

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The bill reported to the Senate to-day, by Johnson, from the select committee on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals, was ordered printed and recommitted to the committee. The bill provides for the organization of a bureau of animal industry, in the department of agriculture. It authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a chief of this bureau, who is to be a competent veterinary surgeon, approved by the national board of health, and whose duty it will be to investigate and report the value and condition of domestic animals, and also the causes of contagious diseases among them, and to provide for the prevention and cure of the same. The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized by the bill to purchase and slaughter diseased animals, provided the sum paid for them shall not exceed two-thirds of the market value of healthy animals; \$200,000 is appropriated to meet the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act.

The House committee on foreign affairs had another hearing this morning on the subject of the interoceanic canal and the Monroe doctrine, and was addressed by S. L. Phelps, a representative of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. The point of Phelps' argument was the danger to be apprehended.

The House judiciary committee to-day decided that the Senate has a constitutional right to originate appropriation bills. The committee tabled Pound's bill for a six year presidential term.

Justice Swayne has resigned.

The House committee on territories took action, to-day, upon Delegate Bennett's bill to provide for a division of the Territory of Dakota and for the admission into the Union of the southern portion as the State of Dakota, and voted to report the bill adversely to the House.

Secretary Sherman, before the Senate finance committee, to-day, took the position that the funding bill should be so amended as to make the 5-20s, with interest at 3½ or less, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thought treasury funding notes could be floated at 3 per cent., without charge for redemption, at any time after a year from the issue.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *Times* says: The statement telegraphed from Chicago of the intention of merchants of that city to establish a commercial telegraph line to New York has been received with great enthusiasm among members of the Produce Exchange and other down town merchants having business relations with the west. It was stated that the projectors of the enterprise have had a line between Chicago and Milwaukee running for some time past, and have been doing business at the rate of 10c for 10 words. Members of the New York Produce Exchange say there will be no trouble in obtaining all the money needed in Chicago, without asking for public subscription, but that if this should not be so all the projectors have to do is to come to New York and they will be accommodated. They can in any event be assured of receiving the full patronage of New York merchants.

NEWPORT, L. I., 25.—A special schooner *Joseph P. Lacheco*, of Portland, Me., sails hence to-night with a mining expedition for Atrato River, Panama. She is commanded by Lieut. S. C. Payne, United States Navy. The expedition is provided with valuable charts, many of which belong to government. The capital of the company, represented by experts on board, is \$500,000, every dollar of which has been taken up. The stock is held by parties in New York, Maine, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, while it is a fact worthy of mention that nearly every officer of the navy who has ever been on the river, holds certificates of stock. The company's counsel in South America is Col. Eladeo Teres, ex-governor of Chico. Two of the directors of the company, Mr. Wm. Argent and Wm. T. Curtis, both of Portland, Me., accompany the expedition. The machinery for working the bed of the river was built at Bristol, and has been tested. Members of the expedition are young men, merely graduates from leading colleges.

Montreal papers are gratified to notice that the attention of American capitalists is being directed to

Canadian Mining enterprises, but cautions them against the wild cat nature of some Canadian mines offered in Wall Street.

CHICAGO, 25.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Treasury records show that Vanderbilt owns \$50,000,000 United States bonds, the quarterly interest on which is \$500,000. Other members of the family have \$5,000,000 more, with a quarterly interest of \$50,000. Louis McLane has \$5,000,000 bonds with a quarterly interest of \$50,000. J. C. Flood has \$10,000,000 with a quarterly revenue from the investment of \$100,000, and Miss Jennie Flood, his daughter, still unmarried, has in her name \$200,000 in bonds and quarterly pocket money therefrom of \$25,000. Christine Nilsson has \$78,000 in 5s of 1881, and \$22,000 in 6s of 1881. Lotta, the actress has \$50,000 in 5s and Emma Thursby has \$14,000 of 6s.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—Col. H. C. Nutt, of Chicago, representative of the Mexican Central railway, of which Thomas Nickerson, of Boston, is president, has returned from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, whither he went to determine where the road will cross that river. This he decided, and also secured over 100 acres of land at El Paso for the depot, shops, etc., for the road. Col. Nutt says the engineers are now in the field surveying the line to Chihuahua, thence to the City of Mexico, and tracklaying south of El Paso will probably commence by April 1st, or as soon as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road reaches that point.

NEW YORK, 26.—A London dispatch at 2 p.m. says: The House of Commons is still sitting at one this afternoon. Discussion is practically confined to the Irish members who are repeatedly called to order; the debate is good humored, however. A deputy speaker has relieved the speaker. Gladstone re-entered the House at 20 minutes past 10 a.m., and was loudly cheered. The chief secretary for Ireland has been absent four hours during the night. The conservative leaders are working by relays. Gladstone, about one p.m., declared he cannot accept compromise, but if a vote is now taken on the main question the adjourned debate on Forster's bill could be resumed to-morrow, to-day's sitting having virtually gone. Repeated motions for adjournment were moved by the home rulers and were successfully resisted by the government, with the assistance of the conservatives, which, early in the morning, was promised by Sir Stafford Northcote. Parnell arrived in the House shortly after 10 a.m., and was enthusiastically received by his supporters. The speeches of the Irish members were mostly rambling and uninteresting. Dawson, liberal member for Carlisle, said Forster was seeking to impose laws against which the country would rise en masse. Gladstone's speech in which he declared he could not accept a compromise was in reply to a suggestion of Parnell that a division might now be taken if government would agree to postpone debate on Forster's bill until Thursday. Sir Stafford Northcote intimated the readiness of the conservatives to continue the session if necessary. The House divided at 2 p.m., and Gladstone's motion to give precedence to Forster's protection bill was carried, 251 to 33, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

The London *Telegraph* says: Gen. Grant's article on the canal question attracts a great deal of attention.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Tribune* editorial says: The officers of the Construction Company of the American Union Telegraph Company, in their efforts at discrediting Mr. Hatch, have made some indiscreet admissions. They have said, for instance, he had a \$50,000 share in the Construction Company; that his profit on his investment could not be less than \$75,000, in other words, the Construction Company paid dividends amounting to 150 per cent. on its original capital in the course of one year. Of course, all stock represented in the Construction Company had to be taken care of by the consolidation. The proof of Rufus Hatch's knowledge of the intended deal is contained in a dispatch sent by him to J. K. Fisher, of Chicago, as long ago as last October, in which he said there would be no permanent opposition of the telegraph companies, and that the Western Union would absorb all the others.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—Upon Gladstone moving in the House of Commons the resolution giving precedence to

Forster's bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, E. Dwyer Gray, home ruler, member for Carlow County, rose to a question of order, saying the resolution was irregular. The Speaker ruled the resolution in order. Gladstone, in moving the resolution, said it would be in the least degree impracticable for government to bring forward the land bill, with all its intricacies and details, before they had dealt with the state of things now existing in Ireland, strongly appealing to the House to aid in the passage of the bills. O'Connor, home ruler, opposed the resolution.

Finnigan, liberal and advanced nationalist, continued the discussion on Gladstone's resolution, and in the course of his speech was called to order four times for irrelevancy. Milbank, liberal, moved that Finnigan, be no more heard as he had been called to order four times. Finnigan was proceeding to renew his observations, when the Speaker said: "If Finnigan disregards the authority of the chair, I know what course to take." Finnigan then obeyed the ruling of the chair. Arthur O'Connor, home ruler, moved an amendment, that the order of the day be now read. Biggar, home ruler, having several times been called to order for irrelevancy, and having ignored the ruling of the chair, the Speaker named him as disregarding authority of the chair. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, moved that Biggar be suspended from serving in the House for the remainder of the day's sitting.

The motion for the suspension of Biggar was carried—160 to 30. The Speaker then summoned Biggar to withdraw, and the latter withdrew to the stranger's gallery. Healy, home member from Wexford, moved an adjournment of the debate. Gladstone opposed the adjournment, and the motion was negatived—289 to 35. Dwyer Gray, home ruler, moved an adjournment of the house owing to the absence of Biggar, who, he said, was deeply interested in the debate. This motion was negatived—277 to 34.

DUBLIN, 25.—Judge Fitzgerald, in summing up, was specially severe on the violence of the leading members and paid agents of the Land League. If the jury, he said, found all the charges not made out, it would be their duty to acquit the traversers. If, on the other hand, they found the charges brought home to one of the traversers, all, according to law, were equally guilty. In connection with this point, he told the jury that it was for the court to lay down the law, which, if wrong, could be amended elsewhere. MacDonoghue contended that the judge should not have mentioned this power of appeal to the jury.

Judge Fitzgerald concluded his charge to the jury at 12.20. He asked the jury to perform their duty with courage springing from a desire to act conscientiously, without fear or favor. Replying to counsel for the traversers, the judge said if his directions to the jury were wrong in point of law, he could be put right by an appeal to the superior courts. MacDonoghue began his argument by quoting authorities. Parnell entered the court and was loudly cheered by the gallery. Great excitement in the court.

6 p.m.—The jury did not return into court until sent for by the judge at 5 o'clock. The foreman then said they had not agreed, nor were likely to agree.

DUBLIN, 25.—The jury were discharged at 7 o'clock this evening, the foreman stating that it was utterly impossible for them to agree. A juror had previously stated that they were ten to two, but the judge said he could only receive a unanimous verdict. Great excitement prevailed, and it was heightened when the judge said that after the exhibition of to-day in court he could not expect there would be a free and unanimous verdict. Immense crowds were cheering outside the Court House.

The torchlight procession, with bands of music, waited the return of Parnell from the court. He left the city for London shortly after the conclusion of the trial.

As soon as the result of the state trial became known in Dungarvan, the town was brilliantly illuminated, bands paraded the streets, and mention of the traversers names was cheered and the surrounding hills were ablaze for 20 miles.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says that Italy has proposed to the Powers that Greece be admitted to the new conference on the Greek question, at Constantinople. The conference

will meet in a week. It is becoming apparent that the final compromise will be that Turkey keeps Jarina and Metzova, while Greece will gain Larisha with the strategic frontier.

The steamer, *State of Indiana*, which arrived at Glasgow to-day, from New York, was in collision with and sank a steamer trading to Spain, in the river Clyde. The *State of Indiana* received very little damage.

The remains of the late E. A. Sothorn, actor, were buried to-day, at Southampton, in accordance with his own request, in the grave containing the remains of his sister, Mrs. Gwynne. Sothorn had ordered that his funeral should be strictly private and nobody was invited. The funeral party left Sothorn's late residence, London at six o'clock this morning, and arrived at Southampton at 11.30. Six private carriages following the hearse, contained among others Lyttleton Sothorn, Samuel Sothorn, Edwin Booth, Dion Boucicault, Sir John Reid, Edgar Pemberton, and Robert Wyndham. A personal friend read the burial service.

BOLTON, 25.—At a crowded meeting of operative cotton spinners, to-day, it was resolved that the notice for an advance of wages be withdrawn until March. A strike, therefore is averted.

A riot occurred to-day between the miners and the police at Skiffmersdale and Clydesly, near Bolton. One man was killed and many police and miners severely injured.

PARIS, 25.—The proprietors of the *Marseillaise* have been condemned to pay a fine of 1,000 francs in contumacious for defaming the army and eulogizing a regicide. The manager of the same paper has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs; and General Clusert has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Powers are considering the following conditions, relating to the approaching conference here: Secrecy of deliberations, exclusion from the conference of Greek representatives, the Porte to be called upon to indicate the frontier it would concede and the means it would adopt to assure the transfer. Greece is to be informed that Turkey will no longer be bound towards her if she declines the decision of the conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—Thornton, English millionaire and owner of one of the largest cloth manufactories in the world, discharged 1,500 weavers at a stroke, and announces that his mill will be closed in a few days if trade does not improve. Other Russian cotton mills are on short time or closing, because of accumulations of stock and the slack trade. The failure of last year's harvest deprives peasants of means to buy cotton goods. The cloth trade is in a similar condition.

Correspondence.

A Thriving Young Settlement.

MAYFIELD, Jan. 15, 188.

Editor Deseret News:

Mayfield is situated in a charming valley in the southern extremity of the Sanpete Stake of Zion. A rivulet known as Twelve Mile Creek, runs through our settlement and supplies our wants with *agua pura*. Mayfield was founded by Elder Erastus Snow some four years ago with young families from Ephraim and Gunnison in this Stake. At that time O. C. Olsen was appointed bishop and has since held that honorable position. In regard to the bishop and his charge, we will—as actions speak louder than words—state a few facts. The settlement now consists of about sixty families. During the past season something like 30,000 bushels of grain have been threshed, several new adobe houses have been built, a co-operative store started, liberal work done on the Manti Temple, tithing and donations promptly settled, no ill health, no bishop's or magistrate's court trials, and lastly, no neglect of duty on the part of the people, consequently health, peace and happiness reign, crowned by the Spirit of Almighty God. This I think speaks better than any fulsome praise of individuals.

Our Sunday and Day Schools are filled to their utmost capacity, the latter under the able management of our esteemed magistrate, Brother Clarke. We have a saw mill in the adjoining cañon, and a grist mill is about to be erected in the town.

Last Friday was a gala day for

Mayfield, for on that day the pupils of the Sunday and Day Schools, together with their parents and friends, celebrated the New Year. Brothers Joseph Christiansen and Clarke, with an efficient committee as aids, beforehand, decorated the meeting house with evergreens, banners, rosettes, etc., and through taste and appliances turned the room into a fairy bower. At 11 a.m. the programme of the day was opened with prayer, followed by dancing, which after a time was alternated with singing, recitations, etc., by the pupils of the schools. At intervals, candy, cakes, nuts, raisins, etc., were handed round. The fun was kept up with animation till about 4 p.m., when, the room being darkened, the curtains of the stage were drawn aside, when a grand and novel sight met the gaze of the children, to wit: Santa Claus standing between two gigantic Christmas trees brilliantly illuminated with scores of candles, and the boughs borne down with presents in the way of toys, useful articles, etc. Every child present, to the number of 120, drew prizes from the trees. In the evening our adults met together and enjoyed themselves with dancing, alternated with dramatic performances, singing, etc. Altogether, it will be a day long to be remembered by all interested.

God bless you, Mayfield, may you keep on as you have begun!

PATER.

A Patriarch's Birthday.

MORONI, Utah, Jan. 17, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday evening the 15th, being the 68th birthday of our venerable and long tried veteran Bishop G. W. Bradley, who arrived in Utah in 1848 with seven children, his numerous family got up a surprise party for the occasion, when the tables were set and amply loaded with the choicest of the bounties our Heavenly Father bestows on his children. His oldest son, G. H. Bradley, kindly invited Bishop J. W. Irons, Bishop G. Farnsworth and Brother Lars Swenson to participate. Fifty persons sat down to supper. All passed harmoniously after supper. Bishops Irons and Farnsworth and Brother Swenson addressed the family, which addresses were kindly received by all. Afterwards Bishop Bradley said he felt proud that he was yet spared to help to roll forth the purposes of God, counseled his family to hold on to the iron rod, to be faithful to their religion though their lives were to be the price. About 9 o'clock the party repaired to the Hall and enjoyed the dance until 11 p.m., when all expressed their pleasure, and wished the Bishop and his aged partner many happy returns of the day. The family consists of the following: sons 7, daughters 9, grandsons 41, granddaughters 34, great grandsons 24, great granddaughters 25, sons-in-law 5, daughters-in-law 5; total 150.

U. KNOW.

Items from Denmark.

AALBORG, Denmark,

December 30, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking that a few lines from this part of the world would not be without interest to the readers of your valuable paper, I will send you a few items relative to how we are getting along here.

On the 10th of last March I received a call from the authorities of the Church to take a mission to Europe, and on the following 6th of April left my home and family in Richfield, in company with James J. Jensen, of Elsinore, who was also going to Europe, left Salt Lake City and Ogden with the company that left there on the 13th of April, numbering 37 in all, 11 of whom were destined for Scandinavia. We had as pleasant and prosperous a journey across land and sea as we could desire; landed in Liverpool on the 29th, and, continuing our journey, arrived in Copenhagen on May 4th, where we were cordially received and welcomed by Prest. N. Wilhelmsen and the brethren there. We were appointed to our several fields of labor the same day, my appointment being to this (Aalborg) Conference, in the north-western part of which I labored, baptizing five persons, until June 15, when I was called to succeed President N. P. Rasmussen as President of this conference, in which position I have been laboring since. There are at present seven Elders from home besides myself, laboring in this conference, all of whom are good, faithful,