

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## A MERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Secretary of War, to-day, transmitted to the House of Representatives an elaborate and highly interesting report, prepared by Col. George H. Mendell, of the United States engineer corps, in response to Horace Davis' resolution calling for information as to all the causes tending to diminish the tidal area of the San Francisco Bay and lessen the tidal scour on the bar, and thereby decrease the depth of water upon said bar, and diminish the value of San Francisco as a commercial harbor. Colonel Mendell first specifies the natural causes which are practically not subject to control. He describes the drainage system of the rivers emptying into San Francisco Bay and shows how the rapid fall of their tributaries and the violence of rains favor the erosion and transportation of earthy matter from the mountains and the steady conversion of marshes into dry land. The present extent of marshes in San Francisco Bay, including Suisun and San Pablo Bays, is stated at 300 square miles. Mention is next made of the similar tendencies of hydraulic mining, and the report then proceeds to consider the artificial causes, such as the construction of piers and jetties, and the utilization of the state or city grants of submerged lands. Referring to the piers and training walls at Oakland, Colonel Mendell says: The tendency of these structures is to hold the material deposited along the shore, and therefore to concentrate in a small area that which otherwise would have been distributed over larger areas. The effect can never take great dimensions. He reports in regard to the apprehended shoaling of the bar outside the entrance to San Francisco bay, that a comparison of the survey made in 1855 with one made in 1873, shows that the bar has not retreated, and that the depth of water on the coast has not been diminished. He therefore says it is safe to state that the bar was as good in 1873 as in 1855. No survey has been made since 1873. After discussing features of the problem suggested, Colonel Mendell concludes his reports as follows: The foregoing description of the bar demonstrates that it is able to lose a great part of its advantages and yet remain an admirable channel for commercial purposes. At present this channel is eleven miles wide. If we suppose the bar to move shoreward until it is shortened to half its present length, it is apparent that a largely diminished tidal prison might be able to maintain over the shorter line, the depth now maintained over the long line. The depth of the crest might be reduced to a much narrower limit than last named, and remain an excellent channel, to be maintained by a tidal area, only a small fraction of that which now contributes to this result. If we suppose the crest of the bar to maintain its present position instead of retreating, the effect would be a diminished channel, and the encouragement of the growth of existing shoals, and to form new shoals. These shoals would shorten the crest and lessen the area of the channels to be maintained. The result would be practically equivalent to that to be produced by the retreat of the bar shorewards, and between these shoals one or more channels would remain. The access to the harbor, under these circumstances, although far inferior to the present conditions of convenience, might still compare favorably with the approaches to many of the great commercial ports of the world. It appears to be inevitable that the interior bays must continue to lose in area. The force of gravity works incessantly to that end. There is no compensation in any other natural force. Commercial necessities are in the same direction. Nature and man seem to be under the common necessity to lessen the tidal areas; yet the ultimate disaster appears to be remote in the future. We are not, however, on that account delivered from the obligation to counteract these tendencies, nor are we powerless to do so in some degree.

Colonel Mendell proceeds to indicate what steps should be taken without further delay, as a means of accurately determining upon the best remedies. Immediately afterwards he recommends that a new survey of the bar be made forthwith and that periodical surveys, both of the bar and of the shoals about the

bay, be provided for. Another subject for investigation is the relative scouring value of equal quantities of water stored in the different parts of the great bay. This, he says, would indicate some measures of the consequences to follow from a loss of the lower part of the tidal prison of the Suisun bar, a result that may be near at hand. He adds: There seems to be some ground for the opinion that the bar would not be greatly affected by this result. The influence of hydraulic mining, as compared with what may be called natural influences, would of course, be an available topic for study in this connection, as mining is subject to control. The question as to what extent the owners of submerged lands are affected is also important. These are not questions that can be solved in a day or a year. During the period given to the investigation thus outlined, other points of inquiry will suggest themselves, and the due line of information will be obtained sufficiently to demonstrate the soundness of theories now drawn from incomplete existing data.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Times*' Cleveland says: S. B. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, spent part of Sunday with Garfield. The latter expressed great annoyance over the division of republicans in Pennsylvania, and said he should not select any member of his cabinet from that State until the dissensions disappeared. Scovel says both Beaver and Bayne will be withdrawn on Monday night and G. W. Scofield probably elected. The Morey letter was touched upon, and Scovel remarked that it cost the republicans New Jersey, and Garfield agreed. Garfield said the 3 per cent. funding bill did not meet his approval. Events are developing rapidly as to the cabinet. Folger goes into the treasury, which counts Postmaster James out. Then Garfield can follow his first desire, and put Foster into the postoffice department. Word goes to Foster, who on Sunday morning passes quietly through Cleveland to Willoughby, drives to Mentor, and spends the day. This fixes Blaine, Foster and Folger as reasonably sure, and within three days the whole thing will be settled.

Washington, 21.—Western senators express disquiet that Folger or Morton will be Garfield's secretary of the treasury, and believe a western man will be chosen, as Garfield has intimated already that he will not violate the sentiments of the west on this point.

New York, 21.—The *Commercial*'s Washington special agrees with other New York correspondents that Judge Folger will be offered the Treasury department by Garfield, and adds that Folger is a man eminently fitted for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He has one of the best legal minds in the State; he has had large experience in financial matters. While holding the office of sub-treasurer of the United States he made himself familiar with our system of finance and currency. He is a man of broad and liberal views; a gentleman of cultivation and of polished and winning manners. We predict that he will make the most accomplished Secretary of the Treasury the nation has had in many years.

*Times*' Mentor: Governor Murray, of Utah, left Mentor to-night. He came to post General Garfield on the Mormon business, and claims to have assurances that the question will receive early and vigorous treatment at the hands of the next President.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Sun* says: W. H. Vanderbilt has been unable to go to his office for ten days, or more. His illness results from surgical operations to which he resorted for relief from hemorrhoid; for many years Mr. Vanderbilt has suffered from this disease as his father did before him and more than once he has suffered surgical treatment. His present illness has not, however, given his friends cause for alarm. Yesterday he was reported as much more comfortable and it is not thought that he will be much longer confined to his house.

Judge Black said at an anti-monopoly meeting, last night, that railroads between here and Chicago have made sufficient in one year to pay off the national debt. Freights are now 15 per cent. higher than they ought to be. They have been doing exactly that for which you send a man to Sing Sing.

The *Times* says of the meeting: The numbers and character of the audience at the anti-monopoly meeting, last night, sufficiently demonstrate the growth of public interest in questions which are taking form

and place among the political issues of the day. The speeches and resolutions of the meeting were unmistakably earnest and were directed toward entirely practical results. The league fully recognizes the necessity for its organization and for a thorough agitation of its principles in every part of the Union.

The *Sun*: The steamship *Mississippi*, recently purchased by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, will soon take her place on that line. The *Mississippi* is now lying at the dock of the Morgan Iron Works.

HARRISBURG, 21.—It is probable the retirement of Beaver and Bayne from the senatorial contest will leave the fight between Schofield and George Spiras, jr., with the chances in favor of the latter.

A three-hour session of the Senatorial conference committee was held to-night. Resolutions for a general caucus, at which neither Beaver nor Bayne should be voted for, were defeated. Senator Cooper offered a substitute providing for a general caucus, during the discussion of which, Senator Pierce charged the Bayne members with perfidy and Cooper withdrew. A resolution that no member of the conference be voted for. Adopted. Eight ballots were taken without any significant change, the last one resulting: Beaver 12, Bayne 9, Schofield 1, Henry 1, Beyburn 1. Adjourned.

Harrisburg, 22.—The Senatorial conference, in their first ballot, unanimously selected John T. Mitchell, Tioga Co., as the choice of the conference for United States Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—The day was celebrated by the firing of national salutes and a grand military parade, in which the visiting military bodies from Massachusetts, a battalion of the United States marines, and the representatives of the Alabama military organizations, participated. The troops were received by Governor Wiltz. Crowds thronged the streets along the line of procession.

Alexandria, Va., 22.—The day was celebrated with great *edat*, and a large and splendid military and civil procession. An oration was delivered by Frank Hurd, of Ohio, and a short speech was made by President Hayes. The President and guests were sumptuously banqueted, and the President made another speech, returning thanks for the hospitality of Virginians. There was an immense throng of people in the city. Among the distinguished persons were Generals W. H. F. and Fitzhugh Lee. The grand stand fell through, but no one was hurt.

In all parts the day was generally and quietly observed.

FORT CUMING, N. M., 22.—Lieut. Morey, with companies A and D and 30 Indian scouts, has just returned from following a band of Apaches into Mexico. He came upon their camp in a canyon in Caudalaria Mountains, on the night of the 12th, but before he could attack, the Indians broke and scattered into the mountains, and could not be overtaken. The camp and 30 horses were captured. Lieut. Morey pursued these Indians about 150 miles over a very rough, barren country, and for eight days could get only alkali water, and for two days was without any water at all.

Chihuahua, Mexico, 22.—Indians are again on the war path; 200 attacked a settlement near Carrillas recently, killing several women and children plundering the place.

SOMERSET, Ky., 22.—Harvey Russell started on Saturday from a spelling match to attend a speaking at some distance; not returning at the proper time, search was made and he was found by the road side stabbed in 22 places, and his skull crushed. A hundred and fifty dollar watch and other articles are missing. Five men are arrested who were seen with him shortly after he left the spelling match. Only circumstantial evidence points to them as guilty.

RICHMOND, Ind., 22.—Walker Amos confessed that he enticed a small boy named Al. Frusen William, from his home on the 30th of January, in Indianapolis, and started on foot with him toward this place. They walked 16 miles the first day, when the boy's feet became sore. Amos took a rope and made a cat-o-nine tails and licked the boy to make him walk on. He whipped the boy until he nearly fainted. They walked on to Richmond, begging as they went; the boy being afraid, on pain of death, to make complaint. At this place he took another little boy named Rathliffe and started toward Pittsburg, compelling the boys

to walk over the frozen roads and beating them unmercifully whenever they complained. They had reached Troy, Ohio, where they were overtaken by parties from home, and brought back. Amos says he intended to take the boys to Harrisburg, Pa., to his mother to raise them. He is a light colored, very tall and slight.

## Correspondence.

CASTLEDALE, Emery Co., U. T., Feb. 7th, A. D. 1881.

## Editor Deseret News:

In August, 1880, this place was visited by Apostles Erastus Snow, Brigham Young, Francis M. Lyman and their company, en route for Colorado and Arizona, and President Canute Petersen and other brethren from Sanpete Valley, at which time we were appointed to preside over the Emery Stake of Zion.

Our homes were then in Sanpete Valley, respectively at Spring City, and Mount Pleasant. Responding to the call, we prepared ourselves to winter with the Saints in Castle Valley. We may here state, that we were not at first so favorably inclined towards this valley, but as we became better acquainted with the facilities and resources of the valley, the more we were convinced of its adaptability for homes for Latter-day Saints. A goodly supply of water from mountain streams passes through the valley, and empty their great waste into the Colorado river. These are scarcely affected by the amount of water which has thus far been taken for irrigating purposes. Among these streams are Price River, Huntington Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Ferron Creek and the Muddy. Many years will no doubt elapse, before all the available lands on either of those creeks will be utilized. Besides these, Green River with the Gunnison Valley yet comparatively unsettled, will in the future undoubtedly yield to the faithful stroke of the sturdy husbandman, furnishing homes and sustenance for thousands of souls. Small grain does tolerably well, and harvests early. The vegetable-growing properties of the soil are good. The climate and soil seem well adapted to the growing of cane and corn. With the addition of a good flour mill, which is now being built by Bro. Samuel Jewkes & Co., and will no doubt be completed by next harvest, we will consider ourselves in pretty good circumstances, and established on a good foundation. A very good quality of Graham flour and also of corn meal is now being furnished by the mill.

The site recommended by the Apostles when here, as the most suitable on which to found a city at Castledale, has been purchased, and surveyed into blocks containing four lots each, each lot being 13 rods square; with streets six rods wide, and suitable public and church grounds. The ditch intended to convey water on to the townsite has been surveyed, and is now being successfully worked. A school-house has been built on the townsite, and in consequence of the present scattered condition of the people, another school-house has been built about one mile and a half further west. Day schools are kept in each house, with an enrollment of about 50 pupils, which, in connection with two Sunday schools in the ward, and Sunday meetings, a fair opportunity is afforded for the cultivation and development of the youthful minds.

The townsite at Huntington is one mile square, surveyed into blocks containing four lots, each lot is 16 rods square; the street are six rods wide. Much labor has already been performed on their townsite ditch. They have a very good meeting-house, dimensions 20 x 30 feet. Bishop Cox has almost completed his dwelling house on the townsite.

A townsite has also been located and surveyed at Ferron, on which Bishop Taylor and many other are building. The townlots contain one and a half acres each. They have Sunday and day schools.

In these wards, Sabbath and ward meetings are well attended. Our county officers appear to be actively looking after the interests of the people—districting the county into precincts and suitable road and school districts.

Present appearances indicate that in the near future a railroad will be completed into this valley.

Large bodies of timber, suitable for milling, building and fencing purposes abound in the mountains, and are reasonably easy of access. Two sawmills have been built—one on

Huntington Creek, and one on the head waters of Cottonwood Creek—and another is now in course of construction. From these, we believe that a sufficient amount of lumber can be obtained for building, and other necessary purposes. Square edged lumber (and of a very good quality) is sold at the mills at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per hundred feet.

On the low benches is an inexhaustible supply of firewood (not pine and cedar.) Besides which the innumerable coal veins cropping out to the observing eye of the traveler, on the right and left when passing through our canyons, promise a safeguard against a monopoly of coal trade in Emery county.

The winter has been quite open—the earth is now sufficiently free from frost to admit of plowing, and the weather is fine for outdoor work. Stock has wintered well on the range.

To those seeking homes, we extend a cordial invitation to visit this place, and if they will call upon us, we will endeavor to direct them to suitable localities.

On Wednesday the 9th we will start to visit the Saints at Grand Valley.

Your most valuable paper we receive pretty regularly, and our sincere wishes are that the editor may long live to bless its numerous readers with a continuation of good reading and wise counsels.

With much interest for the welfare of Zion, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the gospel of peace.

CHRISTIAN G. LARSEN,  
ORANGE SEELY.

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