

the soldiers would come. Douglas replied it would be better to have officers come to the agency and have a council and try to settle existing difficulties as the Indians were afraid of the soldiers. Meeker promised to go with Douglas in the morning and meet the officers, but while they were talking, the fight with Thornburgh was going on, though neither Douglas nor Meeker knew it at the time.

Oray has made all the necessary preparations for the protection of the commission, and if the White River Utes should make any attempt toward an outbreak, 50 picked men, who are now encamped within rifle shot of the commission would be on hand instantly.

Later, Johnson has been on the stand all the forenoon, but knows even less than Douglas. To the question, "Do you know whether there has been any fight at White River?" he answered, "No." None of my relations were in the fight, so far as he knew, and he could not give the name of a single Indian engaged in the Meeker and Thornburgh affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The barkentine *Tam O'Shanter* from Seattle arrived to-day having on board the crew of the bark *Marmion*, which foundered at sea off Cape Flattery on the 8th inst. The *Marmion* left Departure bay on the 4th of November, with a cargo of coal for San Francisco. She met a heavy gale on the night of the 7th and sprung a leak. The *Tam O'Shanter* hailed her in the morning and kept her company till noon, when finding that she settled the crew of the *Marmion* took to the boats and reached her consort in safety. The *Marmion* was built in New York in 1846, was owned by Gates, Phillips & Sanderson Bros., San Francisco, and valued at \$15,000. Insured for \$10,000.

NEW YORK, 17.—A Havana letter of the 8th inst., says: A strong party of insurgents drove off about 300 head of cattle from Holguin on the fourth, and Spanish troops were sent after them unsuccessfully. In explanation of the above Spanish account the patriot statement is that Gen. Valera attacked the patriots at Barancas but was defeated with a loss of 250 killed and wounded, and retreated to Holguin, where he was shut up by the patriot forces. The Spanish General Blanco, with 4,800 men, went to the relief of Valera, when the patriots raised the investment of the place, sacked several stores in the outskirts, and captured a large quantity of booty. A portion of the Cubans, about 3,000 men, under Benitz, crossed into the eastern province, captured the town of Jucaro, which they pillaged, established a muster camp near Las Guasimas where recruits can enroll, and headed for Puerto Principe, where cattle and recruits are being obtained. A vigorous campaign is planned to extend to San Miguel, Baga and Nuevitas, where the sugar estates and telegraphs will be destroyed. The patriots have sent emissaries to enlist white natives into the revolutionary army, and to entice the slave gangs from Remedios, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos to strike work and repair to the mountains, to enlist with the patriots. In Trinidad valley it is stated a thousand yeomen are in the mountains awaiting the arrival of the Cuban force to join it. Reinforcements, including volunteer regiments, are being pushed forward from Havana to the Spanish troops and arrivals from Spain are anxiously awaited.

A letter from Syracuse to the *Herald* says: Efforts are being made with prospects of success to harmonize the conflicting elements of the democratic party in this State, having the endorsement of Senator Kernan, Judge Comstock, Judge Pratt, Editor Purcell, ex-Senator Raines, who have held a conference upon the subject. A conference of all the leading democrats of the State to take action in the matter is to be called at Utica. Ex-Governor Seymour was approached upon the subject of becoming a democratic candidate for the Presidency, but peremptorily declined although urging harmony in order to secure the State to the democracy.

The President orders the Executive Departments closed the day of unveiling the Thomas statue.

A Northeast Ham dispatch says: The steamer *Faraday*, on Sunday anchored a mile off the beach and the officers of the cable company went on board to welcome Captain Trott. Work was immediately commenced on the shore end of the

cable, and a signal exchanged with the *Faraday*. The steamer then proceeded to the place where the cable is buoyed and, to-day, the final splice will be made and the cable worked throughout the entire circuit from Cape Cod to Brest.

August Woorhler, the German who recently attempted to assassinate Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, committed suicide in Putnam House yesterday afternoon. He left a letter stating that the Doctor had, through professional treatment made his life miserable the past 10 years; hence his attempt to murder him.

The speculative mania continued undiminished Saturday on the Stock Exchange. The recorded transactions aggregated in the vicinity of 550,000 shares. Brokers are overwhelmed with orders from all over the country. A considerable proportion of them being from persons who never dealt in stocks in their lives before.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The formation of supervisors' districts under the provisions of the census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Supt. Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachusetts and California. The appointments of supervisors must be made in each instance by selection from the applicants residing within the boundaries of the respective districts. These offices will practically control the thousands of local appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, and are to be filled by the 1st of January. The States of Colorado, California, Oregon, Nevada, the District of Columbia and the Territories, will form one supervisor's district each.

BOSTON, 17.—Memorial services in honor of the late General Hooker took place at Music Hall yesterday in the presence of an imposing military and civic assemblage. Upon the platform which was tastefully decorated with flags bearing insignia of mourning were seated Governor Talbot, Lieut. Governor Long, ex-Governors Rice and Gaston, General R. P. Martin, Mayor Prince and other prominent gentlemen. The floor was occupied solely by the grand army posts and veterans, including squads representing the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Regiments which composed the first brigade which General Hooker commanded. There was a very full representation from the Grand Army posts of this and adjoining States. Formal exercises consisted of singing and prayer and an oration by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, late chaplain of the First Massachusetts Infantry.

AUGUSTA, Me., 17.—The situation in regard to the counting out of the republicans and handing over the control of both branches of the legislature to the democrats and the greenbackers is unchanged. There apprehension concerning the action that is expected from the governor and council. The formal count will begin to-day, and it is expected a large number of persons will be present in the city. The republican state committee of 1879 and the new state committee of 1880 will meet here this evening.

Bangor, Me.—Reports from Augusta of the intention of the governor and council to count out the republican majorities in the legislature and thus seize the control of the State Government for the coming year were fully credited by leading democrats here on Saturday, and the republicans who have been inclined to doubt the alleged revolutionary designs have come to regard the threat as serious, the perpetration of an act of this character would undoubtedly cause the most intense excitement ever known in the State. Many leading republicans of this section go to Augusta to-day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—A dispatch from Cabul says: General belief of the complicity of Yakob Khan in the massacre of the British embassy, gains strength. The Ameer and his advisers, it is thought, did not anticipate the wholesale massacre, but only a sufficient intimidation to Major Cavagnari to report his position in Cabul as untenable. Affairs, however, went beyond their control, and they then acted on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." The troops did not mutiny because of arrears of pay, but were instigated by their officers working under the connivance of the high authorities.

There was a slight fall of snow on the 11th instant.

Diphtheria, which for several years has made great ravages in Russia, seems to be gaining more and more ground. The disease, says the *Novae Vremya*, has attained such frightful proportions in some regions that the percentage of mortality far exceeds that of births. In the small district of Novgorod, where the epidemic has been raging since 1875, there were 414 died from the disease in 1876, and in 1877 there died 1,308 persons. In Odessa, since May last, diphtheria snatched away 76 per cent. of the children, and in Stavropol, in the course of four months, one-half of the infant population fell victims to the disease. In Kishneff and in the vicinity of Kieff and Poltava the epidemic has been raging for the last two years without interruption. In the village of Caploonska, in the government of Kharkoff, 50 children died in two weeks. In the hamlet of Nakomobka, more than two hundred infants have been carried away by the disease since January last, in addition to a large number of adults. In the village of Tamorofka, not one child has escaped the epidemic. Mariopol district showed an average daily death roll of 10. In Novoe Vremya, where diphtheria is raging in the same frightful degree, and even worse, more than eleven vast districts are affected with the disease, and the mortality both of the youthful and adult population is so enormous, that the government has appointed a special commission, under M. Karel, physician in ordinary, to enquire into the cause of the epidemic, and has issued strict injunctions to the local authorities about the measures to be adopted for the arrest and extinction of the disease.

Pending the receipt of fresh instruction Sir Austin Layard, British ambassador at Constantinople, abstains from visiting the Porte. The present attitude of the British government towards the Porte is attributed in diplomatic circles here to a grave suspicion of an understanding between Russia and Turkey, originating in the visits of Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador to the Sultan before he went to Livadia to visit the Czar, and on his return to Constantinople. It is reported Labanoff will see the Sultan again before his departure on leave of absence.

Governor General Aleko Pasha has dissolved the Gymnastic (?) societies in eastern Roumelia. He will return to Philippopolis on the 18th inst.

The Manchester *Guardian* in its trade report says: Friday quotations were higher and more firmly adhered to all round than they have been during the present excitement. Transactions however, were quite limited as prices were beyond the reach of buyers except for small and urgent business.

The London *Standard* says: The quantity of gold for export to the United States yesterday would have been doubled but for the simultaneous shipment of £200,000 in various American bonds.

The retirement of the Danish minister of war is expected, he having incautiously expressed his conviction in public that Russia intends to occupy Denmark at the first opportunity.

It is believed that the ostensible demands upon Turkey concerning Asia Minor conceal the effort to restore Sir Austin Layard's supremacy among the Porte and foreign advisers, an incident which is likely to end in the dismissal of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, minister of the interior, and the appointment of a ministry possessing Sir Austin Layard's confidence.

LONDON, 17.—A Paris correspondent of the *Novo Vremya*, held an interview with Lord Dufferin. He reports the latter as having said England could carry out her programme in Turkey independently, and that the maintenance of peace rested with Prince Gortschakoff.

The Czarovitch and Czarevna have arrived at Berlin and exchanged visits with the Emperor.

An official dispatch from Cuba, reports 100 insurgents, with their leaders, submitted in the Holguin district.

Mussurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, telegraphed the Porte that Lord Salisbury is satisfied with the explanations presented by the Ambassador. He believes he has convinced Lord Salisbury that the reports that an understanding exists between Turkey and Russia, are without foundation.

A Berlin correspondent asserts

that there is reason to regard the news of considerable concentration of Russian troops on the eastern frontier of Germany as well founded.

The Sultan has ratified the scheme of reforms for the European provinces of Turkey and Asia Minor, and has consented to recognize the principle of ministerial responsibility.

A Berlin dispatch says: After conferring with Prince Lobanoff, the Sultan has ordered the re-equipment of the forts on the Dardanelles. A considerable number of guns have been sent there.

A Paris correspondent reports that two French explorers discovered the source of the river Niger September.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Turkish ministry is divided in opinion, one portion headed by Osman Pasha favoring an alliance with Russia. Disorders are increasing throughout the country. Even within 70 miles of Constantinople the Circassians are robbing and murdering the inhabitants.

Various special correspondents agree that the visits of the Czarovitch to Berlin and Vienna are void of political importance. The Czarovitch having deprecated a ceremonious reception at Berlin, neither the Emperor nor a guard of honor received him at the railroad station.

Correspondence.

SAMARIA CITY, Oneida Co., Idaho Territory, Nov. 11th, 1879.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I take this opportunity of sending you a few items from this place, which may be of interest to those who are not acquainted with the history and progress of Samaria, and who would like to settle in a good country, which is well watered, and has a splendid prospect. It is comparatively a new place, but it is progressing very rapidly. The people of this place have been bountifully blessed with an abundance of the fruits of the earth, without being much molested by the grasshoppers. They have threshed over 12,000 bushels of small grain, and have also an abundance of vegetable and leguminous products, which is sufficient to supply the whole valley for two years, while in several of the neighboring settlements, the crops have been an entire failure.

A branch of the Maad Co-operative Store has been established here, which is doing a good business, and we expect to have a Post Office before long. Our storekeeper, Mr. R. Morse, has built an exceedingly neat and well finished brick dwelling house, which is a credit to the town, and an evidence of the industry and good taste of the proprietor. A first class grist mill, which will cost about \$10,000 is in course of erection, on the Warm Springs, one mile north of Samaria, by a company consisting of N. J. Ireland, E. J. Davis, W. Evans and W. B. Thews, Esq., of Malad City. This mill being built on the Warm Springs, will be able to run nearly all the time, which will be a great boon to Malad Valley, and a sure source of wealth to those enterprising gentlemen, the mill company. A broad gage railroad has been surveyed through the valley, en route for Oregon, which, if it will be built, will pass through or near this town.

Samaria, although a new town, is surrounded by all the natural facilities necessary to make it a prosperous and flourishing place, and if the railroad will go through, it is most likely to become the metropolis of the valley, if not the capital of Oneida County.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. EVANS

A Small Boy's Logic.

A very small boy, just beyond the limits of babyhood, is noted for his precociousness, and sometimes people try to corner him in a logical way. The other day some one took him up and asked him if he was papa's boy. He answered, "Yes." "And are you mamma's boy?" "Yes." "Well, how can you be papa's boy and mamma's boy both at the same time?" was asked him. "Oh!" replied Charlie, indifferently, "can't a wagon have two horses?"

The Big Krupp Gun.

The big Krupp gun, a breech-loader made of steel, was tested a fortnight ago. The charge of powder was 440 pounds, and the weight of the shot 1,712 pounds. The velocity attained was 1,650 feet per second at the muzzle. In each of the three rounds the weight of the powder-charge was 440 pounds. The shot in the second round weighed nearly 1,709 pounds; the velocity was 1,644 feet. In the third round the shot weighed 1,707 pounds; velocity 1,645 feet. The first and second rounds were trial shots, for the purpose of obtaining the range. The target was distant 2,735 yards. The first shot went over the target, the second fell short of it, but the third made a good hit. The great gun-maker contends that the real measure of the power of a gun is the height to which it would be raised by the power which is imparted to the projectile when fired. Krupp, with his great breech-loader, gives to a projectile of 777 kilogrammes a velocity of 502 metres per second. This force would lift more than 10,000 tons a metre high, which is the same as raising the gun itself to a height of 140 metres, or 458 feet. The energy of the shot fired by the Fraser 80-ton gun would raise the gun itself to the height of 121 metres, or 397 feet. So also the Armstrong gun of 100 tons, develops an energy sufficient to raise that gun to an elevation of 125 metres, or 410 feet. The power of modern artillery is well illustrated by the fact that the shot flies on its way with a force sufficient to raise the gun itself to an altitude equal to that of the gilt cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Krupp himself lays claim to a power sufficient to make his steel breech-loader of 70 tons soar at least 50 feet above the topmost point. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

Beware of Counterfeits.

TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE

CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

EDEY'S CARBOLIC TROCHES

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF Contagious Diseases, Colds, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. Pleasant to the Taste.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURBAN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 24 College Place, New York.