

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

At least five million dollars will be invested in the tule land reclamation operations, about to be inaugurated by the London capitalists who came out here by agreement with J. Ross Browne and return to-day overland. Their project is endorsed by the leading bankers, business men and capitalists of the State.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Treasury Department to-day received sixteen millions of called '62 funds, from London; altogether the department thus far has received fifty-three millions of the one hundred millions of called bonds, of which it will only be requisite to redeem in coin between six and seven millions, which has already been provided for. The remaining portion has all been offered in exchange for new five percents. It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the negotiations connected with the syndicate will all be completed without any unusual disturbances on the money market, and that the syndicate's operations will not affect in any way the secretary's usual monthly programmes for the purchase of bonds for sinking the debt.

The authorities do not apprehend any difficulties at Havana with American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usage to have a force convenient for the protection of our citizens. They look upon the recent disturbance in Havana as merely of a local character.

RENO.—On Monday morning Mr. Hoskell left the summit to repair the telegraph to Truckee, eleven and a half miles; not reaching Truckee on Tuesday night, parties went in search of him and found him in a house ten miles from the summit. He was two days and one night in making that distance through the snow four feet deep and sinking eighteen inches each step. He was brought to Truckee and will soon recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—At the third annual regatta of the boat club yesterday afternoon, there was nobody to contend with E. Nelson the last winner of the Silver Club medal, and it therefore became his private property.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The Mace-Coburn excursion train left the Mobile railroad depot, at the foot of Canal St., at 7:30 a.m. The train consisted of ten coaches with 500 sporting men, the majority of the better class, including lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants, etc. Among the prize ring notables were Tom Allen, Sherman, Thurston, Ned O'Baldwin, Tom Kelly, Jim Cusack, Jim Coburn and Pooley Mace. The train reached Montgomery station, Mississippi, forty miles from New Orleans, at 10:25, and the ring was immediately pitched on high ground in the pine woods, about fifty yards from the track, Jim Coburn superintending its construction. Coburn and Mace arrived on the ground from St. Louis, both in excellent condition, Coburn weighing a hundred and sixty-four, Mace a hundred and sixty-eight.

At 10:30 Coburn entered the ring amid great cheering: a moment later Mace stepped in. Tom Calpine and Larry Powers were his seconds, and Coburn had Cusack and Tom Allen. Coldfeet Hunt, of New Orleans, was elected referee; umpire, Al. Smith for Mace, and Jim Coburn for Coburn. After the usual preliminaries time was called and fighting commenced at once.

First Round.—Lasted thirty-two minutes, at the end of which Coburn threw Mace.

Second.—Nothing decisive; Mace again thrown.

Third.—Sharp fighting; both were down.

Fourth.—Long sparring, no fighting. The referee said the people had come to see a fight and not fooling. The men then advanced and Coburn got a blow on Mace's neck. Mace got in heavily on Coburn's left eye. First blood allowed for Mace.

Fifth.—Severe fighting; Mace clinched and Coburn threw him over the ropes.

Sixth.—The men clinched and Coburn threw Mace, falling heavily upon him.

Seventh.—Hard fighting; Coburn forced Mace to the ropes and threw him.

Eighth.—No fighting; Coburn threw Mace at the ropes.

Ninth.—Some hard fighting; Mace forced Coburn to the ropes; both down.

Tenth and Eleventh Rounds.—The men manifested a decided indisposition

to fight, and after much sparring and feigning the referee ordered them to their corners and declared the fight a draw. Time four hours and ten minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The sales at the stock board during the past week foot up to \$1,792,000.

A body of ore has been struck by the Golden Chariot mining company, which is reported two and a-half feet wide, and of a high grade.

There was received from the Meadow Valley mine to-day, \$119,000 on the November account.

This afternoon about half past three there was an intense excitement for several minutes over a report that Judge Lake of the municipal court had shot and killed Charles DeYoung of the *Chronicle* on Montgomery Street, and that Judge E. D. Wheeler, who passed, had been mortally wounded. There are numerous versions of the affair, but the most prevalent is that the two met on the sidewalk and had high words on account of articles attacking the judge recently published in the *Chronicle*, when Lake struck De Young with a pistol on the side of his head, inflicting a somewhat severe flesh wound, one chamber of the pistol being discharged and a bullet passing through the thigh of Judge Wheeler, inflicting a somewhat severe but not dangerous wound. Lake claimed that DeYoung attempted to draw his pistol when he drew his and struck him as stated. He was instantly arrested by officers who were near at the moment, and taken to Judge Penny's office, where he gave bail to appear and answer a charge of assault with attempt to murder. DeYoung's friends claim that his wound came from a bullet and not a blow with the butt of the pistol, as stated. Some of the bystanders thought they heard two shots, but the pistol had only one chamber discharged.

LONDON, 1.—The final settlement of the U. S. funded loan was made to-day without disturbing the money markets, the bonds closing higher than ever before, advancing to 90½ gold. At the opening of the boards to-day there was \$20,000,000 taken; and of this the taking of nearly \$15,000,000 was arranged in London, leaving less than \$6,000,000 undisposed of, with the continent to hear from; and there is no doubt that the whole loan in the European markets will be taken.

The death of earl Chesterfield intensifies the anxiety for the Prince of Wales. The public uneasiness is so great as to have a perceptible effect on the markets, which are generally dull and flat to-day. The Queen has returned to Windsor from Sandringham, where she has been watching the bedside of the Prince.

Bombay, 1.—Cholera in the worst form is raging with great violence in the City of Delhi.

Berlin, 1.—The German parliament closed its session to-day. The German military authorities at Epernay executed two Frenchmen who killed a German sentinel.

STOCKTON, 1.—John McLaughlin, president of Sonora, left there a few days ago to search for cattle in the mountains and has not been heard of since; it is feared he has perished in the storm.

H. R. Howell, lost in the mountains between Bellecodeeds and Conroy, perished from fatigue before aid could reach him.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The jury in the Horace Hawes' contested will case this evening rendered a verdict that the testator was insane, and that the will is void. Under this decision Mount Eagle University falls and the bequest goes to the widow and children.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—At 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the rear room of Taylor & Co's. job printing office. In a few minutes very heavy damage had been inflicted. Taylor & Co's. office was in the third story and it was pretty thoroughly cleaned out. The *Call* office, *Bulletin* office and Valentine & Co's. book and job office, on the second floor, were flooded with water and badly damaged, the basement was also flooded and the *Bulletin* steam presses rendered unserviceable for the time. All the *Call*'s stock of paper in the building was damaged. The total loss will probably reach \$20,000, and it may double that figure.

The losses by the burning of the printing office in Clay St., last evening are estimated as follows: H. P. Taylor & Co., \$7,000; insured for \$2,500; Hugh's saloon, damaged by water only, \$900; Wilson & Evans, gunsmiths, stocks damaged by water \$500 to \$1,000, fully insured; the *Call* and *Bulletin* offices damaged \$500. The total loss is far less than at first supposed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., 2.—Surveys on the San Diego and San Bernardino railroad have been commenced and active operations will be commenced in about two weeks.

LOS ANGELES, 2.—The grand jury, J. J. Warren foreman, submitted their report this afternoon. The report concludes as follows: "The result of our labors will be found in indictments which we now present. Thirty-seven persons were indicted for riot; two of these mentioned were also indicted for assault with deadly weapons, and two for assault to commit murder, and twenty-five for murder. Besides these eight Chinamen were indicted for murder or for assault to commit murder, making 45 indictments in all.

The Inter-colonial Conference has agreed to a plan for subsidizing both the mail services, that is, *via* Suez and San Francisco; it also has passed resolutions, to be forwarded to the secretary of state, insisting upon the right of the colonies to enter into international tariff arrangements, unfettered by the treaties of the imperial government.

The Inter-colonial Conference has agreed for two postal services with Europe. The terms of contract are the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania shall contribute towards the maintenance of both lines, one between London and Sydney, *via* Suez, and the other between London and Melbourne, *via* San Francisco, each colony to pay according to population, the mails to be delivered both ways and by both routes in 48 days each way.

QUEENSLAND.—The barque *Corypheus* of Melbourne, was wrecked at Ailse, in Marshall Archipelago. The ship and cargo were lost. Captain Rae and three men arrived at Rockhampton in a whale boat, being forty-seven days out, and enduring great privations. No tidings of another boat with the remainder of the crew.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Adelaide, has been broken up by the Roman Catholic Bishop, in consequence of the Institute having refused to receive from the bishop new rules and a new organization. The bishop also excommunicated the sister guardian.

TASMANIA.—Gold has been discovered in various parts of South Esk Valley. Employment is scarce. An appeal to government for employment has been unsuccessful.

Bishop Bale, of the Free Church of England, has been committed for trial for illegally marrying a minor.

A fire at Warwick Castle did irreparable damage to ancient armor, pictures, and curiosities.

Speaker Blaine called the House of Representatives to order at noon, 201 responded to the roll. Committee appointed to wait on the President. Dawes, Chairman of Ways and Means, Garfield of Appropriations, Mc Cray of Elections.

## "MORMONISM AND THE MORMONS."

One of the most interesting lectures of the season was that given at Malden last evening by the Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, on "Mormonism and the Mormons."

The operations of the financial system defy precedent, and offer the most successful example on record of co-operation. Ordinarily capital induces labor, and labor in turn invites capital, but in Utah may be witnessed the phenomenon of wealth accumulated independent either of imported nucleus, commercial advantage or natural resources, for it will be remembered that Utah had achieved nearly her present industrial status before a pound of bullion had been taken from her mines. From a people poverty-ridden, sterile of resort, strangers to invention, untutored in art, without navigable waters uniting their prairies with the sea, devoid of railroads or other means of connection with commercial or manufacturing centres, destitute of everything except industry, there has been built up a structure of wealth and credit which to-day forces San Francisco and Chicago into eager strife for entrance to its portals and casts the reflex of its glittering walls into the fogs of London.

I am not here to apologize for the Mormons, but I offer it as my candid opinion that the motives of those who engrafted polygamy upon a faith not otherwise especially obnoxious were sincere and conscientious. That they are struggling with an error of which they must unburden themselves we can but know. That they are honest in their error I cannot for a moment doubt. I believe that the great majority

of the men and women who practice and uphold polygamy in Utah do so as a matter of religious conviction. I believe that in many cases the taking of a second wife is to the husband a painful religious duty religiously performed. I find in their condition in this respect something to excite my curiosity, little to move my hatred and much to elicit my compassion. Men and women seem to me alike only the self-immolated victims of a cruel and uncompensating system of barbarism. There is missionary work to be done in Utah surely, but bungling politicians and careless adventurers are not the best husbandmen of the seed of reform. Thus far the Gentile emigrants have not largely increased the stock of available piety, nor been evangelists of unalloyed blessing. The mistake the Mormons have made is in being white and industrious. If they were only polygamous savages in place of polygamous Christians; if they could stain their cuticles a dusky red, call their bishops chiefs, their wives squaws, and their children papooses; if they would steal their horses instead of buying them, beg their blankets instead of weaving them, scalp emigrants rather than feed them, refrain from all honest labor and live as a tribe of noble mendicants upon the bounty of the United States government, they might become the darlings instead of the outcasts of eastern sentimentalism. (Applause.)

The destinies of Utah have thus far been shaped by a person whose motives may have been misapprehended, but whose ability has scarcely been overrated, for Brigham Young is unquestionably one of the boldest, most sagacious and capable of living men. He is an organizer, a harmonizer, a magnetizer. His power, self-instituted and self-poised as it is, is almost supreme with his followers. A hundred and fifty thousand people are busy to-day realizing his idealizations, articulating his plans, and giving earnest response to the spirit of his projects and purposes. To suppose him an impostor, a trickster, a veiled fiend or Khorassan, practicing his juggler's arts before the walls of heaven and laughing at the delusion of his victims, is the greatest of misjudgments. It is impossible, divested of prejudice, to believe that he is other than a conscientious, benevolent man, who perhaps mistakes the reflections of his own observant powerful brain for revelations from on High. It may be said that he has ingrafted a feature of the effete and corrupt civilization of Asia upon a nineteenth-century community; that he has religionized sensuality and organized grossness. But with this one wrong he has linked a thousand virtues. His people, who have grown in twenty-five years from a handful of fugitives, regard him with affection, reverence and pride, and he may almost be pardoned for mistaking his judgment for inspiration, favorable accidents for direct interpositions of Providence, for every storm that has gathered against his people has changed in its descent to a golden shower. For twenty years one-tenth of the earnings of a community now numbering 150,000 souls, and averaging from an early date in their organization more than half that number, has been poured into the treasury of a church of which Brigham Young is the spiritual president and sole temporal trustee in trust. That wealth has not been hoarded. The current report of "riches in the Bank of England" is such stuff as dreams are made of. The riches of the Mormon church will not be found in unproductive accumulations anywhere, but in institutions of industry and skill, in railroads and steam wagons and telegraph lines, in woolen and cotton factories, grist, saw and paper mills, newspapers and co-operative stores. \*

Female suffrage exists in Utah, and the irrepressible woman's rights movement is virtually if not avowedly opposed to connubial felicity everywhere. This is not a marrying century. The cost of maintaining a wife is greater, women are confessedly more extravagant than formerly, and the same reasons which operate elsewhere will creep into Mormon institutions.

In closing his description of Mormon character and manners, Mr. Fitch proposed as the wisest way to a solution of the "problem" to leave polygamy to die, make a State of Utah, condone her past and admit her to the Union on the condition that polygamy shall not be legalized or perpetuated. He was closely listened to and frequently cheered during the evening. The lecture will be given in the city soon. The above is a very brief abridgement of one of the best lectures of the season.—*Boston Paper.*