

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald* says of the sensation of the morning: Two of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty respectively stabbed and shot one another here yesterday, their affray beginning in O'Donovan Rossa's headquarters in Chambers street; and from the full report it seems likely that one of them will die. The origin of the quarrel probably had some relation to Irish politics and dynamite. The orderly people of this city would certainly much prefer that her Britannic Majesty's government would keep British subjects of this kind at home, to do their killing there, if they must. But if it will persist in driving them here, we suppose we must bear the affliction as best we may.

The *Tribune* says of the plot: It has been the common opinion in this city and elsewhere that Rossa's office was the headquarters of a harmless lot of blusterers whose interest in Ireland's wrongs was far less zealous than their ardor for the filling of their pockets, and that they claimed the planning and direction of dynamite schemes in Great Britain merely for the sake of stimulating the contributions of Irishmen who believe in this mode of warfare against England. But yesterday's crime showed that the passions of these boasters may find vent in other channels than threats, and the revelations made by Phelan throw a new light on the character of the men who have surrounded Rossa and Joyce. So long as these fellows were looked upon as mere braggarts whose plots were only on their lips, they stood in little danger of the law, but if the statements of Phelan can be credited, the passengers on ocean steamships are in actual peril from dynamite, the conspirators will soon find New York no safer for them than London would be. Neither this city nor this country will allow the lurking-places of murderers to exist unmolested.

NEW YORK, 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Captain Phelan yesterday in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned in court today. Few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but refused to say anything.

At the hospital the physician said Phelan's condition had improved since midnight, and it was barely possible he might recover.

There were very few new developments in the matter to-day. O'Donovan Rossa was reticent when approached on the subject.

Mayor T. B. Bullene, of Kansas City, and a friend of Phelan's called on him to-day.

The condition of Captain Phelan continues to improve. This afternoon John T. Reilly, a friend, had a conversation with him. To his friend Phelan he said he came here to explain certain matters to Rossa about the interview in the Kansas City *Journal*. He now believes he was deliberately entrapped into Rossa's office to be murdered.

"Tom," said Reilly, "when I knew you in Kansas, you were always too quick with your 'pop' to be caught in a snap. Why did you let them catch you this way?"

"I didn't get time," returned Phelan, "and, besides, the room was so small and the attack so sudden that I couldn't get my pistol out."

Reilly said to a reporter afterwards that he knew Phelan well in Kansas City in 1873, where he once prevented him from fighting a duel with a man named McCaffey. He said, while Phelan was a man of spirit, and quick to act if aroused, yet he would take a great deal of abuse before getting angry.

The *Commercial* says: The general impression among Irishmen this morning—according to the late vice-president of the Irish National League—is that the attempted murder of Phelan was deliberately planned and carried out by O'Donovan Rossa, Patrick Joyce and a few of their followers. Rossa has always advocated the policy of carrying the war against England into this country; of prosecuting its friends, or men who were inclined to desert the cause of the dynamiters, to the utmost extremity. The *United Irishmen* has been in straits recently. Subscribers have been falling off and complaining that the leaders had done nothing for the cause of Ireland in punishing traitors who were assisting England by blabbing to newspaper reporters in this country.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Post* says: The printed story of Captain Phelan, concerning an alleged attempt to blow up the National Line steamship *Queen*, was ridiculed to-day at the office of that line in this city. The reporter was told that Agent Hurst had never heard of any dynamite being found on the *Queen*, either on this side or at Liverpool. If anything of the kind had occurred, he would have been sure to know all about it. Neither he nor, so far as he knew, anyone connected with the company has ever heard of anything which might be considered even a foundation for Phelan's story. Hurst considers it manufactured for the purpose of deluding ignorant Irishmen.

KANSAS CITY, 10.—The interview with Captain Phelan, heretofore mentioned as published in the *Journal* of this city, of December 21st, is devoted chiefly to the relation of a plot to blow up a steamer and a description of the

manner of manipulating their mysterious dynamite machine. The story, as told by Captain Phelan, is substantially as follows: In June, 1883, he made a voyage to Europe to secure information which would prevent the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, the Irish agitator, and his removal to England. He visited Paris and accomplished his mission. Meanwhile, however, the British government abandoned the effort to extradite Sheridan, and the matter was dropped. Continuing his story, Phelan said that before leaving New York he met a number of Irish agitators, among them John P. Kearney, who blew up the Caledonian railway station at Glasgow, and afterwards escaped to America. He sailed in the *Belgravia*, and Kearney was to follow three days later in the *Queen*, and they were to meet in Edinburgh. He knew that there was a plan to blow up the *Queen* after the passengers landed at Liverpool. When the men met at Edinburgh, Phelan asked Kearney why he had not carried out the plot. The latter replied that he had placed a sufficient quantity of dynamite to blow up the *Pyramids* in the vessel's hold, but when the ship arrived at Liverpool she anchored in the stream and the passengers were taken in a tender. Kearney was not permitted to go in the hold, and so came away, leaving in the vessel 15 pounds of dynamite, which would probably explode about two weeks later and imperil hundreds of lives. Phelan determined to go to Liverpool and warn the officers. Kearney protested that it would be suicidal. Phelan, however, persisted, visited the *Queen*, informed the officers and learned that they had received a cable message from New York 15 minutes after the vessel landed, describing the plot, which led to the discovery of the explosive and saving the vessel. Phelan remained a day or two in Liverpool, aware that he was being constantly shadowed by detectives.

He was approached by Inspector Marsh of Liverpool, Head Constable Murphy of Ireland, and also Mr. Jenkinson, who had charged of the criminal prosecutions in Ireland, all of whom tried to get him in the service of the government. They told him the names of several pretended Irish patriots who were working for the government, and he began to see how the authorities secured some of their information. He could not conjecture how they discovered the *Queen* plot, as Kearney said it was known only to Rossa, Kearney and himself. He supposed some one dropped upon Kearney's plans in New York. Concluding his narrative, Phelan said he was finally permitted to leave Liverpool. When he arrived at Glasgow he found his valises had been broken open and searched—done, he thought, by a man who introduced himself in Edinburgh as James Powers, and whom Phelan believed was a British detective who had shadowed him from New York, and endeavored to get into his confidence. Kearney had to lay very low, but Phelan succeeded in getting him out of England by disguising himself as Kearney and throwing the officers off the track. The Captain also described the mechanism of the deadly Battery.

The machine is simple, but works with fatal precision. It consists of a reservoir of acid, which drops upon a tube enveloped in sheets of tissue paper. It takes a minute for the acid to eat through each sheet of paper. In this case, 120 sheets were wrapped around the tube. When the last sheet is eaten through the acid runs down the tube and upon the percussion cap beneath, and then comes the explosion. The machine is noiseless and almost infallible in its working of terrible injury.

Speaking of himself, the Captain said he was a dynamiter out-and-out, belonging to the Irish national society, and was obedient to their call, having participated in many of their plans for terrorizing the English government. He determined to return to Liverpool and save the *Queen*, in order to protect the lives of hundreds of people who would sail on the next voyage. Many of these were his own countrymen—men, women and children—going to join friends in America.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, 10.—A memorial praying Congress to annex North Idaho to Washington Territory, passed the House to-day; also the bill creating the county of Bingham.

The citizens of the town of Blackfoot are jubilant over their victory in capturing the county seat of the new county.

No other business of importance was transacted.

The Supreme Court of Idaho convenes at this place Monday next.

The weather has changed in the past few days. A warm rain now prevails, and the snow is fast disappearing, much to the gratification of stock-owners in this section.

A degree of alarm is felt here over the case of small-pox reported at Huntington, Oregon.

SACRAMENTO, 10.—The deadlock which exists in the State Senate will probably be broken when the Senate re-convenes on Monday by the republicans voting with the "read-outs" for Knight. The Senate consists of 20 republicans and 20 democrats, with Lieut. Gov. Daggett (dem.) in the chair. Five senators who were read out of the democratic party at the late democratic state convention insist that Knight—one of their number—be elected speaker *pro tem*. The other democratic members, known as "straight-outs," refuse to vote with them, which causes a deadlock. In a party the ballot the chairman would cast the deciding vote with the democrats.

CINCINNATI, 10.—A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication to-morrow of two letters. One is from Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, to Major John Byrne, a well-known railroad man and late vice-president of the Irish National League of America, asking Major Byrne to institute a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament. The other is Major Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of an "American-Irish Parliamentary Club," by which 20,000 persons in the United States agree to pay five dollars per annum each toward the Irish members of Parliament, so long as constitutional methods, as conducted by Parnell, are maintained. Byrne asks Americans and the more prominent and influential class of the Irish race in America, to interest themselves in the movement, which, he thinks, will lift the Irish question to a higher plane and place it beyond personal or political use in this country. These gentlemen, because of the alleged control of the National League by secret oath-bound organizations, have withdrawn from that body. Eugene Kelly, banker, of New York, will have custody of the funds. The prominence and standing of these gentlemen have given significance to this movement. Everything of an illicit character is condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and the moral law is advocated. It is said that many prominent Americans and leading men of Irish blood in this country are encouraging the movement believing that a few years of parliamentary struggle will give self-government to Ireland.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, 10.—No more deaths have occurred from the Van Fossan poisoning. The victims are still very ill, but it is now believed all will recover. Anna Van Fossan, suspected of perpetrating the crime, is not yet arrested. She is confined to her bed, and very strongly asserts her innocence. Her health has been bad for a long time, and within the past two years she has made two attempts at suicide. A preliminary hearing will be given her this afternoon.

NEW YORK, 10.—A petition in favor of the Spanish treaty, addressed to the chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, is being circulated among the merchants and manufacturers of this city. It has already received a great number of signatures from prominent firms and representative houses of all branches of trade.

NASHVILLE, 10.—The freight and passenger depot, all the sheds, 100 loaded cars, all the freight in the depot, and also Linck's hotel were burned to-night. Nearly all the books were saved, but all road records were destroyed. Loss on depot, \$150,000, wholly uninsured; hotel \$2,500, fully insured.

JACKSON, Mich., 10.—Daniel A. Holcomb was acquitted of the murder of Jacob Crouch this evening, the jury being out but two hours and forty-five minutes. The same evidence applies to Judd Crouch, now awaiting trial. The latter's acquittal appears certain.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Col. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, was examined by the Senate committee on Indian affairs regarding the leasing of Indian lands to-day. He had no personal knowledge of any bribery or irregularity in connection with the leases. He had heard a rumor that \$4,000 was paid C. M. Rogers, a member of the Cherokee Council, to secure the lease. He declined to give the name of the person who told him, as it was only hearsay with his informant. It was witness' opinion that five cents per acre could be obtained, instead of two cents. He objected to the lease for this reason, and also because the areas covered by the different leases were too large. If the lands had been leased in small quantities, some Cherokees themselves would, he thought, have taken a portion. He believed there was a strong sentiment among the Cherokees against the leases.

Before the committee Augustus C. Ivy, a member of the Cherokee Nation, testified that numbers of men had told him money had been offered to secure the passage by the Council of the lease bill. Among those mentioned as having been offered pay were John Sanders and Samuel H. Ranney. Sanders told witness that he was offered \$300 to vote for the bill. He had heard that Major Drum, attorney for the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, said it cost pretty high to get the lease bill through. It was a great benefit, and of course they had to pay for it. Drum also remarked: "You fellows got as high a price as the Kansas fellows." Rumor fixed the amount paid for getting the bill through at \$50,000. Ranney, now deceased, told witness he had been paid for voting the bill. Witness frequently heard persons say "so and so got so much." After considerable pressing as to who "so and so" were, he mentioned Major Scaler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee nation, as one of them; had talked with Bushy Head, the Chief, about the lease. Bushy Head talked as if an investigation would hurt the nation, and said: "Gus, you are an aspiring man; you want to run for the Senate, and you had better not do anything that will hurt you." Bushy Head said the lease was the best that could be done under the circumstances. Many thought Bushy Head would veto the bill, as inferior lands were renting at 4 to 6 cents per acre, while the Cherokees received but 1½ cents. Bushy Head said, however, it was better to get 1½ cents from those they knew than to rent to strangers. He believed the lease bill would not have secured 500 out of 25,000 if the question had been submitted to the people.

A conference of Democratic Senators was called this afternoon to consider the policy to be pursued in respect to treaties. Less than a quorum was present, and no line of action was decided upon or proposed. The proceedings were gossip and informal. The greater part of the two hours of the conference was devoted to a comparison of views concerning the policy of the new administration, especially with regard to removals and appointments.

Representative Nutting from the committee on library, to-day presented for printing and recommitment a favorable report on the joint resolution introduced by Cox appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the completion of the pedestal for the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. The report says: "The statue was a magnificent gift from the people of France to our whole people and not to the people of New York, and it belongs to the people as a nation. It would be arrogance for the State of New York to pay for the pedestal and claim the statue as its own. The statue is a national symbol; it is national property, and Congress should finish what has been so well begun."

DENVER, Colo., 10.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Silvertown special says: The most severe snow and wind storm of the season has raged furiously in this and neighboring counties since last night, the snow reaching a depth of three feet, blockading the toll roads and causing a general suspension of business. Should the storm continue until to-morrow, railroad communication will again be suspended indefinitely. The track for 20 miles is flanked by huge banks of snow, which will seriously interfere with the removal of the present fall. A heavy snow and driving wind is reported on the Conejos range.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 10.—The number of reinforcements to be sent to Tonquin in February is fixed at 6,400, making the effective force 31,500 men, not including 4,000 in the Formosa expedition.

Advices from Saigon say the transports arriving there are crowded with invalid soldiers. It is reported that cholera and typhoid fever are raging among the troops in the Tonquin delta.

The Annamite troops near Hanoi have revolted. They pillaged the commissariat and killed the French guards. They then dispersed with the intention of joining the pirates.

News of the capture of Langson is hourly expected. When the town is captured the troops will advance and occupy Thatkhe Pass, thus closing the northern entrance to Tonquin.

Berlin, 10.—Commander Knorr of the German squadron on the coast of West Africa telegraphs that the corvettes *Olga* and *Bismarck* arrived at Cameroons December 13, and landed 330 men and four guns, because the natives of Hickorytown and Fosstown had expelled King Bell and threatened the merchants. They were going to burn Belltown. The expedition entered Hickorytown with little resistance, and then attacked Belltown to rescue the German agent, Herr Pantanius. The troops landed at this point under a heavy fire and immediately stormed the hill. One man was killed and several wounded. Sixty men held the plateau two hours against 400 men firing from the bush. When support arrived they stormed and burned Fosstown. The natives, meanwhile, murdered Herr Pantanius. Subsequently to these engagements the cruisers bombarded Hickorytown. No further outbreak had occurred.

LONDON, 10.—Gen. Stewart will start from Gakdul Monday, with 2,000 men, to march to Metemneh on the Nile, near Shendi. The Amir of Sangara, Mahdi's Lieutenant, opposed to Gen. Stewart, has been reinforced by tribes sent by Osman Digna from eastern Sudan. These reinforcements raise his number to 8,000 men. The odds thus presented are not considered more formidable than existed at the battles of Teb and Tamanieb, little less than a year ago.

LONDON, 10.—The Colonial Government of New Zealand has asked permission of the home government to annex the island of Samoa to its jurisdiction. It holds a steamer in readiness to proceed to Samoa pending the reply of Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies. This reply will probably be unfavorable.

Berlin, 10.—The announcement of the desire of New Zealand to annex Samoa has caused a sensation here. The newspapers consider it certain that Germany and America will vigorously protest against annexation.

LONDON, 10.—Telegrams from Tangier says a crowd of Jewish refugees from Denmat, who had been driven from their homes, have arrived there, and have presented to the foreign consuls a memorial stating that the government instigated the police to rob their warehouses and shops, and then bastinadoed and imprisoned them in fetid dungeons, afterwards taking ransom for their release. It is alleged that the American consul at Tangier has sent a letter to the Sultan of Morocco, asking that the governor be removed. The Grand Vizier replied, charging the Jews with fomenting rebellion, and stated that a popular outbreak and massacre of the Jews was threatened. Earl Granville has ordered the British minister at Tangier to remonstrate with the Sultan.

MADRID, 10.—There were severe, earthquake shocks yesterday at Torrox 25 miles east of Malaga. Fissures were made in the earth by the shocks.

Earthquake shocks were felt again yesterday at Malaga, Spain.

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY JAN. 12.

**Sudden Death.**—Judge Smith, of Brigham City, received a telegram from Swan Lake Sunday morning to the effect that his son, Jacob Smith, had died very suddenly on Saturday night. Judge Smith and wife took the first train for Swan Lake. The deceased was 23 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The cause of his sudden death is not known at this writing.

**A Railroad Collision.**—A reporter was told yesterday that on Friday while the Oregon Short Line freight train No. 12, which was several hours late, was standing on the joint track at Inkum Station, eleven miles north of McCammon, the U. & N. freight train No. 6, which was following, came into the station at a good speed and ran into the rear end of train 12, demolishing the caboose; the engine on No. 6 was also damaged. No one was hurt.

**Stolen Harness.**—On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock the police arrested a man who was trying to sell a good buggy harness for \$4. Knowing the bad reputation of the individual, the officer suspected at once that the harness was stolen, and accordingly made the arrest. The culprit said another fellow stole it and he was only selling it for him. He is now in jail and the owner of the harness can get it at the City Hall.

**Concert by Telephone.**—It seems that some of our citizens have been entertaining a number of Ogdenites with a concert by telephone. The harmonica was the instrument played upon, and the airs: "Blue Alsatian Mountains," "Sweet Violets," "Bonny Dundee" and "Home, Sweet Home," were rendered in such an effective manner as to delight the auditors at the Ogden end of the wire. According to the *Ogden Herald*, which contains a full account of the affair, the pathos of the last mentioned piece brought tears to the eyes of one of the Ogden men who listened to it.

**A Painful Operation.**—Mr. W. C. Morris, the well-known painter of this city, underwent a painful surgical operation this morning. For a year or more he has been bothered and sometimes pained by the gradual formation of a cataract over the right eye, and his recent work by gas light on the ceiling of the Theatre has so strained his eyes and augmented its growth, that, after a surgical examination of the afflicted part this morning, Dr. W. F. Anderson decided that the cataract ought to be removed. Whereupon, Mr. Morris sat down and had the painful operation performed without the aid of any sedative.

**A Home Entered.**—Last Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a stranger entered the house of the late Robert L. Campbell, opposite the Continental. As it happened, Mr. Brigham Campbell had not retired, and hearing the intruder in the hall, soon ejected him from the building. After entering the house, Mr. Campbell happened to think that perhaps the man had been in some of the other rooms and stolen something, so he hastened out to the sidewalk, overtook the man and questioned him as to the object of his entering the house. No explanation was offered, so Mr. C. searched his person, but finding no stolen articles, allowed the fellow to go.

**An Interesting Theme.**—Last evening, at Sugar House Ward, under the auspices of the Ward Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, Elder Samuel W. Richards was to deliver a lecture on "Recollections of Oliver Cowdery," which would doubtless be of intense interest to Latter-day Saints. It includes descriptions, received from the lips of Elder Cowdery by the lecturer, of a number of the heavenly messengers he beheld when associated with the Prophet Joseph in the early rise of the Church. Also many interesting incidents of Church history not generally known to the public. We should think that the lecture ought to be delivered in other wards besides Sugar House, and doubtless Brother Richards will receive invitations to give it in a good many places.

**A Fine Herd.**—Any one who loves to see fine stock should visit Mayor Little's farm, where there is as fine a herd of cattle as one would wish to look at. Mr. Little purchased most of the car of Jerseys that were shipped here a year ago this winter. They have grown and improved very much since being here, and should show some good results this coming season. Among them are daughters of "Lord Wessel," a very fine registered bull, and were raised by O. B. Lowell, of Pennsylvania, also grand-daughter of "Lawrence," a bull imported from the Jersey Isle by Delafield Smith, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and daughters of "Peconic 2d," a registered bull that was known for his great butter pedigree at Mattituck, Long Island. Of "Peconic 2d's" daughters mention should be made of twins named "Matty" and "Tuck" after the place in which they were raised. They have developed into fine large animals for their age and from their breeding will be rivals for the great butter test in Utah to take place next season. Their dam belonged to George H. Conklin and she tested for him 14