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AMERICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, 20.—In the Blaine libel suit in the District Court this afternoon, Blaine's attorney filed the following answer to the interrogatories propounded by the *Sentinel's* attorneys on September 15th:

1. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Maine, on oath, depose and say in answer to the foregoing interrogatories: First—Harriet B. Stanwood.

Second—In Georgetown, Kentucky, in the Spring of 1848.

Third—I lived in Kentucky as an assistant professor, or tutor, in the Western Military Institute, from January 18, 1848, to December 18, 1851. In 1848 and 1849, the Institute was at Georgetown; in 1850 at Blue Lick, and in 1851 at Drennon's Springs.

Fourth—The lady I married lived in Kentucky from the Spring of 1848 to the Spring of 1850, engaged as a teacher in Col. T. F. Johnson's Female Seminary—the first and second years at Georgetown, the last year at Millersburg.

Fifth—I finally left Kentucky in the latter part of December, 1851, and went to New Orleans on business, and thence directly to Augusta, Maine, which place I reached on February 9, 1852, and was next employed as principal teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind in Philadelphia.

Sixth—My wife left Kentucky in March 1851, accompanied by myself as far as Pittsburg, Pa., thence traveled alone to New York, where she was met by her brother, Jacob Stanwood, and under his protection proceeded to her mother's residence in Augusta, Me., where I next joined her February 9th, 1852.

Seventh, eighth and ninth—I was married in Millersburg, Ky., the 30th of June, 1850, in the presence of Sarah C. Stanwood and S. L. Blaine. The marriage was secret. Having doubts subsequently of the validity of the marriage under the laws of Kentucky which then stringently required a license from the clerk of the county court, I had the marriage solemnized a second time in Pittsburg, Pa., the 29th of March, 1851, in the presence of J. V. Lamoyne and David Bell.

Tenth and Eleventh—Jacob Stanwood was the oldest brother of my wife. I had no acquaintance with him at the time of my marriage; had never seen him or heard of him in any way, directly or indirectly, before my marriage. I met him for the first time in February, 1852. I had two letters from him after my marriage and before I met him; one warmly welcoming me as a member of the family, and the other inquiring if he could promote my business by a loan of money. I had no other correspondence of any kind until I had personally met him in February, 1852. My wife had two other brothers, neither of whom I had ever met when I came to New England in February, 1852, nor did I ever meet any male relatives of my wife before my arrival in New England in 1852.

Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth—My first child, a son, was born in the house of his grandmother on the 18th day of June, 1851. His name was Stanwood Blaine. He lived with his parents in 1852, 1853 and a part of 1854 in Philadelphia, and died July 31, 1854, and was buried in the Stanwood lot, in Forest Grove cemetery, Augusta, Maine.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth—A monument was placed by my direction over his grave the year after his death, thus inscribed: "Stanwood Blaine, son of James G. and Harriet S. Blaine, born June 18, 1851, died July 31, 1854."

Eighteenth—I have not myself seen the stone since the first week in July, but have reason to believe that since that date many letters and figures thereon have been defaced, and that the figure "1" in the year 1851 has been entirely removed. I have no means of ascertaining by whom this was done, but have reason to believe, and do believe that a photograph was taken of the defaced stone by the procurement of one of the publishers of the *New Age*, a Democratic paper published in this city, and that copies of said photograph were sent to divers and sundry persons, including the publishers of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the defendant in this suit.

Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third—I know the book referred to as the "Life of James G. Blaine." I did not revise the volume nor become in any degree responsible for any statement made in it, though I saw parts of it before publication, but I did not and have not to this day seen page 68, to which the question refers, though the statement there made was doubtless derived by the author, Ruffell H. Connel, from conversations with me, but not from any special authorization by me to make it.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE, United States of America, District of Maine, S. S.

Before me, Winfield S. Choate, Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for said district, personally appeared James G. Blaine and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing answer.

Witness my hand and official seal at Augusta in the said district, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

[Signed] WINFIELD S. CHOATE, Commissioner of the Circuit Court

of the United States in and for the District of Maine.

The following are the first seven interrogatories propounded to Blaine by the *Sentinel*.

First—What was the maiden name of your wife?

Second—When and where did you make her acquaintance?

Third—State whether you ever lived in the State of Kentucky; if so, in what employment you were engaged; in what place and at what time you were so employed?

Fourth—State whether the person whom you afterwards married lived in Kentucky at that time, in what employment she was engaged and at what place she was engaged.

Fifth—State when you finally left Kentucky, if at any time you resided there, where you went therefrom, where you were next employed, and in what business or calling.

Sixth—If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Glenwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, where she went, with whom and when, and where you next met her.

Seventh—When and where you were married

The following is the 22nd interrogatory: Did you communicate to the author of said book, for his use in such work, the time and place of your marriage as aforesaid?

DENVER, 20.—At 4.30 o'clock this morning, a collision of a freight and passenger train, 11 miles south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, resulted in the death of passenger engineer W. K. Fisher, fireman Robert Baxter and a brakeman, name not learned. The passengers were thoroughly shaken up, but escaped unhurt.

WILMINGTON, Del., 20.—Seven convicts were whipped at Newcastle this morning in the presence of 400 people. Among them were Edward Radden, white, who was pilloried for an hour in addition to 20 lashes; Isaac Anderson, a negro boy, who swore lustily while being whipped, and a colored thief named Sugar Awnful, who took his 20 heavy lashes without a murmur.

ARCHISON, Kas., 20.—A special to the *Champion* says: A serious row occurred between the citizens of Burroak, Jewell County, Kansas, and the showmen belonging to Miles Orten's circus, on Friday, in which one man was killed and several wounded. There was a disturbance created by a drunken citizen named Elliott, and a general fight occurred. Elliott was arrested and the circus men took their effects to the train. A crowd followed them, and just as the mayor had restored order, a man named Evans appeared at depot with a double barrel shotgun and fired into the train. At this moment the train pulled out and the circus men fired a volley at the crowd, killing J. Longnecker, mortally wounding Mayor Marr and slightly wounding a boy. Longnecker had not taken part in the row. He leaves a wife and six children. The Orten circus is the same that was in the horrible affair at Greeley, Colorado, some time ago. It was billed to show at Washer to-day, and thither about a hundred Burroak people went by special train to arrest the murderers. Great excitement prevails at Burroak. Another special to the *Champion* from Washer says 16 circus men were arrested there this morning by the sheriff of Jewell county. This afternoon they were taken to Greenhall by the sheriff of Washington county. At 7 o'clock this evening a hundred men arrived there from Burroak, and at last accounts 500 men were at the depot awaiting developments.

LOUISVILLE, 21.—Harry Clay, a well-known lawyer and politician was shot and perhaps fatally wounded this morning by Andy Wepler, Councilman of the 11th Ward. Clay was drinking and wanted to borrow money from his friend Wepler, who wouldn't let him have as much as he wanted. Clay began abusing him and went out and got a pistol to shoot him. On returning the two, each armed with a pistol, said they were ready to fight it out. They took their stands and Wepler fired, the ball striking Clay in the groin, ranging downward into the thigh. Clay is a grandson of Henry Clay. He made a voyage to the Arctic regions in the ill-fated *Proteus*. He is prominently mentioned for Congress from this district. Clay's wound is very dangerous, though he may recover. Wepler surrendered.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 21.—Last night about 8 o'clock Sam Clay, school teacher of Montgomery County, a victim to the morphine habit, became infuriated at his wife and niece because they continued begging him to grant the request of his little girl to go to a friends house and stay all night. He attacked his niece with a knife and stabbed her twice in the shoulder, twice in the abdomen and once in the back. Both the women were crying for mercy. Turning on his wife he attempted to shoot her, but she fled and hid in a corn field. Clay fled to Owensville and to-day a party was organized to bring him back and his lynching was set for to-night. Clay placed himself in the hands of the authorities at Owensville, where he is locked up. The girl still lives though her death is expected, in which case the lynchers insist they will hang him at the first opportunity.

CHICAGO, 22.—Strong interest still centres in the corn market, and this morning's trading has witnessed another sharp advance in prices, cash and September have advanced to 72, October has risen from 56 1/4 to 59, November from 47 1/4 to 48.

Chicago, 11.30 a.m.—The most extraordinary figures are now prevailing in

this market for corn. The cash article is now quoted on open market at 78 1/2, an advance of 8 1/2 cents to-day, 15 since last Friday, and 23 as compared with figures current one week ago. The quotations for September are the same as those for cash. The excitement on change is very great and short sellers are being compelled to margin their contracts at outside figures. The price of corn is now 3 1/2 cents in advance of that being paid for No. 2 spring wheat.

BOSTON, 22.—A twelve-year-old girl of Farmington, on Friday, packed a valise with diamonds and negotiable bonds to the amount of \$700,000 belonging to her mother, a wealthy lady, and started from Boston to meet a young lad to elope with him.

KANSAS CITY, 22.—Two freight trains on the Hannibal road collided near New Cambria, Mo., at half past three this morning. The trains were wrecked and three men, including the engineer of the west-bound train, killed and the conductor of the west-bound, and one other fatally wounded. The names have not yet been learned. It is reported the west-bound train was running contrary to orders.

FOREIGN.

Le Paris, in an article on "Our Good Friends, the Yankees," says: "All that hateful malice can dictate to a scribbler in delirium, has found its way to their columns. It is a pity some Frenchmen are unable to read their diatribes and understand the folly of their fascination for their American friends."

BRUSSELS, 18.—Bands of citizens paladed the principal streets of the city last evening. The royal palace was the centre of attraction, and before in multitudes gathered. The King was hooted, and the cry "Vive la Republique" was frequently heard. The Liberal papers appeal to the people to remain calm, and use only lawful means to combat the new education bill.

LONDON, 19.—It is asserted that England is going to lend Egypt eight million pounds to pay the floating debt and Alexandria indemnity. The balance to be used for the construction of irrigation works.

DUBLIN, 19.—The municipal authorities of Limerick have finally resolved not to pay the extra police tax or send a deputation to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whom they denounce as a tyrant. The extra police were appointed by government on the plea that the local authorities did not furnish sufficient protection against outrages, and the cost of their maintenance was assessed upon the communities to which they were assigned. It is this tax that Limerick refuses to pay.

MOSCOW, 19.—A mob to-day attacked the gen d'armes, taking the Nihilists to St. Petersburg. The gen d'armes were obliged to use their bayonets.

THE HAGUE, 19.—The Dutch budget shows a deficit of fifteen million florins, which has resulted mainly from the demoralization of silver. It is proposed to place a tax on tobacco.

LONDON, 19.—Gen. Lord Wolseley leaves to ascend the Nile about the 15th of October, at which time it is expected the requisite number of troops and supply stores will have passed Wady Halfa, en route to Khartoum.

Dispatches from Yokohama report that a gale there caused considerable loss of life and property, especially in the native quarter.

CAIRO, 19.—In accordance with the decision of Monday's conference regarding the Egyptian finances, in which Lord Northbrook, Sir Evelyn Baring, Nubar Pasha and others took part, the ministry of finance has given orders that the revenues assigned to *Caisse de la Dette publique* for the redemption of the unified debt by purchases in the open market, should be temporarily paid into the Egyptian treasury. The purpose of this action is to enable the treasury to pay the current expenses of the government and the tribute to Turkey. Such payment is now impossible owing to the heavy deficit. The members of the "Caisse" protest against this action of the finance ministry. They say they will hold the Governors of the provinces answerable for the payments made without a receipt from the "Caisse."

PARIS, 19.—The action of the Egyptian Finance Ministry in diverting the revenues assigned the "Caisse" to the Egyptian treasury created a profound sensation in Paris.

The newspapers vigorously denounce the policy of England, and *Le Paris* summons the Powers to protest against such an audacious violation of the international law of liquidation.

The suspension of the sinking funds meets with general approval, except from the French colony.

VIENNA, 20.—The anarchist murderer Kammerer was hanged this morning in accordance with the sentence of the military court.

LIVERPOOL, 22.—Wheat, new western winter, 6-6; new spring, 6-5. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 14,200 quarters; pacific ports, 11,000; other sources good. Receipts of corn 56,900 quarters.

LONDON, 22.—General Lord Wolseley has telegraphed the war office to stop forwarding troops to Egypt for the present, believing that the expedition for the relief of Khartoum will be reduced to a flying column owing to favorable news from Gen. Gordon.

LONDON, 22.—A Shanghai dispatch to the *Times* says: A new complication has arisen in the Franco-Chinese difficulty. The blocking of the bar at the mouth of the Woo Sung river has been ordered by the Chinese authorities,

although a passage for ships of neutrals is to be left. This action is due to Chinese disbelief in the promises of the French.

A veritable panic prevails at Shanghai and merchants of neutral powers have asked naval commanders of the powers to take some action. The British consul has advised the Chinese authorities to obtain skilled English assistance, to keep the traffic open. Russian consuls have offered to protect French interests wherever the French consuls leave. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises one iron-clad, three cruisers, two privateers, and six gunboats. Three other iron-clads are expected to arrive. This strength in view of the smallness of Russian interests, the Chinese consider significant.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 22.

Both Dead.—We learn to-day that both the foundlings recently mentioned are dead; that with Mrs. Wahlstrom died last Wednesday of cholera infantum. The one left with Mrs. Hennefer died to-day at 1 p.m., from what cause we did not learn.

"After Long Years."—Among the D. & R. G. passengers arriving night before last were Mr. John Taylor, wife and daughter, of London, on their way to Australia and India. The gentleman turns out to be an acquaintance and boyhood associate of Hon. George Q. Cannon, and the meeting after so long a separation can be well imagined as a joyful one. Mr. Taylor is largely interested in the colonial trade and has made a success of it. The party were to leave Saturday for San Francisco and will embark on the 26th.

Portraits of the Martyrs.—C. W. Carter, photographer, has shown us several photographs of the martyred Elders, John H. Gibbs and W. S. Berry, which he has just issued at his establishment. Hamlin's floral tribute is taken in one of them, as it appeared at the Tabernacle during the memorial services, with the bust portraits of the Elders added in the picture, making a very interesting souvenir. He also has the emblem taken alone, as well as separate portraits of Elder Berry and a group of two, Elders Gibbs and Jones. These relics will be sought after, no doubt eagerly.

Girls Missing.—We are in receipt of the following:

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sept. 19, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I find among the names of passengers booked for Nephi, as printed in the News, those of Kirsten and Dora Johansen. The last name should be Nora, a young girl six or seven years of age. Said girls are missing; their parents are in the old country and I have been requested by them to take charge of Nora. I have been informed to-day that the girls were left accidentally on the road. Those who can give any information concerning their whereabouts will confer a favor by corresponding with

BISHOP JAMES YORGASON, Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., Utah, Terr.

Suits for Divorce.—Three divorce suits have lately been planted in the Third District Court. Lucy McCormick, of Kamas, Summit County, sues against James McCormick, her husband, for divorce and alimony, alleging brutal and insulting treatment, and prays for alimony, *pendente lite* and permanent, division of \$10,000 in property, costs of suit and attorneys' fees, and an order restraining defendant from selling his property in the meantime. S. W. Darke is the plaintiff's attorney.

Tekila W. J. Butler, who married Philander Butler at Soda Springs, Idaho, July 22, 1883, sues for divorce on the ground of desertion and neglect to provide. She asks for alimony and costs of suit, a restraining order, and the restoration of her maiden name, Tekila W. J. Charlson. S. J. Jonasson is her attorney.

The latest suit is that of Ida Pitt Smith vs. Silas T. Smith, on the grounds of drunkenness and neglect to provide. She asks that the bonds of matrimony be dissolved; that she may be awarded the custody of the children; that she recover suitable temporary alimony and permanent alimony, and that defendant may be restrained from interfering with plaintiff, from interfering with the custody and care of the children, and from taking or attempting to take the furniture in said homestead away, and from entering upon the same during the pendency of this suit, and that the defendant may be restrained by injunction, pending this suit, from disposing of his property. Arthur Brown has the case in hand for the plaintiff.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ATLANTA, Georgia, September 16th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I write you, in the interest of the relatives of the family here, to request you to ascertain the locality, or residence of one William Jackson, who went from Fayette County, in this State, to Salt Lake about the year 1863, and took with him an interesting young family consisting of wife and children. His wife was a Miss Jane Fuller. Mr. Jackson was a convert to the Mormon religion, and his relatives here would be thankful to be placed in

communication with him or his family if yet alive. Address

W. A. FULLER, No. 141 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Any one who can give the information desired, will confer a favor by doing so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEICESTER, England,

August 28th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Having labored for so many years past as a near neighbor to your office, and been the recipient of so many favors, through your courtesies in the use of your columns, and more especially on referring to the date of my first and last communication to you since I left home, viz., May 16th, I feel conscience smitten this morning, as having slighted an old particular friend. Four days after the above date, we left New York on the steamer *Wyoming* and wishing to

AVOID SEA SICKNESS,

I fasted twenty hours out of twenty-four, which was recommended by Bro. Willis as a preventative. This however did not entirely obviate the peculiar feeling from coming over me, and in trying to throw up something from where there was nothing, I let go my upper teeth, which would be of no particular benefit to any of the fishes of the sea, but proved a serious inconvenience to me. With that exception, nothing of importance occurred during our ten days voyage. Our time was taken up in a variety of ways. Part of our company had considerable sea sickness, but I am truly thankful to God that our lives were all spared, and by the time of our arrival in Liverpool, were enjoying excellent health. We were met there by President John Henry Smith and wife, George C. Lambert, C. Arthur and Brother James and wife, by whom we were kindly welcomed.

Myself and son Heber, Brothers Marshall and Nuttall, stayed at 42 Islington. On the following morning I went to

MANCHESTER

to see my sister after an absence of 33 years. No language can do justice in describing such an experience, and it can only occur about once in a short life time. In a few days I proceeded to my native town Leicester, my son to South Wales, Brother Marshall to the North of Ireland and Brother Nuttall to labor in the Liverpool Conference. I arrived in

LEICESTER

on the 10th of June being thirty-three years to a day since I left it. Those friends whom I was acquainted with in 1851, were mostly dead, and those still living had nearly all become rich, living in large, well furnished houses, but their forms were bent with the weight of years and some of them blind. Only a few had retained a well preserved and erect form. All of these I refer to at the time I left were in full strength of manhood, and what might be termed the prime of life. Never before have I been led to reflect so seriously on the folly and responsibility of men heaping up to themselves masses of wealth, without using it in their lifetime in doing good with, but simply to leave it for others, who have done nothing towards its accumulation, and through lack of experience know not how to handle it to advantage.

Since my arrival here I have examined many church registers for my

FAMILY PEDIGREE,

but have not succeeded to my entire satisfaction yet. I intend to continue my enquiries and researches until I have secured what I need. I have been well received by one sister and two brothers, but I have a brother in London and another in Taunton, who positively refuse me an interview with either themselves or families. These of course, I leave in the hands of the Lord, and expect to return home without that privilege. Several cousins treat me kindly, and others are afraid to invite me to their houses, lest my presence might contaminate some of them. This kind of treatment of course I quite understand, and bear it patiently and thankfully for the Gospel's sake. One wealthy cousin treated me very kindly, once giving me a ride by his side for several miles, and then took me to his beautiful house to have a meal with himself and wife. After some weeks I was in his office, and bore a faithful testimony of the truth to him. I told him if he was as well acquainted with me as I was myself, he would only be too glad to see me around his home as often as I could go, and that he would not be ashamed to introduce his children to me as their uncle. I told him I was a greater problem to him than he ever had to encounter in his business as architect. That he did not like me very much, but I would be his friend both here and hereafter. He listened patiently till I got through, and said cousin I do like you, I admire your honesty and zeal, but, bursting into a jolly laugh, said he, you are a dangerous man. There are about

FIFTY SAINTS

in Leicester, one half of whom are children. I meet with them on Thursday evening, and on Sunday afternoon and evening, and also