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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Watson Squires, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report says: "The manufacturing industries of the Territory have attained a highly gratifying degree of improvement, that of lumber taking the lead. In many cases Indians are engaged in prosperously cultivating the soil, and it is believed that the system of allotting a suitable quantity of land to them in severalty can and ought to be encouraged. If they could be induced to concentrate and altogether abandon certain reservations it would conduce much to the settlement and cultivation of large tracts of valuable land now unproductive." Touching the Territorial law conferring upon women the right to vote, the Governor says: "Although many of our citizens are disposed to question the wisdom of this law, especially when attended with the requirement that women should serve as jurors, it meets with the approval of a large majority of the people, and the women of the Territory are, for the most part, strongly desirous that the enactment be retained upon the statute books. Thus far it seems attended with no important results unfavorable to the welfare of the people of the Territory." The report states that the value of the assessed property of the Territory is \$50,513,852, with one county to be heard from. The Territory is entirely out of debt, and on July 1st, 1884, had a balance of \$47,901 in the Treasury. The population of the Territory is estimated at 150,000, and the Governor, in conclusion, presents a number of reasons to support the claim of Washington Territory for admission into the Union as a State.

NEW YORK, 24.—The much talked of boxing match between Charles Mitchell and Jack Burke, who were to have fought eight rounds under Marquis of Queensbury rules at Madison Square Garden to-night, turned out a fiasco. About 500 spectators and fifty reporters went to see the great exhibition of "sparing for points." Among the 500 were police captains of the various precincts of the city, who had been specially ordered to be present. One sport remarked, "this is the funeral of glove fights in New York." At 10 o'clock Mitchell and Burke appeared on the stage, accompanied by Bill Madden. Bob Smith announced that, "in consequence of the interest taken in the match by the District Attorney, and from a desire that all present should be able to get home in time to drown their sorrows, Messrs. Mitchell and Burke would give a Quaker exhibition of sparring, in three rounds, according to the latest rules of the Peace Society. The men were dressed in plain white tights and drawers. When "time" was called they advanced towards each other, offered right hand of good fellowship and then drew back to admire one another. They "chucked" each other under the chin and smoothed one another's cheeks in a really affectionate way once or twice. When the first three minutes were over they gracefully bowed and retired to their corners. The crowd which had increased to perhaps 1000 persons, groaned feelingly, but the fighters only smiled. The second and third rounds were similar. Once Mitchell pushed his cheek against Burke's glove, for which Burke apologized. Then Mitchell patted his opponent's right cheek, and, in scriptural fashion, Burke turned the left to him. Another time, when Burke got close enough to Mitchell, the latter put his glove as far as he could in the former's mouth. So it went on till the third round was over. A more disgusted crowd than that which left the garden has rarely been seen in this or any other city. There was no decision as to who was winner, but that would have been of no use, as there was nothing to divide between the men.

NEWARK, N. J., 24.—The Democrats held a great meeting of rejoicing to-night. After the parade Vice-President-elect Hendricks said: "It is impossible for me to address you at length. I thank you, men of New Jersey, for the honor you have done Grover Cleveland and myself at the recent election. I know of no honor possible to be enjoyed by any man greater than that which is expressed in the confidence of the people, and there is no mode of expressing that confidence higher than the ballot in the box. (Cheers.) On the fourth day of this month New Jersey did express her judgment that we should be the chief officers of this country. That judgment stands, and will stand forever, because enough of the other states have concurred in that judgment of the nation under the Constitution of the United States. For the part that you bore in that grave and responsible work, I express to you my sincerest thanks and regards. To the Sullivan Club of the city of New York (a part of the serenading party), I desire to express my thanks in very special terms. They have done to one who is dearer to me than my own life, honor to-night. It was impossible that she should be here to receive this honor at their hands. They desire to express to her their respect and their regard for this banner—the beautiful banner that expresses our mutual love for Ireland. (Cheers.) Upon that banner it was written by herself, 'Justice to Ireland'—a sentiment that all men of all nations and all kindreds of the earth ought to respect and honor. Justice to Ireland! that has given to England

her bravest soldiers, Ireland that has sent to this country of ours men who have fought in all its wars, men who have helped to develop this whole land, men who have illustrated the virtues of civilization and christianity."

LOUISVILLE, 24.—A sensation was created here to-day by the publication in the Boston *Knights of Honor Observer* charging that Robert J. Breckenridge, late Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor, is a defaulter to the extent of \$160,000. Incidentally the same paper refers to Breckenridge as "a rival to Captain Kidd."

In addition to its local report, the *Observer* editorially arraigns Breckenridge as being accountable for large sums of money "to widows and orphans of departed brethren." The *Observer* is edited by a Mr. Cummings, who is on very intimate terms with Gen. Sloat, Supreme Dictator of the Knights of Honor, and J. W. Branch, who succeeded Breckenridge as Supreme Treasurer. Breckenridge is in the city and denies the charge, pronouncing the whole thing as a tissue of falsehoods. Said he: "I have received money which has not been paid out; I was ordered by the chancery court to pay no more benefits after October 18th last, and I obeyed the order. For this reason there is now a considerable amount in the People's Bank to the credit of the Knights of Honor." The general opinion among the members of the Knights of Honor is that the charge is not true. Col. Breckenridge will sue for libel.

CLEVELAND, 24.—A *Herald* special from Gambler reports that a Mrs. Walker, living two miles from town, lay ill, and being a spiritualist, refused medical aid, but was persuaded to submit to treatment by a man named Burrows, who said he was a medium under the influence of the spirit of an Indian chief. Burrows said the woman was afflicted by devils, which he proceeded to drive out by beating her about the head and shoulders, and otherwise mistreating her, in consequence of which she died last Wednesday. The house where Mrs. Walker died was locked, and nobody was permitted to enter it until Saturday, when her cousin, Dr. Walker, forced his way in, and found the corpse stretched on a bed in a state of nudity. Unless Burrows proves to be insane he will be tried for manslaughter.

NEW YORK, 24.—Mlle. Nevada made her first appearance here to-night in the role of Amina in "Somnambula." The enthusiasm increased as the opera proceeded. Nevada scored an undoubted success. Her voice is remarkable for its sweetness and flexibility. Her execution was as noteworthy as her winsome simplicity and naturalness of acting. The floral offerings were many and magnificent. Mlle. Nevada was at times completely overcome with the warmth of her reception. She kissed the small American flag which surrounded a bouquet of flowers, and sang with exquisite sweetness, "Home, Sweet Home."

WASHINGTON, 24.—The case of the Government vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which the Government claims a certain per cent. of the net earnings, and the railroad company claims payment for transportation, came up in the court of claims to-day. Only preliminary matters were disposed of, and the trial will begin regularly to-morrow. If all the Government claims are allowed, they will amount to \$1,700,000, but against this total the railroad company claims offsets aggregating \$1,500,000.

MONTREAL, 23.—News is received of the fate of the schooner *Lavitoire*, before reported lost, and over which there has been great anxiety felt here. Two men just arrived from the Isle Aux Coudres, state that towards night-fall on the 5th inst., they saw, off the Cape's lighthouse, a schooner on her beam ends with a number of people hanging to her sides and appealing to the lighthouse keeper for assistance. They said the keeper heard them, and immediately prepared to go to their rescue, but was prevented by his wife fainting from fright.

MOBILE, Ala., 24.—The north-bound passenger train on the Mobile and Montgomery road, which left here at 1 o'clock this morning, ran into a south bound freight train at the siding at Perdido, the switch being open. The engines telescoped, and some turpentine on the platform caught fire. A resin warehouse in the vicinity was partially destroyed, also the two engines and the baggage car, mail and smoking cars of the passenger train. Engineer James Duffy, of the passenger train, was killed and the body burned beyond recognition. Morgan J. Ashe, engineer of the freight train, had his arm broken; Walter Dawson, fireman of the freight, had a leg crushed, and it was amputated later. Three other railroad men were injured slightly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The Portland *Oregonian's* Sprague, W. T., special says: The sheriff started this morning with a posse of 80 men armed with Winchester rifles to overpower the mob in possession of the court-house at Davenport, who refuse to allow the records to be taken away to this place which was chosen as the county seat at the election on the 4th inst.,. Serious trouble and bloodshed is feared. Davenport is situated 21 miles from here.

NEW YORK, 24.—Edward Morris, the Chicago jeweler, charged with having swindled several other Chicago jewelers, was brought up in the police court to-day and again remanded to await an order from Governor Cleveland for his extradition. The warrant for his arrest has arrived from Chicago. Morris offered to deposit \$10,000 worth

of the jewelry found in his trunk as security for his appearance, but the offer was rejected.

CHATTANOOGA, 23.—News reached the city at 1 a. m., of drowning of six persons in the Tennessee River, near Caperton's Ferry, Ala., this evening. Nine persons were crossing in the ferry when it was capsized, and but three escaped. The ferryman, his child, two women and two children were drowned.

FORE SMITH, Ark., 24.—News is received of the killing of John Wood by Stephen Fletcher (both colored) at Round Mountain, in the Choctaw nation. Wood eloped with Fletcher's wife. Fletcher pursued, overtook them, blew out Wood's brains, and returned home with the woman.

NEW YORK, 24.—Policemen Grant and Devine have been committed to await trial on the charge of highway robbery and attempted shooting. While drunk, on duty, last night, they attacked a man, robbed him and fired several shots at him while he was endeavoring to escape. Two other policemen, who failed to arrest the guilty officers, have been suspended by the Mayor.

CHICAGO, 25.—On and after Dec. 1st trains Nos. 1 and 2 of the Union Pacific road will run through cars for the Pacific coast. They will go by the new Oregon Short Line, leaving Omaha at the usual time, reaching Granger at 11 a. m. next day and arriving at Huntington, the terminus of the O. S. Line at noon of the second day. At the latter point the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company begins. The trains will make close connections and reach Portland by 10 o'clock the following morning.

PORTLAND, O., 25.—An *Oregonian*, Sprague, W. T., special says: Sheriff Cody has just returned from Davenport. When the mob caught sight of his posse, they immediately surrendered and allowed the records to be removed in peace.

TRENTON, N. J., 25.—The State board of canvassers completed their canvass this morning, the result showing Cleveland's plurality to be 4,352, the total vote being: Cleveland 127,784; Blaine 123,432; St. John 6,155; Butler 3,494. The Democrats elected Green, Babcock and McAdoo to Congress. The Republicans elected Hires, Buchanan, Phelps and Lehlback.

FOREIGN.

HONG KONG, 24.—The reports of a French victory at Formosa are fabrications, and their successes in Tonquin are overrated. The French invaders are at a standstill. Their operations are confined to the delta in Tonquin and Kelung and the harbor of Formosa. The Chinese are assuming the offensive both in Tonquin and Formosa. Before the French can assume the aggressive they must have an additional 15,000 men in Tonquin and 10,000 in Formosa. An expedition to Peking would be cheaper in the matter of both men and money.

A *Times* Shanghai dispatch says: The Chinese fleet is preparing to leave for Formosa.

PARIS, 24.—Advices from Tonquin say that, as reprisal for the attack made by the Chinese upon the French gunboats *Eclair* and *Tromer* on the 19th inst., on Claire river, while they were revictualing the garrison at Tuyuen Wan, General Briere de L'Isle telegraphs that Colonel Duchesne was sent to attack a force of Black Flags and Chinese regulars entrenched in fortified works near that place. The French forces captured the fortifications, the enemy fleeing. The French lost eight men killed and 25 wounded. The Chinese have evacuated Song Kan Valley.

A later dispatch states that Colonel Duchesne next day stormed without loss, three fortified villages and destroyed or captured all the enemies, supplies. The enemy was in full retreat, taking refuge in the mountains and forests.

BERLIN, 24.—The Congo committee have agreed unanimously that free trade shall prevail in the western part of the Congo basin.

LONDON, 24.—In the Commons to-day, Cullan, Liberal, gave notice that he would call attention in the House to the extraordinary ruling of Judge Manisty, in the libel case of Adams vs. Coleridge, whereby the functions of the jurymen were made "a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

PARIS, 24.—At Oram, during the forty-eight hours ended this evening, there were eleven deaths from cholera.

PARIS, 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day debate on the Tonquin credits began. M. Lockroy, radical, opened the debate with an attack upon the government, and generally criticised its colonial policy. De la Fosse, of the Right, vehemently denounced the ministers, and claimed that they deserved to be impeached. Debate will be resumed to-morrow.

Figaro states that England's decision not to permit the Congo conference to establish an international commission for the regulation of the Niger was intimated at the first session of the conference. Sir Edward Malet, the British delegate, declared, in explanation of this, that the commerce of the Niger was exclusively British, and the tribes in the Niger delta were under British protection. England, however, he asserted, would pledge herself to clear the river, regulate navigation and throw the river open to the world.

DONGOLA, 25.—The British troops are moving on to Handouk, 20 miles south of here to avoid smallpox, which prevails here among the natives.

There are rumors of an epidemic of

cholera prevailing among the troops of El Mahdi in Kordofan.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times'* Shanghai special says: The action of the French has driven China to reopen the Tonquin question, and it is asserted that she will ask for English mediation.

The secretaries of Prince Li assert that they saw Capt. Fournier, who negotiated the Tientsin treaty for France, make erasures in the treaty.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the British minister to China is inactive, and that the breach is widening between China and France.

Bung Li Yamen is calmly confident of China's powers, and has decided to reject Capt. Fournier's May convention as a basis for negotiations. It will reopen the whole question.

LONDON, 26.—Waddington, the French ambassador to England, and Marquis Tseng, are conducting negotiations, through Granville, British Foreign Secretary, which give some promise of a settlement of the dispute between France and China. The main points of agreement which would be satisfactory to China and France are known to both diplomats. These indicate that both countries must make large concessions. China repudiates all responsibility for the Lang Son affair, but will make honorable concessions to France to secure a peaceful settlement. England will be satisfied if she can be the means of restoring the former concord between France and China.

BUENOS AYRES, 25, via Galveston.—The Italian minister handed the government a note of protest against its refusal to allow the *Perses* to enter port, stating that not only the interests of the country but principles of humanity were seriously compromised by refusing admittance to so many immigrants. The government replied, declaring it was impossible to allow the steamer to anchor, the public health being before everything else. The government also states that they are disposed to proceed in like manner with all ships whose early arrival may be announced. The papers state that two bodies and several mattresses were found off Punta-in-Tio. They are supposed to be from the steamer *Matteo Brzuzo*. The papers criticize the action of the Italian minister.

BERLIN, 26.—The Geographical and Anthropological societies gave a banquet to-night at the Kaiserhof to Stanley and other experts attending the Congo conference. There were present 275 persons. Professor Bayrich proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany. Count Negri, Italian Ambassador to England and Italian delegate to the Congo conference, delivered a speech in German, in which he eulogized the efforts of Germany to advance science. Referring to Baron Von Humboldt and Henri Ritter, Count Negri said he would tell his countrymen that German dash and daring were clearing the way for the Italian muse. Count Coello of Spain, proposed a toast to Stanley and Bastian. Stanley, replying told the story of his travels in Africa and said the welfare of Africa depended solely upon Christianity and civilization. Verschow proposed the health of Montegazza, delegate from Italy, who, in reply, proposed the "Alliance of Politics and Science."

LONDON, 25.—The case of Captain Dudley and mate, of the wrecked yacht *Mignonette*, who were tried for murder, November 6th, for having killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, and against whom a verdict in accordance with these facts was found, will be heard on appeal by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and three other judges, December 4th. The question as to whether murder was committed will then be determined.

LONDON, 26.—At the end of the second day's walking match last night, the aggregate scores of the chief contestants were as follows: Littleward 162; Rowell 161; Cartwright 146; Mason 143.

PARIS, 26.—Although the cholera bulletins are stopped, isolated deaths from cholera continue.

LONDON, 26.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: The French government have resolved to send two more cruisers to the west coast of Africa in view of the possible results of the Congo conference.

MORMONISM AND DEMOCRACY.

WHY THE "MORMONS" INCLINE THAT WAY.

The fact that the "Mormon" people have always been inclined to manifest and maintain an independent opinion on religion and politics, contrary to that entertained by the Republican officeholders, who have invaded our Territory, has always been a source of great annoyance to these ostensible defenders of American liberty. They are constantly intimating that persons so opposed to their ideas are sacrificing their free agency to the dictates of what they term a disloyal theocracy. But it never occurs to these capacious intellects, that the "Mormons" have as great a right to choose to assimilate with the views of the majority of the inhabitants of this Territory, as have these Federal autocrats to be directed by the party leaders, to whose magnanimity they are indebted for a livelihood. And that the "Mormons" are as free to sever their connections with this so-called theocracy as are these "true" Republicans to bolt their party at the reversal of a popular political wave.

All these instances are but the

exercise of that free agency and independent choice, which is, or ought to be, the right and privilege of every American citizen. While this fact would be readily conceded to any other community, it is still insisted that the "Mormons" have none but selfish reasons for being in sympathy with the Democratic party. But this assertion must necessarily either be the result of criminal ignorance or malignant calumny, because the "Mormons" have so frequently declared in words and actions, the reasons for their political opinions.

The "Mormons" are inclined to the Democracy because they have seen the Republicans offer insult to the Constitution by enacting laws which impaired the American liberty-protecting system, and destroyed essential rights given under it. The "Mormons" lean to Democracy because they believe in the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, the author of that glorious document, the Declaration of Independence, in his first inaugural address to Congress, to give equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. The "Mormons" are that way inclined, because they have seen the Republicans attempt to pervert this grand and hospitable nation into a selfish heritage, surrounded by a Chinese wall, by seeking to impose religious restraint upon the immigration to this country. The "Mormons" are truly democratic because they believe that the rightful power of all legislation is to lay only such restrictions upon our natural rights as would prevent aggression upon the equal rights of others. The "Mormons" are in that position because they believe that the people of the Territories, as American citizens, have a right to be governed in their local affairs by the legally and fairly expressed will of their own local majorities, not in opposition to the general laws of the land, and that the absolute veto of the governor of any Territory is a usurpation of power, belonging only to feudal ages. The "Mormons" believe that American citizens have a right to settle in a Territory without having their personal or property rights impaired or wholly destroyed by congressional legislation, and that it is an unwarranted assault upon the fundamental principles of our government to impose a religious qualification upon the right to vote or the right to hold office, thus destroying the inalienable privileges which are so dear to every lover of liberty and equality. The "Mormons" favor democracy because they believe that the perversion of constitutional principles, characterizing the republican Congress in their despotic reign of nearly 24 years, and which has been followed by the inferior officers of this party, has caused the people to lose confidence in the administration of justice. They believe in a free, uncorrupted ballot box and because they could not sustain a party which would endorse the national election fraud of 1876, when the choice of the people was ignored, and men put into office who were entirely unfit to fill the position.

These are but few of the reasons why the "Mormons" are Democratically inclined and they will continue in that line, as long as the Democratic party will sustain principles of right and justice, but should they at any time entertain motives founded upon a different basis than this, the "Mormons" would be as incapable of sustaining the Democrats as they are now in regard to the Republicans; for the mere name of Democrat would not necessarily evince democratic principles.

The "Mormons," like other intelligent men, dive beneath the surface to ascertain from what motive profession proceeds, and they ever reasonably look to the measures advocated and the actions performed before they give adherence to or advocate them as being best calculated to bring peace, happiness and prosperity to the people. But as long as the Democrats sustain the constitutional principles of our Government, the "Mormons" will hold that out as an ample reason why they claim to incline to the Democracy.

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