

boilers of the engines burst almost instantly, enveloping the smoking and baggage cars with steam, and badly scalding a large number. The engineer of the express jumped off, but was under such a terrible state of excitement that his reason gave way, and he is now insane. As nearly as can be ascertained, the number killed outright is five. Forty-one were badly bruised and scalded, and it is supposed many of them must die.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 16.—The long pending wrestling match between Homer Lane, of New York, and Wm. Kennedy of New Haven, for \$100 a side, and the middle weight championship of America, was decided to-night. The betting was ten to seven on Lane. The odds were readily taken by the backers of Kennedy. The first bout was a severe struggle lasting 20 minutes, resulting in favor of Kennedy; the second bout was a terrific struggle lasting 29 minutes, and was won by Lane. In the third innings the betting was even. After several tussles Lane got the inside lock on Kennedy, and during a fierce struggle Kennedy lifted Lane off his feet, when the latter broke his hold. Amid shouts of "foul" and "Kennedy wins," an exciting scene followed. Kennedy's friends claimed the match on the ground that Lane broke his hold. Lane protested, and a free fight was imminent. The referee, after consulting, declared Kennedy the winner. Lane was dissatisfied, and challenged Kennedy to wrestle again for \$1,000. Considerable money changed hands. The match lasted an hour and eleven minutes.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Private letters received here to-day, from Massachusetts, represent that Butler's friends are very despondent, and less sanguine of his success than they were two or three weeks ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 16.—One death from cholera, the first case in this city during the last two weeks, occurred yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer *Quong Se* sailed at noon for China, with a good cargo and a few passengers. She took half a million dollars in gold and silver bars.

During the week ending last night seventy-eight persons died in this city, of whom forty-six were adults, and fourteen under one year of age. The males numbered fifty-two, females twenty-six; Caucasians sixty-nine, Chinese nine.

A Mexican named Sebastian Flores cut and stabbed Francisco Garcia, at San Leandro, in a most shocking manner. It seems that Garcia, at some previous time, testified against Flores in a trial for murder, and the latter had been seeking a chance to revenge himself. The parties met in a saloon kept by one Peratta, and after getting somewhat the worse for liquor, an altercation ensued, which, it is said, was commenced by Garcia slapping Flores in the face. Flores then drew a large pocket knife, and cut Garcia's face, from his forehead downward, just missing his eye. He then seized him by the beard and cut his underlip so nearly off that it just hung by the skin, and still not satisfied with what he had done, he cut his throat on each side, nearly severing the wind pipe. Flores then made his escape, leaving Garcia nearly dead. Flores was afterward arrested. Garcia is still alive, but his wounds are supposed to be fatal. They are old offenders, both parties having served a term in the State prison.

The wheat crop in Oregon is said to be turning out well, and tonnage will have to be drawn from San Francisco to carry a portion of the surplus to market.

To-day, a large Chinese basket, containing the remains of a dead celestial, was discovered on the Pacific St. wharf. Coroner Stillman received notification of the circumstance and at once proceeded to the wharf to make official inquiry into the matter. Upon removing the blankets in the basket the body of a Chinaman, adjusted to the limited space, was exposed. He had apparently been dead twenty-four hours, and the cause of death was smallpox.

SAN DIEGO, 16.—The Tucson Citizen of the 9th, contains an account of a murder and retribution, as follows: "On the midnight of Wednesday Vicente Hernandez, otherwise known as Piedros Vegras, a pawnbroker, and his wife were murdered, by having their skulls crushed in with a club, and the jugular veins cut with a knife. During the day \$900 reward was

subscribed by the citizens, and six men were arrested on suspicion. The citizens believing them to be criminal, proceeded to extort a confession. The principal murderer, a Mexican named Leonardo Cordova, confessed, fully exposing his associates, one of whom subsequently confessed. The three were compelled to disclose the hiding of the plunder. Next morning a settled determination was expressed to hang the three murderers of Hernandez and wife, and also to hang John Willis, who killed Robert Swape, at Sanford in November, 1872, and was indicted therefor in March, 1873. The trial was postponed till May, when he was found guilty of murder in the 1st degree, and ordered to be hung, but the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. The arrangements were completed. Next morning two posts, forked at top, were planted in the ground near the jail door, and upon them was placed a stiff pole of about twelve feet in length. To this pole four ropes were fastened, with nooses to each, and two wagons were drawn beneath. The Catholic priest, desiring to give consolation to the doomed men, was given the time desired. The four men, John Willis, Leonardo Cordova, Clemente Lopez and Jesus Saguaripe, were brought out of jail with bandages over their eyes, put in the wagons, the ropes adjusted to their necks, the wagons drawn out, and all four hung side by side. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that John Willis, Leonardo Cordova, Clemente Lopez and Jesus Saguaripe were hung by the people of Tucson *en masse*, in view of the terrible crimes and murders committed, and the tardiness of justice, the inevitable result of allowing criminals to escape the penalty of their crimes.

SANTA BARBARA, 16.—The steamer *Ventura*, which ran ashore below Carpinteria, has been floated off, is now loading, and will leave for the city at 7 p.m.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The board of Indian Commissioners have made arrangements for holding a conference with the Ute Indians, some time during the present month.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills.—The passengers, who escaped from the wreck on Saturday night passed by here yesterday afternoon at 3.45, in a special train, for St. Louis. One of them was totally deranged, caused by the concussion of the meeting trains. Among the incidents which subsequently transpired, it is also said that the engineer of the passenger train was stricken to-day with brain fever, and now lies dangerously ill.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON.—A Madrid correspondent gives an account of outrageous acts of cruelty and vandalism on the part of the Carlists towards the vanquished at Iqualada. He says the Carlists having been reinforced by 2000 men who joined in the combat, the inhabitants gave up in despair, some throwing away their arms and flying for their lives; others surrendering themselves to the Carlists, and others taking refuge in the church. These latter were closely pursued, and when they refused to deliver themselves up, the Carlists broke down the doors of the church, by firing cannon balls into them, pouring streams of sulphur and petroleum through the breaches, and setting fire to the liquid as it flowed. The occupants of the edifice, blinded and suffocated, rushed out into the open air, only to meet the bayonets of their persecutors. The little force which so bravely defended the castle, surrendered, and half of their numbers were shot on the spot.

VIENNA, 4.—The exhibition has decidedly outlived its interest, and can hardly leave any result more remarkable than its enormous financial deficit. There has been blundering and the usual Austrian unreadiness from the start. The elements have conspired against the show, and the hotel keepers have ably seconded them. What both left to do was effected by the appearance of the cholera, and though the disease has left the city so have the visitors to the exposition. It now only remains to transform the big shed of glass and iron into the central feature of a pleasure garden, like its predecessor in London, and to write "failure" against the most recent of international shows. The Vienna experience has many instructive lessons to our Philadelphia friends, who are now puzzling over the plans for

the centennial show of 1876, and it is to be hoped the warning against killing the goose that lays the golden egg will not be thrown away upon them.

LONDON, 14.—The town hall in Leeds was destroyed by fire last night.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £331,000 during the past week.

A fire broke out this a.m., in a cotton warehouse in Liverpool. The flames were not extinguished before the building, and an adjoining one devoted to the same business, were partly destroyed.

The clipper ship *Escoessa*, which sunk in the Mersey last Tuesday, has been raised.

Rate of discount for three months bills in open market 1 per cent below the bank sales.

The weather throughout England is wet and unfavorable for the growing crops.

It is rumored that a dissolution of Parliament will take place in November next.

A Napoleonic fete was held at Chislehurst to-day. Seven thousand prominent French adherents of the Bonapartist family were present, including many noblemen formerly enjoying high distinction under the Napoleonic dynasty. The Prince Imperial, who was present, announced his acceptance of his heritage of the throne of France, and his willingness to govern for and by the people. His speech created great enthusiasm among his adherents.

BERLIN, 16.—The *North German Gazette* denounces, as a disgusting invention, the report in the American papers of an interview with Bismarck, in which he was made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such sentiments, and it believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

LONDON.—Gladstone has been legally advised that his re-election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the chancellorship of the exchequer.

Many coal pits in Leicestershire have been closed, several thousand miners having struck, being dissatisfied with the weighing system.

MADRID, 16.—The British gunboat *Torch* has arrived at Alicante from London, with dispatches for the commander of the English fleet.

LONDON, 16.—The weather is very warm here to-day, the thermometer being 85 degrees.

Several failures in the cotton trade are announced to-day.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that disturbances exist in Pernambuco, growing out of the measures taken by the Brazilian bishops against the freemasons. The Jesuit college was broken into, the sacred pictures destroyed, the confessionals shattered, and four reverend fathers beaten, one of whom was dying from the blows received. The office of the bishop's newspaper was entered, the material thrown out of the windows, and the paper burned.

PARIS, 16.—Thiers, who promised to visit Belfort, on its evacuation by the Germans, arrived there yesterday. He had an enthusiastic welcome. The town was decorated with flags, and in the evening it was brilliantly illuminated. A serenade was given to the distinguished guest at his hotel.

GASTIN, 16.—The Emperor of Germany, who is now here, gave an audience yesterday to Dr. Phillip Schaff, the bearer of congratulations from the New York general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his remarks, in reply the Emperor, dwelt upon the necessity of Christians working together in order to combat infidelity and superstition.

VIENNA.—The declaration of the list of medals is still pending. A diploma has been given to the Board of Survey and Lighthouse Service, making a total of ten diplomas to the United States; England receives thirty.

A company, mainly composed of Eastern gentlemen, with valuable Missouri ore beds under their control, have purchased ground in St. Louis for the erection of a large blast furnace, to cost about \$300,000. The company is composed of S. E. Blair and J. L. Ames, of New Jersey; H. M. Norton, of Pennsylvania, and two silent partners from Illinois. The erection of the furnace will be commenced at once.

EDITORIALS.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

THE progress of the Woman's Rights movement having received some checks of late, as for instance in Miss Susan B. Anthony's case, and in that of the feminine students at the Edinburgh University, there is beginning to be felt a greater need of co-operation, mutual understanding, harmony and union of effort, and more extended and perfect organization among the agitators. Some of the prominent ladies of the New York Sorosis are sending around a circular, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of "all women who have conquered an honorable place in any of the leading reforms of the day." Here is the circular with its title—

A MESSENGER.

The necessity of fellowship and concerted action among women interested in the advancement of the race and more especially of their own sex, is so apparent, that we do not hesitate to assert that by far the larger portion of our efforts in that direction are fruitless, because they are solitary and isolated.

Thousands of noble and beneficent women, scattered all over our country, are to-day thinking, writing and speaking the truths which all women need, and many are waiting to hear, and which would, at once, be a renovating force in the land, if the believers could, in a congregated body, unite upon practical methods for their incorporation into government, business and social life.

Therefore, in consideration of the present demand for unity of method among women interested in like objects, Sorosis, whose purpose is "to render women helpful to each other and useful to society," has determined to take the preliminary steps for bringing the representative women of the country together in a Woman's Congress; that unitedly we may take into careful consideration the more important questions that affect our Woman's life.

We send this little Messenger to all women who, by voice, or pen, or practical work, have conquered an honorable place in any of the leading reforms of the day, and we cordially invite them to signify their approbation and sympathy with our effort by sending us their names to affix to the formal Call for a "Woman's Congress," to be held in New York, in October, 1873.

This Messenger will also be sent to such Women's Associations as have for their object the improvement of women in any direction.

This Call will be issued as soon as we receive a sufficient number of worthy names to insure the success of the Congress, and we shall not issue it until we receive that encouragement.

It is not the intention of Sorosis to take the lead in the Congress, after it shall be assembled; it will select its officers and govern itself. We, meanwhile, constitute ourselves a local Committee for the preliminary business. As we, as an associate body, send out this little sheet, we append to it the names of the officers of the Society, but we shall not affix to the Call the names of any persons who have not formally notified us of their willingness or desire to have their names appear.

Friend! If after you have carefully read our Messenger, you are willing to assist in calling the good women of our country together for a noble object, please send your name and post-office address to our President or either of our Secretaries.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, President,
151 East Fifty-first Street, N. Y.
Mrs. JENNIE C. CROLY, Ex-President.
Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS, Vice-President.
Miss KATE HILLARD, "
Rev. CELIA BURLEIGH, "
Prof. MARIA MITCHELL, "
Miss ALICE C. FLETCHER, Rec. Sec.,
25 Stuyvesant Street, N. Y.
Miss FANNY HOWELL, Cor. Sec.,
470 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.
Mrs. ROMELIA L. CLAPP,
Chairman of Executive Committee

As we are ever forward to help along in any way we can the cause of woman, we give place to the above and hope good will come of it. In the congress a number of questions are proposed to be considered, among which are these—Higher Education for Woman; Woman's Work in Literature; The Relation of Woman to her Dress; Woman, the Promoter of Peace; Prison Reform, Woman's Work; The Inviolable Homestead; Equal Division of the Salary between Husband and Wife; Woman's Influence in promoting Temperance; Co-operative Industries among Women; Woman's place in Government; Systems of Philanthropy; Law as it affects Woman; Enlightened Motherhood; Woman in Surgery and Medicine.

Some of these subjects, if not all, certainly ought to receive attentive consideration at the hands of the women, and if at the proposed congress they discuss these subjects in a practical and useful fashion, men as well as women may find themselves greatly benefitted by the outflowing results.

JUSTER JUDGES.

AT last there are men in the judgment seat who evidently endeavor to act the part of gentlemen and who manifest a disposition to respect the laws, even the local laws and municipal ordinances, instead of regarding or disregarding them as their peculiar purposes might require, and clutching eagerly

every possible technicality to enable him to rule against them when they stood in the way. This change is satisfactory to the mind of every good citizen, for the other way of transacting judicial business tended to anarchy, to the ruinous rule of the riotous and reckless classes, and was considered by sane people as proof of judicial blindness or bigotry, or monomaniacal madness. The decision yesterday that under the Organic Act, the federal law, and the federal constitution, the Territorial Legislature and the City Council had really some authority to legislate for the maintenance of good order and judicious regulations, is really refreshing and reminds one of the times and climes when and where the judiciary were and are esteemed as learned and honorable gentlemen, men of integrity, uprightness, and impartiality, instead of unprincipled political tricksters, or prejudiced and scheming political parsons.

If Utah could only be blest with a trio of men who are men, judges who are judges, pure and simple and honorable and incorruptible, all the outcry about conflict of jurisdiction would speedily subside, courts would be highly respected, and judicial business would go on with marvellous regularity and dispatch, and would be likely to give general satisfaction.

The idea is frequently and purposely put forth that the community here, like the Hibernian criminal, do not desire an upright judge, but one who will "lane a little." This idea is slanderous. The people do not ask any judicial favor, they want none. They want and they demand their rights, the constitutional rights and privileges of American citizens, and the judge who will so administer in the courts is the judge for them. They do not wish him to lean at all, either for or against them, but the trouble is that as a rule the judges sent to Utah lean a little, an upright walk has seemed unnatural to them, and the moment one is espied in that endeavor, other judges and religious and political sleuth-hounds "go for" him, and hunt him down to official death if possible.

By the by, a sentence or two from a dispatch from Salt Lake to the *San Francisco Chronicle* gives support to this expression, in this fashion—

Another feeling current is that Emerson will be removed as soon as possible, as all of his decisions thus far have reversed McKean's. This is not according to the set programme of the ring.

It is a pity that any of the last named gentleman's decisions should be reversed by any body, and it is really a wonder that the Supreme Court of the United States had the temerity to venture unanimously the very same reversory thing. How is it the heavens have not fallen!

It is argued that there will not be the same monetary stringency this fall that was felt last year and one or two years before, because the balance of trade against us is much smaller this year, our imports having declined and our exports largely increased.

The earthquake in Nebraska, says the *Platte Valley Journal*, has changed somewhat the face of nature in the Elkhorn Valley, making Beer Creek, which formerly emptied into the Niobrara, flow into the Elkhorn, and greatly increasing the depth of the latter stream.

DIED.

In the 19th Ward of this city, August 13, of cholera infantum, ALBERT, son of Franklin and Elizabeth Merrill, aged 10 months and 15 days.

At Midway, Provo Valley, Wasatch County, August 8th, of teething and brain fever, ELIZABETH CLAYBURN, daughter of James T. and Emily Mollisia Wilson, aged 19 months.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by DESERET NATIONAL BANK.
Buying at \$1.13; Selling at \$1.15.

ADDRESS OF CHURCH EMIGRATION AGENT.—Mr. William C. Staines, Box 3957, P. O., New York City.

LIME! LIME!

A SUPERIOR quality of Lime is now ready and on sale in Tooele City. Call on MATHEW PICKET.
July 24th, 1873. w29 1m