scene of turmoil. Our leading military men say that the present state of affairs on the border cannot be endured much longer, and since Mexico cannot preserve the peace on her side of the line, it will be necessary for our troops to occupy her territory; which will result in war. They think that if the crash must come at all, now is the time to bring it on. The Louisiana and Texas troops would probably have to bear the brunt of the struggle, especially in the case of any summer campaign in a malarious district, where none but men acclimated to southern diseases could be used. It is thought a declaration of war would excite the wildest enthusiasm in this city; not only would the vast army of unemployed rush to arms, but there are a large number of adventurous spirits here in prosperous circumstances for whom the excitement of war has a resistless charm. The sentiment of this community is almost solid for war.

New Orleans of all places would be the gainer of it. She would be the base of operations while the campaign lasted, and when peace came, the rich territory conquered would be tributary to her commerce.

NEW YORK, 9.—The steamship *England* has been seized by Collector Arthur, on a charge of being connected with silk smuggling frauds. The vessel is valued at \$750,000.

During the storm last night a frame house was washed into Newark Bay and three persons drowned.

BOSTON, 9.—Bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, purporting to be issued by the United States of Mexico and the States of San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas, which have been on the market here some months, and some of which were negotiated, are pronounced forgeries.

FERNANDINO, 9.—Three cases of yellow fever to-day and two deaths. We are nearly out of food, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of provisions and supplies in response to the last appeal for help.

HAT CREEK, Wyo., 9.—The down coach from Deadwood was stopped, early this morning, by two road agents, within a quarter of a mile of Lance Creek Station, about thirty miles north of here. There was only one passenger, a lady, who was not molested. No treasure was aboard.

The robbers told the driver that they were after Boon May, the messenger, and would kill him if possible. It is presumed they want to kill May for having recognized and arrested three road agents in Deadwood some time since. The robbers were masked, as usual, but were recognized as Blackburn and Webster, the murderers of Deputy Sheriff Cuny.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The total number of acres entered under the Desert Land Act is about 300,000, two-thirds of which are in California. Commissioner Williamson is of the opinion that very few fraudulent entries have been made, but in view of the sweeping allegations of fraud, he considers it advisable to make the suspension and investigation universal.

The decision of the cabinet to-day concerning the controversy between the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Companies, as to the latter's bridge and road over the Colorado reservation, is a manifest victory for the Huntington interest. It was based upon the argument that although Congress alone has power to grant the right of way over the public lands, yet it is neither the duty nor interest of the military or civil power to interfere to prevent any improved means of access to a military reservation. The practical effect of to-day's decision will be to give the California company free permission, indefinitely, to run its trains over the bridge and across the reservation, as Congress is not likely to interfere.

TROY, 9.—The Workingmen's State Convention is in session, George Blair presiding. The platform favors the retirement of national bank notes, declares that labor has a right to an equal share of the wealth it creates, favors the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics by state and national governments, and the abolishment of the contract system in prisons, declares that railroads should be under the control of the States through which they pass, proposes an increase of the standing army, opposes centralization and favors the prosecution of necessary public works.

CHICAGO, 9.—The concluding portion of the report of Colonel Miles, of the engagement with Joseph's band, the first of which was sent Sunday night, has just come in, the wires having been repaired. It is as follows: "To keep the companies with him another escort was provided. This last escort will now be used to convoy a train of wagons, which will leave in the morning for Snake Creek, with supplies. I have assumed the responsibility of notifying Colonel McLeod, the commissioner of Canadian police, of the situation, and of inviting his attention to the importance of preventing Sitting Bull and his followers from crossing the line. A. H. TERRY, Brig. Gen."

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CALENDAR---1877.

OCTOBER.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31

LAW OF UTAH.

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, at its last session, appointed a committee to compile and publish the Laws of Utah. The Committee hereby give notice to the public that said laws can now be had at six dollars per copy at the DESERET NEWS Publishing Office, at Wm. Clayton's Auditor Office and at the principal Book Stores in this city.

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Have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Seneca-Oil and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have by it been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years have been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Weak Backs, etc., have found permanent relief.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes:

"For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally, I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a scar, extracts the poison from bites and stings. Cures Chills and Frosted feet, and is very efficacious for Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the tough fibres, cords and muscles of horses, mules, and animals.

READ! READ!

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manorkill, Schoharie Co., New York, says:

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure, and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it."

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin, or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evils, Big-head, Sweeney, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the Stock-growers, Livermen, Farmers, and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects, and refer to any Farrier who has ever used it.

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