

Polo, the hobby of the editor of the New York Herald, is not all fun. It has its dangers as well as its recreation and excitement. A son of one of the Cunards, of the celebrated Cunard line of ocean steamers, was killed while playing at this game, a few days ago. Death scores one for Polo.

A Frenchman named Jean Paris was lying down under an oak tree near San Jose, Cal., a few days ago, when a tarantula bit him on the left jaw. He suffered pain almost beyond endurance and died in a few hours, although medical aid was rendered. Now we know why a certain kind of liquor goes by the nickname of tarantula juice.

The Omaha Herald of the 12th inst. says: "Acting President John Taylor of the Church of Latter-day Saints, is one of the oldest and ablest of its leaders. A native of England, he has been connected with the Mormons as one of the Twelve for many years. More than twenty years ago in a log building in Council Bluffs we heard him preach to a large gathering." The Herald is generally pretty clear on "Mormon" matters.

Fifty-five miles of three and a half feet gauge railroad has been constructed in sixty-seven days. It is the Philadelphia and Atlantic City (N. J.) road. In the work there was among the excavations one of 40,000 cubic yards; one of the embankments was 1,800 yards long, taking 23,000 cubic yards of earth; and there were over 100 bridges and culverts. This is one of the wonders of modern labor and skill. Capital, labor and brains can accomplish marvels if not miracles.

One of the delicacies of the table at San Francisco is the tom cod. It is a native of the Pacific, and is essentially a salt water fish. The Black Hills Pioneer states that small tom cods have been drawn up in water from a well, newly dug at Deadwood. They vary from one and a half to five inches in length. The side and top fins are large, and beautifully colored in the most delicate purple and carmine tints, and the eyes are a jetty black. The water is slightly salt, and the theory is that the well has tapped a salt water artery whose fountain head is in one of the Pacific coast ranges. What next?

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 18.

Injured.—We regret to learn that Elder James S. Brown, was thrown from his wagon several days ago and badly bruised about the face, neck and shoulders. His injuries, however, were not of a serious character.

The Dedication.—We surrender most of our space this evening to the full report of the proceedings at Logan, yesterday, which will prove intensely interesting to the vast majority of our readers. We are indebted to Elder George Goddard for the account of the trip, the procession, &c., and to Elder Geo. F. Gibbs, for a verbatim report of the prayers and addresses.

Another Case.—Charles Gilbert, who was sentenced some time since, to imprisonment for fifty days, by Justice Pyper, for petty larceny, committed in Davis County, and subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Schaeffer, was before the same Justice yesterday. The thefts with which the prisoner was charged were committed in Weber and Davis Counties, and his counsel, Atney Strickland, moved for his release on the same ground as it was previously procured—that the offense was committed in another county to that in which the examination was being conducted, and consequently the Court had no jurisdiction. Justice Pyper, however, held that whereas that principle may be sound as regards a matter involving the disposal of a case by trial and judgment, he held the opinion that such was not the case in the matter of a preliminary examination and committal. His view was, that the offense being committed in the judicial district, and the stolen property being found with the prisoner in this city, his court had jurisdiction, and he therefore held the accused to answer to the grand jury.

The counsel for the defendant signified his intention of obtaining a writ of habeas corpus.

Brighton Ward.—A new meeting house is in course of erection in the Pleasant Green district of Brighton Ward, and materials are being brought together for another in a more central location. These public improvements are being done by voluntary donations, and the people manifest considerable liberality and public spirit, although but a small community. They sustain the efforts of Bishop Schoenfeld.

Bear Lake Mechanics.—We are in receipt of a communication from Bloomington, Bear Lake Valley. It is signed Leon, and takes issue with a former correspondent who complained of the lack of mechanics in that thriving settlement. Leon says there are two shoemakers in Bloomington, who do not get full work, but have to fill up their time in farming. The town needs a blacksmith, but they have a surplus of carpenters because when the folks want to build, they get their plans from a good mechanic, then do the work themselves or employ inferior workmen. Leon says the people want others to settle in that valley, but they do not want the statement that there are no mechanics in Bloomington to go uncontradicted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CH. YENNE, 18.—The east bound passenger train which passed here at 3 p. m. to-day was stopped and robbed by thirteen masked men at Big Springs, Neb., 160 miles east of here to-night. The robbers first took possession of the station at the springs, destroying the telegraph instruments and compelling the agent to hang out a red light. When the train stopped the robbers took possession, putting the train men and passengers under guard. The express car was broken into and the safe robbed of about \$75,000. The passengers were also robbed, of what amount is not yet ascertained. To delay the train in reaching the next station and the alarm being given, the fire in the locomotive was wet down. A freight train overtaking the express, it was sent to Ogallala, from where the report of the robbery was made. The robbers are believed to have gone north. The railroad company offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the thieves.

GALVESTON, 18.—A very severe storm of wind and rain visited the entire coast yesterday. Here wind and rain prevailed on Sunday and Sunday night, increasing severely from 7 o'clock on Monday morning until noon, blowing fifty miles per hour. The rain fell in torrents. The water in Galveston bay was raised in some places level with the wharves and levees and the more exposed portion of the city was under water two or three hours. At about noon the wind moderated, the water began to recede, and before night the sky was clear and a cold north wind blowing. Very little damage was done in the city considering the severity of the storm. Three of the compresses lost portions of their walls and three unoccupied blocks were considerably damaged. No loss of life is reported, no disaster to shipping except to a small class of coasters. The railroad bridges across the bay are badly damaged and it will be several days before trains run regularly. At Rockport the storm was severe. A propeller is missing. A dispatch from Brazos de Santiago says half that island is submerged.

NEW YORK, 18.—Tweed, to-day, testified that \$60,000 was paid to the board of aldermen for the confirmation of Peter B. Sweeney as city chamberlain. He paid Thomas Coman, president of the board of aldermen, from \$50,000 to \$60,000 to pass a resolution directing the comptroller to issue bonds for \$1,500,000 for the Brooklyn bridge, of which he was trustee and stockholder, in reply to a question whether he ever suggested to any person to falsify the result of ballots, he replied that he gave instructions to that end to different men who controlled wards, but it would be impossible to name them. Nearly all the men connected with Tammany Hall from '66 until the ring broke, had more or less to do with that business. Regarding the reported meeting of the board of audit, at which claims amounting to millions of dollars were passed, Tweed said the meeting was never held, but the claims were paid notwithstanding. Tweed read a paper

relating to the career of John Morrissey, stating that he had been indicted for assault with intent to kill in 1848, at Troy, and in the following year for burglary, and was sentenced to jail; also that he served in the penitentiary for several breaches of the peace. He has been a professional prizefighter and gambler. This paper was read in reply to criticisms of Morrissey on Tweed. The investigation adjourned to Friday.

CREEDMOOR, 18.—At the shooting for the Spirit of the Times prizes to-day, Washburne, a reserve of the American team of 1876, took the first prize, with a total score of 207 at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Blydenburg won the second, score 206; Lamb, Selp and Judd each scored 205; Rigby took the sixth prize, score 204; Dakin took the eighth, score 204; Lieutenant Fenton, Milner and Halford, 197; others scored less. Weber and Bruce of the American team failed to win prizes.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—Telegraphic delays cause confusion of dates in the war dispatches. There has been no serious engagement since the defeat of Gen. Skobeleff on Wednesday, in which he lost half of his command.

The Daily News, a strong pro-Russian journal, thus sums up the morning intelligence: Looking impartially at the facts presented this morning, we are unable to form any other conclusion than that the attack on Plevna has not only failed, but failed that it cannot be renewed under the conditions in which the Russian commander finds himself placed. He has attempted what the great German commanders never attempted in their French campaign, and has used up his slight superiority of men with extraordinary rapidity. He is liable to be attacked at any given part of his front by a force larger than any which he can assemble there. In a word, he is beaten.

The battle reported at Dunrick, in which the Russians were said to have been defeated, must have been, if at all, a village five miles northwest of Vratza, on the Rahova road.

Reports say that Osman Pasha has fortified a position almost impregnable naturally at Pratz, upon which he will retire if driven from Plevna. Anyhow, the Roumanian attempt to cut off his communications seems to have failed.

Chefvet Pasha, leader in the Bulgarian massacres, has been sent to command Osman Pasha's reserves at Orkanieh, and guard his communications, probably also with a view of keeping an eye on Servia.

The main body of the Czarowitch's army is concentrated between Tirstenid and Biela. The headquarters of the 12th corps is at Yablana or the Jalababeanava, near Batin on the Danube, where a ferry has been established. A new bridge is rebuilding to replace the one given up at Pyrgos. The Czarowitch's headquarters is at the lower Monaster. This position, from Gantra to Banica Lom, is cut up by gorges, ravines and small streams, and has been further strengthened by formidable earthworks. It has evidently been selected as the best cover on that side for Sistova communications.

An official dispatch from the Viceroy of India reports favorably concerning most of the districts of Bengal, Madras, Mysore, the central provinces, and particularly Bombay, where there has been favorable rains. Almost everywhere autumn crops have revived and most of them are saved. Winter crops are progressing. Prices, however, continue very high, and the distress among the poor is very severe.

LONDON, 18.—It is reported at Vienna that Gen. Todeleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has received orders to prepare plans for fortifying winter camps at Matchin, Herzova, Sistova, and Nicopolis. If it comes to the worst Nicopolis, where a strong *tete du pont* is to be established, will be held at all hazards. All fresh troops, meanwhile, are directed to the Jantra line.

The Russians at Plevna are moving up mortars and siege guns, and receiving reinforcements of infantry.

In consequence of the surrender of Biela the Turks must bring all their supplies by way of Klek, as Biela entirely commands the road from Ragusa to all the interior of southern Herzegovina.

The Times London special says, unless there is a special interposition of Providence, the Russian invasion of Bulgaria is substantially at an end. Henceforth defensive movements will be resorted to to escape annihilation. England is uneasy, fearing that another campaign will involve Germany. Earnest efforts will be made to induce the Porte to offer fair terms of peace, but the enterprise is probably hopeless. Russia, after all her appalling losses, will be forced to commence another campaign where she began the present season.

The Clyde shipwrights, who have been on strike for six months, have agreed upon arbitration, and will resume work immediately.

A War for White Men's Rights.

THE INDIAN JOSEPH WHOM THE CHRISTIAN HOWARD IS FIGHTING.

The life of this man Joseph is one long record of uninterrupted infamy. He has, until very recently been guilty of the effrontery of behaving himself like a peaceful and honest man. Not one of his band was permitted to perpetuate a single outrage upon a settler during the whole time that he was living at peace with the United States. Thus this miserable savage impudently took away from his white neighbors every plausible pretext for exterminating him.

Not very long ago the government, which must have become thoroughly tired of Joseph's impudent peacefulness, notified him that he must give up to white settlers the reservation upon which his tribe lived, and which had been solemnly guaranteed to the Nez Perces by a treaty. Instead of promptly obeying the order, Joseph, with a degree of impudence that was really startling, remonstrated with the government, and actually hinted that it was under obligation to maintain its own treaties and to keep faith with him. Of course the idea of a great and enlightened government ought to keep faith with a feeble tribe was too absurd to merit notice, and Joseph was once more calmly requested to hasten his departure. In the meantime, white men entered his reservation, in spite of his ridiculous claim that he had rights of property which anybody was bound to respect. Presently it so happened that one of his young men was killed by an energetic settler. Incredible as it may seem, Joseph went to the extreme length of asserting that this trifling incident was a murder, and sent to the nearest settlement and gravely requested the authorities to arrest and punish the so-called murderer. One can fancy the inextinguishable laughter with which the request was greeted.

Upon the hollow pretext that to be turned out of the home which the government had guaranteed to him, and to have his young men shot for the amusement of frontier riflemen, constituted a grievance, Joseph deliberately took up arms and made war against the United States. There was something heroic in the conduct of the patriots of the Revolution who preferred to fight the British Empire rather than to pay taxes without representation, but there is nothing to relieve the vulgar impudence of the chief of a small band of savages who prefer to fight forty millions of people rather than to give up his wretched little country. Of course after he had first displayed the full malignity of his nature there was nothing left to be done except to exterminate him, and troops were sent against him for that laudable purpose.

It shocks all our finer feeling to be compelled to say that, so far, Joseph has fiendishly refused to be exterminated. He has not only defended himself with a skill that is plainly the direct inspiration of the devil, but he has wilfully refrained from perpetrating the outrages which we have a right to expect from a savage foe. When Gen. Gibbon's army attacked one of his villages, the women and children were heroically killed by the troops; but when Joseph the other day attacked a little band of white people, he released the women without injuring them. This was clearly the act of a cold-blooded, calculating savage, who cunningly pretended to place his enemies in a false light by permitting them to monopolize the cruelties of which he ought, in accordance with

his aboriginal nature, to have been the sole author.

The longer this unspeakable wretch postpones his extermination, the more he deserves our indignation. There never was a holier cause than that in which our troops are fighting. We are sustaining the sacred right of our government to repudiate its treaties, and protesting against the wicked assumption that an Indian can ever have any rights whatever. Though we exterminate Joseph and his warriors, and though we shoot every woman and bayonet every baby of his tribe, we cannot atone for our neglect to poison them in the days when that good work could have been done cheaply, safely and easily.—New York Times.

The Wreck of the "Eten."

FEARFUL DEATH OF THE PASSENGERS.

[From the Panama Star and Herald.]

At 5 a. m. of the 15th of July, the passengers and crew were suddenly awakened by the heavy shock experienced throughout the ship on her striking the rocks. They rushed on deck, and the confusion became indescribable. Fifty or sixty persons crowded into a lifeboat, but one of the davits giving way they were precipitated into the sea, where the majority of them at once perished miserably. Only seven of them found their way to the shore, where they were cast up utterly exhausted and severely bruised by the buffeting they had experienced.

The rest sought refuge on a rock about 300 metres distant from the shore, thinking that it would afford them a place of safety until the arrival of succor, but where alas! many of them found but a tomb. An eye-witness says, it would be utterly impossible to depict the harrowing scenes which occurred on that rock, seventy or more unhappy wretches clinging to each other for mutual protection against the heavy seas constantly breaking over them, each successive wave threatening to sweep them bodily from their frail tenure.

The wind freshened, the sea increased in fury, and to crown their miseries a heavy rain began to fall, accompanied by intense cold, completely benumbing the faculties of those who had not been rendered insensible by the breakers. Every wave carried away two or three victims, and the position finally became so terrible that the boldest among the survivors preferred to face the fury of the sea rather than remain exposed to a prolongation of their sufferings. Many perished in attempting to swim ashore, but some few fought their way inch by inch to the beach, where they were received by crowds who had hastened from the neighboring villas.

On Tuesday, the third day of the wreck, there were about twenty persons still alive on the rocks. They had been there over fifty-five hours without rest or food, attenuated by exposure to the cold, the sea, and the rain. At about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening an immense wave broke over them, and they were all swept away.

Among those who sought refuge there was a Mr. Bates, of Coquimbó, with his two daughters. They were passengers from England by the steamer Valparaiso, and at the port of that name had changed steamers. The girls had been for ten years in England, receiving their education, and were returning, accompanied by their father, to the place where their mother was waiting them after so long a separation. The sea swallowed them up one by one, and the youngest (a girl of sixteen) was compelled to witness the agonizing death of her father and sister, within a few yards of her, without having it in her power to render them assistance.

There is a Western paper which has a glimmering of the truth, for it says that this continuing to teach girls to thump on the piano, and the boys to be bookkeepers, will result at last in potatoes being \$4 a bushel.

The latest discoveries of the anthropologists is that a woman's lower jaw always weighs less than a man's. Maybe a woman's "jaw" weighs less than a man's but it counts for more in the long run.