

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Baltimore Sun to-day publishes interviews with Senators Don Cameron, Conkling and Logan, and several other prominent leaders of the Grant movement, which appears to set at rest the rumor of the intended withdrawal of the ex-President. Senator Cameron reiterates his recent declaration that he was for Grant and had no second choice, and adds that Grant's nomination and election are as sure as that the sun rises. Senators Conkling and Logan spoke with equally great confidence of the success of the Grant movement, the former saying that his belief in the nomination of Grant by acclamation or on the first ballot grew stronger every day. These expressions, coming as they do, from men who seem to have control of General Grant's interests as a candidate, indicate that he will run the race through. Nobody doubts the power of Conkling, Cameron and Logan to procure his withdrawal if they deemed it wise or expedient, and therefore the declaration of these gentlemen in regard to his candidacy is received in Washington political circles as entitled to great weight.

The House committee on ways and means by eight to three, have decided to place upon the free list all manufactured paper, wood pulp, jute butts, unmanufactured flax, straw and all other fibre and fibrous plants fit for use in the manufacture of paper. The committee have also decided by seven to five, to fix the duty at 40 per cent. upon flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, hair of alpaca, goat or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise provided for.

The House committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably to the House Delegate Ainslie's (Idaho) bill providing for the reapportionment of members of Legislatures of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming upon the basis of the population as shown by the census of 1880, excluding Indians and criminals.

It has instructed Representative Muldrow to report to the House a bill to recognize the judicial system of Alaska.

The republican Senators caucused this morning on the clause of the immediate deficiency bill proposing to amend the law concerning the appointment of deputy marshals of elections, and unanimously decided to oppose it as a rider and resist all attempts to force it by filibustering.

James Edward Johnson (colored) was shot dead last night by Joseph, alias "Big-foot," Johnson (white). The shooting took place in front of the store which George P. Hirth, recently murdered, occupied.

CHICAGO, 30.—Last week the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the American Union Telegraph Company. The case was fully and ably argued, and this morning Judge Tuley reviewed the case. He referred to all the facts gathered from the papers and testimony and reviewed the negotiations between Presidents Eckert and Garrett in 1875-6 for the operation of the telegraph lines. He finds that the railroad company sought to secure an arrangement whereby it could procure the construction of lines by the telegraph company at considerable expense and so involve the latter that it could not recede from the arrangement without great damage. He reviews the proposal made by the telegraph company to the railroad company, and the silence of the latter as to their acceptance, in connection with the fact that the telegraph company was permitted to continue the construction of its lines. The railroad companies never objected to these constructions and the complainants, acting on their silence as an assent, proceeded. The party then was silent and is now stopped from making any objection. It did not speak when it could have spoken, and should not speak when it should be silent. The railroad company claimed the right to terminate the contract at any time. President Garrett desired so to do and insisted that no notice was required, and that it was justified in taking the telegraph lines from the complainant on the 28th of February.

The court holds that the main

question is: Was the right claimed exercised in good faith? Trying this question was the standard of morality that prevails in a court of equity. He answers this question in the negative and says this right was not given the railroad to obtain an unfair advantage and secure property at an under value, or want only to destroy the telegraph company.

"In conclusion," Judge Tuley says, "I find the power to terminate the agreement at any time the railroad company desired did so exist, but that the power has not been exercised; the attempted exercise of it being in bad faith was a nullity, and the parties stand as to their rights under the agreement just where they stood before the attempt was made."

Accordingly the court granted the injunction restraining the railroad company from interfering with a restoration of the wires. Under this injunction the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company this afternoon returned all of its wires into its own offices and main batteries, and cut them out of the offices of the American Union Company.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Advice show a growing Grant feeling in Massachusetts, especially among the business men, and good judges think the State will send a Grant delegation to Chicago. It is understood that even George W. Curtis admits Grant's nomination probable.

Secretary Sherman leaves for Ohio to-morrow night for a five days' visit. Various motives are imputed to him.

Col. Keogh, just from North Carolina, states that the delegation stands Grant twelve, Sherman eight.

NEW YORK, 30.—A large and distinguished audience assembled this afternoon in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Central Park, to witness the formal opening of the museum by the President of the United States. At 3 p.m. the presidential party arrived, and Mr. Hayes was escorted to the platform by John Taylor Johnston, president of the museum. On the platform were Secretaries Evarts and Ramsey, Cyrus W. Field, Baron Blanc, the Italian minister, Mayor Cooper, Peter Cooper, W. W. Astor, S. L. M. Barlow, General Sickles, Postmaster James, James L. Cleghorn, of Philadelphia, the Central Park commissioners, the trustees of the museum, and many other prominent citizens. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. C. Potter, when President Wenman, of the Park commissioners, formally delivered the building to the trustees, and the same was accepted by President John Taylor Johnston. An address on the history and future plans of the museum was delivered by Joseph H. Choate, after which the President of the United States declared the Metropolitan Museum of Art open. The presidential party were then shown over the museum, and subsequently escorted to the hotel.

A Washington special to the *Telegram* says: The republican senators held a caucus to-day to consider the clause of the appropriation bill, as passed by the House, providing for the payment of United States marshals. There was a full attendance, and the matter was fully discussed. It was finally unanimously decided to offer all opposition possible to this portion of the bill on the ground that it is a renewal of the vicious practice of attaching new legislation to appropriation bills. Mr. Conkling and two members made short but vigorous speeches in favor of fighting the bill.

NORWICH, Conn., 30.—A fire broke out in the boiler room of the Ponemah mills at Taftville, last night. Eight streams of water were got on the fire without effect. At 12 o'clock a steamer and two hose carriages were sent from this city to aid in extinguishing the fire before it reached the main building. It is the largest mill in New England, and cost \$1,500,000. The loss at present is not ascertainable.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—At 12:30 o'clock the total vote cast was 18,855, or about 8,000 short of the vote at the same hour last election. At this rate less than 35,000 votes will be polled. Against the probability of a light vote favoring the Workingmen is the fact that owing to the difference in the tint of the paper, the character of the ballots can be known as they lie in boxes and those who have been on the watch claim that the Citizen's Union ticket is ahead even in some strong Workingmen's precincts. There is not much talk of scratching, though more or less is being done. Thus far the election has been the quietest ever held in the city.

The total vote of the city, except two small outside precincts, is 30,667. Since noon the Workingmen's wards pulled up somewhat, and at the close it is found that nearly all the wards are uniformly 25 per cent. below the vote of last September. The tenth ward, a strong Workingmen's precinct, has fallen somewhat short of that proportion, and the twelfth, an equally strong Citizen's ward, runs a little over. There seems to be a general belief that the Citizen's Union has elected all their candidates, although the outlook is less favorable, reasoning from the totals of the various wards, than earlier in the day.

Much comment is excited by the variation before noted in the ballot paper. It is known that men were stationed at the polling place during the day, to take note of the color of the ballots and the persons voting them, and the workingmen charge the Citizen's Union with a put up job to enable them to exercise surveillance over the voters in relation to the election law. One report is that an employee of the Secretary of State's office was made use of to secure the difference in the ballot paper. There seems good grounds for a contest over the matter, and many hold that ballots not in accordance with the law can be thrown out, giving the election to the workingmen.

The workingmen have filed a protest against counting the ballots of the Citizen's Union on account of the difference in tint, claiming that their own ballots were printed on legal paper obtained from the Secretary of State, while the ballots of their opponents are not in conformity with the law, differing in color, weight and texture of paper.

George Mitchell, a painter, was arrested last night at his place of business on a charge of insanity, preferred by his employer. He had become insane over the 13-15-14 puzzle and covered the floor and walls with figures in the attempt to solve it.

DEADWOOD, 30.—Andrew Wallace, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis and a heavy mine operator, was shot four times and probably fatally wounded to-day, at his residence at Pennington, near this city, by his son Hank, who has been delirious several days, the result of severe sickness.

PITTSBURG, 30.—It appears that the murder of John Gochring in the Allegheny City Almshouse on the 6th ult., was done by Colhoff, another weak-minded inmate, who became provoked at the resistance offered by Gochring when an attempt was made to rescue him from a third inmate. Colhoff after kicking him terribly, beat him into insensibility with a rolling pin. He died shortly after, and the affair was kept quiet until a drunken resident of the place told the story. The keeper Crawford and Colhoff have been arrested for the murder.

COHOES, 30.—The strikers have appointed committees to visit the eastern manufacturing cities to solicit aid. Suffering has begun and the city is overwhelmed with orders. It is rumored that Harmony Mills, after 30 days, will eject the tenants from their houses and replace them with French operatives from Canada. This people is regarded here as the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, as they huddle together in squalid superabundance in their dwellings, eat the coarsest food and are objectionable as citizens.

CITY OF MEXICO, 20, via Havana, 7.—The Spanish organ created quite a sensation by bitterly denouncing the Mexican Government and people accusing the latter of assassinating Spaniards on various occasions with impunity. The same journal ridicules the idea that by General Grant's influence an American protectorate might be established.

WASHINGTON, 31.—It is understood that General Sherman will leave for Chicago next Thursday to consult with Gen. Sheridan about making arrangements for the removal of the Utes from their present reservation in Colorado.

GALVESTON, 31.—During Gen. Grant's reception at Houston last night, the gas was turned off from the street, and lamps and candles had to be used. On Sunday night the guns of the artillery company, to be used to fire a salute on Grant's arrival, were spiked, but the spikes were removed in time for use. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the miscreant who spiked the guns. Gen. Grant and party arrived from Houston last night, and departed by steamer for New Orleans.

NEW YORK, 31.—The President and Mrs. Hayes and Secretary Evarts dined last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Later in the evening a brilliant reception took place.

The Kelly State Committee last night issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, April 20th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The call invites all democrats and others, who are opposed to a pledged delegation to the ensuing National Convention for the support of any one man, but in favor of the nomination of an upright acceptable candidate for President, who can unite the democratic party of this State, and of the nation to meet and elect delegates to the State Convention.

The customs officer of Castle Garden found, coming down the gang plank, a German woman supported by her husband and the ship's doctor. They represented she was about to be confined. He listened to nothing, but ordered her to the search room, where 40 yards of broad cloth were taken from her wrappings.

Congressman Wright, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Central Greenback Labor Club at the Cooper Union last evening. The hall was about two-thirds full, and upon the platform were Peter Cooper and the officers of the club. As he was about to close his remarks, some one in the audience asked Wright to give his views on the Chinese question. His answer was that this country could not afford to have its Caucasian blood mixed with that of the Chinese, and although it was hard to shut the doors of emigration to any people, they ought to be closed to the Chinese.

The *Tribune* says: There is a decided stir in the politics of the State of Delaware this spring, owing to the high-handed attempt on the part of the democrats to deprive a large number of poor men, republicans, of their right to vote. The plan is to leave the republicans off the assessment lists in making up the new ones. It was expected that the republicans would not find this out and that they would therefore be deprived of the right to vote. The fraud has been discovered, and the republicans are trying to defeat its purpose. Delaware is regarded now as a close State.

This morning's London papers are full of the warlike attitude of China. The small cloud that has appeared on the horizon of the far east is already fraught with meaning to the world.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent, freely discusses the probabilities of a war with the Celestial Empire, and hopes that a collision may be avoided. The Russian journals for the most part urge that in the case of war Russia should descend upon the seaboard of China in conjunction with the Japanese, whose friendship is to be zealously cultivated.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: In addition to this announcement, that the Russians are endeavoring to induce the King of Burmah to join the proposed Japanese and Siamese alliance against China, and that a Japanese prince will leave Tokio as an envoy to Russia in April, Russia is meanwhile sending more men to the Pacific.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: That Russia will make no concession, but will insist on the ratification of the Kuldja treaty.

During the debate in the House yesterday, on the contested election case, Calkins unconsciously "brought down" the republican side by his reply to Frye, who asked him whether, outside of the testimony offered, he was impressed with the belief that there had been a free and fair election. "Well, yes," said Calkins, "I think it was a pretty fair election, as we look upon southern elections generally." Calkins' sober answer, in which there was so much suspicion of satire, led every one to draw the inference at once, that or election in the South and in its faith are very different things.

The *Herald* comments on the San Francisco dispatches indicate that the hoodlum influence at the polls yesterday was not as powerful as some had feared it might be, and that the Citizens' Union have elected all their candidates. If this proves true Kearney's hopes of relief through the courts are likely to be blighted and the Sand Lots oratory will lose much of the rank flavor which is its only distinctive quality.

CINCINNATI, 31.—Eight cars fell into the Guyandotte River on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and burned. A span of the bridge was knocked down; loss \$20,000.

CHICAGO, 31.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The chairman of the republican State committee to-day says seven of the del-

egates from Connecticut will be for Blaine, three for Washburne, two for Edmunds, and Sherman will get none. Senator Edmunds says frankly he has no idea that a contingency will arise calling for him to be a presidential candidate at Chicago. In fact, he is an earnest advocate of Grant.

LEAVENWORTH, 31.—Ouray and two chiefs interviewed Douglas, who said he had expected to be hung, and thought it better to be shot by the guard, so ran away. Ouray says he is willing that Douglas shall be punished.

A Chicago newspaper has closed a contract in Montreal for a hundred car loads of paper, as required.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The latest returns from the various precincts show a sweeping victory for the Citizens' Union, their ticket receiving 16,339 votes against 10,246 for the workingmen. About 4,500 votes are yet to be counted but the result may be accepted as an evidence that a great number of workingmen are tired of the agitation and Kearnyism and are prepared to unite in the effort to restore confidence and business activity. The vote as far as counted shows that the republicans have cast nearly a full vote as compared with the election last September, the falling off having manifested itself among the workingmen and their democratic allies. A small democratic element undoubtedly helped swell the citizens vote. The result causes the greatest satisfaction and is expected to have a marked good effect upon public interest.

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