

from Tokio, was attacked by three Japanese while sleeping, on the night of August 30, and severely cut with swords. An American named Russell was slightly wounded in the affray. Two of the assailants were captured and confessed their purpose of robbery, although they succeeded in carrying nothing away. Mr. Ap. Jones' recovery is confidently hoped for.

News of the reciprocal treaty between the United States and Japan produces a remarkable sensation, especially in the British Legation, where it is felt that a great advance in American interests has thus been made, and that British influence must correspondingly decline.

Oye Take, the former Governor of Kanagawa, and Matsui, the official of Genro in the consultative assembly, were condemned for complicity with the conspirators in the late Satsuma rebellion. The former was sentenced to ten years and the latter five years imprisonment.

The latest census shows the population of Japan to be 34,338,404. A steady and large increase since 1875.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Tribune* says: The epidemic appears to be spreading only in the rural districts of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is decreasing in the towns. Canton, Miss., announces that it needs no further aid.

The total number of deaths to date is 6,049. There have been a number of instances of a few deaths in several small places.

The number of cases at New Orleans up to the present time has been 7,200; at Vicksburg, over 3,000; in Memphis, as far as can be ascertained, about 6,800 people have been taken with fever.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the projected railway across Newfoundland, says: With this road completed and railway communication established over New Brunswick, Cape Breton Island and on into Maine, the Californian, longing for a trip to Europe, might go by rail across the continent to St. John's, and from there ferry over to Queenstown, and ferry boats might take on board the original San Francisco drawing-room cars, making one all-rail trip of it. The invention has not reached the end of its rope.

WASHINGTON, 20.—A movement is on foot to obtain a sufficient amount for the expenses of a commission of experts, to be selected after a consultation with the leading members of the American Public Health Association, to investigate the yellow fever epidemic, its nature, the cause of disease, its treatment and especially its prevention.

The Cohen crowd began its march with about 300 persons, mostly negroes, and many carrying heavy clubs.

Later.—Cohen, with his men, this afternoon visited the brick-yards in the southeast portion of the city and addressed those engaged there. He advised them to join his strikers, but met with no success. This evening he held a meeting at the city hall. The speeches by him and others were of a mild character, and the attendance was slim, only about 150 strikers being present.

The regular troops from Baltimore have arrived and will promptly quell any disturbance which may be brought about by Cohen and his followers.

EAST LAGINAW, 20.—Sherman City, a small village in Isabella County, Michigan, was annihilated yesterday by a terrific tornado. Every store, dwelling house and shed in the village was swept clean, except a frame dwelling, which was partially destroyed. The air was thick with timbers, boards, bricks and stones. The inhabitants took refuge in cellars. Mr. Fry, his wife, little girl and baby, were badly injured. At Coleman's, Michigan, considerable damage was done.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—It is stated that of every 21 persons attacked by fever in the Second district, in the vicinity of the French market, 10 have died. Dr. John Canter, an old and successful practitioner of the Fourth district, reports that the fever is spreading in the Fourth and Sixth districts, above Jackson Street. The society Union Française has a large number of sick under their care and appeal to the generosity of their countrymen in this their hour of need. Remittances should be addressed to F. Fajacque, 11 Chartres Street.

Total deaths to date 2,363. The Young Men's Christian Association reports new cases to-day, 61, Howard Association, 466, includ-

ing many cases not previously entered up. The Peabody Association filed 4,292 requisitions equal to 30,044 rations.

Jackson, 20.—The general lookout shows but little abatement. Reports for yesterday show 13 deaths at Vicksburg.

At Canton there are 20 new cases and five deaths. There is great suffering at Greenville, there being no rail and but little river communication, and the telegraphic communication is interrupted.

New York, 20.—A man was found to-day in a room at the Bowery hotel, suffering from yellow fever, and was removed to the quarantine.

Washington, 20.—The Secretary of War, having received a request from the Howard Association of New Orleans for 60,000 rations, to-day, had a conference with the commissary general of subsistence on the subject, and an order was issued that 40,000 rations be distributed among the yellow fever sufferers of that city.

Nashville, 20.—The people of Decatur, Ala., stampeded the town, to-day, on account of yellow fever cases, one of which, Ludwig, a railroad employe died. All business has been suspended.

Vicksburg, 20.—Cloudy all day. A heavy rain, with lightning, began about 8 o'clock to-night, with prospects of a continuance all night. No abatement of new cases. Twelve deaths reported, 10 whites and 2 colored.

LOWELL, Mass., 20.—This afternoon Frederick S. Sprout shot and instantly killed Laurie E. Hunt, then killed himself. They were both working in Booth's cotton mills. He had, for some time, endeavored to wait on the girl, who repelled his advances.

FLUSHING, L. I., 20.—A still, in the Queen's County Oil Works, exploded this morning. John McKeon, Owen Lynch and James McElroy were terribly, perhaps fatally wounded.

NEW YORK, 20.—Nearly \$2,500 was realized, to-day, at the matinee given by the ladies of New York for the benefit of the sufferers of the south.

A dispatch from Memphis to Frank S. Davis, of the relief committee of that city, was read, giving an heartrending account of the condition of the sick there.

Philadelphia, 20.—The yellow fever subscription total \$100,711. The committee acknowledge the receipt from citizens of a large amount of groceries, clothing, and bedding, which have been sent forward to the infected districts. The committee reported, to-day, a balance on hand of \$23,000, and a telegram was sent to Memphis that \$10,000 was held subject to their order if required.

Richmond, 20.—The total contributions in this city for the fever sufferers to date, is \$8,000.

San Francisco, 20.—The total amount thus far collected by the citizens relief committee, is about \$36,000. The Wells Fargo collections, yesterday, were over \$2,000, or about \$30,000 in all.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Tribune* says: The total deaths by fever is 6,211. The amount raised here for the sufferers is \$292,000.

One of the largest dry goods houses, in the city has been extensively robbed, through a conspiracy among its employees. Of one class of articles alone there have been 8,000 pieces stolen. The police are now arresting the thieves, receivers, and go-betweens.

Later.—The extensive dry goods house of E. S. Jaffery & Co. is the one being robbed for some time past through the conspiracy of clerks. Another arrest was made to-day.

The southern relief committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, sent the Howard Association, of Memphis, \$2,250, the Citizens' Relief Association of Memphis \$2,000, and the Hebrew Benevolent Association \$500, to New Orleans \$200, and to Greenville \$300.

CINCINNATI, 21.—Hon. Carl Schurz will visit Cincinnati September 27, and deliver an address upon the pending financial issues.

BOSTON, 21.—John Boyle O'Reilly, nominated for State auditor by the Butler democratic convention, has declined.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—Cloudy and showery. Deaths, 62; new cases reported, to-day, 105; 33 prior to the 18th inst.

Memphis, 21.—It has cleared off bright and cool, and a more hopeful feeling prevails. For the past 24 hours ending at noon, to-day, 64 deaths have occurred, 19 of these were reported this morning. The Howard Association is busily em-

ployed furnishing transportation to many nurses who came here from abroad, but whose services were not needed.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 18.—The committee of the Reichstag on the socialistic bill, does not include a single socialist.

Bismarck is suffering from nettle-rash, and will be confined to his apartment for several days.

VIENNA, 18.—The following report is official: The burning and bombardment of Brezka from the river Save, not having sufficed to silence the in-urgent gins, the Austrians, on Tuesday, attacked the town by land on two sides and captured it after a desperate resistance, which lasted till eight in the evening. The losses are not yet known. In the movements prior to the capture of Brezka, the Austrians captured Krespie and Du brave to the westward of Brezka, after prolonged and stubborn fighting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—Both Turkey and Greece disclaim all intention of precipitating a rupture. The Grand Vizier has even expressed a strong belief in an ultimate amicable arrangement.

The Porte has prepared a circular forcibly refuting the insinuation of procrastination in fulfillment of the treaty, and claiming that the Turkish government has not had time to prepare the Bosnians for a change of government.

HAMILTON, Ont., 18.—The Buchanan warehouse was burned to-day; loss \$40,000, half insured. N. F. Bierly, rectifier, was burned to death.

LONDON, 19.—In consequence of the intimation from the Howard Association of New Orleans that no more aid is required, the Liverpool yellow fever fund has been closed, and \$15,000 was remitted to New Orleans, yesterday.

A Bombay dispatch says: The native envoy, sent to Cabul to pave the way for Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, has been well received. He handed the Ameer letters from the Viceroy. An Afghan envoy, believed to be the bearer of letters from the Ameer, is hourly expected at the frontier. Gen. Chamberlain is at Peshawar awaiting the expected communication.

BERLIN, 19.—The *North German Gazette* intimates that Germany will probably take no further steps at present for a joint remonstrance against the Porte's tardy execution of the treaty of Berlin, as the circumstances have been changed by the evacuation of Batoum and by the Porte otherwise exerting itself more actively to fulfil the treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—The ambassadors of one of the great powers has suggested that the district of Novebazar be jointly occupied by Austrian and Turkish troops.

PARIS, 19.—It is stated, on good authority, that the superior commission of the International Exposition, has resolved to prolong the exposition to the 20th of November, in order to give opportunity for the sale of exhibits, and that the drawing of lottery prizes, in which include many of the articles on exhibition, will also be postponed to the 20th of November. Most of the foreign exhibitors are at present disposed to begin on the day originally designated for the closing of the exposition, on the 1st of November.

The arrival of strangers in Paris registered during the past fortnight number 35,936 French, and 27,501 foreigners.

ROME, 19.—A special congregation of Cardinals has just decided that the Pope should not leave the Vatican unless under the special overruling circumstances. Cardinal Nino is seeking to ascertain whether the German Catholics are inclined to follow party leaders or orders from the Vatican. The Vatican has ordered the Catholic bishops in Mexico to abstain from participation in political contests.

BERLIN, 19.—The Russian authorities have instructed the provisional government of Bulgaria to summon all the male inhabitants between the ages of 20 and 22 to form a territorial army of 50 battalions of infantry and 70 squadrons of cavalry.

VIENNA, 19.—General Zach captured two outposts on the hills before Bybaes. The insurgents made furious efforts to retake them. The Austrians have begun the bombardment of Bihacs Hadji. Loja has arrived at Zworrik.

The fortress of Bihacs has capitulated. The Austrians entered it at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—The Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, has promised Minister Layard to appoint an Armenian as governor of Armenia.

Ten battalions of Turkish troops will be dispatched to Aaona, five to Crete and 45 to Matrovitz and Kosova.

LONDON, 20.—A Constantinople correspondent has reasons to believe that negotiations have been opened between Russia and Turkey, with the object of framing as a definite treaty, these parts of the treaty of San Stefano, affecting, solely, Russia and Turkey, which were untouched by the treaty of Berlin.

Gen. Skobeloff, with his corps, commenced, on Friday, to retire towards Adrianople.

There is an uneasy feeling that Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy will result in a war with Afghanistan and the re-opening of the whole eastern question.

It is not generally believed that the Russians will evacuate Bulgaria as stipulated, or that Greece will peacefully submit to Turkey's non-compliance with its demands.

BERLIN, 20.—Prince Bismarck has a species of erysipelas, and is confined to his bed. His physicians urge the necessity of his leaving Berlin immediately after his recovery.

Russia intends to refuse to participate in the Montenegrin boundary commission until Podgoritz has been ceded to Montenegro. Russia is endeavoring to induce the powers to remonstrate with the Porte for its slowness in executing the provisions of the treaty.

In accordance with the desire of the Czar, the project of establishing a Russian diplomatic agent at Cabul has been abandoned.

LONDON, 21.—There has been a new outbreak of fever among the troops in Cyprus. Twenty-one deaths have occurred since the occupation began. Four hundred men are now sick out of a total of 2,622.

Alfred Hows, spinner of Rockdale, Lancashire, has failed. Liabilities £75,000.

ROME, 21.—The Vatican has decided to instruct the French bishops to spare no effort to counteract the efforts of Gambetta's speech.

VIENNA, 21.—With the exception of Livno the whole of Western Bosnia is clear of insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—A Circassian slave recently took refuge in the British consulate. The consul ordered her retention, and requested Minister Layard to urge the Porte to prohibit the sale of slaves in Turkey.

Correspondence.

Meeting of Seventies.

LOGAN, Sept. 17, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Pursuant to a previous appointment a large number of the Seventies of this Stake of Zion convened in the upper room of the Tabernacle on Saturday, September 14th, at 10 a.m., also at 2 p.m., of the same date, at which Presidents Joseph Young, A. P. Rockwood, and John VanCott were present.

Arrangements for the meeting in question were made June 23rd, 1878, at a meeting of the Seventies residents of Logan, the major part of whom belong to the 64th quorum, at which President Joseph Young was present.

The object of the meeting was to bring together the Seventies of the Stake, for the purpose of effecting an organization with a view to ascertain from time to time the eligibility of Seventies for missionaries, and to secure greater union and efficiency in those quorums to which they belong.

The following named brethren were appointed to look after the Seventies in the wards indicated, for the purposes referred to: Eli Bell, Logan; John Woolf, sen., Hyde Park; J. F. Littlefield, Smithfield; A. C. Brower, Richmond; Harvey Rowland, Franklin and Lewiston; Henry Howell, Oxford and Clifton; James Myler, Weston and Clarkston; Jonas N. Beck, Newton; David Reese, Benson; Charles Bird, Mendon; Robert Baxter, Wellsville; Jens J. Hansen, Hyrum; Henry Jackson, Paradise; Gilbert Weaver, Millville; Alma Fuller, Paradise.

Excellent instructions were imparted to the Seventies present by

Pres. J. Young, and a good spirit prevailed during the meetings.

It was determined to hold a quarterly meeting of the Seventies of the Stake, on the day preceding the Stake quarterly conference, at 3 p.m.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

Origin of some Familiar Names.

It is not often that we know or remember, if we do know, the origin of names with which we are most familiar. Their significance is frequently lost by altered circumstances or by want of information on our part. It is not generally known that the Hudson was called North River in contradistinction to the South River, as the Delaware was formerly styled. Massachusetts was so dubbed because in the aboriginal tongue it meant "about the great hills," i.e., the Blue Hills. Boston named after the English city, was originally St. Bardolph's Town, of which Boston is an abbreviated corruption. Albany was so christened in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, (afterwards James II.) at the time it came into possession of the English (1664). Catskill is Dutch for panther or lynx, which once infested those mountains. Cattaraugus was so designated by the Indians because they had, for some mysterious reason, associated it with unpleasant odors. It means ill-smelling shore. This is not quite so bad as Chicago, an Indian word, signifying a four-mart, which, judging from the complaints in Chicago papers of the city's peculiar fragrance, would seem to have been properly named. Chemung means big horn, from a fossil tusk found in the river. Crown Point is said to have been so-called because scalping parties were sent thence by the French and Indians. Erie signified wild-cat, and was borne by a fierce tribe of savages exterminated by the Iroquois. Manhattan is eminently fitted for the Metropolis, its import being town on the island. Mohawk was applied by the New England tribes to the Iroquois, from their habit of eating live food. Niagara means neck of water; Oneida, people of the beacon stone; Onondaga, place of the hills; Saratoga, place of the miraculous waters in a rock; Ontario, a village on a mountain—the chief seat of the Onondagas; Schenectady, river valley beyond the pine trees; Seneca (not classic, as many have supposed), is a corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch word cinnabar—vermillion. Jersey is a corruption of Cæcarea, the old Latin name of the largest of the Channel Islands. Passaic signifies valley, and Atlantic comes from the Greek, *Atlantikos pelagos*, the sea beyond Mount Atlas.

An Affecting Sentence.

Judge —, of the — Judicial District of Arkansas, had brought before him a convicted felon to be sentenced. The opportunity to "improve" the occasion was not to be lost, and so, after the usual demand for reason why sentence should not be pronounced, his honor slowly and with genuine feeling addressed the prisoner:

"My poor fellow, you are about to go to the penitentiary. You are required to give up for a long term every thing which the great world values: your family—and instead to take for your associates only felons like yourself; your home—and to take instead what can never have the semblance of a home; your will—and so be subject to order of men who have no sympathy with you. Even your ordinary clothing you will exchange for [here his honor hesitated, and raising his left arm, pointed to it with the index finger of the right hand] you will exchange for striped clothes, the stripes running not lengthwise, like these, but so—round and round, like a coon's tail."—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

The mule is a loving animal, but a serious objection to his demonstrations of affection is the fact that he caresses wholly with his hind heels.

It was a funny but expressive way the five-year old had of describing the decorated military mill-officer he pointed out to his mother, as "The soldier with all those baggage checks on his coat."