

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The report telegraphed from here a few evenings since to the effect that Minister Seward had succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Chinese, is pronounced false by Secretary Evarts. The report was very circumstantial, even purporting to give the provisions of the treaty among which was included an agreement would that make China an ally of this Government in preventing the Chinese emigration to California. Secretary Evarts says the negotiations are about where they were a year ago when they were taken up after, and in consequence of, the debate on the Chinese bill in Congress. The Secretary of State seems to find the Chinese as wily a set of diplomats as any he has had to deal with, much more, he says, than the Japanese, who are a more warlike and franker race. He remarks that they have grown to be very jealous of the profits made by American and other foreign merchants, who trade to their shores, and are really contemplating the adoption of a law looking to the exclusion of all foreigners from participation in the commerce of China. The Secretary seems to dread the reopening by Congress of what is known as the Chinese question, and evidently thinks it will be a very delicate matter to so adjust the relations of the two countries that there may be a proper regulation of Chinese immigration to this country, and at the same time, a free interchange of commodities. This, he says, is the problem which the State Department has to work out.

Evarts says, that so far as known the Chinese Government is represented here as not in favor of any such treaty an has been published in some newspapers. The report is contradicted, and has also been explicitly denied and discredited by Assistant Secretary John Hays, and by President Hayes himself, as recently as last Saturday, but is renewed to day with sundry charges and modifications, which only show how ignorant its authors are of the existing laws. Among the most important provisions of the alleged treaty, described in one of the Washington evening papers to-day, is said to be one prohibiting the emigration of lewd women from China to the United States. The Chinese authorities are reported to have made stout opposition to this provision and to have consented to it with great reluctance, which was somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that our Federal statutes have for a number of years covered precisely the same ground. This evening paper, a few days ago, stated in most positive terms that the new treaty was an effectual settlement of all the difficulties and evils complained of by the people of the Coast.

The origin and motive of the original report, that a new treaty had been negotiated, and of the subsequent various descriptions of its supposed provisions, are not yet developed, but it is certain they are one and all untrue, and so far as can be learned from the highest official sources by the members of the California delegation and by other authorized inquiries, they have no tangible foundation whatever.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is understood that the chief obstacle which presented itself in the course of the attempt to negotiate a modified treaty with China, has been the strong inclination which prevails with the authorities of that country to adopt a policy of exclusion towards the citizens of the United States and the commerce of this country. In the face of the discussions over this subject, it has thus far been found impossible to make any headway in procuring such agreement in regard to restricting emigration to this country as the United States now desire, the Chinese government preferring total and mutual exclusion.

It is stated that pension claim agents in Washington have openly boasted that they were going to steer the select committee which is investigating the reforms proposed in the pension business. They are evidently trying to oust Commissioner Bentley, and that they have considerable assistance from the committee is quite as evident. They first attempted to get possession of the documents in the pension office, and, failing in that, to have the claim agents examine with them as experts the papers they wished to see. Bentley, however, refused to admit the claim agents, of-

fering to furnish the committee expert clerks to assist them in looking over the papers. The claim agents were therefore excluded much to their chagrin.

The Times says: The conviction and sentence of one of Kearney's trusty lieutenants, in a San Francisco police court, will have a cooling effect on the zeal of the anarchist, Gannon, who is justly sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with a fine of \$1,000, is the cheerful gentleman who told his followers, when they were rebuffed by an innkeeper, from whom they demanded a discharge of his Chinese servants, "That man ought to be hanged." This fellow, possibly, has an ambition to equal Kearney, as a blusterer. It will be a good thing for California if the blustering trade should be discouraged.

Two brutal murders took place in town yesterday, both the results of drunkenness. An Italian named Orango, stabbed Bacoli, also an Italian, for refusing to pay for rum ordered in a Spring St. saloon, and a man named Campbell, while attempting to stop a street fight in 11th Street, was fatally stabbed by one of the combatants named Delaney. The murderers were arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A Los Angeles dispatch says: Hoyle, the absconding tax collector from Atlanta, Georgia, was held Saturday evening in \$20,000 bonds. The case will come before the Superior Court Tuesday, on habeas corpus.

The board of ward presidents of the workingmen's party, at a meeting yesterday, passed resolutions denouncing the sentences of Kearney and Gannon as outrageous and charging the police judge with permitting himself to be used by the enemies of the workingmen.

At the sand lots yesterday Kearney backslid from his conversion of last Sunday and launched out in a denunciation again, attacking the police judge, the prosecuting attorney and a number of prominent citizens. He was, however, careful not to overstep the bounds and indulge in language that could be construed as incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The United States Circuit Court this morning in the Parrot habeas corpus case, involving the validity of the law recently enacted forbidding the employment of Chinese by corporations, decided that the law was unconstitutional. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court, Ben Butler having announced his willingness to manage the case there for the people.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Supreme Court, in the case of an insurance policy, decided that the insured, who erroneously stated there was no taint of hereditary disease in his family, did not thereby invalidate his policy because it is not proven that he knew of the existence of such hereditary taint, and because his answers were restricted to what he himself knew of the matter.

Some Wisconsin gentlemen this morning presented to the commerce committee a plan for securing uninterrupted navigation the whole year through by constructing several great dams over the outlets of the lakes and tributaries, whereby to utilize the rains of winter and spring the total cost to be about \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, 23.—J. B. Elkins, formerly of New Mexico, and ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, talked freely with a Tribune reporter yesterday, in relation to the reports which have been in circulation concerning the Little Pittsburg mine. It is denied that the latter who is president of the company, managed its affairs for the purpose of stock speculation and it is asserted that, although he might have realized large profits by selling out his stock when he knew ore was no longer produced he continued to buy for the purpose of preventing a panic and because he had not lost faith in the mine and he owned more stock when he started for Florida than at any previous time.

A collision occurred last evening on the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad at Rector Street. The down train stopped at that station. An engine with two empty cars, called the extra train was following. The engineer of the extra did not observe that the other train had come to a standstill until it late to stop his train, nor before it struck the last car of the one ahead with a crash. None of the cars left the track but the platform of the rear car of the passenger train ahead and the cab of the extra were smashed.

Nearly 3,000 immigrants landed here yesterday and the day before from European steamers. The total

arrivals for the month thus far is 12,720 against 6,951 for the entire month last year.

GALVESTON, 32.—Midnight. Nothing heard from the steamer City of Mexico. The agent of the Alexandre line, to which she belongs, arrived from New Orleans on Sunday. He says he thinks the captain did not go to sea from Tampico on Saturday owing to rough weather. He looks for her to-morrow.

The New York Sun says: J. Harry Alexandre, agent for the New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Co., stated to-day that the steamer City of Mexico, with Gen. Grant on board, is not due at Galveston to-morrow, and even if she should not be heard from in three or four days he would have no fears, because she may have been delayed as she has been before. Only a few months ago the City of Mexico was delayed several days. She is an able vessel and has passed through heavier gales than the one that has just prevailed on that coast. Perhaps she did not sail from Vera Cruz on the 18th, and even if she did she may have been delayed at Tuxpan or Tampico.

DENVER, 23.—The News and Tribune's Alma, Col., special says: W. J. Porter, a hard character, shot and killed Thos. Carmody to-day. The murder was unprovoked, and in less than an hour about 50 unmasked citizens gathered at the jail and hung Porter to the ridge pole of the jail. He swore until they put the rope around his neck. He then spoke a few words and said, "pull up the rope boys."

DES MOINES, Ia., 23.—The first republican county convention in this State to select delegates to the State convention on the 14th of April, was held in Davis County, at Bloomfield Saturday, and elected a delegation solid for Blaine for president.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Times Galveston special, 3 o'clock this morning, report that after being out most of the night cruising for the City of Mexico, nothing had been heard, and even seamen express anxiety for her safety. They say there was no safe anchorage off Tuxpan or any where in the line from Vera Cruz; but if the steamer put to sea before the storm reached its height on Saturday night she is probably safe, otherwise the wind and high water must have caused serious accident, if not the disaster which has been feared. The steamer is of light tonnage and unfit for cyclone weather. If the steamer does not arrive by noon to-morrow (Tuesday), the most experienced Gulf seamen will take her loss for granted.

12.50 p.m.—A special dispatch to the Western Associated Press just received from Galveston, Texas, says the City of Mexico has been sighted and will arrive in port in a few hours.

The steamship City of Mexico, with General Grant and party on board, is expected to-day. There has been no severe storm, nothing more than a little disagreeable weather, and there is no reason to suppose the steamer has met with any disaster.

Later.—The Grant steamer was in sight at noon.

Chicago, 1 p.m.—A private dispatch direct from Galveston, says: A steamer is 20 miles out, but has signalled for a pilot, and it is supposed to be the City of Mexico.

Galveston, latest.—Grant has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—The Union passenger railway depot, at Thompson and Ash Streets, is burning. The depot and stables are destroyed. The horses were saved.

A man named Patrick killed his wife and himself to-day.

DENVER, 23.—Two parties of Indians had a battle near Atoka, Blue River County; several were killed and wounded on both sides.

A dispatch from La Messilla, New Mexico, reports the killing of Fred, Nichols, mail driver, near Aleman, mail station, by Indians, who robbed the mail sacks, scattering the contents along the road.

HARRISBURG, 23.—The greenback State Convention is held to-day. A recess is taken for the appointment of committees.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—The sky is clear and a light breeze, indicating favorable weather for the boat race. Both crews took a short spin on the river on Saturday afternoon.

At noon the Oxford crew won the boat race easily by three and a half lengths in 21 minutes, 23 seconds. The Cambridge crew started at a rate of 40 strokes per minute, the Oxford crew at 37 or 39. The race at the commencement was beauti-

fully close. Cambridge at first gained a slight advantage from rowing a quicker stroke; but the Oxford crew drew to a level with them by the time a half mile had been rowed; and at Gross' Wharf, 3½ minutes after the start, had led off a few feet. When a mile had been left behind a splendid struggle took place for the lead, which Cambridge secured, and opposite Crab Tres, a mile and a quarter from the start, it seemed as if they would row right away. But this spurt had told upon the Cambridge crew, who began to row short. They however maintained the lead to Hammersmith Bridge, half a mile further on, partly because of bad steering by the Oxford boat. They were on even terms shortly after. Passing the bridge an exciting struggle was maintained to Chiswick Eyot. The irregularity of the Cambridge crew, however, was perceptibly increasing, while the Oxford crew were rowing like machine work. This race is remarkable as one of the few instances in which the boat first under Hammersmith Bridge has been defeated. The rough water and greater force of wind in Corney Roach doubtless gave Oxford the advantage, as their style of rowing was more suitable to cope with them.

The start took place at 10.38. The latest report from Mortlake is that the Oxford crew passed the judge's boat two and one-half or three lengths ahead.

LONDON, 23.—In the House of Lords, last night, Earl of Dunraven called attention to the affairs of Afghanistan. He said the government had lately been very reticent regarding their Afghan policy and the present position of affairs was so anomalous that he thought some explanation ought to be afforded the country before the house adjourned. Lord Cranbrook, secretary for India, said he objected, while intricacies still existed, to lay down any definite line of frontier or to stating how they intended to assert their supremacy in Afghanistan. Herat was not of paramount importance, and would become still less important when we were in possession of the district of Candahar and the different passes. There was no understanding with Russia on the subject of Herat, nor was there any arrangement with Persia on the subject. There might be certain circumstances under which the tenure of Herat by Persia would not be dangerous. He looked forward with great hope to the pacification of Afghanistan, and to its being governed under due precautions by rules of its own.

Theodore Martin, who has just completed "The Life of the Prince Consort," has been knighted by the Queen and also been made Knight Commander of the Bath.

The president of the administrative council of Eastern Siberia having reported to St. Petersburg the pressing necessity for new prisons owing to the great influx of political prisoners in the past year, additional prisons will be constructed immediately on the River Ivanofka.

A committee of senators and deputies of the right will remain in Paris during the vacation observing the measures adopted by the government against the unauthorized religious congregations.

A Madrid dispatch says: The following intelligence has been received via St. Thomas: In San Domingo peace has been restored and business is brisk. In Hayti a bill passed imposing a duty of ten per cent. on Mexican silver. This measure alone was considered sufficient to cause a revolution. Venezuela had surrendered and President Guzman Blanco again had perfect control of the whole Republic. Business is stagnant and there is great scarcity of money.

A Quebec dispatch says: Small pox among the street horses increases. The St. John street railway company stopped running in consequence.

## Correspondence.

U. &amp; N. R. R.

TERMINUS U. & N. R. R.,  
March 12, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Thinking your numerous readers would like to hear from this part of Idaho, I take the present opportunity of informing you of the progress of the U. & N. R. R. We left Richmond on the 23d of February on the construction train for the purpose of laying the track from the head of Beaver Cañon to Red Rock Station, to which place the road is graded, a

distance of 20½ miles. The snow was quite deep in Cache Valley, but as we continued on our journey the snow gradually disappeared, and, on arriving at Black Rock, we found ourselves in a region bare of snow, which continued to increase in depth as we neared the Dives, the present terminus of the U. & N. R. R. in Beaver Cañon.

We arrived at the terminus on February 24th, where we found the snow very deep, covering the streets to a depth of about four feet. On the morning of the 25th we commenced shoveling our way up Beaver Cañon. The snow was drifted in some cuts to a depth of 10 feet. After one week of shoveling, we gained the head of the cañon and end of the track. On the night of the 28th of February, the outgoing train for Ogden was drifted in at a point nine miles from the Dives, with two engines and a snow plow. About 50 of us started down to help shovel her out, which was accomplished at 2 o'clock at night. In the meantime, the temperature ranged from 20° to 35° below zero. It has been blowing and drifting here every day since our arrival.

On the second of March, tracklaying was commenced, and has continued ever since, but necessarily very slow, on account of snow and other disadvantages. On the 9th of March, the track at 12 o'clock m. reached the summit of the Rockies, also the division line of Idaho and Montana, 6,869 feet above sea level. At half-past 12, the train arrived with a very large number of visitors, among whom was a number of the fair sex, who came to witness the driving of the silver spikes for the line which will connect Montana with the longest narrow gauge road in the world.

At 12.35 o'clock the silver spikes were driven, each of the parties present having the privilege of giving it a rap (some of the uninitiated, however, hit the rail oftener than the spike). The road was dedicated to Montana in a flow of champagne, by Miss Lillie Lingo, of the Dives, who performed the ceremony in a modest and becoming manner. For those who were so inclined there was a supply of liquors on hand, kindly supplied by Colonel Hall, conductor of the construction train. Everything passed off pleasantly, and too much credit cannot be given Messrs. Hendricks and Ricks, for their enterprise in laying this track in the midst of cold weather and snow.

Yours truly,  
JAMES F. WILKIN.

Bee Keeping—Answer to "C. T."

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 19th, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

In reading the EVENING NEWS of March 11th, I find a correspondence from one signing "C. T.," instructing the people upon the subject of bee culture. I would not have replied to said correspondence did I not believe it the duty of some one to do so, as the forenamed "C. T." shows great lack of understanding in regard to the subject. I do not wish to crowd your paper with any waste of words or with a lengthy correspondence, but I will come to the point at once.

"C. T." says that the bee-keepers have had poor success the last few years on account of disease among the bees, but I will say for his information that more bees die from bad bee-masters than any other disease the bees of Utah have to contend with, and that if the bee-keepers will just follow the instructions of said "C. T." many more bees will die than do at present. "C. T." informs us that a new swarm should be left where they are hived until late in the evening, then they can be removed to the proper place.

Allow me to say that the above instructions show the writer to know very little of the nature of the honey bee; for in a very short time the bees mark the place of their new home and know of none other except the one they came from, and that is now no home for them; the consequence is, the bees leave their home in the morning, not knowing it to have been moved from its place of the previous day, gather a load of honey, etc., and then return to the location and find the hive gone, and they know nothing of its whereabouts and fly about until they die or return unto the parent hive. Now the new swarm can ill afford to lose its workers in that way, and the result is, the swarm is not so strong as it should be.