

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 12.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, April 24, 1872.

Vol. XXI.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$5 00
" six months.....2 50
" three months.....1 25

THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$6 00
" six months.....3 00
" three months.....1 50

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

One copy one year.....\$10 00
" six months.....5 00
" three months.....2 50

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Those names having no numbers close with the end of the volume.
Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to that time, so that their papers may continue without interruption.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON.—The Bill incorporating the Salt Lake and Colorado R. R., and granting the right of way through the public lands, was taken up.

Claggett, of Montana, supported the bill as one which would result in enabling others besides "Mormons" to obtain a foothold in Utah. He said the Utah Legislature had granted the "Mormons" every tract of land and every valuable franchise in the Territory.

Hooper, of Utah, denied the assertions of Claggett, and an angry altercation ensued.

WASHINGTON.—The Territorial committee are considering the bill to put in motion the courts of Utah.

GENERAL.

A Washington special says the Spanish government offers to release Dr. Howard as a friendly act to the United States, but is unwilling to admit that the least injustice has been done him by the Spanish government.

The World's special from London says: The note accompanying the English replication submitted at Geneva to-day, explicitly declares that England will not consent to have indirect claims arbitrated. Cushing says the note is worthless, and the arbitration must proceed.

LONDON, 15.—In the House of Commons in offering the note accompanying the papers in the Alabama case, Gladstone protested against the jurisdiction of the board of Geneva over claims for indirect damages, and promised to lay the papers before the house to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The new tariff revenue bill reduces the tariff by less than nineteen millions, and the internal revenue by about twelve millions and a half.

Reverdy Johnson is authority for the statement that the President regrets the insertion of the claims for consequential damages in our case against England.

The tariff bill introduced in the house makes a total reduction of \$50,000,000, and provides for a diminution of one half the present force of the internal revenue employees.

Secretary Fish has instructed our consul at Bucharest, to remonstrate against the outrages on Israelites in Roumania.

WASHINGTON.—An executive order upon the civil service says the utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers, political assessments are

forbidden in all the departments, honesty and efficiency not political activity to determine the tenure of office. For custom house vacancies, suitable subordinates are to be preferred.

CHICAGO.—The Liberal Republicans of Illinois have written a letter, endorsing the Cincinnati movement and requesting the co-operation of all Republicans who agree with them. The letter is essentially the same as that written by New York liberals and is signed by some sixty prominent Republicans, including Hons. J. K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, Wm. Butler, Chas. Hitchcock, O. H. Miner, Leonard Snell, Wm. Jayne, Gens. John McConnell, John Cook, and others.

NEW YORK, 19.—Father Gavazi arrived to-day on the Russia.

NEW YORK, 17.—The immense mass meeting to endorse Grant and advocate his re-nomination, to-night at Cooper Institute, was a demonstration in point of numbers and enthusiasm, but especially in a social and representative character, rarely equalled in New York. Every seat was occupied, and a force of police to prevent the filling up of the aisles was unavailing. Thousands remained outside. The platform was thronged with prominent citizens, among them Thurlow Weed, P. Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Orton, H. B. Claflin, and Vanderbilt. The proceedings were opened by Henry Cleaves nominating William E. Dodge for President. He said a "new departure" was proposed, and the success of the movement could result only in bringing the Democratic party into power. A list of 300 vice-presidents was then read, among them Henry Ward Beecher, James Gordon Bennett, George Jones, Alexander Stuart, Robert Hoe, Franz Seigel and George Opdyke. Honorable E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people, embodying the views set forth in the resolutions. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the merchants, bankers and business men of New York are satisfied with Grant's administration; that the fratricidal result of the liberal move, if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power; that the re-election of President Grant is an appropriate reward for his faithful service, and accords with the broadest views of public policy and practical reforms inaugurated, and the substantial results of the reduction of the public debt. His foreign and Indian policies were referred to. While an honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken, for political purpose, the character of President Grant, is a crime against the truth which vindicates him, and insults the American people who honor and exalt him. Then followed a eulogy on his private and public character, his ability and sagacity, closing with an expression of the sense of the meeting that the majority of the people of the country expect, desire and decide for the re-nomination and re-election of U. S. Grant, as president.

The first speaker was Gen. Sickles, who was received with great applause, and said Grant had more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends, and had discharged his duties with unchallenged fidelity. Under his administration the country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity; and his foreign policy has been illustrated by some of the most signal triumphs of diplomacy. Alluding to the liberal move he spoke of Greeley, whose name was received with cheers, as a man whom he honored and from whom he had received his first lesson in Republicanism. He, Sickles, had followed Greeley inside the Republican party, but didn't propose to follow him out of it.

A letter was read from Vice President Colfax, regretting his inability to be present. He argues the necessity of Republican unity, the result of which is in the past shown in the brilliant record of the party. He does not shut his eyes to the dangers of the Republican divisions, but recalls the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the republican organization, were carried through when it was assailed as now by foes from its own household. He concludes with an expression of his belief that in

the history of the country the name of Grant will be found side by side with that of Lincoln.

Letters were also received from Senator Conkling, Geo. Curtis, Gerrit Smith, Gen. Hawley and others.

W. Gibbons, president of the Workington's Central Union, writes: "You can state to the meeting that the workingtons of the union of New York, nearly 20,000 members, will vote and work for the re-election of General Grant."

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The stock excitement is unprecedented. The whole Comstock list is advancing with incredible rapidity.

NEW YORK.—At the Republican Grant demonstration Sickles said Schurz was one of that class of men common in this country—a professional foreigner, and alluding to his early speeches in behalf of the Republican party, said as he drew good houses and talked well he got good pay. He recounted the federal appointments which Schurz had held and concluded by predicting that Grant would be his own successor.

At the conclusion of Sickles' speech President Dodge announced that delegations to the Congress from thirteen States had sent congratulatory messages to the meeting.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts was the next speaker. He delivered a powerful speech of about an hour in length, extolling the Republican party, deprecating the division in it as unnecessary and unwise, and appealing in eloquent terms to all disposed to go astray with the new departure to return. He declared that there was no principle for which the so-called reformers had declared but was part of the Republican creed, and that it could and would be obtained by the legislation already inaugurated by that party. His speech was in admirable temper and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Senator Morton followed for an hour. He defended the administration. He was very severe on the Cincinnati convention, declaring the move entirely personal, and founded on no principle. He predicted that the participants would be divided on every principle and only united by resentments. He closed with an appeal to Republicans everywhere to stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—James Buchanan sues the Central Pacific R. R. for \$50,000 damages for loss of foot and other injuries sustained by being struck by the cow-catcher at Reno, Oct. 27th, 1870.

It is claimed that the committee of one hundred represents one hundred millions of capital and is made up without reference to party.

Everything is quiet in Japan. The great fair at the sacred city of Kito opened on the 10th of April, lasting 50 days, during which time all foreigners were allowed to visit the city and exhibit their goods. This is considered one of the results of Iwakura's visit and the complete abandonment of the old system of exclusiveness. The reception of Iwakura's embassy in the United States gave unbounded satisfaction.

The committee of 100 held its first meeting to-day with open doors and the preliminary committee of seven made a report giving the object of the formation of committee of 100 and gave the following statement:

The name of this association shall be the committee of 100. It shall consist of members whose names have been herein set forth and such others as shall be hereafter added thereto. The object of the association shall be to consider the interests of San Francisco in respect to the railroad and other important matters effecting the public welfare. Its officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary of the executive committee. There shall be an executive committee whose duty it shall be to arrange and execute the business of the Association and whose act shall be subject to the approval of the general committee. For the first three months the offices of the association shall be filled as follows: President, Hon. Wm. Alvord; first Vice-President, R. G. Sheaths; second Vice-President, J. S. Hagersy; Alf-

red Wheeler, Treasurer; D. J. Wheeler Secretary; for officers, John Bensley, W. P. Coleman, Tyler Curtis, J. O. Earl, Alvinsea Hayward, J. S. Hoyer, C. A. Lawmarten, Fred R. Mason, Wm. Sherman, R. Tobin, A. Weill, F. Maccrellish, J. Belden, L. Cunningham, J. T. Doyle, Geo. H. Howard, N. G. Rittle, Chas. Moen, J. C. Merrill, W. W. Monague, A. J. Pope, R. B. Woodward and Wm. A. Aldrich.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—Thiers says his policy is peace, but in reconstructing France he must reconstruct the army. There is no probability that peace is in the slightest danger.

The court of Queen's bench has granted a rule requiring the attorney general to show why the claimant to the Titchborne title has not been admitted to bail.

The counter case, presented in Geneva on behalf of the British government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed to-night. It says the situation of neutrals, under the views presented in the case of the American government, would be one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers and a crowd of new obligations which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy.

The London Telegraph re-asserts the precarious situation in France, and talks of Bismarck's ultimatum for reduction of French army estimates, armaments, etc., or re occupation and war if necessary.

ROME.—Geo. P. Marsh, American minister to Italy, is seriously ill.

Correspondence.

RANDOLPH, Bear River Valley, Rich County, April 11, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—There are very few people in this place that take any newspaper, owing to our having no mail, and having to depend on private teams to bring our mail matter to us from Evanston, a distance of some thirty miles. The people of this place and Woodruff, and in fact of all of Bear Lake Valley, are very anxious to have the mail for this county brought by way of Evanston, and down through this valley and over into Bear Lake, as this road can be traveled with teams all seasons of the year. Under existing circumstances the people of two of the most thriving settlements in the Territory—Randolph and Woodruff, judging from the time of their being settled—the summer of 1870), are left without communication with the outside world, only, as above stated, by private teams.

Our winter has been the severest known in this part of the country, for several years, and I think it probably seems worse on account of a great many not having feed for their stock. The winter of 1870-1 was so mild that stock could run out on the range and keep fat all winter, and that made us depend on this winter being the same, though we have lost very few head of stock from scarcity of feed. I suppose a dozen would cover the amount.

Our prospect for this coming summer, judging from the amount of snow and water that we have had, is very good. I think our grain crops also will be good. We have not raised much heretofore, on account of the dryness of the soil and the weather, we not having our water ditch made, which will bring water for irrigating purposes from a stream, about a mile south of the town, and our farming land lying mostly on the north. The ditch when finished will be five or six miles long, so that it will be to the interest of those owning land or that expect to settle here, to be here as soon as possible to put in their share on this ditch. Our old snow is not quite all gone yet, but we live in hopes of having a good warm spring.

I think that when this valley is properly cultivated it will be second to none in the northern part of the Territory for raising small grain, vegetables, and stock.

WM. HOWARD.