

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 26.—From the *Tribune*: Ex-Senator Conkling, who was in Washington yesterday, telegraphed Platt that he would reach this city this afternoon. Platt and Conkling will go to Albany to-night to continue their hopeless fight for the senatorships which they resigned. Vice-President Arthur will also return to the State capital to assist Conkling in any way he may direct. The relations between Platt and Vice-President Arthur have not been very cordial since Platt defeated Crowley in the race for the senatorship last winter. There is also stalwart authority for stating that Conkling and Platt are not as cordial in their relations as the public might suppose. They frequently go to Albany on trains only a few miles apart and return in the same way, apparently without purpose, not being thrown together any more than is necessary. A friend of Conkling said yesterday the ex-senator depended a good deal upon the Vice-President's assistance, and very little Platt might do. It appears that Vice-President Arthur charges the downfall of the machine upon Platt. He says Platt, to make sure the defeat of Crowley for the Senate, and to secure his own election last winter, entered into an agreement with administration republicans to support Judge Robertson to any office for which the President might nominate him. This was made known to the President, and General Arthur is understood to have said that without this agreement Judge Robertson would not have been nominated for collector until the question had been first discussed with Conkling, who would not then have felt called upon to resign. Ex-Senator Conkling now it is said begins to view this matter in somewhat the same light as the Vice-President and there are rumors growing of a willingness on his part to make Platt a scape-goat. There is a growing opposition manifested by stalwarts towards Governor Cornell. A distinguished member of this wing of the party said yesterday, there is no disguising the fact that the governor does not longer sympathize with Conkling. He refused to attend a conference the other night at which Conkling made his anti-monopoly speech. What the governor wants is the long term. Conkling, however, has ceased to place any confidence in the governor. Conkling went to Washington, according to one of his friends, to attend to some personal affairs, among other things to surrender his rooms there, which he has been keeping since his resignation. He admits that he does not expect to be re-elected. This friend said he only hoped to throw the contest over to another legislature, and thus be able to return and dictate his successor. Platt said yesterday, that Depew would be out of the race this week, after which the legislature would adjourn without electing any one. He made a similar prophecy a week ago.

First vote: Potter 31, Conkling 24, Wheeler 32, Cornell 2, Lapham 8, Hoskins 2, Roach 1, Crowley 1.

Second vote: Depew 31, Kernan 32, Platt 21, Cornell 4, Crowley 5, Hoskins 3. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 27.—During the week ending Saturday there were 226,000 silver dollars issued from the mints of the United States. During the corresponding week in 1880 there were 168,000 put in circulation.

At the close of business there had been \$56,000,000 of 5 per cent. coupon bonds received at the treasury department for continuance at 3½ per cent. The latest advices from the London agency report that more than \$24,000,000 has been presented for continuance, making to date about \$80,000,000. This leaves \$38,000,000 of coupon 5s outstanding, with but five days left for presentation.

Pitney says that the story that he will tell the grand jury all he knows of the treasury ring is entirely untrue. He would be a fool to do such a thing as it would result in the indictment of himself and others. He evidently believes that he has been made a victim, and talks as though others were deeper in the ring than he. There will certainly be a congressional investigation of the matter. Rumors report that important records of the treasury department, relating to funding and other business are missing.

Conkling, before leaving, gave up the rooms here he had held so long.

French papers have a dispatch

from the Emperor of Brazil, May 29th, announcing the discovery of a comet, which date was two days before Dr. Gould's alleged discovery. Astronomers here say it is the same comet. This message was not, therefore, published. Geo. Simms telegraphs that he discovered a comet, while camping, on the 20th ult.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Herald's* London special says: Your special correspondent sent over in the steamer from Philadelphia to examine into the condition of the emigrant steamers, telegraphs me from Queenstown that he found nothing to complain of in connection with the voyage, excepting the lodging houses at Queenstown, in which the emigrants are obliged to sleep before they start. The arrangements made by the *British King*, on which he came over, for steerage passengers from the American side to Europe, at least was as satisfactory as could be desired or expected, considering the small sum paid for the voyage. Furthermore, he states that the manager in Philadelphia of the steamship line personally paid every attention to the passengers up to the time of the departure of the *British King*, and seemed to be anxious to do more for the comfort of the steerage than of the saloon passengers. Your correspondent gives a good account, also, of all the services of the vessel on the voyage out and declares that he could see no cause for any reasonable complaint. He has sailed on his return voyage.

A London special says: The great social attraction of the week was the international bazar at the Duke of Wellington's riding school at Knightsbridge, in aid of the Society of Foreigners in distress. The stalls represented a cosmopolitan street, with houses of all nations. The Sultan of Turkey sent presents valued at £3,000. These were sold by Mme. Musurus, daughter of the Turkish ambassador. In the original letter of the Padisha, which was exhibited, the Sultan took care to assert his position strongly. He wrote that having been solicited to aid the bazar, the great Mussulman nation, as well as the Sultan himself, "qui est en particulier lauguste khalfi defous les Mussulmans qui habitent les cinq parties du globe," considered it their sacred duty to associate themselves with that work of charity. Grants of money were also received from the Emperor and Empress of Austria, from the Czar of Russia, the Queen of Spain, the King of Saxony, and the Senates of Hamburg and Lubec. Presents were made by various other royalties and distinguished personages. Don Fernando, King of Portugal, sent three copies of his translation of Shakespeare. King Oscar, of Sweden, sent Swedish porcelain vases and curtains of native manufacture. Queen Olga, of Wurtemberg, sent a beautifully carved cuckoo clock, and Kaiser Wilhelm contributed china vases. America was well represented at the refreshment stall of an old English inn, where the parts of the hostess and serving maids were played by Mari, Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscountess Mandeville, Lady Randolph Churchill, Princess Detzan, Miss Yozenagu, Mrs. Renalds, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Arthur Paget, all but Lady Salisbury being Americans.

A St. Petersburg special says: The endeavor of the present government is to show that the mild policy of the late government was eminently dangerous. The police are now engaged bringing to light the danger which accumulated during Gen. Melikoff's rule. The reactionists are making the most of the discovery of dynamite, etc., in order to frighten the court and secure their own position. Some suspicion seems to have been excited by the visit of Melikoff to Geneva. It is reported that police and spies have been detailed to watch him. The St. Petersburg newspaper press is hated at the court because not a single independent organ favors the present government. Severe penalties have lately been imposed upon three or four journals, and several editors received circulars ordering them to submit first proofs of their papers to the press censor before 4 o'clock in the morning.

In the house of commons to-day, in consequence of the proclamation of Waterford, O'Donnell, home-rule member for Dungarvan, moved an adjournment of the house. An Irish member denounced the proclamation as unjust, and as a cowardly abuse of the powers granted government. The debate occupied an hour. The motion was rejected 305 to 28.

The Secretary of State for India,

replying to Stanhope, conservative, said subsidies granted Ameer Abdurrahman Kahn amounted to £399,000.

Gladstone gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that on Wednesday the several stages of the land bills shall have precedence over other orders in business.

In the House of Commons, the Chief Secretary for Ireland stated that Farnell, president of the Mullingar branch of the Land League, had been released because the doctors thought his detention would be dangerous. He is believed to have been the dupe of others, and has given an undertaking for his good behavior.

In the debates on the motion to adjourn, the Irish members made bitter personal attacks on the Chief Secretary. Healy said the real reason for the proclamation of Waterford was that the Duke of Devonshire owned 3,000 acres of land in that county, and it was desirable to fable his agents and imprison troublesome persons. Another speaker described Forster as a "Brummagin Castlereagh." Parnell said Forster had persevered in a shameless course.

WICHITA, KS., 27.—One of the heaviest rain and wind storms, accompanied by hail, passed over this section last Friday night, ever known. Five inches of water fell during the night, and reports which have since come in say that the section of the country ten miles wide and twenty long, in Kansas Valley west of here, suffered very great damage. Thousands of acres of wheat, corn and oats are cut down level with the ground. Even prairie grass was mown clean, orchards stripped of their fruits, wheat just stacked, soaked through and through, and many buildings seriously injured. Only one death is reported, that of Pendergast, who was killed by lightning, while standing at the window of his house. Another storm, nearly as severe, swept over about the same section on Saturday night and did considerable additional damage.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Times's* special from Boston: Vice-President Huntington, Manager Towne and Freight Agent Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific, held a conference with President Coolidge and the directors of the Santa Fe road, to prevail on the latter not to build through southwestern Arizona to a junction with the Sonora road. No conclusion was reached. It is quite likely one or the other will buy the Sonora road.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The excess of exports of merchandise for the 12 months ended May 31, 1881, were \$866,773,866, against \$162,270,807 in 1880. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the 12 months ended May 31, 1881, were \$92,368,662 against \$94,251,242 during the corresponding months ended in 1880.

President Garfield, Secretary Hunt wife and daughter, Postmaster General James, Attorney General McVeagh and Col. Rockwell returned to the city last evening from Long Branch.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received from the Attorney General an opinion upon the legal questions involved in the settlement of the troubles growing out of the threatened enforcement by authority of the permit laws to Indian Territory. The question as to who are to be termed intruders upon the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, whether it is the duty of the department or the Indian authorities to remove them is now definitely settled as the Secretary has adopted the Attorney General's opinion. The following telegram which embraces the main points of the Attorney General's opinion was sent by Secretary Kirkwood to U. S. Indian Agent Tufts at Muscogea, Indian Territory, to-day.

The Attorney General expresses the opinion it is the duty of the department, not of the Indians, to remove intruders from the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands; that all persons other than Choctaws and Chickasaws, by birth or adoption, comprised within some one of the accepted classes described in article 7 of the treaty of 1855, and article 43 of 1866, are intruders; that those excepted are government employees, their families and servants, employees of internal improvement companies, travelers, temporary sojourners, holders of permits from Choctaw or Chickasaw authority and white persons who are employed under the laws of said Indians, as teachers, mechanics and skilled agriculturists. All others are intruders; that the permit laws are

valid, and the right to remain expires with the termination of the permit. Promptly notify the interested parties and advise them that measures will be speedily taken to execute the laws as instructed by the Attorney General. You will be further fully instructed by the commissioner of Indian affairs at an early day, and suspend further operations until such instructions are received.

Two million three hundred thousand of the five per cent. coupon bonds were received at the Treasury Department, to-day, for conversion into 3½ per cents. The total receipts to date are \$82,300,000.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City special says: Mrs. Caroline Bohmann, the wife of a German farmer living seven miles west of here, was overtaken on the road some distance from her home, this afternoon, by John Harker, a section hand of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and brutally ravished by him. He retained his victim two hours, when she finally escaped from him and returned home. Her husband immediately collected a party of neighbors, who started out, captured Harker while at work with his gang, bound him hand and foot, and took him to Jefferson City, where he now lies in jail.

George Hillyer, of Philadelphia, shot his wife's intimate, Walter Fink, last night, and James Gourley shot his wife and her paramour about the same time.

A SHARP CONTRAST.

A "GENTILE'S" OPINION OF THE "MORMONS" AND THEIR FOES.

Editor Deseret News:

As a foreigner and a non-Mormon observer I feel impelled to enter on a very unwelcome task. There is a "hue and cry" East, in press and platform against Mormon polygamy, while, as Talmage, in a recent sermon shows, it is practised secretly by many in New York and other places. Now, for infidel, free-love, spiritualist, lecherous editors or speakers (male or female) to howl thus is unutterably odious and disgusting to all decent and sincere people. For Judas Iscariot to cry out against treachery or venality, or the Devil against sin, would not be more impudent and hypocritical. In over 20 States visited we have not found as quiet, orderly a city as Salt Lake. The Sabbath is better observed, saloons being closed all day. At all times there are less drunken persons or brawls on the streets, or open vice, such as dance houses, low theatres, etc., so common in every little town along the railroad coming east or west to Utah. Nor do beggars, tramps, gamblers and prostitutes crowd the streets at night as elsewhere. The contrast is very noticeable.

Let us make a comparison. As it would hardly be fair to compare this city with large ones like New York or Chicago, we will take Denver, which claims to be the "Queen city of the west," and is likely a fair specimen of western cities. Moreover its press is loud in denouncing Mormonism. Denver as compared with Salt Lake, in all fairness and candor at the most calm and impartial estimate, has at least a hundred times more vice, drunkenness, lewdness, gambling, debauchery, marital or conjugal infelicity or infidelity, thieving, lying, dishonesty in all kinds of dealings, with 1,001 kinds of fraud and trickery indescribable, with hidden crimes—yet fashionable by extent and common occurrence, viz. footicide (shown by medical men in their newspapers to be of alarming and wide prevalence), many streets are lined with dance houses, brothels, low variety theatres, etc., hotels and streets thronged by lewd women, for where the carcasses are there will the eagles be gathered. Such numbers of them show the numbers of their patrons. Take one sentence from a long article of the same nature in a local suburban paper (the city papers either wink at or condone its vices), "Denver might be roofed over and labeled a house of prostitution." That witness speaks truly, of its thousand "hells," etc., not to speak of political and civil official venality and corruption. From Lieut-Governor, legislators, mayor, officials through all classes of the community, lechery, venality, a general rascality are unblushingly practised, indeed in a certain sense "fashionable" so that half decent people have ceased to blush or be ashamed!

This is a dark picture but there is a darker shade yet. The so-called Christian churches and people are the worst shams of all. A more worthless lot as representatives of religion—any kind—Pagan, Jew or Christian, has not been found around the world. If the devil had selected them, his will and pleasure could scarcely have been more fully catered to. It would be a libel, a slander on the infamous dead to mention Sodom or Babylon on the same level with Denver; Lot was a saint alongside some venerable D. D's., whose craft and policy are akin to that of the ward politician, and whose bearing is more fitting the turf or jockey club than the sacred desk. Of course there are doubtless some noble exceptions among clergy and laity, but they bear the same ratio, probably, to the whole, as Noah did to the rest of the people of his times.

It is but fair to Denver churches to state, that the stamp of hypocrisy found in all sects east, was of a very flimsy kind, fairly moral and respectable, but hollow, shallow and false as to spiritual power, as a genuine image. Church going seemed a kind of pastime. A little literature reading, a rapid, pointless essay on science, or some popular subject, tacked on to a Bible lesson (called a "text") I believe, and a homoeopathic tinge of gospey preachers or speakers, with a vast melange of singing, etc., made up what was called a service—(of pastor, Satan, or the Deity, with "no fellow can find out!")

Now, while the writer is a believer in the Bible and the fashioned religion and moral teaches (so fast becoming obsolete in some parts of America) it would not seem at or misrepresent it or any true advocate of it, yet does not wonder that Ingersoll and other advocates of a myriad "isms" play such havoc with the "bones" or "dead limbs" of a baste progeny clinging to the tree of Christianity, bearing falsely its world name.

This is a great nation. More agreeable or obliging to anyone amongst on the face of the earth. (I only wish there was more space to enlarge on some of the grand points but it requires no prophet's eye to see that the people are drifting from the old moorings, to the untold of France previous to the revolution. A crisis cannot be ahead. Those who sow the seed must reap the whirlwind. A Free Love, easy divorce, with a sequel of lax morals, and the lining up of the family, are sapping the most foundations of society. Another bad omen is, women being thrust or are forcing themselves into unnatural positions—platform, pulpit; thereby unsex them. But I must stop this long letter by expressing the opinion that the project to elevate Mormon through the agency of the Gentile "Christian" met seems about as plausible as to vate in culture the negroes sending Indians as missionaries among them.

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