

confessed to other crimes but denied the murder of the Stillmans.

NEW YORK, 16. — The Potter congressional committee met this morning. A dispatch was received by the committee from Mayor Burke, of New Orleans, stating that he would arrive here on Saturday. He is said to be one of the most important witnesses yet examined. He was the accredited agent of Governor Nicholls, at Washington, during the celebrated Wormly conference.

John A. Leete again took the stand and read several letters from Kellogg, one of which is as follows:

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

Feb. 25, 1877.

Dear Leete—I received your letter. It looks now as if the count would progress and Hayes be declared President before the 4th of March. I noticed what you wrote about that "Times special." I immediately telegraphed a denial to the Times. Packard will be recognized no doubt by Hayes, if not by Grant, before he goes out of office. Don't see how it can be otherwise, and all leading republicans here are of that opinion, and Louisiana's vote was counted, and she did become the corner stone so to speak. Such a wonder could only occur in so wonderful a country as this, and once in 100 years. "All's well that ends well." Whatever betides we have made a heap of history such as it is. When you go into another state convention vote right.

(Signed) W. P. KELLOGG.

Leete, continuing, said the \$500,000 relief bill, passed in 1874, was for the overflow, and also to take care of the niggers and see that they would vote straight. (Here another letter was read, alluding to witness,) who said that applies to me, that was the time I was detailed to watch you, (Potter) when you were on that committee, when you got away with Phelps and Foster.

Mr. Potter—I never met two more honorable men in my life. Your statements are a mistake.

Leete—Well, we thought they were very soft, and I was detailed to see after you and find out how you got around them. (Here witness produced the election ticket of 1876, gotten out by the republicans. It bore the names of democratic candidates all through, with the exception of Darrell, republican for Congress.)

Another letter was received from Wetmore to Leete, it stated that he was getting disgusted with Wells, and that he was nearly starving.

Leete, continuing, said: You see Wetmore was James Madison Wells, editor of his organ. Wells lived at Rapids Parish; it would take a long time to explain the meaning of the letter. At this stage, owing to the absence of Gen. Butler and some witnesses, the committee adjourned until Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The Galveston News' special from San Antonio, says: News has just been received that MacKenzie and his troops crossed into Mexico at Fort Duncan, last night. There is great activity among the Mexicans on the other side.

CINCINNATI, 16.—Nine prisoners made their escape from Hamilton, Ohio, this morning.

WAVERTOWN, N. Y., 16.—A fire at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, last night, destroyed \$43,000 worth of property, including the Methodist church; insurance \$10,000.

MEMPHIS, 16.—Twelve new cases and three deaths were reported this morning. James Speed, ticket agent of the Memphis and Louisville R.R., has sold \$35,000 worth of tickets since Monday noon. Nearly half of the population have left the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The details of the confession of Dye and Anderson are to the following effect: Dye had found the office of public administrator unprofitable, and had remarked occasionally, in jest, that he would have to kill some one to make it pay. The idea obtained a deep hold on his mind, and he took Anderson, whom he had for a long time employed in his butcher shop, and another party, yet unknown, into his counsels. Dye and Anderson charge each other with being the original tempter. They finally fixed on Tullis as the victim. Dye had been his friend and neighbor for twelve years, and knew the value of his property, and as Tullis had never been communicative concerning his family affairs, it was supposed he had no relatives to claim the estate. Over two months ago Anderson and an

unknown party went to Tullis' place to put the plan in circulation, but their courage failed them. Dye urged the crime persistently and Anderson conceived the idea of murder by poison. A bottle of poisoned Cocktails were prepared in the saloon kept by Dye and Clarke, in Sacramento, and Anderson went to Tullis' rancho ostensibly in search of work. He gave him the bottle, and after a number of drinks together from a bottle of good liquor, left. For some reason this plot miscarried. It was then decided that bold work was required. A boat was built at Dye's house, Sacramento, Anderson pulled it down the river, was joined by a confederate below the city, and they proceeded to Tullis' rancho, found him in the orchard, knocked him down with a sand bag, and shot him in several places. This was on the evening of Thursday, the 1st inst., at seven o'clock. Dye, this evening, stayed at his house in Sacramento till 8 o'clock, entertaining visitors. He excused himself, took his buggy, drove down the river about 16 miles, met the assassins at the place appointed and drove them back to Sacramento. During the ride they related all the circumstances of the murder to Dye. The trio returned much under the influence of liquor. Dye says Anderson had revealed to him crimes of his past life, including the murder of two sheep herders, in the vicinity of Sacramento.

Dye's plan for realizing on the estate of Tullis was to compound with the creditors. His legitimate commissions would have been about \$3,200. Dye has always borne a good reputation, but parties now coming forward affirm that he was a bushwhacker during the late war, and pillaged and murdered indiscriminately. The confessions cover about eight closely-printed columns, developing every stage of progress to the commission of the crime. Neither party will be allowed to turn States evidence, and the district attorney is confident of convicting both.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 14.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is much affected by the resistance offered to Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. The resistance does not come from Mussulmans alone. Revolutionary Pan-Slavism is behind them.

The Servian government earnestly declares that it is loyally adhering to its conventions with Austria, but this declaration is not implicitly believed at Vienna.

It is stated that differences have arisen among the insurgents at Lino, Herzegovina and other points on the frontier north of the river Naren, causing the breaking up of several bands, the chiefs of which, accompanied by Hadji Loja, are said to have fled into Albania.

BERLIN, 14.—The bill for preventing the spread of socialism has been submitted to the German federal council. It prohibits association meetings and the publication or furtherance of socialistic or communistic objects. The appeal from decisions of the central authorities will be to the imperial bureau, to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. Penalties range from a fine to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled from towns and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, booksellers or innkeepers. The central authorities may, with the sanction of the federal council in a district where the public safety is endangered, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless the meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities; prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets, and restrict the sale or possession of arms and expel unemployed persons.

Since the attempted assassination of Emperor William by Dr. Nobling, there have been 553 arrests for insulting the emperor. Of this number, 521 have been convicted, including 31 women. The aggregate of the sentence of imprisonment is 811 years. Five of the accused committed suicide before their trials came off.

It is stated that Admiral Hornby has been ordered, by telegraph, that as soon as the embarkation of the Russian Imperial Guard has been completed, he shall withdraw his section of the British fleet from Princes-I-land, in the Sea of Marmora, to Gallipoli. But not to retire to the Mediterranean until the remainder of the Russian troops have

retired west of Chatalja, and the Turks are securely in possession of those works. He will then leave a sufficient number of ships at Gallipoli and in the Gulf of Saros, to maintain the inviolability of the Peninsula until all the Russians are beyond Adrianople or across the Balkans.

LONDON, 15.

A correspondent at Larnaca, Cyprus, says: One-fourth of the white troops and two-thirds of the doctors are stricken with fever. The disease, however, is not fatal.

Colonel Ruestow, the well-known military author, killed himself at Zurich, Switzerland.

VIENNA, 15.—General Philipovich telegraphs that Hafiz Pasha and a deputation of the leading inhabitants of Sersajevo have begged him to stop his advance, as neither the information from the Porte nor the Austrian proclamation had been promulgated at Sersajevo. General Philipovich refused, telling them that Europe had decreed the occupation and the Porte had assented. He called upon the deputation to use their influence to calm the population.

Gen. Zapary, commanding the Twentieth Division, telegraphs from Doboj that he was vigorously attacked on the 13th inst., but repulsed his assailants. Nevertheless, on account of a lack of ammunition he resumed, on the 14th inst., his retreat to Doboj and saved all his wounded and train, though his troops were exhausted and constantly harassed by the insurgent bands, and were themselves obliged to drag the wagons over bad roads.

BERLIN, 16.—Emil Hoedel, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William on May 11th, in the Avenue Linden Den Linden, was beheaded, this morning, in the court yard of the new prison. The Imperial warrant decreeing that justice should take its course was signed on the 8th of the present month. Hoedel's age was about 21. On the trial he protested that he had not intended to take the life of the Emperor, but sought to sacrifice his own life in a public manner in order to create sympathy for a sedition people, but numerous witnesses testified that Hoedel leveled his weapon direct at the Emperor.

LONDON, 16.—The session of Parliament was prorogued, to-day, by the Queen, until the 2d of November, 1878. In the royal speech which was read on the occasion, the Queen congratulates Parliament on the conclusion of peace by the Berlin congress, and the Cyprus treaty is referred to as a guarantee of British independence and a pledge of reform. The conduct of the troops is highly praised.

The Queen in her speech proroguing Parliament, attributes the pacific solution of the difficulties in the east largely to the support of Parliament, and believes that the peace concluded by the congress of Berlin will be satisfactory and durable. The independence of Turkey has been secured; the integrity of her territory guaranteed, and reforms in her administration pledged by a defensive convention between Her Majesty and the Sultan, in accordance with which Cyprus has been occupied by British forces. The Queen praises the spirit and alacrity of the land and naval forces, and refers with especial gratification to the conduct of the Indian army and loyal attitude of Indian princes. The Queen declares that her relation with all foreign powers continues friendly. The speech concluded with reference to supplies and internal legislation.

VIENNA, 16.—A convention between Austria and Turkey, relative to the Austrian occupation of Turkish provinces, was signed, yesterday, by Count Andrassy, the Austrian Chancellor, and minister of foreign affairs and Caratheodori Pasha, the Turkish under plenipotentiary.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 8.

Police News. — Yesterday afternoon, Hanley was brought before Judge Pyper on the charge of shooting Raymond, the runner. He is to appear to-morrow morning for his preliminary examination; and in the meantime is held under \$500 bonds.

Robert Haslap was fined \$5 for shooting in the streets.

Two men, named Moes and Ed-

wards who stripped off the greater part of their clothing and ran a race on Washington Square, were fined respectively \$15 and \$10.

Died on the Train.—Yesterday afternoon we received a pleasant call from H. S. Sanderson, Esq., and Charles T. Ellis, Esq., of Tony Pastor's troupe. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance of this city. We learned from them that Mr. Edward Power, of New York city, while en route to Salt Lake City, in company with the troupe, died on the train, when near Colfax, Cal., on Monday afternoon. Mr. Power had been in poor health, and visited the Pacific slope in company with his friend, Mr. Pastor, hoping to regain his health by change of climate.

Cure for Diphtheria.—A gentleman of this city furnishes us the following mode of treatment for this dreaded malady, which he has repeatedly demonstrated to be successful. On the first appearance of the disease, the patient's apartment should be fumigated with sulphur, the doors and windows closed, and the patient put in the room, two or three times a day, for half an hour at a time.

The fumes of the sulphur are said to destroy the fungi of the human body, as well as those which attack plants and vines.

An additional suggestion is, to place the plate or vessel, containing the ignited sulphur, near enough to the patient's mouth to enable him to inhale the fumes, for a few seconds. This treatment has been known to cure within 48 hours.

Home Manufacture. — We were shown, to-day, by Professor J. L. Barfoot, of the Deseret Museum, some specimens of the first silk ribbons woven in Utah. The silk was prepared and colored by Sister Robinson, of Farmington; and the weaving was done by Sister Wardrup of Centerville. Though lacking somewhat in evenness of texture and beauty and finish, when compared with imported goods, these ribbons are of medium quality; and their production is something remarkable when consideration is given to the lack of machinery and experience, against which the sisters were obliged to contend. However, we believe these deficiencies will be supplied in time, and that all the ribbons needed in Utah will yet be manufactured here.

Sister Zina D. Young, who is very much interested in silk raising is the donor.

Base Ball Tournament. — This morning, at 6 o'clock, the contest between the two nines picked from the employees of the firms of Jennings & Sons and S. P. Teasdel, was played and decided in favor of the former, by a score of 37 to 35. Were we to quote the language and convictions of the redoubtable combatants, the game was the most brilliant one of the day—Thursday; the sunlight had a good deal to do with this thought. The pitching of Messrs. Cowan, Jennings, and Barton rivalled the speed and shock of the thunderbolt, the catching of the Messrs. Heath could only be appreciated by those who saw it, and such have failed to report. The running of Messrs. Darke and Wallace did credit to the whole human race. We advise them to run for Congress. Captain Nott was not a tie behind the others, and the Brown style in which the thing was finished was Snow doubt the sharper of the excellent appetite for breakfast that followed.

Improvements in the City.—If a computation of the number of buildings erected in this city in the last three years was made, the result would be surprising. A person who has not visited the different portions of town for some time past, almost doubts the evidence of his outward sense, when he sees old and formerly well known localities changed and improved by the presence of neat and ornamental residences, and beautiful and useful flower gardens and orchards. Remarks are very often made upon the changed appearance of our principal business streets, while nothing is noted or thought of the alterations and additions in the more retired parts of town, where the improvements, though slow, are none the less steady and valuable.

The beautifying of houses and grounds has ceased to be a matter of indifference with the people; and now the desire to possess the most orderly and tasteful premises in the neighborhood, has created a

spirit of friendly emulation among all classes. We are pleased to notice that such efforts are not restricted to wealthy people. It certainly speaks volumes for the industry and the bettered circumstances, as well as the increased refinement of the community, that they have ceased living in a careless style and are now expending their surplus means in surrounding themselves with the beauties of art and nature.

RICH COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Commissioners to locate University lands, John Van Cott, L. S. Hills, John Rowberry, each, 179. Territorial Treasurer, James Jack, 178. Auditor, William Clayton, 179. Representatives to the Legislature from Cache and Rich Counties, William B. Preston and Archibald McKinnon, 179. Probate Judge, William H. Lee, 177. Selectmen, Ira Nebeker, 178, Joseph Kimball, 172. Prosecuting attorney, William Howard, 176. Assessor and collector, Archibald McKinnon, 169. County road commissioner, Wright A. Moore, 177.

Randolph precinct—Justice, Edwin Spencer, 46, Henry Pluermel, 12.

Woodruff precinct—Justice, W. K. Walton, 31. Constable, Samuel Bryson, 31.

Swan Creek precinct—Justice, B. H. Allred, 21. Constable, Marian C. Thomas, 21.

Meadowville precinct—Constable M. W. Pratt, 24. School trustees, J. U. Eldredge, J. Tufts, N. W. Kimball, each, 24. Director Irrigating Co., Joseph S. Moffatt, 24.

Respectfully,
W. REX, County Clerk.

Correspondence.

Fish! Fish!

SALT LAKE CITY,
August 12, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

It is a question in the minds of many of our citizens why there is not now more fresh fish on sale in this market, and the inquiry is a very natural one, from the fact that during warm weather people have more of a relish for fresh fish than meats, which are not considered conducive to the general health if eaten too frequently during the "heated term." Utah is not a fish country when compared with our great inland lakes or coast fisheries, while it is a noticeable fact that our home supply of fish is not equal to the demand. Utah and Bear Lakes are our chief sources for obtaining trout, the mountain streams affording rather a meagre supply of the funny tribe. Fish, like morals, try to "keep cool" during hot weather, hence fish seek the deep, cool water of the lakes, remaining there until cool weather renders the water more equable, when they "make for the shore" and are then taken by seine or hook and line. This is the main reason why fish are so scarce in our market during hot weather, and consequently command a higher price than at other seasons of the year.

With a view to guard the trout in the waters of Utah from unlawful seizure, the Legislature, at its late session, passed some protective amendments to the fish law, which if duly enforced in the premises, will have a tendency to increase the supply of trout and other fish. Under the provisions of the new fish law, "Seines, not more than 200 yards long and 12 feet wide, with meshes not less than two inches square for 50 yards in the centre, and meshes not less than two and a half inches square in the wings or ends thereof, may be used in the Bear and Utah lakes only, between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of March following." A fisherman of 24 years' standing, on Utah Lake, observed to me a few days ago, that the passage of the foregoing will necessitate the procuring of new nets, as under the old fish law the meshes in the centre of the nets was one and a half inches square. It is said that a mesh, two inches square on the angle, will allow of the passage through of a trout weighing two pounds. Thus, under the newly amended law, only large trout will be seined, which will give the small trout a chance to attain a good size before they can be seined.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. CROCHERON.