

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next door neighbor,
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know the last of those little debts
That have been our lingering sorrow
Is paid this night! So we'll both go forth
And shake hands with the world to-mor-
row!

Oh, the debtor is but a shame-faced dog
With the creditor's name on his collar,
While I'm king and you may be queen,
For we owe no man a dollar.

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and his flaunting daughter,
While we sat down at our coverless board,
To a crust and a cup of water.

I saw that a tear-drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it,
I know that the contrast reached your
heart,

And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Has freed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh, and help me shout
That I owe no man a dollar.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—The deaths yesterday include 20 children under 7 years.

The following was sent to the Secretary of War:

New Orleans, 2.

Hon. Secretary of War:

We would most respectfully urge the issuing of rations through the Peabody Relief Association. The distress is terrible. Immediate relief is necessary. The contributions thus far are inadequate.

GEO. L. SMITH,

Collector of Customs.

New Orleans, 2.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.

We respectfully request that you will authorize the subsistence department of the army here to issue rations sufficiently to relieve the present distress.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELDS,
THEO. ANDERSON.

The Howards report a large increase of fever cases among the negroes. The weekly mortality report ending Sunday at 6 p.m., shows 596; 411 of yellow fever, 300 of which were whites.

Weather cloudy and threatening. From noon to 6 p.m. 20 deaths were reported to the board of health. The total number of deaths from fever to date is 1,091, including 61 children 11 years of age. The new cases include Willis K. Wolf and Robert Parsons of the Telegraph office, and J. M. Walpole, formerly of the *Picayune*. The very Rev. Joseph Millet, vicar general of the arch diocese of New Orleans, died of yellow fever at 5 o'clock this evening after six days' illness. Dr. Stone this afternoon telegraphed Howards from Grenada, saying, "Butler P. Anderson is dying." Dr. Stone appealed to the Howards to send a telegraph operator. These wishes being made known to J. W. Hunsaker, he at once consented to go, and left on the evening train on a few minutes notice, greatly obliging the Howards.

Memphis, 2.—The board of health records show 84 new cases and 53 deaths for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m.

Alf. Watson, the negro shot by the guard at the commissary department and reported killed, is not dead but badly wounded. Fears of trouble are allayed to-night. Some negro agitators have been talking to the colored people and attempting to create trouble, but by the prompt action of Major Wm. Willis, and other members of the citizens' relief committee, they were arrested this afternoon and put in the station house. Great difficulty is being experienced in getting carpenters to make coffins for the pauper dead and dig graves, but so far all the dead have been buried promptly, except in cases where persons have died unattended in sickness, and the corpses only discovered through the efforts of the health officers and assistants, as has been the case in several instances. N. H. Menkin died this evening.

Detroit, 2.—Kalamazoo, Michigan, has raised \$700 during the last three days for the yellow fever sufferers, \$400 of which has been sent to Memphis.

Milwaukee, 2.—Up to to-night \$1,000 has been contributed by the Masonic lodges for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Grand

Secretary Woodhull says remittances from the country lodges are just beginning to reach him and are very liberal in amount.

Cincinnati, 2.—Total collections in this city for fever sufferers to date are estimated at \$15,000. Money is still being collected, in considerable sums through subscriptions and by means of entertainments for the same purpose.

Louisville, 2.—In response to a call upon him, Dr. L. P. Blackburn will go to Hickman, Ky., as soon as possible. At present there are nine cases of imported yellow fever here. One death.

Washington, 2.—Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, is here, and has applied to the Secretary of War for relief for the suffering poor of New Orleans. There is no law permitting the issue of rations in such cases, but upon the representations of Ellis, Secretary McCrary will assume the responsibility, relying upon Congress to approve his action.

New York, 2.—This city has raised \$100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and Robert Bonner of the *Ledger* starts another \$100,000 with another check for \$1,000. Theatre benefits and church collections are now beginning. At the benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Mary Anderson, John McCullough, Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson will appear. McCullough and Jefferson delay their departure for Chicago that they may play. The grand officers and Masonic masters of city lodges held a communication to-night and collected \$1,000. Lodges throughout the State are appealed to for aid. Other organizations are also raising funds.

Savannah, 2.—Contributions so far are \$5,000, and to-day Dr. Chever and two nurses were sent to Memphis.

Indianapolis, 2.—The yellow fever relief from this city amounts to over \$4,500. This does not include the amount contributed by societies. The Odd Fellows' fund amounts to \$800. Grand Secretary Foster estimates that this fund will reach \$5,000.

Pittsburg, 2.—Contributions to the yellow fever fund to date, \$12,622.

Vicksburg, 2.—The weather is clear and warm. An appeal is made to the Israelites throughout the country for assistance to their sick and destitute countrymen here. The distress is very great. Remittances should be made to Alex. Kuhn, treasurer of the Hebrew relief society of Vicksburg, Miss. The Howard Association estimates that between 1,500 and 2,000 are sick, and increasing rapidly. Eight physicians report 110 new cases. It is estimated that there are over 200 cases to-day. Deaths, 14 whites, 5 blacks. Thirty cases of fever are reported at Greenville, Miss., and five deaths. The disease is spreading rapidly.

Baton Rouge, 2.—Eleven deaths from yellow fever have occurred here; four in the last 24 hours. Many are down sick, and all business is stopped. [Our financial resources are insufficient to relieve the distress, and we are compelled to ask the country to aid us. Our people are meeting the situation with great firmness.]

San Francisco, 2.—Subscriptions to the yellow fever fund now aggregate upwards of \$3,000. Another remittance will be made to-morrow. Eureka, Nev., sends \$450; the typographical union of Virginia City \$150, and the mechanics' union \$250.

Chicago, 2.—The total subscriptions to the citizens' committee, to date, is \$23,331; from other sources \$6,419. Total, \$29,750.

The United States Express Co. has received from its agents and forwarded south \$550 for the yellow fever sufferers. More collections are expected.

SEDALIA, Mo., 2.—The *Democrat* has the following account of the capture of the robbers of the Concordia Bank: Constable Erdmann, of Concordia, Wm. Bradford and James Crouch had been close on the trail of the robbers since the robbery, and on Saturday last traced them to their homes, near Columbus, Johnson County. At daylight made a descent on the house of Ofut, leader of the party, surprised him while eating breakfast, got the drop on him and secured him without firing a shot. They then proceeded to the home of Thomas Remick, whom they found in bed, and secured him without any trouble. The third man, Riley Correll, was also captured, making no effort

to escape. The captors took their prisoners to Lexington and put them in jail to await identification. The cashier of the bank, who had a good look at the robbers while the robbery of the bank was going on, fully identified the men. Ofut, leader of the gang, was one of Bill Anderson's men, and is said to be a most dangerous man.

NEWARK, N. J., 2.—Kearney addressed about 6,000 persons, mostly workmen, at Military Park, in this city, this evening. A platform six feet square had been erected, from which he spoke. As usual, he stripped off his coat and rolled up his sleeves before commencing. Joseph A. Beecher, editor of the greenback organ, was chosen to preside. He introduced Kearney, who spoke for an hour and three-quarters. The audience was enthusiastic, but orderly, and applauded frequently.

DETROIT, 2.—Early yesterday morning, John Closen, an aged German farmer, living seven miles south of this city, was murdered in his bed by Christian Brietenbach, his grandson, aged 17. After plundering the body of \$80 secreted upon it, the youth fled and is still at large. [It is supposed he crossed the river to Canada.]

MINNEAPOLIS, 2.—Senator Blaine, who is to deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the Great Northwestern Exposition, reached Minneapolis this afternoon, where he was received by the city authorities and a vast concourse of citizens who, headed by bands of music, escorted him to the residence of Hon. W. D. Washburn, whose guest he is to be while in this city. Mr. Blaine was made the recipient of one of the most enthusiastic ovations ever tendered to a public man in this State. Fully 20,000 people, accompanied by the bands and cannon, greeted him on his arrival at the depot. United States Senator Cameron delivered an admirable address of welcome, to which Blaine responded in a felicitous manner.

NEW YORK, 2.—The custom house committee appointed by Congress, Fernando Wood, chairman, organized to-day and will begin its inquiries to-morrow. Mr. Wood submitted a letter from Secretary Sherman, stating that he regarded the inquiry as so important to the public service that he hoped to personally attend during the meeting of a sub-committee with a view to promote the inquiry in every possible way, help the completeness of the work proposed and also offering to the committee full information within his department and directing the customs officers at New York, to furnish the committee every facility for carrying on the investigation. Mr. Wood then read a letter of his own to Collector Merritt, setting forth "that the scope of the proposed inquiry will cover all such matters as the resolutions will authorize. The precise points of the investigation will relate to the practical entry of merchandise, the method of the payment of duties, the examination of invoices and of the valuation in appraisements, the system adopted for refunds, the bonding system, the practicability of consolidating the departments or divisions and placing the whole machinery under one head, so as to secure more efficiency, less complication and less cost of collection."

LITTLE ROCK, 2.—The election to-day passed off very quietly. The democratic State ticket has no opposition. The greenback labor party has a ticket in this, Pulaski County. The vote is very close. No returns have yet been received. It is impossible to anticipate the result. There is considerable excitement here to-day.

BOSTON, 3.—Gen. B. F. Butler will start on a western tour in a few days. During which he will speak under the auspices of the national greenback party at Indianapolis Sept. 20th and Terre Haute Sept. 21st.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Savings closed doors this morning. It will go into liquidation. There is due the depositors, about \$365,000. The assets, including \$60,000 paid up capital, will probably be sufficient to pay depositors, and perhaps leave a small margin for the stockholders. The bank has been doing a mixed commercial and savings business, and the suspension is mainly attributable to bad loans on commercial paper.

A Washington special says that Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, has been removed, and Gen. Lew

Wallace, of Indiana, appointed in his place.

The custom house investigating committee met, to-day. Jackson S. Schultz was the first witness. He said that the consular system and the bond system should be looked into, and believed that many of the bureaus and departments of the custom house should be consolidated. He asked that a day be set apart to hear the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, and Boston board of trade on these questions, and Wednesday week was decided upon.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 3.—A. D. Foust & Sons tannery at Mount Union, Pennsylvania, was burned last night. Loss \$25,000.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 2.—Notwithstanding the police prohibition of the proposed congress of the socialist workmen, the party organized in the Rue des Ecoles, Sunday, but the police dissolved the meeting.

Mattillon, chief clerk of the ministry of the marine under the commune, has surrendered and his trial begun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—It is reported that negotiations have been opened between the Russian ambassador and the grand vizier in regard to the war indemnity and the expenses of supporting the Turkish prisoners. The Russian demands are said to be moderate.

The Bosnians near Niscie revolted. Great numbers were killed and wounded by the Montenegrins before the revolt was suppressed.

RAGUSA, 2.—The Mahomedan population of Kolaschin seized the fortification, after a conflict with two battalions of Turkish regulars. The latter subsequently proceeded to Novibezar, whither a majority of Turkish regulars in Bosnia are marching.

PARIS, 3.—There will be impressive funeral ceremonies at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, to-day, in celebration of the anniversary of the death of M. Thiers. Deputations will be present from all parts of France. Madam Thiers has spent \$20,000 in the preparation of the ceremonies. The music will be rendered by 2,500 performers.

The new 5 per cent. Russian international loan of 300,000,000 roubles which was to be issued by the Russian Imperial Bank at 93, as the issue price, has proved a partial failure. At the close of subscriptions, only 101,000,000 had been taken. The Russian Imperial Bank will probably take the residue of 199,000,000 roubles and distribute that amount among its branches to be worked off privately.

MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Millard Stake was held in Fillmore City on Saturday and Sunday, August 25th and 26th, 1878.

Saturday, 10 a.m.

Present on the stand—Ira N. Hinckley, Edward Partridge, and Jos. V. Robison of the presidency of the Stake; Thomas Callister, Bishop's agent, also all the Bishops in the Stake excepting Bishop Jos. S. Black, of Deseret, who was detained in consequence of ill health.

After singing and prayer, Pres. Hinckley expressed thankfulness to meet with so many of God's chosen people under so favorable circumstances, and invoked the spirit of God to rest down upon the conference.

Bishops J. D. Smith, Alexander Melville, H. B. Bennett, D. R. Stevens and Elder J. Abraham gave reports of the wards they represented, all being in a prosperous condition, and the Saints, with but few exceptions, moving forward with alacrity in faith and good works.

2 p.m.

After the usual exercises Bishops D. Thomson, of Scipio, and P. D. Lyman, of Oak Creek, gave reports of their wards similar to those of the other bishops.

After the reading of the "statistical reports" of the different wards by the clerk, President Hinckley said he was pleased with the reports. He showed that their was a great work for all the faithful in Israel, and that the teachers have a great field. Their office is to labor among the people, carefully as an experienced gardner labors with

the tender plants, and every being that can be saved should be helped in every way. Gave out an appointment for a priesthood meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. Elder E. Partridge said, as long as we hold fast to the iron rod our course is straight, and our salvation sure. Each person will have to stand upon his own footing, and be judged according to his faithfulness.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Elder Jos. V. Robison said, he could see the great necessity of a close application of our abilities to the duties that are required of us as Saints. The Lord is trying the Saints to-day. He asked, Do we sustain our bishops? Do we pay our tithing willingly? Do we pay our offerings as we ought to? are questions we should ask ourselves, and if we find ourselves in the fault, commence a reformation.

Elder E. Partridge spoke upon union and the result thereof.

President Hinckley offered a few remarks, showing that we should look leniently upon each other's weaknesses.

2 p.m.

Singing, prayer and singing. Bishops Smith and Melville administered the sacrament.

The general authorities, as presented at the last Conference, as also the local authorities, were then presented by Elder E. Partridge and unanimously sustained.

Bishop P. D. Lyman spoke upon the restoration of the gospel, showing that the true gospel had not been upon the earth for many centuries until restored by Joseph Smith. Referred to the atonement, showing that Christ died for our sins since we came to the years of understanding. Showed that we were the people that would derive the benefit from the temples.

Bishop Thomas Callister said we should be doers of the words of God as well as hearers. Our privileges are greater than our minds are capable of comprehending. We should not look for perfection in each other, but live so that we may retain confidence in one another.

President Hinckley advised the Bishops to look after the best men to fill responsible positions, and then the brethren and sisters should support them.

The conference was one that will be long remembered by those that attended it. The Spirit of God prevailed during each meeting. Temple building was the principal subject at the priesthood meeting.

L. HOLBROOK,
Stake Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Piute County—Its Agricultural and Mineral Advantages.

MARY'S VALE, Utah,
August 22, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Permit me to use a short space in your columns on the present occasion in stating a few items of the natural advantages of Piute County in agricultural and also in mineral prospects. The Sevier Valley runs through the entire county from south to north, which is the course of the Sevier River, with many thousand broad acres of rich farming land, a considerable portion now being occupied in ranches and some good farms. The general appearance this season of the wheat crop is very favorable for a good yield, though the rains for the last ten days have retarded harvest labor. Some fields of wheat being cut rather green, and every afternoon, or in the evening the rains descend, which will cause the grain to sprout in the shock, unless the weather soon clears up.

The people of the valley are cutting and putting up many hundred tons of hay. There will be a greater supply of hay this season than any previous year since the Sevier Valley has been settled, and new settlements are forming along the river, where the water ditches can be most easily made to get out water from the river, to irrigate the land that has not been previously claimed and settled upon, and there is still room for the industrious and honorably disposed citizen to get land. A better climate cannot be found for stock-raising and general agricultural pursuits, the abundance of timber and fencing poles, to say nothing of the thousands of acres of cedars for fire wood, warrant me in saying that this is a country of combined advantages,