

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—At the request of President Garfield, Attorney General McVeagh has given an opinion upon the application of Paymaster Thos. T. Caswell, for such correction of the navy register as will place him above Paymaster John H. Stevenson. The Attorney General says: So far as the application rested on the proposition that the name of Edward Bellow should have entered into computation with Paymaster Stevenson who was advanced 15 numbers, it cannot now be successfully urged. L. A. Frailey was, prior to 1879, appointed successor to Bellows by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as Bellows has not since been appointed paymaster. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Blake vs. the United States, is decisive. He is not in the service. The Attorney General says, as to the promotion of Stevenson: "The advancement being an accomplished fact and within the terms of section 1506, in my opinion it is not in your (President Garfield's) power to inquire what was the act of heroism, so where and when it was committed which induced your predecessor and the Senate in 1879 to advance Paymaster Stevenson 15 numbers. I am of the opinion that their action in that matter is conclusive upon the executive department, and that therefore it is not subject to your examination or revision. Under this decision Paymaster Stevenson will be entitled to the disputed advancement to the grade of pay inspector.

The Senate judiciary committee, to-day, referred most of the pending judicial nominations to sub-committees.

The sub-judiciary committee on bankruptcy, Ingalls, McMillan and Garland, will soon address letters to gentlemen familiar with the subject, with a view to ascertaining whether it is the opinion of the business interests of the country that another national bankruptcy law should be enacted. Also to write practical suggestions as to the best method of remedying the acknowledged defects in the former laws, relative to the delay in the distribution of estate, the consumption of assets in extravagant fees and costs. The sub-committee expect to report some measure to the full committee early in December.

The President nominated Roswell Wheeler Indian Agent for the Indians at Pima and Maricopa, Arizona.

At a meeting of the Senate judiciary committee this morning, several members spoke in favor of the confirmation of Matthews, but no vote was taken. At the next meeting the committee will probably vote against him, but his friends claim that he can be confirmed over an adverse report, and this it seems to be a fact, as nearly all the democrats will vote for him.

Conkling and the stalwarts oppose a caucus, but 14 senators have signed the call, and it will be held in a few days. The President urges action on the nominations, and his friends are forcing that policy. A republican senator told a western press reporter to-day that the caucus could not be postponed much longer. It is said that Platt will not stick to Conkling, fighting earnestly and getting all the votes possible.

Chicago, 26.—*Journal's* Washington: Both Senator Conkling and Senator Platt are very much amused at the published statement that coolness exists between them. There is no truth in the story, and their relations are as cordial now as they have been.

Senator Jones placed his democratic friends in an unenviable position to-day, by making a loud speech in the Senate, in which he undertook to defend and justify human starving in this country. His speech was unwise, and during its delivery some northern democratic senators moved restlessly in their seats, and showed plainly that they disapproved the sentiments or the utterance of such sentiments at this time.

The death of Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, leaves two seats on the democratic side of the House vacant.

President Garfield has appointed John K. Boles, of Hudson, Mich., and William McMichael, Philadelphia, members of the board of Indian commissioners.

Burchard, director of the mint, has returned from the south, where he has been several weeks, spending

most of the time at New Orleans and St. Louis. He reports the mint in good shape at New Orleans, and the coinage at the rate of 600,000 silver dollars a month. This is assigned as their share of the \$20,000,000 bullion according to their facilities. The Philadelphia mint is exclusively at work on gold, at the rate of \$30,000,000 a month. There is some query as to where this money goes. Every month now 500,000 of \$5 and \$10 pieces are being coined, and there is more than enough to keep the mint going a year as it has been kept up some months. This coin is paid out to bullion owners, who bring their gold for coin, and then disappear. Very little finds its way to the banks, and the increase in the treasury stock is not raised. Burchard is inclined to the opinion that it is absorbed by the working classes, who hoard small sums of hard cash rather than place it in savings banks, as they would only secure possession of the perishable paper. Five dollar or ten dollar gold pieces put away once a month by a large proportion of artisans and laborers would readily account for its disappearance, provided this is true. There is nothing to show, however, whether this is mere conjecture or fact. It is evident that it cannot be leaving the country so long as the balance of trade is in favor of the United States and bullion is flowing this way from abroad.

NEW YORK, 26.—Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of D. O. Mills, formerly of San Francisco, was married last evening, at the residence of her father, to Whitelaw Reid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Thompson and Miss Reid. They were dressed in white silk. There was no best man. The ushers were Ogden Mills, brother of the bride, Clarence King, Augustus C. Gurnee and Charles H. Hurd. The parlors were profusely decorated with flowers, and there was music and supper by Delmonico. About 250 persons were present, among whom were Secretary Blaine, Governor Cornell, ex-Secretary McCulloch and Miss McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Howells, Congressman Levi P. Morton, and Anson G. McCook, Chas. Dudley Warner, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and many other prominent persons. Later in the evening the newly married couple started for Ohio, to visit Reid's invalid mother. Early in May they will return to New York and sail for Europe.

Smith's box factory, Oakland Avenue and Cox Street, Green Point, was damaged by fire this afternoon. It is reported that several of the lumber employees were burned or injured.

The box factory of E. C. Smith, at Green Point, burned this afternoon. Many workmen became panic-stricken and jumped from the windows or crowded each other in the doorways in their eagerness to get out. The result was that George Billings, aged 42; Peter Shaff, 57, and Samuel Dixon, 43, were killed. Adjoining the factory was a sawdust storehouse, about which a large crowd gathered, the walls protecting them from the heat. While they were watching the fire, without warning, an explosion threw the walls on the crowd, and the flames swept over them a dozen feet. There were showers of blazing sawdust spreading some distance, which set fire to the clothing of women and children, who fled shrieking from the place. The firemen, police and others rushed to aid the unfortunates who had been injured or buried beneath the falling wall, most of whom were boys. The names were as follows: Wm. Freeman, aged 14, fatally burned; Frank McMillen, 13, fatally burned; Geo. McDowell, 11, badly burned; John O'Connell, 12, badly burned. A number of men were knocked down and either injured or burned, but with the aid of friends managed to make their way home. Geo. Bloomfield, 23, was caught beneath the wall and burned to death. The loss by fire is estimated at \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000. A great many others were more or less injured, some fatally.

A cablegram says the festivities attending the Calderon Centenary in Madrid will extend over five days. All classes and societies participate. The royal family, court, army, navy and civil authorities will take part in two historical pageants. Banquets, bull fights, popular entertainments, masquerades and performances of the principal plays by Calderon and the literary ceremonies are included in the programme. The literary societies of

foreign countries are invited to contribute essays or verse compositions. Minister Lowell has been chosen as one of the judges on English contributions. Arrangements have been made by the railway companies to convey 100,000 strangers to Madrid.

In the House of Commons, Bradlaugh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn, when Northcote objected and the Speaker requested Bradlaugh to withdraw. Northcote then moved that, having regard to the resolution of the House and reports of the two select committees, Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath. Labouchere said the object of Northcote's motion was to stir up the smouldering embers of religious bigotry. John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right to take the oath, on the ground of Bradlaugh's statement that the oath would be binding on his conscience.

Large numbers of people are arriving at Hughenden to attend the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, with a large wreath from the Queen, and others of the royal family. The Marquis of Hartington has gone. It is believed Gladstone will not attend. The country is in mourning attire. The Princess of Wales sent a wreath. The showery weather kept many at home.

The burial service being completed, all the principal mourners entered the vault and placed wreaths on the coffin, and before the vault closed, it was literally crammed with flowers.

QUINCY, Ills., 26.—Specials to the *Whig* from Fall Creek, Rockport and other points along Sny levee, state that the river to-day is stationary; no rise since midnight. The water is now two inches higher than during the great flood last year. The crevasse in the levee is constantly widening, and all efforts to stop the break have been futile. Water is steadily spreading over the wide area protected by the embankment, but it is impossible to estimate the damages. A strip of highly cultivated land from three to eight miles wide, and nearly 50 miles long, is already under water or certain to share the general destruction. To-day the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy track is under water between Fall Creek and Hannibal, and one of the trestle bridges has been carried away. The track just below Quincy is also badly washed by high water. The Missouri River, just below this city, is now over 10 miles, all the bottom lands on both sides being flooded. This is a very fertile section and all sown in wheat. It will probably now be sown in corn.

St. Paul, 26.—The Mississippi River has risen two feet since morning, and spread over the flats on the west side of the river to the foot of the bluffs. Some houses on low grounds are surrounded by water, and in a few cases it has flowed into the lower floors of dwellings.

The Mississippi River has risen all day and stands, at 7 o'clock, at sixteen feet three inches—three feet higher than at 10 o'clock this morning, and one foot higher than the great June floods last year. Water spreads from bluff to bluff, except the ground filled by railroad on the east side, and elevated roads and slightly raised ground on which West St. Paul is built.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday a boom of logs in the Mississippi River, above St. Paul, Minn., containing 1,500,000 feet, broke and floated down, filling a space in the river a half mile long. Residents of the flats along the river are moving rapidly.

FALL RIVER, 26.—Chace Mill started this morning. All the old spinners returned to work, except the ringleader Marland.

St. Louis, 26.—The president of two lines of street cars, having made a proposal of compromise with the striking conductors and drivers, being at the rate of 12c. for drivers, and 15c. for conductors per hour. Three or four of the strikers accepted, and cars were started down Olive and Market Streets, manned by extra men. Only a few cars had gone when a great crowd on Chestnut and Twelfth streets, stopped four cars, detailed them, compelled them to go over the rough pavement and forced the drivers to stable them. They splattered with mud another car, smashed its windows, sent the team back to the stable and refused to let the railroad men touch it. A dozen policemen present were powerless, although they arrested a number of the leading spirits of the mob. A similar scene occurred on Market, between

Fourth and Fifth. Arrests were also unavailing to restore order. The men on the cars were assailed with vile and abusive language, and the mob denounced the railroad companies and the working employees. Captain Fox, with a squadron of mounted police, kept the tracks clear enough for cars to pass; but could not prevent vile language and active mud slinging. His horse got a knife thrust and he drew a pistol, but did not use it on the ruffian. Order prevailed at 2 p.m., the streets cleared.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Yesterday afternoon, Michael Revery, a farmer, Valentine Walker, a half-breed Indian, and James William, a school teacher, an old gentleman over 60 years, were in a saloon of Jacob Bluin, at Bridgetown, 20 miles from the city. Walker and Revery got into a dispute, and Mr. Williams interposed in behalf of Revery, whereupon the Indian savagely dragged him out of the saloon, flung him on the ground, pounded his head with a large rock, and crushed the skull in a frightful manner, killing him almost instantly. Revery, who at first was somewhat dazed at the suddenness and ferocity of Walker's attack, recovered himself and attempted to stop the bloody work of the savage, when the latter turned upon and felled him to the ground with a fence rail, inflicting a wound upon his head which will probably result fatally. Walker immediately fled. He is supposed to be concealed in this city.

BOSTON, 26.—The demand is steady and the market unchanged, with a firm feeling. Desirable grades of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 40 @ 41 for X, 41 @ 42 for XX; medium and No. 1 Ohio, 43 @ 45; Wisconsin and Michigan, X 37 @ 39, medium 40 @ 43. For combing and delaine fleeces the prices range—42 @ 45 for fine delaine, 45 @ 47 for fine and medium combing. There were moderate sales of unwashed; and unmercantile fleeces remain the same, and have been selling at a wide range of prices, good medium grades going at 28 @ 32, and fine 25 @ 28. California wool has been selling at 15 @ 30.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Ex-Senator Dorsey says ex-second assistant Postmaster-General Brady is a scoundrel. The President says he is determined that the whole mass of corruption in the Post Office Department shall be probed to the bottom; that he does not care who is hurt in the process, and he has given most positive instructions to Postmaster-General James that nobody is to be "saved." Inquiry so far has disclosed great irregularity and looseness in the management of the contract system, and evidence of perjury on the part of contractors and their dummies is accumulating rapidly, that having been one of the agencies in securing increased pay.

Lord Beaconsfield will leave Hughenden Manor and all his other property to his nephew, Conynghy Ralph Disraeli. The estate is entailed in the male line, with a reversion to the female heirs provided all the successors of the latter take the name of Disraeli, not in conjunction with, but instead of their own surname. All his letters, papers, manuscript, etc., are left in the custody of Lord Rawlin, with full directions regarding their publication, except the private correspondence, the use of which is to be governed by the wishes of the parties interested. There is special direction that no part of his correspondence with the Queen should be published without her consent or that of her successors.

Brady writes the *Herald* to-day. He says: Up to this time I have satisfied myself with a general denial of the charges made by a class of newspaper correspondents who either do not care to know the facts or knowing them, deliberately misrepresent them. A thorough investigation of every phase of the matter cannot be initiated one moment too soon for me. The 93 routes include all the great national routes. The few newspaper correspondents who make the charges only reiterate such as have been made before. They were made incessantly during the winter of '79 and '80, when Congress was in session. It is notorious that while the committee unanimously recommended a large increase after the appropriation for the previous year, Congress granted the full amount estimated for by the department, and thereby not only justified the increase on these 93 routes, but continued them permanently on that basis. It is also a fact that Congress at its last session appropriated not only a sufficient

amount to conduct the service as thus increased, but gave \$500,000 for further increase during the next fiscal year, and it is a more notorious fact that during the past four years the entire postal service had grown with a wonderful growth. This is not confined to Star service alone. What the department did in all these respects, it did in obedience to the demands of the country, as expressed through its representatives. Nothing was done on my own motion, nothing was done darkly or in a corner, and yet I am responsible for all that was done while at the head of the contract bureau. I am proud of the fact that I was in a position to respond to the wants of the country in its recent and still continuing wonderful era of prosperity. No man who comes after me, whatever his pretensions may be, dare set his face against the liberal policy inaugurated by Judge Key. It was and is the true policy endorsed by the people, and any attempt to change it will bring discomfiture and contempt upon those who hazard the experiment. All that talk about rings and corruption comes from disgraced contractors who were supposed by them to be in the enjoyment of fat contracts and large contracts to properly mould public sentiment and those propositions being rejected, in many instances were followed by threats that if they were denied a participation therein a contrary sentiment would be created. I have, in all cases where they have come to my knowledge, set my face as a flint against such propositions and would have been energetic in wiping out any portion of the Star mail service that rested upon so base a foundation to popular support or commendation. Nothing was done, as I have said above, that was not done at the request of members of Congress who were supposed to know the needs and requirements of their constituents, and nothing was persisted in that failed to receive the approval of the majority of both houses. For a while the public mind may be confounded by the clamor of the persons alluded to and, they may even succeed in bringing national names into contumely and disgrace; but only for a time. It is not probable that the disbursement of so many millions of dollars per annum for the support of a service so widely distributed and so difficult of thorough investigation as the Star mail service of his country, no mistake would be made, no money wasted, even under the wisest administration, but that there has been a single case of corrupt collusion between the contractors and the department I most emphatically deny. I challenge the whole body of defamers to prove to the contrary.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshaven, a German naval station on the North Sea, says: During artillery practice to-day aboard the training ship *Marsh* a shell burst while a gun was being loaded and two cadets and four sailors were killed, and nine men were severely, and two officers and seven men slightly injured.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The *Republican's* Denison, Texas, special says: A rumor prevails here to-night that Governor Overton, of Indian nation north of here, was killed on Sunday. The rumor is discredited, but owing to the fact that the governor has been in the field with his militia for some time driving out trespassers and has thereby incurred the enmity of a large number of cowboys and others, it is thought by some the report may be well founded. It is known that a party of cowboys left Cook Co., Texas, within a few days, for the territory, with the avowed purpose of giving battle to Overton's troops.

Correspondence.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 2d, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

In my last letter to you it was stated that I intended to distribute extensively tracts setting forth our religious tenets amongst the ministers of Southampton and vicinity, all of which was done as stated. It was remarkable how silent all the ministers were, considering our works besiege and give battle to all their positions. One really did expect that some of the 57 ministers would have been bold enough to have declared against marriage institutions. Not a sound was heard from pulpit or press. During the past winter there has been a great number of tracts distributed in different parts of this town, elders and saints having