

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Senate committee on foreign relations did not take up the Chinese treaties at its regular weekly meeting to-day. The reason assigned for not resuming their consideration of it at this meeting is that the committee are individually examining the treaties and accompanying documents, and were not fully prepared this morning to announce one to the other their respective views concerning them. Under these circumstances some miscellaneous unfinished business was proceeded with, and the treaties were not called up; but it is expected they will receive action at the next meeting. It is learned with regard to the alleged necessity for amending the immigration treaty, in order to prevent the admission of Chinese to naturalization under the present terms of this question, was considered by the commissioners during the progress of the negotiations, and they unanimously agreed that the language referred to would have no such effect as is now given in some quarters. Secretary Evarts agrees in this opinion and so do several eminent lawyers, among the Senators to whom the question has been submitted, say according to their views the rights and privileges accorded by the treaty to subjects of China are accorded to them as Chinese subjects only, and any Chinaman seeking to renounce his allegiance to the Emperor of China, would thereby place himself outside the pale of this guarantee, which is intended simply to secure to the Chinese the same protection of life, liberty and property that is afforded to subjects of other foreign nations. It is further contended in this same line of argument that the proviso against Chinese naturalization, which was added to the 6th article in the Burlingame treaty, was wholly superfluous and unnecessary, as their rights secured to citizens of the most favored nations by treaty stipulations do not in any case include the right of naturalization, which can be conferred only by statutory law, and in support of this position it is also remarked that no nation, not the Celestial Empire, can be supposed to intend in its treaty with another to prove the way for permanently diminishing the number of its own citizens.

The House committee on territories has agreed to make a favorable report to the House upon Delegate Campbell's bill, which provides that all territorial officers in the several territories of the United States, whose offices are created by act of the territorial legislature, and the salaries or fees of which are payable by the territories, or by the people, and not by the United States, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as has been or may be provided by the legislative assembly of each territory respectively. The committee also agreed to report favorably on the bill to annul and set aside the act of the territorial legislature of Arizona, which authorized the construction of a railroad between Maricopa Wells and Prescott, Arizona Territory.

NEW YORK, 18.—The San Francisco Post having recently stated that California wheat is deteriorating, E. H. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, stated that the statement need create no alarm as to the country's supply of wheat, either for consumption or export, as the deterioration of the California crop would have no material effect except in the return to the farmer. The wheat kernel would not be as full, and hence would not make so large a percentage of flour, but the loss by shrinkage would be greater than a pound in a bushel. The deterioration he attributes to the impoverishing of the land by growing upon the same land year after year, the same kind of crop, without the use of fertilizers. The same system is practised to a large extent in the northwest lands, and the richness is taken from the soil. If there were a rotation of crops, or if fertilizers were used, the soil would be kept in good condition; but the farmer, anxious to make every cent possible, spares every item of expense. This was the cause of the deterioration of the lands in New England and in this State for wheat-growing purposes; but now the farmers practice either a rotation of crops or "summer-fallowing," or in other words, let the land lie over one season and sow in clover, and when it has attained its summer growth, plow it in for fertilizing.

The World says: It is evident that ex-Secretary Thompson did well to retire from the administration of Hayes when he accepted from De Lesseps the chairmanship of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Co. He yesterday assured the committee of the House that in his opinion everything had been done that was necessary to be done, in order to establish the neutrality of such a canal. But little more than a month ago Hayes gave Congress clearly to understand, Thompson being then a member of his cabinet, that there were certain things highly necessary to be done in order to establish that new treaty. Have these things been done since Thompson accepted the chairmanship of the American committee of Lesseps? Thompson intimates that when he ordered men-of-war to the Isthmus he did not know what secret arrangements might exist between France and Columbia. Does he know now what arrangement of this sort exists? It will be interesting to hear from Thompson again on Wednesday.

Superintendent Walker stated that the estimated wheat crop of the United States for 1881 is about 480,000,000 bushels, of which California and Oregon would furnish between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 bushels of this amount. California and Oregon would require for seed about 1,500,000 bushels, and for consumption, for an estimated population of 100,000 inhabitants, 4,000,000 bushels. For the rest of the United States there would be required about 50,000,000 bushels for seed and 200,000,000 bushels for a population of about 50,000,000 of people. This would make a total of about 260,000,000 bushels for food and seed, leaving a surplus of nearly 230,000,000 for export. The average yield per acre, according to Walker's estimate, is thirteen bushels, while English farmers secure about twenty-eight bushels per acre simply from the free use of fertilizers. Walker stated that in Genesee County and other parts of this State, where years ago farmers obtained as much as thirty bushels per acre, they now get from twelve to fourteen bushels only.

General Skobloff telegraphs on the 11th inst., announcing that on the 9th, at 6 in the evening, 30,000 Teke Turcomans made a sudden sortie from Teok Tepe and assaulted the Russian trenches, which were manned by nineteen companies of infantry and Cossacks. They attacked as infantry, with three siege guns and twenty-one lighter guns. In spite of the heroic defence by the troops, the Turcomans carried the Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, capturing four mounted guns. The Russians then opened artillery and the reserves simultaneously attacked the enemy, who were dislodged from all points they had captured. All the artillery was retaken, with a portion of one mountain Gatling gun, which had been carried off during the early part of the engagement. The Russian loss was heavy. One company of the Apsheron regiment alone had thirty-two men killed, including a major and a captain and ten wounded. Turcoman losses are much greater. Their dead filled the Russian trenches. Simultaneously with this attack a considerable body of Turcoman cavalry made a sortie on the Russian camp, which was successfully repulsed.

After the Turcomans had been repulsed orders were given for laying a third parallel. As soon as the Turcomans saw the work commenced they renewed the attack with their entire strength upon the whole Russian force, but were compelled to retire in the fortress by the artillery fire, at close range, from the Russian second parallel. The laying of the third parallel was completed on the 10th inst., and on the same day the fortress was strongly fortified, but the works were bombarded at 3, after the Russian columns made an assault, and after a severe struggle the Russians captured the outworks. The bombardment by siege artillery was still proceeding on the 11th inst. The total of Russian losses in the actions on the 9th and 10th was nine officers and 82 men killed, and eight officers, 102 men and eight members of the medical staff wounded. The behavior of the troops was admirable.

The World's London special says: It has been long feared that there were many secret societies of Irishmen in the large towns, and to-day those fears have received open confirmation. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, states that he is in possession of details which show the recent formation of a gigantic secret society, with local branches

in every important city of the kingdom, by Fenians, from the United States. Great alarm is felt at this new danger to the government, and orders have been again forwarded to commanders of all the military depots warning them of this new phase of agitation, and counseling extra precautions.

It is now announced the land bill advocates the application of the surplus Irish Church funds towards reclaiming the waste lands and assisting immigration, and will include the three F's, with a proviso for the creating of a commission of two Judges to try certain cases. The government now intends to introduce a measure to arrest obstruction in the House of Commons within a few days, and is considering the policy of introducing an act for the general disarming of the Irish.

Government is said to be fully aware of the existing dangerous conspiracy among Irishmen in several large towns in England.

The 40 members who voted in the minority on Saloro's motion in the House, last night, for an adjournment of the debate, were all home-rulers.

A special meeting of the home-rule parliamentary committee will be held to consider Shaw's secession from the party.

The first meeting in connection with the movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a committee of home-rulers has been formed, will probably be held at Birmingham on Saturday next. Parnell will attend.

CHICAGO, 18.—The steamship Gilbert from Hamburg brought 13 German Socialists who were expelled from Alton in consequence of the state of seige declared in that city at the same time as in Hamburg. A state of seige empowered the authorities to expel any person suspected of socialism in any form. Their first measure was to banish 150 citizens two months ago; this they followed up on January 1st and banished 31 socialists, 18 of whom arrived to-day. The exiles had so little time to collect outstanding debts and dispose of their household goods that barely sufficient money remained to pay for their passages to this country whither they all decided to come in preference to England or Belgium. Many among the new comers have left large families behind them. A committee headed by Justus Schwab met the exiles at the landing and conducted them with the usual display of badges and Revolutionary emblems to French's hotel, in Stouton street, where a good repast was awaiting them. When all had partaken speeches were made, in which Bismarck's name was frequently mentioned. As in a former case measures were taken for distributing the new comers among social sympathizers all over the city, in whose dwellings they will remain until employment is found for them. All the socialists who arrived here in November have obtained good situations, either in this city or in St. Louis, and Justus Schwab is confident that there will be no trouble as far as the present number is concerned.

PLAIN CITY, O., 18.—A horrible triple murder occurred near here last night. A colored man first notified the authorities, and it was then learned that Mrs. Matilda Scott, aged 40, her daughter, 22, and an adopted son 14, named Charlie Good, were dead on the floor, their brains scattered about the floor and smearing the walls of their sleeping room. A large hickory club lay near, horribly smeared with blood. Robert Garner, the colored man, has been arrested on suspicion. He lived with the Scott family six or eight years, but left them in anger three months ago because they refused to rent the farm to him. He tells contradictory stories. Mrs. Scott was a wealthy colored woman, and great excitement exists among the colored people of the vicinity.

Los Vegas, N. M., 18.—At a ball given by Mexicans of Los Mula, this county, on Saturday night, eight Americans attended. Bitter feeling was engendered between the two nationalities and a free fight took place. Jack Hodges and Frank Smith, two Americans from Whalsen and Levy's tie camp, were murdered in cold blood. Hodges was shot twice in the head and once in the chest, and his body snatched by Mexicans. The remains were found next day burned to a crisp. Smith's body was also carried off, being found next day perforated with bullets, and the skull crushed. One American was killed and several were wounded. The feeling among the choppers is at fever heat, and a con-

flict may result between the two factions.

DENVER, 18.—On the evening of the 14th, the stage was attacked eight miles east of Fort Cummings by a band of thirty-four, supposed to be Indians. The passengers were robbed, and it is reported that four of them were killed. The bags were carried off. United States troops are pursuing. It is rumored that the robbers are disguised whites.

NEW YORK, 18.—The sixth annual dinner of the Associated Pioneers of California took place at Delmonico's last night. There was a fair representation. An appropriate tribute was paid to the late General Sutter by President Gibson and others. Previous to dinner an election was held. Gen. John C. Fremont was elected President for the ensuing year. Gen. Fremont was not present but sent his regrets in telegram from Prescott, Arizona. Gen. Grant wrote an autograph letter regretting his inability to be present. The usual speeches were made by the members and invited guests, among the latter Sam Ward who spoke interestingly of the early days of California.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says: General Walker states, the per centage of census increase as follows: Alabama 26, Georgia 30, Delaware 17, Louisiana 29, California 54, Maryland 19, Illinois 21, Missouri 26, Iowa 36, South Carolina 41, Michigan 38, Texas 94, Nebraska 268, West Virginia 39, Ohio 19, Florida 42, Wisconsin 25, Kentucky 24, Colorado 383, Arkansas 65, Kansas 173, Indiana 17, Mississippi 37, Minnesota 77, North Carolina 31, Nevada 46, Tennessee 23, Oregon 92, Virginia 23, Arizona 319. New England States: Connecticut 15, Massachusetts 22, Rhode Island 27, Maine 13, New Hampshire 19, Vermont 115, New Jersey 25, Pennsylvania 22, New York 16, District of New York 16, District of Columbia 25, Montana 90, Utah 66, Wyoming 128, Dakota 354, Idaho 114, New Mexico 29, Washington 213.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Whittaker court is ordered to assemble Thursday next.

A Dutch rifle corps has been formed to assist the Boers.

The Holdendale cotton mills, England, are burned; loss, \$30,000.

Damage by the flood in the Thames is estimated at £10,000,000.

At Jersey City the scarlet fever has closed the schools and the citizens are alarmed.

County Clare and several baronies of Sligo have been declared in a state of disturbance.

The A. & P. Telegraph directors, this afternoon, ratified the consolidation with the American Union.

Among the Senators formally elected to-day were Dawes, of Mass., Hawley, of Conn., Cockrell, of Mo.

A fire at Michigan City, Ind., this morning, ravaged the lumber district. The losses aggregate \$85,000.

The Indiana Legislature formally elected Ben. Harrison Senator. The vote stood Harrison 81, Gray 62, Delamatre 2.

Some Englishmen purchased 19,000 acres of land in Iowa on Tuesday, on which a British colony will be settled.

It is inferred that a majority of the Senate oppose retiring Grant, since they failed to appear in time to vote on Tuesday.

Diphtheria is still raging in New Brunswick, one man having recently lost eight children from the terrible scourge within a few days.

The Canadian Parliament is still arguing whether to ratify the terms of contract with the Syndicate for building the Canada Pacific R. R.

The Hussars have moved into a district in Lancashire where the coal miners are on a strike, in order to be in readiness in any emergency.

It snowed heavily on Sunday in Paris, thermometer 12.c. below. Skating is good. Reports of floods on account of snow and rain at Nice and Rouen.

The Tammany committee on organization met this afternoon and organized by the election of John Kelly as chairman. Kelly made an address.

Chase's mills at York, Maine, with stock and machinery, are burned. Loss reported heavy; small insurance. The mill manufactured cotton warp flannel.

Debate was resumed in the House of Commons, the amendment agreed upon by the home rulers being defeated, 201 to 27, and the debate adjourned.

The board of health of New York has passed an ordinance making it a punishable misdemeanor to hold a public funeral over persons who die from contagious diseases.

Dillon was called to order yesterday for stating that the Land League rule was supreme, and that Tipperary had 10,000 men arraigned against the government.

By gross carelessness on the Lake Shore Road, a freight engine run into a passenger coach at Elkhart, Ind., and broke the limbs and bruised the bodies of several people, this morning.

The thirteenth annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association met at Lincoln Hall, Washington, this morning. Mrs. Stanton pronounced a eulogy on the late Lucretia Mott.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has a letter from Attorney Philip T. Van Zile, of Utah, giving a review of the influences at work in Utah which prevent the stamping out of Mormonism, and urging the passage of certain bills before Congress.

## EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion was held in Snowflake, Saturday and Sunday, December 25th and 26th, 1880.

Present, Brigham Young of the Twelve Apostles, Pres. Jesse N. Smith and counsel, the majority of the bishops and presiding elders.

After the usual opening exercises Pres. Jesse N. Smith stated that the forenoon would be occupied in funeral service over the remains of Brother Ebenezer Thayne. Brother Readhead then bore his testimony to the faithfulness of Brother Thayne. The deceased had labored faithfully up to the time of his death as a missionary among the Lamanites.

Pres. Jesse N. Smith read the 88th chapter 4 verse Boob of Job, and 8th chapter 2nd verse Book of Mosiah. We have great reason to rejoice that our redeemer has prepared a reconciliation between us and our Maker and opened the way for man to return to his Creator. We have covenanted to assist him in redeeming the earth from all that impure or unholy.

Elder Brigham Young said he rejoiced that one more had gone who was worthy of eternal life.

In the afternoon the Bishops reported their several wards and districts showing a good state of affairs throughout the Stake.

The clerk then read the statistical reports of the Stake.

Elder Brigham Young followed with spirited remarks. During his experience on the railroad he had been pained to hear young men take the name of God in vain. To hear men who had their endowments profane the name of the Deity was most repulsive to him. God would make them pay sorely for this sin. Is there a nation or a man that would take up the sword in defense of this people? He knew of none. Then who will defend them against their enemies? It is the same God whose name those men who call themselves Latter-day Saints are profaning. He never doubted that God would defend this people, but he would not protect those who were wicked.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

The forenoon session was occupied by Bros. Foster, Ellsworth, Whipple, Shumway and Nielson, all bearing a faithful testimony to the truth of the gospel. Related many noteworthy incidents which they had witnessed in the early rise of the Church.

In the afternoon after the sacrament was administered, the general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained by the congregation.

Counselors L. H. Hatch and Oscar Mann occupied a few moments, each exhorting the Saints to faithfulness, and parents to set worthy examples before their children. Wanted the people to be charitable with each other.

Elder Brigham Young said he was a believer in charity, but he did not have charity enough to induce him to associate with evil doers. Did not want to descend to their level, but wanted to bring them up to his level.