

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Senate public lands committee to-day reported back Senator Farley's bill to give the State of California lien on lands for school sections found to be mineral and recommend its passage with some slight amendments. The bill was reported and placed on the calendar for future action. It provides the act of 1853 shall be construed as giving the State of California the right to select for school purposes other lands in lieu of such 16th and 36th sections as may have been or shall be found to be mineral lands, provided that such indemnity selections shall be made from the surveyed public lands of the United States in the State of California, subject to entry under general laws and not mineral nor occupied by actual settlers, nor reserved for any purpose, nor appropriated under any law of the United States. An accompanying report submitted by Mr. Paddock in behalf of the committee says there can be no objection to granting the State of California the right to select and obtain title to agricultural lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections when the same are mineral. The General Land Office endorses the main features of the bill, and to meet the suggestions of that office the amended bill is recommended as a substitute for the original measure. The Land Commission advised that the land should be taken at single minimum rates, but the committee have not agreed with this suggestion and provide that any agricultural land may be taken.

The House committee for military affairs have unanimously endorsed Representative George's bills to appropriate \$30,000 for the construction of military roads from Scottsburg to Fort Klamath, and \$5,500 for a military road from Portland to Vancouver, and have turned them over to the committee on appropriations with this recommendation as a basis for inserting items to make the desired appropriation bill.

The *Star* this evening says: The rumor published in many papers positively asserting that on account of the passage of the anti-Chinese bill by Congress, the Chinese minister would remove the legation to Madrid is untrue. He was originally accredited to Spain as well as this country, and he will go there this spring, but his wife will remain here until he returns, and so will certain gentlemen of the legation. It will be remembered that the former Chinese Minister, Chin Lan Pin, after remaining here a few months went to Spain to present his credentials and then returned to Washington to live.

Star route service in the Pacific States and Territories cost annually under General Brady, \$2,844,165. Contracts for the same service have been made at \$1,125,149.

The circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending March 25th, was \$189,000 against \$141,492 for the corresponding week of 1881.

The Anti-Chinese bill has been sent to the President.

The Secretary of the Interior sent a response to the resolution calling for the estimated amount required to pay the pensions of survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars prior to 1846. It is estimated that \$65,350,480 will be required to pay the Mexican war pensions and \$28,201,632 to pay the pensions of Indian wars. The aggregate amount is \$93,552,112.

The Secretary of War thinks Congress will vote full supplies for hungry Arapahoes and Cheyennes. Troops in the Indian Territory number about 500 footmen and about 200 mounted. A staff officer thinks there is little danger of the Cheyennes attempting to get north again.

Agent Miles writes that the crops of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes failed entirely, and unless rations are issued, a disastrous outbreak is likely.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—The Fordecho levee, Bayou Grosselette, is broken in many places and the whole Grosselette sugar district will be submerged. The people hope to save their horses and mules, but the cattle, sheep and hogs will all be lost. These are the most disastrous crevasses so far in the sugar producing section and will entail a loss of many hundred thousand dollars. The water at Baton Rouge rose two inches in the past twenty-four hours. There was a heavy rain and thunder

storm there this afternoon. High winds and threatening rain here.

KANSAS CITY, 27.—John Laird, one of the indicted Blue Cut train robbers, made a confession this afternoon at Independence. He said seven boys were with the old gang, which was headed by a man he supposed to have been Jesse James; that it was the members of the old gang who entered the express car and went through the train, and that all the country boys did was to keep up a racket on the outside. After the robbery the entire party went into the woods a short distance where the leaders, who had all the "swag" in their possession, said to the boys: Boys, we haven't got time to divide. They are too hot after us, and we didn't get the money we expected anyhow, but we will all meet on the right fork of the Blue next Wednesday night, just one week from the night of the robbery. With that, all of the old gang mounted and rode away with all the booty in their possession, while Laird and his comrades dispersed for their homes, no richer than when they started. Before the night arrived which had been set for the divide, most of them were safely jailed and the others were fleeing the country as rapidly as possible. He declares his belief that the robbery was a put up job, deliberately planned by James and his gang for the double purpose of securing the plunder and getting the country boys into trouble, in order to divert the attention of the authorities from their own actions.

When the docket was called, Laird's case came first, and the prosecuting attorney asked it to be put at the foot of the docket, which shows that Laird is to be used as a witness. The next cases called were those of Buger and Chapman. Bugler's attorneys announced they were ready for trial and the venire of jurors was sworn. Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Bugler's trial will be proceeded with.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Representative Candler, of Massachusetts, has received a telegram from Phillips, which he will ask leave to have read in the House to-morrow. It is as follows:

"I am not the candidate of any party. Years ago I published in California my detestation of all restrictions of Chinese immigration as inconsistent, absurd, unjust and wicked."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Rev. Pratt, of Central Park Baptist Church, preached yesterday on theatre-going, in which he quoted another sermon as follows: "Women are not allowed on the stage in China." God send us, then, some Chinese missionaries, that we may be converted.

Beecher touched upon two important public matters in his sermon yesterday morning, the action in regard to the Chinese and legislative tinkering of the city charters. On the former Beecher said that one of the special difficulties of the government was caused by the fact that this country was the gulf into which poured a stream of immigration. That stream carried down as much mud as a mill into its delta, and mud was misanthropic. It made the best soil, but killed all it overflowed. But still immigration was needed and he favored it. Great trouble arose over the Irish vote. The Irish, he said, is a wonderful race, mercurial and full of men of genius, full of the most admirable creatures who ever dominated the earth. The Irish were full of driving force, but had no constructive power. Alone they could never build a nation. But cross bred they formed an admirable element of the nation's power. But they did make mischief in city governments. Thank God, Ireland has not many more to send over, as she is pretty nearly gone up. The next element is the German, more numerous, but more subordinate to law, and naturally peaceful citizens. After the hodge-podge of other nations, comes last, but best of all, the Chinaman. It has been said that the Germans could live on what the Yankees throw away, the Jews on what the Germans throw away, and the Chinese on what the Jews throw away. They are types of patient industry and persistency in living, and can do more and live on less than any one else. And here our fool Congress goes to work to shut them out. (Applause.) Of all fantastic foolish legislation is this legislation of Congress. All the important races in our country have a spring which carries them to seek the higher forms of living. The

want of the country is a class of men to do common and vulgar work. We are hungry for them. The work is left for the broken down and the under class, and here we have a class of men coming to us, ready and willing to do it, and we shut the golden gate of hope and promise in their faces, and God writes down "Ashes," against all the men who voted for this piece of legislation (applause), and that is my opinion.

RICHMOND, Va., 26.—About noon to-day the southern end of the Richmond & Pittsburg railroad bridge was discovered to be on fire, and when the firemen arrived the whole structure was ablaze and soon tumbled into the river. When the flames reached the Richmond end of the bridge they seized upon the large four-story brick tobacco factory of T. M. Rutherford & Co., which was rapidly destroyed. The fire spread with frightful rapidity, and soon laid in ashes the large brick tobacco factories of R. A. Patterson & Co. and T. C. Williams & Co. Three tobacco stemmeries, J. A. Hutchinson; two stemmeries, C. R. and F. D. Barksdale; one stemmery, Abram & Edwards; Vulcan Iron Works, operated by Bruce & Archer; 20 tenements occupied by poor people, about 300 feet of trestle connecting the Tredegar Iron Works with the Richmond & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 new freight cars of the Tredegar Company, T. P. Smith's grist mill and a number of minor buildings and a quantity of coal and lumber. At the southern or Manchester end of the bridge the fire destroyed the Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company's works. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The rapid spread of the fire was owing to a heavy gale. One life was lost and several minor casualties.

PANAMA, 27.—A resolution was submitted to the Colombia Congress, calling upon the executive to give a year's notice to the United States of the intention of the government of Colombia to withdraw from the stipulations and obligations of the treaty of December 12, 1846, between the two countries. It also authorizes the executive to enter into new treaties with the United States and the Spanish-American Republics of the continent, with a view of conciliating, if possible, all legitimate interests concerned in the free transit of the Isthmus of Panama, and more particularly in regard to the inter-oceanic canal enterprise. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 is particularly condemned as vague and not easy of interpretation, and likely to bring about discord between the contracting parties. The resolution is supposed to pave the way for a joint guarantee of neutrality between the republics of the New and the commercial nations of the Old World in behalf of the canal.

CHICAGO, 26.—A Havre life-boat, rescuing a shipwrecked crew in a gale, capsized and two crews, of 19 persons, drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—An explosion across the Bay this morning occurred in the granulating house of the Vulcan Powder Company, where the manufacture of black blasting powder was in progress. A fire broke out in the room, communicating almost instantly to the powder, only a small quantity of which was in the building. A blast of flame, however, rushed across the passage separating the granulating from the drying house. In the latter about three tons of powder was stored, which at once exploded. The concussion was not heavy, and the windows of the buildings 200 yards distant were not broken. The drying house was blown to pieces, killing or wounding all the men at work. The following is a list of the killed:

George Stansfield, engineer; H. C. Lamb, carpenter; L. H. Starr, carpenter; Thomas Mills, carpenter; Mr. Stewart, general assistant about the works, and six Chinamen.

Wounded—Gottlieb Koch, carpenter; W. B. Daley, foreman at the works; Peter Schofer, carpenter, and Mr. Ferri, also a carpenter. The result of the injuries of the wounded men is doubtful.

A Tombstone dispatch says, Mr. Peel, engineer of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company was assassinated in his office at Charleston last night. Two masked men entered the office, shot him down and fled. Mr. Austin, superintendent, who was in the office with Peel, was not hit. The assassins fled. The motive is unknown.

MACON, Georgia, 27.—A terrible tornado to-day did considerable dam-

age to property near the city and many persons were injured. Plantations about Waynesboro were greatly injured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 25.—An explosion of gas in Laurel Run mines of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. to night. James William Ashford and two unknown miners were in the pit at the time. It is supposed all are dead.

WEST ANSONIA, 27.—Nichols' boarding house burned. Mrs. Nichols was dangerously hurt by jumping from a window. Two young clerks, boarders, were burned to death.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent disbelieves the story that Congress will adjourn early in June, and shows that it will be impossible to adjourn before the last of July.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The House committee on ways and means agreed upon a bill to reduce internal revenue tax. It repeals the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers. The tax on capital deposits of banks and bankers under section 3408 of the revised statutes as amended. The tax on capital and deposits in national banks, under section 5214 revised statutes, not including taxes on the capital and deposits of said banks and bankers in national banks for the current six months period, ending in the case of national banks, on the 30th of June, 1882, and in the case of other banks and bankers, on the 31st of May, 1882, and the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles on which tax was imposed by Schedule A following section 3407 revised statutes.

The reductions annually by this bill is \$23,000,000, of which \$37,000 is on special taxes, \$17,000,000 on articles in schedule (—) checks, proprietary articles, and reduction of cigarettes and cigars \$2,666,000.

Wm. D. Smith has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the First District of California.

ST. PAUL, 28.—Special reports received at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, by courier from Capt. Jacob Kline, of the 18th Infantry, in command of the column operating against the half-breeds and Indians on Milk River, says he struck the Indians on the 14th inst. half a mile below Medicine Lodge, where there were 35 or 40 lodges of Little Pine's band. On the 15th, by forced marches, he reached the first half-breed village, and in half an hour later the detachment of cavalry had destroyed 80 or 90 dwellings. The leaders had fled. The half-breeds were badly demoralized and are going north. The cavalry has been sent to the lower village, and this movement will close the half-breed campaign unless the Indians again show themselves on the north side of the river, when Capt. Kline will drive them back over the line.

A special despatch says: On Sunday the business portion of Hurdborough, Ills., was burned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—John J. Killalia, for 18 years clerk of the Board of Education in New York City, lately employed as a longshoreman here, killed his wife last night by cutting and stabbing her. The cause is supposed to be jealousy.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 28.—The town of Gurudy is almost entirely destroyed by fire.

NEWBURG, N. Y., 28.—The steamer *Thos. Cornell*, from Rondout for New York went to pieces on the rocks south of here. The passengers and crew were saved by another steamer. Loss heavy.

GARDINAR, Me., 28.—The paper mill of Richards & Company was burned here. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$32,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The crevasse at Arizona plantation is twelve feet deep and 200 feet wide. This is the the Lodry crevasse and may overflow all the sugar plantations on the left bank down to the Bonnet Carre. The entire Grosselette county is reported submerged.

Te back water is rapidly encroaching on the plantation west of Baton Rouge.

Vicksburg, 28.—The reports from the overflowed districts are very encouraging.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Times'* *Democrat's* Monroe, La., special says: A violent hurricane swept over this place yesterday evening. At McGuire's place, six cabins and a portion of the gin houses were blown down. On the Cooper plantation, all the houses including the dwelling destroyed. J. W. Scarborough lost a gin house and two cabins blown to atoms. On the Oliver plantation all the houses were destroyed. The Carpenter planta-

tion lost the gin houses and two cabins. Loss \$25,000. An old colored woman on the Ludeling Place was blown away and the body not yet found. Several negroes are reported killed.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—Dispatches from Ireland report a case in which a disguised band cut off the nose of a man because in the poor laws Sur-dean contest he canvassed in opposition to the land league candidate.

LONDON, 27.—A desperate affray occurred at Cloghan, King's County, Ireland, between soldiers and "emergency men," the latter discharged revolvers. Several are arrested.

Attempts were made yesterday to blow up the house belonging to Mahone, agent of Lord Clonbrooks estate.

It is said the Pope declares he will not receive Emperor Francis Joseph at the Vatican, if the Emperor visits King Humbert at Rome.

The O'Donohue says the defeat of the Gladstone ministry would be fatal to the best interests of Ireland. It would hand over the land act to those who would do their best to defeat its working. He considers that if wise counsels prevailed, Ireland would already be contented, and that the outcome is a legitimate and necessary assertion of the power of the majority.

PESTH, 27.—Hofner, correspondent of *Des Debats*, has been killed in a duel.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—Officials are investigating along the line of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway with the object of discovering a mine, which some Nihilists recently gave information of.

DUBLIN, 28.—A shell was thrown into a house near Letter Kenny, County of Donegal, to-day. Two rooms were destroyed.

PESTH, 28.—Sixty houses and 50 outbuildings at Boezepna and 248 houses at Paks were burned. Several hundred families are in a destitute state.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23.—The Nihilist organ urges a continuation of the work in opposition to the government.

The *Will of the People* declares that the reactionary Holy League has decided even to use assassination in combating the Nihilists.

CERTINJE, 23.—The official organ of the Montenegro government having published an address to Gen. Skobeloff, signed by the Prime Minister and War Minister of the principality, applauding General Skobeloff's speeches, General Skobeloff replied that he believes in the mission of the slave and intends collecting a relief fund.

## Correspondence.

A Salubrious Climate.

HUNTINGTON, Emery County, Utah, February 25th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

I thought a few items from this place in regard to the progress and prosperity of the Saints here would not be amiss.

The crops last season on an average were good, each man's crop being good according to the amount of care bestowed upon it. This valley being like the rest of Utah, it takes plenty of hard work to raise a good crop of any kind, but we are blessed with a splendid climate, it being fully as good if not better than that of Salt Lake. The season clear of frost being from four to six weeks longer than in Utah or Salt Lake counties. The deepest snow we have had this winter has not been over 14 inches deep, and that did not stay on the ground long. Most of the weather has been warm and pleasant, with nights more or less cold, but I do not think the thermometer has been down to zero yet. We have a very good day school, taught by Bro. Elias H. Cox; also a very good Sunday School, presided over by Bro. Peter Johnson.

Our Sunday meetings are very well attended. We have had a couple of very good lectures lately, delivered by Bro. Noah Y. Guymon, on the rise and persecutions of the Church. Brother Guymon having passed through most of the persecutions and mobbings of the Saints for their religion, was able to handle the subject very intelligently and with telling effect, for no true Latter day Saint can think or hear of these things without being moved to pity