

tion on the rivers and harbors is well nigh suspended. The telegraph lines in all directions have suffered greatly. Another cold wave is promised tonight. Meantime the effects of the recent blizzard are being told by the captains of incoming vessels. The schooner *Relief*, which arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, Florida, had two of her sailors swept overboard and drowned. The ship *Corriga*, from London, yesterday landed the crew, 18 in number, of the Norwegian bark *Nora*, which was recently abandoned in a sinking condition. The schooner *E. A. Warner* was 24 days coming from Barco, with fruit, and was so short of provisions that the crew lived principally on coconuts the last four days of the voyage. From all along the northeastern coast come similar stories of wrecks and great sufferings by crews.

DENVER, 10.—P. P. Wilcox, ex-agent of the San Carlos reservation, this afternoon addressed a letter to Senator Teller, saying that the recent report of Gen. Crook, attempting to show that the outbreak of the Apaches last year was due to the opposition of the Interior Department and to the refusal to surrender the matter to military control, as agreed upon between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior in July, 1883, presents matters unfair and demands statements of facts. "It is not true that upon Crook's return to the Department of Arizona in 1882 that the Apaches were huddled around the agency, with no land to cultivate. It is not true that I acknowledged the justice of this complaint of the Indians. It was imperative the Indians should be within reach of the agency so long as it was necessary to issue food. At the request of Crook and on the assurance that he would become personally responsible for their good conduct and self-support, I consented to the removal of 700 of the Apaches, and I at all times asked Crook's assistance in controlling the refractory Indians. There was no trouble at San Carlos until Crook brought to the reservation hostile Chiricahuas armed for war, against my protest and in defiance of the contract of the San Carlos Indians and the agreement of the Secretaries of War and Interior, which was that the War Department should protect the Indian agent in the discharge of all his duties. The Chiricahuas were at all times under the absolute control of Crook, who issued their supplies, and at no time from their return to the reservation to their departure on the war path were they approached by the agent or employee of the Interior Department with a view to influence their actions, and not until after the appointment of Captain Pierce, an officer of Crook's, as agent, was one outrage committed upon a white person, since which time his two herders were killed by the Apaches at the sub-agency, one boy at the cow camp, and near Fort Thomas a man."

NEW YORK, 10.—A large part of the Scottish colony whose purchase of land in Florida has occasioned some comment in this city arrived yesterday on the steamer *Furness* and will probably continue on their journey to-day. The party is about one hundred strong. Being interviewed, one of them said: "Our only reason for leaving Scotland is the agricultural depression there. We had thought of several of the Western States, and even California, but decided at last to give our time and attention to the cultivation of Florida oranges."

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A horrible tragedy occurred a few minutes ago in a room at No. 15 Nevada Block. John Atkinson, surveyor of public lands was found lying on the floor with his throat cut and a man named Brown stated to be from Wyoming, was lying within a few feet of him, dead from the effects of a shot from a revolver.

CHICAGO, 11.—The strike of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy switchmen ended last night. Settlement not divulged.

PITTSBURGH, 11.—Quiet reigns about the Monongahela Valley mines to-day. Notwithstanding the uneasiness felt last night there was no disturbance, although the strikers were around all night, but kept at a safe distance. The non-union miners at Pine Run did not commence work until daylight this morning, fearing a repetition of yesterday's attack. Great excitement still prevails among the residents in the vicinity of the mines, and serious trouble, perhaps bloodshed, is predicted. Sheriff Gray has stationed a posse of men near Allequippa and Pine Run mines and sworn in a large number of men living in the vicinity, who will respond to a call at a moment's notice.

AUSTIN, Tex., 11.—Adjutant General King yesterday received a letter from W. H. Titus, residing in El Paso County, stating that Dec. 2d, about 25 Mexican soldiers crossed into Texas, and deliberately stole a herd of 25 cattle belonging to Americans. When the soldiers put in an appearance the cowboys asked them reason for their crossing into Texas and driving off cattle. The leader told them they had better go back to camp. Titus asked the Adjutant General for State Rangers to protect the frontier. General King replied whatever aid they can render will be freely given, but such an invasion of foreign soldiers is fully written within the scope of the authority of the United States army. The matter will be brought to the notice of the President.

MONTEREY, Mexico, 11.—Gov. Sepulveda and forces, 400 strong, arrived in this city on Wednesday night and took possession of the governor's palace.

CALDWELL, Ohio, 11.—A coach and box car of a train on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Columbus road left the track yesterday afternoon near here, and rolled down an embankment. The coach was full of passengers. Mrs. Severs and two children, of Caldwell, were badly burned. The children will die. Several others were severely, but not fatally injured.

TYLER, Texas, 11.—District Attorney McCord yesterday appointed Jas. N. Garrison receiver for the Kansas & Gulf Short Line Railroad. The appointment was made at the instance of New York stockholders, a dispute having arisen between them and the Texas stockholders. The road is in a prosperous condition.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Senate committee on rules held its first meeting this morning and instructed Senator Frye, chairman, to report back to the Senate a code of joint rules for the government of official intercourse between the two houses. The code is identical with the joint code which the Senate acted upon two years ago, except in respect to rule 13, which the committee has stricken out. This rule prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. The Senate has a rule of this kind in its own room. The committee thought it a matter which should be left to the control of each house within its domain.

The republican senators met in caucus at 11 o'clock to-day. Sherman resigned the position as chairman of the caucus, and Edmunds was elected to that place. The action was due to the fact that no senator had ever been chairman of the caucus and presiding officer of the Senate at the same time, and Sherman felt it incumbent on him not to depart from the line of precedent. The action of the caucus committee in the arrangement of the chairmanships of the Senate committees, viz.: in deciding to tender to Senator Sewell that of the joint committee on library and Senator Logan his old place on the military affairs committee, was ratified. Nearly all the time was devoted to the discussion of the line of policy to be adopted toward Presidential appointments. No additional action was taken on the proposition. The senators expressed their views and were found to be practically unanimous against the adoption of any general policy of opposition, but were agreed on the advisability of treating each nomination upon its merits. The opinion was expressed and generally assented to, that good men appointed to office because they were democrats should be confirmed, except in cases where their predecessors were removed upon unfounded charges brought for the purpose of making pretenses for the creation of vacancies. In such cases it was urged that the nominations should be held up so as to give the removed officials an opportunity for vindication. The senators who were present expressed the opinion that this plan for the present will govern the course of the republicans.

Secretary Lamar has requested the President to ask Congress to authorize the payment of \$12,500 out of the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress last year to supply food and the other necessities of life in cases of distress among the Indians not having treaty funds, for the temporary relief of the Northern Cheyennes on the Tongue and Rosebud rivers in Montana. The department is informed that the Indians are in great distress for want of food and sufficient clothing.

The closing session of the American Public Health Association was held to-day. The resolution of Dr. Hunt urging the practical teaching of hygiene in the schools and enlarging the committee on that subject, was adopted. The advisory committee recommended that Congress be urged to appropriate funds to enable the War and Navy Departments, through their medical corps, to investigate the causes of epidemic diseases. They also reported that Toronto, Ontario, had been selected for the place of the next annual meeting. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Adjourned sine die.

The Labor Federation to-day adopted the report of the committee on resolutions that the remedy of "boycott" has been grossly abused so as to endanger the usefulness of this legitimate and powerful weapon in the hands of the working people, and to protect their rights and interests; that some organizations resort to it for trivial causes; and they give instances when rival factions of workmen had placed a boycott on union employers or firms employing union labor; the Federation therefore, discontenanced such proceedings and deprecated it on account of the odium cast upon the working classes and the injury to their interests. Resolutions were also adopted calling upon the President to suspend Judge Snell of this city because of his hostility to the Trades Unions. A resolution instructing the legislative committee to induce the President of the United States to enforce by proclamation on or before May 1st, the eight hour law was also adopted.

The *Evening Star* has the following: "It is now reported that if the House decides to distribute part of the appropriation bills, Randall will favor distributing them all and will want to go at the head of the naval affairs committee and give the fortification bill to the committee on military affairs and divide up the other two bills—the sundry civil and the deficiency. Representative Townsend of Illinois, it is said, will be likely to go to the head of the postoffice and post-roads committee, if the postoffice appropriation bill

is given to it. He had charge of this bill in the House during the last Congress.

Commissioner Black stated to-day that the amount asked for the Pension Bureau for the coming fiscal year is less by \$1,549,000 than the amount appropriated by Congress for use during the current year. He said also that the amount asked for salaries and expenses of all kinds for the Pension Bureau is less by \$15,000 than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The House committee on rules held a session of two hours and a half this evening. The propositions submitted to the House by Morrison, Springer and others were considered at length. No conclusion was reached. The consideration of the subject will be resumed to-morrow.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of a letter from C. G. Whitlock, in which he says he "has reliable information that twenty officers attached to the United States steamer *Juniata*, which has just returned to New York from a cruise in the Chinese waters, have concealed on the vessel a large quantity of valuable goods, which they intend smuggling into the United States." The collector has been instructed to send an inspector to the vessel and institute a thorough search.

MONTEREY, Mexico, 11.—Governor Sepulveda and forces, 400 strong, arrived in this city on Wednesday night and took possession of the Governor's palace. Yesterday he received a message from Governor Garcia in the City of Mexico to immediately re-establish the State government, concentrate his forces and put down the revolution. As help from the general government cannot be expected, it is said Sepulveda called on General Keyes, the Federal commander here, and that bitter words passed between them, when the former told the latter after he had firmly re-established his government he would be pleased to meet him on the field of honor. Sepulveda has issued a call convening the Legislature of the State immediately, in order that the State authorities may devise means to put an end to the revolution. The people are now in favor of the Governor here and it is thought they will support him.

Galveston, 11.—The *Neos Laredo*, Texas, special says: Gen. Keyes, commanding the Federal troops at Monterey, received orders from the City of Mexico yesterday to depose Acting-Governor Sepulveda and place the State of Nuevo Leon under martial law. Governor Sepulveda refused to vacate the office, and last night Gen. Keyes received orders to remove him by force and take possession of the archives. Keyes undertook to execute the order during the night at the head of 200 soldiers, but was repulsed by Sepulveda with a loss of three killed and several wounded. To-day the troops stationed at Lamposas were ordered to Monterey.

It is rumored to-night that a portion of the Bishop's palace was blown up to-day. Passengers on the Monterey train to-night report firing near the town of Morelas, supposed to be an engagement between the State troops and the forces of Rodriguez, the revolutionist.

LINCOLN, Neb., 11.—The following important cablegram on the result of the general elections in England and Ireland was received this evening:

Dublin, Dec. 11, 1885.
To Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, Lincoln:

The elections are concluded. The result is beyond our most sanguine calculations. We were 39 at the dissolution. We return 86, united as one man. Of the 34 nominal Home Rulers not a man survives; of the 27 Irish Whigs not a solitary survivor remains. Leister, Linster and Cavanagh are ours to a man. In Ulster we have a clear majority of seats and a majority of two to one of counties. The Irish vote in England has changed the Whig coercion majority of 120 to a minority of 4. The Irish party are absolute masters of the situation.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HARRINGTON,
Secretary Irish National League.

DENVER, Col., 11.—Calvin Pratt, chief engineer of the South Pacific and Utah Pacific Railroads is wanted for forgers in New York, Denver and Colorado. The amount is \$20,000. He has been arrested at Honolulu but will be returned to San Francisco for trial.

CHICAGO, 11.—The strike of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switchmen ended last night. The terms of the settlement were not divulged.

OTTAWA, 11.—Private letters received here from the Northwest confirm the reports of lawlessness among the Blood and Blackfeet Indians. It is understood that in view of impending difficulties, Frederick White, controlling the mounted police, has been summoned to return at once from England.

MONTEREY, Mexico, 12.—Acting-Governor Mauro Sepulveda this afternoon surrendered the State forces, and General Keyes, as military governor, is now the supreme authority in the State. Prisoners will be held subject to orders of the general Government. The decree proclaiming martial law will be published to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 12.—The Board of Health authorities say that diphtheria is spreading and that without the hearty co-operation of the public and the medical profession will soon be beyond control. This week cases are reported from every part of the city. The disease is quite as serious as smallpox and its recent ravages puzzle the doctors.

DETROIT, Mich., 11.—The steamer *Oconto* which was wrecked off Charity Island, left Oscoda, December 4th, with 23 passenger and a crew numbering 25 men. Shortly after she encountered a terrible gale and a blinding snowstorm.

The sea was so heavy that the boat would not answer her helm. The starboard bulwarks were stove in. All the upper railings, two life boats and all the light freight on the hurricane deck was washed away. The vessel labored heavily in the trough of the sea till nearly midnight when the boat struck. One of the crew who arrived here yesterday, says: "As soon as the boat struck the crew began dealing out life preservers, but we soon discovered there was no leak. When day broke we set the colors at half-mast and began blowing the whistle. About 10 o'clock the signal lighthouse keeper on the shore got out a small metallic lifeboat over the side, and in it five of us went ashore. There we found two fish huts. We then brought the passengers ashore, 23 in all. Two ladies and a child were taken direct to the lightkeepers' house. The men began keeping house in the fish huts. They have food enough to last them two or three weeks and plenty of blankets. Two parties after the desperate struggle through the ice reached East Towas, but nothing has been heard of the party of seven who started for the main land on Tuesday."

NEW YORK, 12.—The Grant fund now amounts to \$104,288.

WHEELING, 12.—An unsuccessful effort was made to rob the First National Bank, at Mt. Pleasant last night, some young men returning from a party discovered the robbers at work and gave the alarm. The robbers covered the crowd with revolvers jumped into a buggy and escaped.

ASHEVILLE, 12.—Two children of Mrs. Park were burned to death while the mother was at prayer meeting.

LAWRENCE, Kas., 12.—Captain Couch, Oklahoma, boomer, says the cattlemen removed only the fat cattle.

CHICAGO, 12.—John Flattens, Thos. Parker, John Curtin and Harry Evans, have been arrested and held in \$1,000 bail charged with swindling a butterine manufacturing firm out of \$15,000. When arrested they outwitted each other in "squealing."

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Senators are watching the developments in the House with regard to the proposed change of rules with much interest and generally regard the proposition to distribute the appropriation bills among the several committees of the House as an extremely unwise step and likely to lead to great extravagance. The members of the Senate committee on rules, all of whom are experienced parliamentarians and several of whom have had their training in the House of Representatives, are unanimous in this opinion. A resolution embodying the proposed code of joint rules will probably be reported to the Senate on Monday, and will be passed without much delay and sent to the House. They embody three chief propositions, which, if adopted by the House, would, in the opinion of the Senate committee and the Senators generally, relieve it of most of its difficulties. The first is the requirement that the Speaker's table shall be cleared every day by referring all the measures and communications upon it to the proper committees, thus getting them into the channels of legislation at the earliest moment; the second prohibits riders upon the general appropriation bills, and the third requires that during the last ten days of each session preference shall be given in each house to the measures which have already passed the other house. These requirements are already followed in the Senate.

The House committee on rules held a three hours' session to-day and completed the consideration of the revision of the rules, as proposed by Morrison, of Illinois. Morrison's code of rules was adopted, with a few verbal amendments, and will be reported to the House Monday. The amendments to the rules which were proposed by the other members were not acted on, but will receive consideration at the future meetings of the committee. Though a majority of the committee favors a distribution of the work of the appropriation committee, this object will not be accomplished until after a sharp contest in the House, which will be in the nature of a party conflict, but which will be between the friends of Morrison's code, who believe such a distribution will result in facilitating business, and the opponents, who regard it unwise at this time to make such radical changes.

The *Star* says: Randall antagonized every amendment to the rules and gave notice that he would carry his opposition to the House. He did not think the present was a proper time to make this departure and incorporate in the rules these radical changes. The other four members made a number of concessions relating to the proceedings of the House; but none concerning the disposal of the appropriation bill.

Speaker Carlisle said to-day that when the rules are reported to the House a reasonable time will be allowed for offering amendments and for debate. Randall and his friends think that the proposed important changes should be considered in a Democratic caucus, and asked that one be called. Carlisle is of the opinion that it is not a partisan question and ought not to be made one, inasmuch as there is a great diversity of opinion in both parties upon the question. If the necessary number of names is obtained to the requests for a caucus (as there is no doubt there will be) the friends

of Morrison's rules will oppose any action of the caucus and believe they will be able to prevent it. Mr. Randall says if the majority of the Democratic caucus are in favor of the proposed changes he will acquiesce, but he is not disposed to allow the Republicans to bring about the change.

NEW YORK, 12.—A telegram received to-day from President Diaz of Mexico, by the President of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Company announces the passage yesterday by the Mexican Congress, of the amended concessions to the company. These amendments add to the previous land grant 1,700,000 acres, the whole land concession being equal to half the area of New Jersey. Coaling stations are to be permitted at either end of the railway, to which coal from the United States or any other foreign nation co-operating with Mexico in guaranteeing the interests on the bonds of the railway company, is to be admitted free, to the exclusion of coal from all other countries. This will give a new market to the United States coal trade, if the United States Congress joins with Mexico in the guarantee upon which the bonds to build the ship railway are to be based. Mexico guarantees the payment of \$1,250,000 a year, for fifteen years, provided this or some European nation will guarantee \$2,500,000 more for the same period. The time for completing the road has been extended to 1894.

FARGO, Dakota, 12.—The *Argus* reports that the opinion of able attorneys on the decision of the Supreme Court, restraining the treasurer of Trail County, Dakota, from collecting taxes against the Northern Pacific on the ground that the road has not secured title because the cost of the surveys have not been paid, is that the decision is correct. It will unsettle the title to some of the best city property and the greatest wheat farms of North Dakota. It will virtually determine the celebrated Paronto case, wherein a half-breed claimed a large section of the city, in favor of his estate. It will also unsettle the title to the great Dalrymple and Grandin farms. The full text of the decision is awaited with anxiety.

MONTEREY, 12.—Telegrams received from the City of Mexico this evening, announce the appointment of General Ballestares as Provisional Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon. A decree proclaiming martial law was published this afternoon. General Bernardo Reyes is appointed Governor and Military Commander. General Reyes will be elected by General Ballestares as soon as the latter can reach here. He started from the City of Mexico to-day.

BOSTON, 12.—At the Parker House to-night a complimentary benefit was tendered by the Massachusetts Reform Club to Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, United States Civil Service Commissioner. About 150 gentlemen were present. The principal speeches were made by Eaton and John Russell Lowell, the latter warmly endorsing the administration of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Four hundred and seventy bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, but only two committees have yet held their first meeting and no measures have been reported back to the Senate and no calendar has therefore been made. Beyond the probable passage of the Presidential succession bill to be reported on Monday, and the adoption of Frye's resolution embodying a code of joint rules, no programme for legislative business during the week can be indicated. Four hundred and fifty-six nominations have been sent to the Senate and many of them will probably be reported at the first executive session. A considerable portion of the latter half of the week is likely to be spent with closed doors. Although the committee on rules of the House has completed its labor of formulating a new code of rules for the government of the House and will submit its report to-morrow, it is not thought probable the discussion will then be begun. It is expected that debate will be postponed until Tuesday, in order that members may have an opportunity to see the proposed revision in print. There is a desire on the part of many members to have a call of the States on Monday for the introduction of bills for reference to appropriate committees when appointed, and in deference to this desire it was informally agreed by members of the committee on rules yesterday to make no opposition to such a call. There are, however, members of the House who express the intention to oppose the introduction of bills until the House shall have finally determined by vote on the Morrison code, the jurisdiction of the various committees, and who hold it will be useless to inundate the Speaker's table with a flood of bills till some proper outlet is provided for them. As the House is not governed at present by any definite system of rules these members contend it will require unanimous consent to order a call and they assert that this cannot be obtained. Discussion of rules will occupy the remainder of the week and a contest over the scheme to distribute the labor of the appropriations committee promises to be sharp and interesting. There is talk of adjournment for the holiday recess before the end of the week but no definite plans have been arranged, and it is probable adjournment will not be reached until the week following.

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