

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—A short bill was passed by the Senate last Friday, which is of considerable importance to the Union Pacific system of railroads, and especially to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The Kansas Pacific, although in possession of the whole grant of land, nearly 4,000,000 acres, in Kansas and Colorado, has evaded the payment of local taxes on more than 3,000,000, by refusing to pay the cost of survey. By law the patents are withheld until the costs of the survey have been paid, and therefore the title of the land remains in the government, so that the State and county taxes cannot be laid upon them and collected. Whenever a farmer buys any of the land, and desires a patent, the company pays all costs of surveys, and procures one for him. The Kansas Pacific in patented lands in Kansas, are reported worth \$13,000,000 and by the methods already described the State and counties are deprived of \$240,000 per annum in taxes. The bill passed by the Senate provides that the unpatented lands belonging not only to the Kansas Pacific but to any other company in the Union Pacific system, shall, after they have been surveyed, and after the company has become entitled to receive the patents on payment of the cost of surveying, etc., be subject to State and Territorial taxes to the same extent as they would be if completely conveyed and patented to the companies. There are no published statistics showing the number of acres granted to the roads in the Union Pacific system, surveyed but not patented, and therefore not subject to local taxation.

A little over a year ago the commissioner of railroad accounts reported that titles granted to the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Central Branch of the Union Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri companies amounted to nearly 41,500,000 acres, of which there had been patented by the companies, up to June 30th, 1880, only 8,338,000 acres. The value of the companies' unsold lands was estimated at \$89,000,000. The bill reported by the House committee contains an important provision creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific companies. It proposes to amend the sinking fund act of 1878, so that the sum of \$1,200,000 is required to be paid to the credit of the fund by the Central Pacific on February 1st of each year. It shall be paid in two instalments, on April 1st and October 1st of each year. And the sum of \$550,000 required to be paid by the Union Pacific shall be in like manner divided into two instalments.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a circular letter to the manufacturers of sugar from sorghum, beets and other sugar-producing plants in the United States, setting forth the sorghum culture experiments made by the department in 1881. From 135 acres of land there was obtained 2,977 gallons of syrup and 165 barrels of sugar, at a cost for cultivation and manufacture of \$8,527. In commenting upon these results the commissioner on the manufacture of sorghum at the department have been found to be too expensive and unsatisfactory. While therefore such scientific experiments are deemed necessary it will be continued, the experimental manufacture can be better conducted by those who have thus furnished us all the valuable information we have, and this work, I refer to the manufacturers themselves, from whom is solicited the account in detail of the work. The Commissioner's returns when received will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these returns, I propose to pay for the two best returns \$2,000 each. For the two best returns of a process of manufacturing the best sugar in this country, \$2,200 each will also be paid.

The decision of the pension commission against the employment of female clerks among the thousands or more new ones to be employed, is creating much complaint. Female clerks have been found in many cases to be quite as useful as the other sex and more worthy.

The following is the compulsory retirement clause of the army ap-

propriation bill as it finally passed the House:

"That on and after the passage of this act, when an officer has served thirty-five years, either as officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and when an officer has served forty years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, and is sixty-four years old, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement as herein provided for.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Tribune* says: George Q. Cannon, ex-delegate to Congress from Utah, arrived on Saturday on a brief business visit. To a reporter Cannon said yesterday:

There is nothing new regarding the Utah situation. Before any action is taken on the part of the Mormons they will wait for the appointment by the President of the commission, which, under the anti-polygamy bill recently passed, is to supersede the elections in Utah. The Mormons consider the bill an outrage. It virtually vacates all the present offices in the Territory and prohibits polygamists from holding office or from exercising the elective franchise. It makes polygamy a continuous offense. Now with the spirit that has been aroused in Utah by agitation on the subject, it might easily be held unlawful for the Mormons even to care for the women with whom they may cease to hold marital relations. The bill makes no provision for them. That shows that Congress had confidence in the honor of Utah men. Imagine a similar state of affairs in this or any other city where polygamy might be supported from licentious motives. Why the bill would be immediately taken advantage of by men to repudiate the responsibility of caring for the women they had been living with. The men of Utah will do nothing of the sort. The sentiment against the Mormons has been manufactured by designing men for the purpose of robbery. Utah has no debt, and the community is relatively more prosperous than any other in the country. Its prosperity has united the greedy politicians against it, of whom there are many on the frontier. That such is the origin of the recent legislation is proven by the fact that after these men gained their point, emigration died out.

Does it do the Mormons any harm?

It has already brought out three excellent publications by Gentiles, wherein the rights of the Mormons are maintained. To suppose that it will crush Mormonism as a religious faith is to expect a contradiction of all the lessons of history. Only when carried to extermination does persecution injure religion. But the law will injure the material interests of the Territory. Capital is easily alarmed, and values have already been unsettled in Utah. This has injured the Gentiles principally, for the Mormons have little to do with speculation. Except for the peculiar character of the Mormon people, the community would have been completely prostrated by the agitation that has been aroused and carried on recently.

Cannon will go back to Washington to look after the interests of Utah in Congress and the public departments.

Leonard Tracy and Alexander Brown, fought fifty-seven rounds with bare fists at Coney Island this morning, for \$200 a side. It ended in a wrangle.

Murray and Green, the pugilists, fought this morning near Fort Hamilton, the latter was terribly punished and lost the fight.

Following is the *Mercury's* story: A combination of manufacturers have entered into a contract with the Six Companies at San Francisco, Cal., for 1,000 Chinese to be employed in this and other cities, throughout the East, in the manufacture of cigars. This scheme, which threatens the livelihood of the white workmen in this section, originated upon the signing by President Arthur of the Chinese bill, lately passed in Congress, restricting Mongolian immigration to this country. Ninety days had been specified for the full and strict enforcement of this law. The officials of the Six Companies at once determined to take all the advantage possible of the limited time, and with this end in view, it was decided at once to import as many men

from China as possible to fill the vacancies caused by the departure eastward of thousands now on the Pacific Coast.

The *Tribune's* London special says: Frelinghuysen's Panama dispatch does not improve the English estimate of the diplomatic abilities of the author, nor the soundness of American contention. One journal stigmatizes his language as impertinent. Another says: Such claims can't be serious; a third pronounces it peremptory in manner and shallow in argument; a fourth insists that the dispatch embodies pretension that England must civilly, but firmly repudiate it. A full summary of the dispatch was cabled here. It created slight interest except among journalists and diplomats.

The New York Mining Stock Exchange to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. V. White; treasurer, John Stanton; chairman, A. W. Peters; secretary, E. A. Wood.

CHICAGO, 12.—An army officer here has prepared a statement from the records of the department, showing what the chances of an officer in the regular service ever has of reaching 62 years, the retiring age, to say nothing of 64. Of officers entering the service at 19 years, all but 4 have died before reaching the age of 62; of 199 entering at 22 years, but 9 survived at 62; of 120 entering at 25 years, but 4 survived at 62; of 46 entering at 27 years, but 2 survived at 62; of 42 who entered at 29 years, none reached 62; of 24 who entered at 32 and 36 years, none reached 62; of 1,393 officers whose ages were on record who entered the service at various ages from 17 to 61, but 84 ever attained the age of 62, or almost exactly 16 in 100. He then goes on to say it will readily be seen that the greater the aged fixed the less benefit accrues to the service. The object of compulsory retirement is to relieve the present stagnation in promotion. Under the 64 law there will be in eight years only 11 retirements in the cavalry, 9 in the artillery and 22 in the infantry. He thinks it would be much better if Congress would make the age 60 or even 50, especially as far as the line is concerned. Such an argument as the above will be used by the House when it comes to insist upon 62 years in the conference committee.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The report which again comes from Maine, that Blaine will run for Governor is discredited here. Last week Blaine told your correspondent that he was out of politics, that he is a coal merchant.

A meeting of general ticket agents of roads interested in the Pacific Coast business was held in this city yesterday for the purpose of bringing about an advance in San Francisco rates from Kansas City on business originating at Chicago. There were present C. S. Stebbins, Union Pacific; W. F. White, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; M. A. Thrall, Northwestern; Percival Lowell, Burlington; E. St. John, Rock Island, and France Chandler, Missouri Pacific. The Chicago & Alton, which had been invited to attend the meeting, was not represented, not being in favor of the movement. The reason for this attempt to advance the rates from Kansas City to San Francisco is owing to the prevailing war rates between Chicago and Kansas City roads west of the Missouri River, which get a larger rate from Council Bluffs than from Kansas City. As this acts detrimental to the Union Pacific, this road is desirous to have the rate changed so as to make its proportions the same from Kansas City as from Council Bluffs. The rate from Chicago to San Francisco via Council Bluffs is \$115.40, leaving \$15.30 to roads from Chicago to Council Bluffs, and \$100 to the Union Pacific from Council Bluffs to San Francisco. The regular rate from Kansas City to San Francisco is \$104, but as the regular rate from Chicago to Kansas City is \$14.30, the rate via Kansas City would be much higher than via Council Bluffs. To equalize this the roads from Missouri agreed to accept \$100.50 from Kansas City to San Francisco, which makes the through rates from Chicago via Kansas City the same via Council Bluffs, \$115.30. During the last year or two, however, the rate from Chicago to Kansas City has been but \$5 and the Chicago roads added this amount to the \$100.50 from Kansas City, making the through rate via Kansas City \$105.50 against \$115.30 via Council Bluffs. The Union Pacific now wants \$104 added to the \$5 rate from Chicago so as to

make the through rate \$109, in order to equalize things a little more. No result was reached at yesterday's meeting.

DENVER, 12.—At Golden several houses were washed away. The Canadian fire brick works were struck by lightning and completely destroyed.

Chicago, 11.—Specials from southeastern Iowa, report wide-spread and very heavy rain storms, in places assuming the form of waterspouts, doing much damage to property, washing away bridges, railroad track, etc. No lives are reported lost.

Springfield, Ill., 12.—On Saturday night a heavy rain storm extended over several counties in this vicinity, and must have done much damage to the growing crops. The streams are all overflowed and several washouts occurred on the railroads, but all are repaired now. On the Wabash, 20 miles from here, 300 feet of track was washed away. Three and a half inches of rain fell in 24 hours, ending at 10 yesterday morning.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Herald's* Cairo special says: Affairs since yesterday have taken a decidedly bad turn. The military party and the ulemas are enraged at the treatment of Arabi Pasha and themselves by Dervish Pasha, and are firmly persuaded that England intends the occupation of the country. They declare it to be their intention to resist all interference. Arabi Bey is determined to depose Tewfik, making Halim Khedive. Last night the officers were greatly agitated and declared their intention of advocating the seizure as host ages of the Khedive, Dervish Pasha, and the English and French consuls general. On the news of his determination becoming known in town a panic ensued, the banks sending their specie away. The American missionaries from the interior have arrived. The villages are no longer safe. The Arabs express hatred of the English consul, and his willingness to replace Tewfik by Halim indicates secret French support. I have good reason for believing that the French will stick at nothing to avoid intervention by the Turkish troops. When news was received of the fearful riot in Alexandria there was great excitement in this city.

CHICAGO, 13.—An Atchison, Ks., special says: Jas. McHahn, a section hand under E. L. Brown, working 30 miles below Los Vegas, being considered a half-witted fellow, was mercilessly tantalized and ridiculed by his companions. He threatened, unless the abuse ceased, to kill somebody, and eventually did shoot John Groves, the leader, killing him instantly. The section men there upon seized McHahn, and taking him to the station, hoisted him on a cross beam with a rope about his neck and let him drop 12 feet. The coroner's jury exonerated all parties.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says: The greatest excitement was caused in Madrid by the intelligence from Egypt. The Spanish government and politicians of every shade fear complications between France and the north, African Mahomedan states, even more than intervention in Egypt or disturbances affecting the Suez Canal which is the Spanish highway to her possessions in the China seas. The minister of foreign affairs to-day declared in congress that he would insist upon the payment of the indemnity promised by France for the Spanish colonist Oran, and that he would not admit the claims of the French subjects in Cuba.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 12.—There were serious riots to-day between natives and Europeans. Several persons were killed and wounded and a number of houses destroyed. The police at first remained inactive. A riotous demonstration took place before the French consulate, in which several were mortally wounded. The disturbance continued some time before the authorities took steps to suppress them. The English consul was severely hurt, receiving a gun shot wound. An engineer of the British man-of-war was killed. The disturbances continued five hours, when the military appeared and dispersed the rioters.

LONDON, 12.—A telegram published here says, an official report of the riot in Alexandria gives the number of Europeans killed at 67.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo lays the responsibility for the riots upon Arabi Pasha. Dervish Pasha had summoned him to resign, and there seemed no alternative but

submission or defiance, but since the riots broke out Dervish Pasha has had to appeal to Arabi Pasha as commanding the only available force to restore order.

In the House of Commons Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, read telegrams from Alexandria stating that the vice consul is convalescent and that the riots were not of a political character.

Dispatches from Alexandria, dated 2 o'clock this afternoon, say the town is quiet.

Another dispatch from Alexandria says: Kotherue Des Loewis, inhabited chiefly by Europeans, is completely wrecked. The Europeans fired from their windows, killing many Arabs. The latter made terrible havoc among the Europeans in the streets. The British Consul was dragged from his carriage and terribly beaten. Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha, left Cairo for Alexandria. The engineer of the British man-of-war was stabbed to death.

DUBLIN, 11.—The Irish bishops have issued an important address promising the support of the clergy to the people in peacefully agitating for their rights, but condemning as the worst enemies, countrymen who recommend illegal courses, particularly those belonging to secret societies. The bishops condemn the recent horrible murders, but believe they were due to evictions, which it is the duty of the government to stop at any cost. The bishops point out that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. It is the indisputable right they say, of the Irish to live on their own soil; it is the right and often the duty of those oppressed either by state or by individuals to seek redress by lawful means. On these grounds a natural movement has the approval of priests and bishops and even the Pope, and of all just and generous men without distinction of race or creed, but it is notorious the means often employed are utterly subversive of social order.

PESTH, 11.—Disasterous floods occurred at Versecz. A number of houses and two bridges were destroyed. Twelve children and several adults were drowned.

CAIRO, 12.—The following report of the riot has been received from Alexandria: Cookson, the English consul says: When he was proceeding from the great square to the Governor's residence, he saw two Europeans respectfully dressed and apparently naval officers in plain clothes, knocked down. A Greek was shot and killed by a soldier five yards from Cookson's carriage, and others even closer, were knocked down and stabbed. A soldier cut at the consul's kavass with a sword. The carriage of the Greek consul was stopped by a number of soldiers, and the occupants dragged out. The consul was severely beaten. Cookson escaped severe treatment by his coachman lashing the horse, but he was struck on the head, and one of his arms was broken. The Italian consul was wounded by a stone. The wife of the Austrian Consul-General was attacked and insulted. Accounts as to the origin of the riot are conflicting.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—General Ignatieff, at his own request, has been relieved of the post of Minister of the Interior, on the ground of ill health, and appointed president of the Academy and member of the Senate. He retains his membership of the council of Empire and his adjutancy. Count Eolsto, formerly president of the Academy, is appointed minister of the interior.

ALEXANDRIA, 13.—Europeans are leaving as fast as they can. The Consul has issued a proclamation exhorting Europeans to remain tranquil, and expressing confidence that the army will be able to maintain order. One hundred persons were killed in the riot on Sunday. The position is a terrible one. Any small force the fleet could land, would only suffice to excite the Arabs to a general massacre.

CAIRO, 13.—Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha did not go to Alexandria as announced, but only sent aides-de-camp. There have been numerous assaults on Europeans by the Arabs in Cairo.

LONDON, 13.—The *News*, to-day, prints crop reports showing that in France, Holland and Germany the crop condition is highly favorable. Opportune rains in Southern Russia caused a renewal of favorable progress. The weather in England the last few days, has been extraordinarily cold, checking the growth of vegetation.

Alexandria, 13.—The man-of-war *Sperdy* came round to the harbor