

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP SOUTH.

MORONI, Sept. 21, 1888.

For a few days past we have had weather that would pass for the Indian summer in the East. The hazy appearance was thought to indicate a storm; but, though the weather is cold evenings and mornings, it is still pleasant. We left Nephi this morning about nine o'clock, and with a good, strong escort passed through Salt Creek Cañon, the scene of several cruel massacres by Indians. It is a cañon that a timid person would avoid in times of Indian difficulty, it affords so many hiding places and opportunities for ambushes. At Fountain Green, the first settlement we came to in Sanpete Valley, the population was all out to receive the company; the children were very numerous here, and among the adults there were leading men from every settlement in the county. Among those who stood in the ranks we noticed Father James Allred, a very Patriarch, whose erect form gave no indication of his age. He was born Jan. 22, 1874, in Randolph County, North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth Warren, was born May 6th, 1876, in South Carolina. They emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri in 1880, and joined the Church Sept. 10, 1882. They were driven from Missouri with the Saints and fled into Illinois, and moved west with their co-religionists when they left that State. This aged couple, one 82, the other 84 years of age, have shared in the persecutions of the people of God; but they are here to-day in the midst of their numerous descendants remarkably hale and active for persons of their age. To look at them no one would suspect that they were so advanced in years.

A uniformed brass band, under the leadership of Capt. Wm. Hansen, numbering nineteen instruments, had come from Mount Pleasant to welcome President Young and company to Sanpete Valley. This band deserves great credit for the progress its members have made in music. They were organized on the last fourth of July, and their proficiency is very commendable.

FOUNTAIN GREEN

Has enlarged considerably since President Young's last visit to this county, upwards of three years ago. During the Indian troubles the settlement was broken up and the people moved to Moroni, and joined with the citizens there in the erection of a fort. Yet they have progressed, and they now numbered 75 or 80 families. If Sanpete should have peace granted to it, the settlements will soon regain their former prosperity. The valley is rich in all the elements of wealth. Water is abundant, the soil is rich, timber is convenient, fuel especially so; and building materials are plentiful and easy of access. This valley formerly had the reputation of being the granary of the Territory; the Indian troubles have thrown a shade over its reputation; but, with peace, this cloud will soon pass away.

THE MEETING.

A bowery in the fort was the place of meeting. The speakers were President Joseph Young, Elders Wilford Woodruff, A. M. Musser, Geo. Q. Cannon and Presidents Daniel H. Wells and B. Young. Bishop Robert L. Johnson and the citizens were very hospitable, and did their best to make the short time we stayed agreeable to the company. The drive was soon made to MORONI.

The reception here was as demonstrative and hearty as at any place that we have visited. We got out of our carriages and repaired immediately to the bowery, which was too small to hold the great crowd of people. Elders Joseph F. Smith and John Van Cott and President B. Young addressed the Saints. The following song, by Elder Wm. Lewis, was sung with excellent effect by the children, to the tune of "Rosalee, the Prairie Flower":

Water, as it gusheth through the leafy dale,  
Water, as it danceth down the vale,  
Water, give me water, bounteous and free—  
Cold water is the drink for me.

For water yieldeth vigor and health,  
Water is a mine of riches and wealth,  
Take away the whisky, the coffee and the tea,  
Cold water is the drink for me.

Our father Adam and our mother Eve,  
Could not have been tempted to believe,  
That whisky was "the medicine to cure cough and cold"

"And tea to comfort them when old;"  
They were not sickly, and it appears,  
They lived for more than nine hundred years,  
Take away the whisky, &c.

Father Adam never paid a doctor's bill,  
Eve never swallowed one bitter pill,  
For they both drank water, of all diseases free,  
Cold water is the drink for me.

Water is sober, water is sure,  
To keep the brains cool, to save the mind pure,  
Take away the whisky, &c.

Joseph Smith, the Prophet, a Word of Wisdom had,  
Revealed from the heavens to make Saints glad;  
The Lord said shun the whisky, the coffee and the tea;  
Cold water is the drink for me.

You shall be mighty, you shall be strong,  
You shall do my great work, you shall live long,  
If you'll shun the whisky, the coffee and the tea;  
Cold water is the drink for me.

Wicked men and drunkards drink liquors every day,  
Talent, time and life, they waste away;  
A terrible destruction among them we can see;  
Cold water is the drink for me.

In the Millennium, happy and free,  
A good Saint shall live as the life of a tree;  
As the ancient prophets have told us it should be;  
Cold water is the drink for me.

All ye faithful "Mormons," who listen to our song,  
Keep the Word of Wisdom, and live long;  
Till Jesus comes in glory upon the earth to reign;

And father Adam comes again,  
Use no tobacco, to smoke or to chew,  
Join in this chorus each one of you—  
Take away the whisky, the coffee and the tea;  
Cold water is the drink for me.

We put up at Bishop Bradley's, who is absent on a visit to the East, but whose family did all in their power to make us welcome and comfortable. At 7 p.m. another meeting was held, at which Elders Thos. Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon and President Daniel H. Wells spoke.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Concord, 26.—Ex-President Pierce is very feeble, his nerves are much shattered, and it is very doubtful if he ever gets about again.

Hartford.—John Wells, confined in the State prison for horse stealing, cut his throat to-day.

Baltimore.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned this morning, to meet next year in San Francisco.

Washington.—District Attorney Carrington has appeared from the decision of Judge Wylie in the Surratt case; he holds that the statute of limitations, in his defense, was not before the court in the pleadings, and further claims that the statute of limitation does not extend to persons fleeing from justice. A new indictment will be submitted to the grand jury.

Washington.—A peace treaty was concluded with the Shoshones, Banocks and Sheepeater Indians yesterday; they will be located in Idaho and Montana.

Chester, Pa.—The bark *Sunnyside*, with a cargo of coal oil, was struck by lightning last night; an explosion followed and the bark was burned up. The pilot was blown overboard, and several of the crew scalded, but they were saved.

Washington.—The delegation from the Alabama Legislature, elected to go to Washington to solicit the President to send Federal troops to that State, will bring an authenticated copy of the resolution under which they act. Governor Smith accompanies the delegation by request of the Legislature. He does not fully sympathize with the Legislature in asking for troops, but expresses confidence in his own ability to maintain the peace of the State. The people desire peace, and he has assurances from men of both parties that they will support him in his efforts to maintain it. Except in one or two localities he says there are no indications of a disposition to resist any legitimate officer in the discharge of his duty. The Governor is apprehensive that, during the excitement of the coming election, imprudent parties may commit acts which will lead to serious disturbances, unless restrained by some assurances from the President that they will be put down by the Federal authorities; beyond this assurance Governor Smith is inclined to think that no Federal interference is necessary at present.

Nashville.—The municipal election passed off quietly. Alden, the present Mayor, was re-elected by 520 majority, nearly all the aldermen and councilmen supported Alden. Thornberg carried only one ward. Both candidates are Republicans and supporters of Grant and Colfax. The Democrats and Conservatives were united on Thornberg; the *Press* and *Times*, the leading Radical organs, also supported Thornberg, who was also sustained by a large portion of negro voters.

New York.—The National Labor Congress to-day, voted a salary to the President. The resolutions relative to emigration were explained, as not being aimed against emigration, but against the Emigrant Aid Society, which is a monopoly, and is practically introducing white slavery into the country. Mr. E. Cady Stanton made a speech favoring emigration. The president made a valedictory address, when the congress adjourned sine die.

Helena, Montana, 27.—S. W. Bealls, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot yesterday by Geo. M. Pinney, ex-United States Marshal, and died this morning; the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the act of killing the deceased was done in self-defense.

Worcester, Mass., 27.—The dam of the large reservoir, in Barre, gave way on Friday night; the flood washed away several other dams, mills, bridges, &c.; less many hundred thousand.

Washington, 28.—The regular infantry which has been on duty here for a year past has been sent to the front to be distributed at various points throughout that State.

It is understood that General Sherman has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens along the Indian frontier for their protection.

New Orleans.—Governor Warmouth has vetoed the Civil Rights Bill; he says the Constitution fully establishes all rights and privileges sought to be secured by it.

New Orleans.—The wrath of the negroes at Governor Warmouth's veto of the negro equality bill is unbounded, and threats against his person are reported. In the House, Mr. Irebele, colored, author of the bill, said if Governor Warmouth had been elected on the Democratic ticket, he should not have been surprised at the veto, but he was surprised that such a document should come from a man elected on the Radical or Republican platform. He thought the message a very weak document, and carried out certain principles of the Chicago platform, which he did not approve. He said when he should see colored men sitting in the halls of Congress, he should be ready to exclaim "Oh, Lord! I have lived to see thy salvation, and I am ready to depart."

Another negro announced that if this bill brought on a conflict, let it come, the black man was ready for it. The consideration of the veto was postponed till Monday.

St. Wallace.—A scout from Colonel Forsyth's camp reports that Col. Carpenter reached Forsyth on the morning

of the 25th and that Col. Bankhead's command, which left here with provisions, &c., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. Col. Forsyth lost 5 killed and 12 wounded and all his horses. The Indian loss is not far from 80 killed and wounded. The Indians were Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and numbered between 600 and 700. It is estimated that they fired not less than ten thousand rounds, besides a quantity of arrows, as the ground was thickly strewn with the latter. Col. Forsyth's wounds are doing well. The fight the first day, was the most terrible that has ever taken place on the Plains. The Indians made charge after charge, sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which they were had few bushes, and but a small amount of grass, and the men were almost entirely exposed, their only defense being small sand breastworks which were thrown up with no tools, and while working between the attack of the Indians, who rode round charging down on them. At the same point one party of men would be digging, while the rest fought.

FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times* has an article on the designs of the United States on Mexico. The *Times* would approve the absorption of that country into the American Union if it would assure two things, viz., the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debt.

The case of Madame Rachel, for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Barradale of a large sum of money, has been determined; the Judge sentenced Madame Rachel to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Vienna.—John Hay, the American charge d'affaires, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday.

Count Andressy, President of the Hungarian ministry, has resigned. St. Petersburg.—There was much excitement here on the announcement of the loss of the corvette *Alexander* off the coast of Denmark; the Grand Duke Alexis was aboard, but he and all the crew were saved.

Paris.—The news from Spain is meagre; official reports state that the news is favorable. The Emperor has invited Prince Napoleon to Paris to consult on Spanish affairs.

San Francisco, Sep. 26.

Acapulco advices to September 17th have been received. A general election for Governor of the State of Guerrero was called for October 4th. The new Governor takes his seat on December 1st. This is the first general election since the political existence of the State of Guerrero, the deceased General Juan Alvarez, having always considered himself *de facto* ruler, the leader of the destinies of that State. Gen. Jimenez will probably be the opposing candidate for Governor, to the General Diego Alvarez.

President Juarez writes the Mexican consul at this city, under date of September 1st, that a scandalous revolution at Sierra Pueblo had terminated by the surrender of Juan Francisco Lucas, and that perfect peace reigns throughout the country.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain: Catalonia is quiet. News of a battle between the royal army, under Parva, and the insurgents under Serran's, is momentarily expected, as at last accounts the hostile forces were nearing each other. Jose Solamauca was sent to Queen Isabella by Gen. Concha, praying that the young Prince of Asturias might go to the Capital and assume the government of the nation; the Queen refused, and returned a reply that the Prince should not rule a people composed of robbers and assassins.

Vienna.—The *Debatte* says that Roonmaria took no steps to prevent the recent disturbances in Bologna. The Sublime Porte has protested to the great European powers that he will make every effort to preserve his empire.

Berne.—A request to send a representative to the Peace Congress, soon to assemble here, will be forwarded to the United States government; also to the different European powers.

London.—It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only awaits the signal for rebellion. The Queen has abdicated in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. General Parva is master of Cadiz.

Paris.—Official newspapers from Spain say that the movements against the Government are abortive.

London, Sunday noon.—No official dispatches have been received from Madrid since Friday. The following accounts came from other sources. The revolution in Spain is the result of a union of the constitutional, moderate and liberal parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement because the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army revolted because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite generals. The church, which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as can be ascertained, from the various reports received to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Grenada, Valencia, Alicante, Algeiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Coruna, Lugo, Almeria and Oviedo. Many armed bands have appeared in the provinces of Huelva, Saragossa, Terna, and Navarre. Gen. Pacia has arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops are deserting in large numbers, he was obliged to stop his march, and wait for reinforcements from Ciudad Real, and Badajoz, which at last accounts had not reached him. The province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen. In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and the Railroad torn up.

New York, 27.—A special to the *Herald* from Madrid, says the *Gazette* confirms the report that the insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon, and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaga, Bejaaland, and Alcoy, have pronounced in favor of the Revolution. The insurgents have again occupied Cordova, destroyed the bridge across the Guadalquivir, and cut the railroad.

Nolvasche had arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova, and had sent for reinforcements.

The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolution, declaring that they have risen to free the country of oppression and a corrupt dynasty.

It is rumored that the Balearic Islands have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

Washington, 27.—A disastrous fire occurred at early hour this morning, in Culbertson's Star Foundry; four

persons were killed, and six or eight severely injured by the falling walls. The Chief of Police, Chaney, had both his thighs broken, and was otherwise badly injured. Assistant policeman Brady was killed instantly, while endeavoring to enter the building through the window. Parties have been engaged all day in searching among the ruins for others, who are supposed to be lost.

Dublin.—The leaders of the Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories, even to oppose such candidates for Parliament as the O'Donoghues, John Francis Maguire, of Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights.

London.—Official dispatches from Madrid, to-night, contain the following intelligence: The rebel forces, under General Serrano, and the royal army under the Marquis Novaliches, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements. General Prim is not well received by the other rebel generals, as he is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation. The Spanish Government has received reports that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy, in the province of Alicante. Madrid remains quiet. No revolutionary move has been made in the north eastern provinces.

The official journals of Paris, reflecting the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, apprehend the effects of a great revolution so near to France, are seeking, in leading editorials, to discourage the movement; but it is generally believed here, that the revolution will be successful in effecting the expulsion of the Bourbons, and probably in the accession of the Duke de Montpensier to the Spanish throne.

A dispatch from Paris says that Gen. Prim, with a fleet of ironclads was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

Madrid, 26.—The insurgents have torn up the railway in Sierra Morena. Count Gergenta, with his troops, is compelled to remain in the mountain defiles.

Gen. Prim is expected at Barcelona to-day, where the people are only awaiting his arrival to rise. Madrid and Saragossa are also ripe for revolt.

The vanguard of the army under Navalichez, 3,000 strong, has joined the insurgents; he has, in consequence, been obliged to wait reinforcements.

The French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

A battle is hourly expected between Navalichez and Gergenta, near Cordova; the royalists lost over 600 men in the fight at Santaner, but succeeded in retaining possession of the city. Gen. Colgore marches to-morrow on Santania; he has resolved to burn the place if resisted.

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Special Notices.

Teams wanted to haul lumber from Little Cottonwood. Apply to Folsom & Romney.

WANTED.—A few cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean cotton and linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Monday and Fridays.

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Manufacturers and Importers of

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Benefit of

Mr. JOHN S.

LINDSAY!

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SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

Will be presented, the fine, Historical Drama, from the French of Cassimer De Lavigne, in 3 Acts, entitled,

LOUIS XII!

LOUIS XII., Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Duke De Nemours, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Philip De Comine, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Cottier, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Francis De Paule, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Oliver Le Dain, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Tristan Le Hermite, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Count De Breau, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Marcel, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Richard, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Dider, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Scott Guard, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Officer, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Pages, Harbors, Standard Bearer, Soldiers, Peasants, Courtiers, etc., etc.

Marie De Comine, Miss Adams

Martha, Mrs. M. G. Clawson

Julie, Miss Lizette Platt

Female Peasants.

FANCY DANCE, MISS CLIVE.

Who has kindly volunteered.

To conclude with the laughable Irish Comedy, entitled,

His Last Legs!

Felix O'Callaghan, an Irishman of genius, on his last legs, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Charles Rivers, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Mr Rivers, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Dr Banks, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

John, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Thomas, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY

Julia, Miss Lizette Platt

Mrs Montague, Mrs. M. G. Clawson

Mrs Banks, Mrs. E. Foreman

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,

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