

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—In response to a telegraphic order, addressed by Secretary Everts to the United States Consul General at Havana, directing him to make all necessary representations concerning the recent arrest at Santiago de Cuba, of the wife and brother of Mr. Munoz, of Brooklyn, a telegram has been received from the Consul General, announcing that they have been released. The dispatch gives no particulars, but refers to a general report by mail.

It is not expected by the treasury officials that the public debt will be reduced more than \$2,000,000 during November.

A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court, today, in the case of Oswald Beoder vs. the Natoma Water and Mining Company, brought here by appeal from the Supreme Court of California. The most important question presented by the case is whether a person who has constructed a canal or ditch for the purposes of mining or irrigation upon the public lands of the United States can be forced to abandon the same by another person claiming title to the lands under a subsequent government grant made to one of the Pacific railroads. In 1866 Congress passed an act for the protection of the owners of ditches and canals constructed on the lands of the United States and for the establishment of their rights as against subsequent grantees of the government, but the complainant in the present case acquired title before that law was enacted and maintains that the law should not be made retroactive in order to defeat his claims. The court holds that the rights of owners of ditches and canals in such cases are rights which the government by its conduct had recognized and encouraged and was bound to protect even before the passage of the act of 1866 and that that act was rather a voluntary recognition of a pre-existing right constituting a valid claim to its continued use than the establishment of a new right. It makes no difference, therefore, whether the complainant acquired title to the land in question through a government grant to the Central Pacific R. R. Company before or after the passage of the act of 1866. In either case he took it subject to the right of way of the owners of the canal facility or formally recognized by the government and that right cannot now be disturbed. The judgment of the Supreme Court of California is therefore affirmed.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Irishmen in Chicago have arranged a meeting for Monday night at McCormick Hall to secure from American and Irish American citizens an expression of sympathy with Parnell and his friends, who are in trouble in Ireland. It is the intention to appoint a committee to receive whatever donations may be tendered to aid them in maintaining the stand they have taken. Mayor Harrison was invited to preside at the meeting and refused. Governor Calhoun, however, will be present, as well as other prominent citizens of the State and city. The feeling against the mayor is rather bitter among the Irishmen. The movement is likely to be very successful in its moral weight and pecuniary results.

KERWIN, Kansas, 24.—Track laying on the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to this city this afternoon. About a thousand persons were at the depot to see the first engine pull in. The city is wild with excitement.

DENVER, 24.—Dispatches from Los Pinos, dated the 23d, state that hostiles who were to have appeared Saturday, had not come Sunday noon. Charley, an Uncomphagre Indian, testified, but he knew nothing. Ouray told the Commission that Johnson's brother, shot by Frank Dresser, told his brother just before he died that he was responsible for the entire outbreak and the Ute massacre, and shot the mail carrier and teamsters. Ouray seems disappointed at Schurz' answer to his proposal.

MEMPHIS, 24.—A conference of the Sanitary Commission of the National Board of Health, city authorities committee, appointed by the citizens, held a mass meeting today. The meeting was for a general interchange of ideas and was most harmonious. David P.

Hadden, representing the Citizens' Committee, pledging strict compliance on the part of the people in all suggestions advanced by the committee for the improved condition of the city.

Chas. Hermann, of Louisville, who made a survey of the city several years ago, arrives to-morrow to aid in a new survey that is to be made.

CHICAGO, 25.—The bicycle match is attracting considerable attention. At 10 o'clock last night the score stood: Cann, 164 miles, Terrant 125, Keen 94, Stanton 150, Mayeos 44, Nolan 107, Velard 136, T. Harrison 104, G. Harrison 129, Rutland 112. Adams had fallen out of the race.

The Tribune's Lincoln, Nebraska, special, says: The canvass of the State vote is proceeding to-day. Cobb, republican, for Judge, has 25,286 majority over Wakely, democrat, and 41,288 majority over Saxon, greenback. Other majorities run about the same.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—Woolman, Ken & Co's flour mill on Market Street was damaged by fire last night. One hundred and fifty barrels of flour and a carload of grain were consumed. Insured.

WASHINGTON, 25.—There is a story here now that the redistricting of Pennsylvania under the new census will be fatal to Randall's chances for another term, and that realizing this he is planning to capture Wallace's place. His friends, however, say he would much prefer the Speakership of the House to a seat in the Senate.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The President has completed his message and it is already in type, but dispatches which have been telegraphed from here to the several newspapers east and west, purporting to give the substance of the message are purely works of imagination. These dispatches represent among other things that the President recommends the gradual retirement of greenbacks from circulation and they hint in a general way at other financial measures of importance which he will advocate in his message. Persons who have read the message assert that it contains nothing of the kind alleged, but it on the contrary strongly advises that no financial legislation whatever should be had.

Assistant-Secretary French states that the new regulations adopted for the weighing and grading of imported sugars have been attended with satisfactory results. Already the government has saved \$30,000,000 this year.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements to place international postal cards on sale on the 1st of December. The price of the cards will be two cents, and they may be used without additional postage to any country which is a member of the postal union. The cards are printed blue, but in other respects they are similar in appearance to the cards now in local use. The entire revenue derived from the sale of these cards forms a part of the postal revenues of this country. The latest reports from various offices indicate that about twice as many postal cards are mailed to foreign countries from the United States as come hither from abroad. This indicates that this feature of the international postal arrangements is working directly to the profit of the United States in the way of revenue. Hitherto the sender of a postal card to a foreign country has been under the necessity of affixing an additional one cent stamp.

An anti-southern republican association has been formed by the Arkansas republicans of Washington. The preamble under which they are organized is to the effect that the southern republican organization is not of a kind to inspire respect, since it is a representative neither of the northern nor southern republican feeling, but was started for selfish purposes only. The Arkansas organization means to meet this lack of what is considered necessary to southern republican organization, and a committee of two was appointed to confer with other organizations and with representative men known to be loyal republicans, for the purpose of strengthening the organization and thus of effecting the end desired.

NEW YORK, 25.—Private dispatches recently received in this city announce that the pier of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Aspenwall, has been carried away in a storm. Several colliers which were lying in the dock were

sunk. Full particulars of the disaster have not been received. By the friends of the company it is believed that the loss will not exceed that caused by a similar storm last year, nearly 28,000.

Abram S. Hewitt, in conversation with a Tribune reporter last night, stated how he consulted with Tilden in reference to the electoral commission when it first came to his knowledge. He said: The bill was amended and modified to meet the suggestions made by Tilden at the time. He denied having any money grievance against Tilden, and declared he had no quarrel with him, but he thought Tilden had used him unfairly in allowing Watterson's attacks upon him to go uncontradicted. He stated how far Pelton and Smith M. Weed were connected with the national democratic committee in '77. He does not think Tilden will again be nominated for the presidency.

The Co-operative Colony Aid Association of this city has determined to establish its first colony in the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee. This location has been chosen on account of the healthfulness of the climate, the cheapness of the lands, their comparative nearness to the Eastern market, and their adaptation to the methods of northern farming. Cereals, fruits and root crops flourish in that region, and there is excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. The winters are so short and mild that the cost of feeding stock is small. The Association expects to purchase a suitable tract before the 1st of January, and send on a pioneer force to prepare for the coming on of the main body of colonists in the spring. The financial plan of the Aid Association is to buy land and furnish capital for buildings, stock and implements, and to deed the property to the colonists in separate tracts from time to time as fast as its advances are repaid, with a low rate of interest. Experiments in co-operative farming will be encouraged, and there will be a reservation for pasturage and fuel, which will be the common property of the colony. A village will be established in the centre of the domain, with a co-operative store, school and machine shops.

One of the largest fires for some time past in this city, took place this morning. The fire was discovered in the stables of the 8th Avenue horse car railroad, and notwithstanding that within five minutes after the discovery, fully 40 streams of water were turned upon the blazing building, it was only when there was nothing further for the flames to feed upon that the firemen obtained the mastery. The stables were a four story brick building fronting on Eighth Avenue and 49th and 50th Streets. Almost before a movement to save the stock in the stables could be made, the flames burst simultaneously from the windows on 50th and 49th Street sides. The horses stalled on the upper floors were untied and run down the incline plane to the ground, there were nearly 800, and the work of getting them out was one of great difficulty and danger. Blinded by the smoke and frightened by the flames, they kicked and reared and over 100 had to be abandoned to destruction. Their piteous whining could be heard above the roar of the flames. Three upper floors were one vast sheet of fire. Two brick buildings, one a liquor store and the other a restaurant cut into the stable building on the corner were saved. At this point in the stables an immense quantity of hay in bales was stored. When these caught fire, the sudden bursting of the bars that bound the bales caused an explosion that shattered the side of the building and threw the brick wall into the street. It fell with crushing force upon a ladder on which were Chief Campbell, Foreman John Welsh and firemen Henry C. Mount and John Regan. Each and all were buried underneath the smoking mass, and a shout of horror went up from the spectators. Their comrades instantly fell to the work of rescue and soon all were recovered, bruised, bleeding and insensible. Mount had his skull and leg fractured and was also injured internally and died an hour afterwards in the hospital. Regan had his leg broken and was badly cut. Chief Campbell and Foreman Welsh were painfully but not seriously hurt and remained on duty. Hardly had the firemen and spectators recovered from the excitement caused by the fall of the wall, when it was ru-

mored that a fireman had fallen into the burning building, but a muster of the companies later, showed all the men present except those taken to the hospital. Soon afterwards the walls on Fifth street fell with a crash. The firemen gave their attention entirely now to the surrounding property, the stables being a mass of ruins. By 10 o'clock all danger of the spread of the fire had ceased. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000, insurance \$270,000.

FOREIGN.

SLIGO, 24.—Davitt, Daly and Killan, arrested last week and lodged in jail here, were charged before the magistrates with sedition. Monroe, Queen's Counsel and Crown law adviser, conducted the prosecution. The inquiry will be very protracted. Parnell and a number of priests were in the court. The prisoners were brought to court under a heavy escort. There is a great crowd in Sligo, and extra policemen have been drafted.

Monroe, in opening the case for the prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence, but anything calculated to incite disaffection or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call evidence. Rea, Solicitor at Belfast, and himself at one time a political prisoner, defended Killan. The prisoners all looked well and chatted unconcernedly. The court room was crowded, although tickets were necessary to secure admission. London, counselor for Daly, applied for a copy of notes which the government shorthand writer had taken at the meeting. The application was granted.

Monroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Guetoon, alluded to the alleged use of inflammatory language, and to the presence of men armed with imitation pikes, and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal mottoes.

After the policemen present at the meeting had been examined, Monroe applied for the committal of Daly, who was accordingly committed for trial, bail been accepted. Killan and Davitt were remanded for further examination. On the news of Daly's liberation reaching Castle Bar, there was great rejoicing. Illuminations were prepared to celebrate his arrival. Mayo will insist upon his being its future representative in Parliament.

A number of policemen were examined to prove the general character of the Guetoon meeting and the incendiary words on which the indictments against the prisoners are founded. In consequence of the magistrate leaving the bench during a short pause, caused by the indisposition of a witness, London applied for the release of the prisoners as the magistrate left the bench, without adjourning the court or remanding the prisoners. The application was overruled.

Dublin, 24.—Charles S. Parnell will visit Davitt and Daly in Sligo jail to-day.

A report is current that the government has arranged to advance money to tenants on security of their landlords, to be paid in a term of years. Parnell has denied the statement that he has advised tenants never to pay their rents.

London, 24.—A late Paris dispatch says: Le Peire, French minister of the interior, yielding to the request of President Grevy has withdrawn his resignation.

A Berlin dispatch says: A private letter from a well informed person at St. Petersburg states that intelligence has been received in official circles at St. Petersburg to the effect that the British government intends to occupy Herat next spring in alliance with Persia. The writer adds, that the news is generally credited.

A Madrid special says: Ex-Empress Eugenie yesterday visited her mother's house and prayed over her remains.

The tin plate workers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire gave notice on Saturday of a demand of five to ten per cent. advance on wages.

Le Pays views Prince Jerome Napoleon's spontaneous visit to Ex-Empress Eugenie while here as likely to have the best effect on the party. It says: When we are assured publicly as we have already been personally on the question of liberty of teaching and religion we shall be very near the goal aimed at by all who place the restoration of the empire above individual dislike, meaning the unity of the Bonapartists as to Prince Jerome's claims to the throne.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, Governor of Malta, will represent Queen Victoria at the marriage of King Alfonso and Arch-Duchess Marie Christine.

LONDON, 25.—In the Spanish Congress to-day, Premier Martinez Campos denied the existence of any ministerial crisis, or that he would introduce a Cuban reform bill after the King's marriage. The congress has adjourned until the 5th of December.

Anxious to conciliate Germany, Russia has offered some long refused commercial facilities by which German traders will no longer be subjected to expensive exactions by Russian local authorities.

Baker Pasha's plan, already approved, fixes the Turkish police force at 60,000 men. This force is also to act as a reserve in case of war.

It is the general opinion that if the French ministry be overthrown, Gambetta will form a new cabinet.

At Sligo, Daly was required to give five hundred pounds security and find two sureties in two hundred and fifty pounds each, to answer the charges against him at West Sligo Assizes.

A great demonstration took place at Dundee, Scotland, last night, 3,000 persons being present. The resolutions condemned the arrest of the Sligo prisoners.

The prominent home ruler whose presence Lord Beaconsfield requested at his official residence on Saturday is Phillip Colan, member of Parliament for Dundalk. Colan, laid before Lord Beaconsfield the results of a minute personal examination in the northwest and western districts of Ireland, which showed the farmers and laborers in remote, mountainous districts needed help in the way of both food and fuel.

A Vienna correspondent reports Prince Gortschakoff, Count Schouvaloff and M. Doubril will arrive at St. Petersburg on the 2nd of December to meet the Czar. This gathering gives rise to the impression that important decisions are pending and that extensive internal reforms will be undertaken.

A Dublin dispatch says: The Government engineer has surveyed the districts bordering on the Shannon River with the view to the commencement by the government of the scheme for their drainage, which is to cost £20,000. The prospects of employment for laborers in these districts is regarded with great satisfaction.

A dispatch from Dublin says: While the Irish agitators tell the public they are engaged in legal and constitutional agitation and ostensibly advise the people to keep within the law, their country abounds with evidence that a different interpretation has been put upon their language. Threatening notes and acts of violence are practical comments upon their words. These are the evil omens for the winter, which is beginning to be felt.

Gladstone has arrived in Edinburgh for his electoral tour for contesting Mid-Lothian. He was most enthusiastically welcomed throughout his entire journey from Liverpool to Edinburgh.

Correspondence.

SEEBRE CITY,
Webster Co., Ky.,
Nov. 15, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I left this place (my old home) on the 10th day of May, 1874, soon after my father's death, bound for the West. I left a mother, four sisters and four brothers. My mother was greatly grieved to take leave of me, but in consequence of my bad health she acquiesced, submitting her son to God. As I was raised in a backwoods country I was not posted on worldly affairs, consequently I never heard but very little concerning the "Mormons."

On the 17th day of May I arrived in Ogden, Utah. At the depot I met with one P. T. Knowles, an anti-"Mormon" and I inquired of him where I could find a good hotel that I could stay at that night, and he told me that there were hotels kept down town but they were kept by "Mormons," and they were not safe for strangers to stop at, so he invited me to stay with him that night, and I did so, and of course by the next morning I was pretty well posted. I received