

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House committee on postoffices and post-roads at their meeting to-day instructed Chairman Money to move a suspension of the rules in the House, to put upon its passage the bill regulating the manner of expediting the schedule of mail routes. The committee subsequently gave a hearing to Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama Railroad Company, in regard to the difficulties under which American foreign commerce labors in competition with foreign steamship companies. He related his experience particularly since he had become president of the Panama Railroad Company. He said that at first he had found the whole trade of the western coast of South America in the hands principally of an English steamship company, but that since that time by arrangement with that company half of the trade from Callao north to Panama, with the exception of the articles of wool, cotton, sugar and copper ore, was now allowed to come by way of Panama, and consequently the tonnage of that road had increased enormously. He said that the trade of that region was over \$200,000,000 a year, and that owing to the monopoly which the English steamship company had of the trade, almost all of it went to Europe, although the distance was 16,000 miles against some 3,000 miles to the United States.

He spoke of the importance of this great trade, and of the immense benefit it would be to American manufacturing and agricultural interests if a fair portion of it could be diverted to this country.

He then went on to show why it was impossible for American steamship companies to compete with European steamship companies. He said, for instance, that if the Panama Railroad Company were to attempt to establish a line of steamships to do this trade it would require at least eight steamships, and that the cost of those eight steamers of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons each, would be at least \$1,600,000 more than the cost to the British steamship company. Besides that original difference in cost, the American company would have to pay 6 per cent. insurance on that difference and an annual depreciation of ten percent. on the same difference, so that if the two companies were to do exactly the same amount of business and at the same rates, the English company could pay a dividend to its stockholders while the American company would be losing money.

In this connection he alluded to the disadvantage under which American steamship companies labored, illustrating the case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York, which has had to pay in local taxes in the city of New York between \$600,000 and \$700,000 within the last ten years, while it did not pay a single dollar in the shape of dividends. Such a state of things could not exist in England wherein taxation was only upon net profits.

He also alluded to the additional cost of running the American steamship lines in the way of large pay to the officers and crews, and in the way of duty paid upon all articles of consumption, from which duty the English lines of steamships are free. As Park had not concluded his statement when the hour of twelve arrived, the committee adjourned until to-morrow after having arranged to give a further hearing upon the subject.

The Panama Star and Herald says: The United States steamer *Adonis*, it is reported, has formally established a coaling station at Golfo Dolce, and five tons of coal have been deposited on shore.

Peruvian papers report the destruction of the guano loading apparatus at Chincha Island, the scuttling of the water boat and the complete desolation of the place. The Chileans have also landed at Molindo, and from the accounts, probably much exaggerated, they respected neither foreigners nor natives, age, sex nor condition.

A letter from Arequipa says: The magnificent building in the Molindo, belonging to the railroad company, have been completely destroyed by the Chileans, and everything portable carried off. The officers without exception led the way, opening private trunks belonging to English ladies and filling their pockets with the contents. Men are reported having outraged many women and even small girls, and in some cases Chilean soldiers were forced by their officers to fire upon their comrades to restrain their devilish brutality.

The Peruvian steamer *Union*, succeeded in breaking the blockade of Arica on the morning of the 17th of March and discharged her cargo of war material under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet. She then took coal on board and again put to sea, arriving safely at Callao. While discharging her cargo at Arica, the *Union* lost one man killed and seven wounded. Slight damage was also done to the ship from the fire of the enemy.

WEST POINT, 12.—In the Whittaker inquiry, Cadet Burdett testified his suspicion that the affair was a hoax. His suspicions were aroused when he saw Whittaker had control of his eyelids, although apparently senseless. On cross-examination he confessed he knew nothing as to the normal position of persons' eyes when in a position like Whittaker. He mentioned other small matters which confirmed his suspicions.

Superintendent James Gaylor, of the post office, is comparing, as an expert, the note of warning in Whittaker's room with that of the different cadets, including Whittaker.

NEW YORK, 12.—The receipts of the walking match, which closed on Saturday night, were \$28,633. According to agreement, half that amount goes to the managers, and the other half is to be divided among the contestants. Hart receives \$7,175 in addition to the sweepstake of \$9,000 and \$1,000 offered for beating Brown's record. Pegram receives \$3,587; Howard \$1,793; Dobler \$896; Allen \$448; Kro \$224; Williams \$112; and Hanwaker \$56.

The funeral of Fannie Adler, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, was the scene of so much turbulence to-day in Allen Street, as to call for police intervention to disperse the crowd of excited Hebrews. The husband, who had also become a Christian, fearing violence, disappeared yesterday and was not at the funeral. The remains of the woman were taken to the Episcopal Church under the escort of the plico.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Miss Belle Cook, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, well known throughout the Pacific Coast as an equestrienne, publishes a challenge to ride a 20 mile race with any lady in the United States for \$1,000 or \$3,000 a side, carrying equal weights and changing horses at pleasure; other details to be mutually arranged. Miss Cook will be liberally backed by her California friends in the event of an acceptance of her challenge.

Since the first notice received here of the proposition to discontinue the letter express business of Wells, Fargo & Co., 200 newspapers embracing all the prominent journals of California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Washington Territories have come to hand joining in an unanimous protest against the proposition.

CINCINNATI, 12.—Thomas Boyd yesterday, in the presence of about 1,000 people at Mulfordville, Ky., jumped from the railroad bridge over Green River, a distance of 120 feet to the water below. He sprang off the bridge head foremost and struck the water in that position. In a moment afterwards he appeared swimming. He was picked up by a boat's crew and when brought ashore passed through the crowd receiving what money was offered. He was not injured in the least.

OMAHA, 13.—United States Judge McCrary, to-day, filed in court here his decision on the cases of the Atlantic & Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific & American Union Company in favor of the former. He decides that all the lines recently seized at the instance of Mr. Gould must be restored, that the only recourse of the railroad company to establish its claim is a court, and sets forth that the \$17,000 shares of stock received by it from the A. & P. Company when the contract was first made must be returned before proceedings are begun. As these shares were of small value when taken by the railroad company and very valuable now it is considered a great victory for the telegraph company. A long litigation is promised.

WASHINGTON, 13.—A. C. Solomon and A. Simon Wolf, representing the organization of "Union of American Hebrew Congregation," have presented to the Secretary of State a remonstrance against the Czar's alleged present cruel discrimination to the injury of the Russian Jews, and asking that the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg inquire into the matter and take the necessary steps to aid in preserving their independence. It was advised that if the facts seem-

ed to be as stated the United States Government enter a respectful protest in the interest of religious freedom and suffering humanity.

Colonel Hatch telegraphs from San Andreas in relation to his recent engagement with Victoria's band of Indians, that Captain Carroll and seven men were seriously wounded, and the Indians so severely punished that it will probably have the effect of bringing them to terms.

Collector Clark telegraphs from Atlanta, Ga., that a body of armed men burned the house of Deputy Collector Stewart, of Fannin County, and wounded his son. Commissioner Baum replied that the crime of assault to murder and arson were not offenses against the Internal Revenue laws; consequently the brigands must be dealt with by the State laws and not by the United States authorities. Collector Clark is authorized to render every assistance possible to the State officers in arresting the offenders.

The House committee on Indian affairs met to-day. The items in the appropriation bill have been greatly cut down, the committee will recommend a large increase in many items.

The President transmitted to the House the report of Secretary Evarts in relation to the Chinese emigration.

It is said if Vanderbilt should sell all his New York Central stock he could become owner of one hundred million government bonds or about one-fourteenth of all in existence, as it is he owns more than one man ever held against this government and amounts to as much as the entire annual expenses of the government some years before the war. The checks for interest which he will receive for interest every 90 days will amount to over half a million dollars, or over \$5,000 a day.

NEW YORK, 13.—Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's dry goods establishment, 305 to 309, Sixth Avenue, was completely burned last evening. The clerk was lighting the gas and set fire to the drapery in the show window. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, insurance \$130,000.

It is admitted by the democratic leaders that nothing remains but rival State conventions and a dual democratic delegation to Cincinnati. Thurlow Weed and Hugh Hastings say the fight will give the republicans the State beyond doubt. The anti-third term movement is professedly on a heavy boom. Letters show that the convention at Albany next week will be an immense success.

RALEIGH, 13.—Revenue Agent Bryan and 30 men, in the mountains to-day, came on the distilleries of Buck Singleton, king of the moonshiners, with 15 employees. Buck's force fired a volley, killing one revenue man, wounding several and then fled to the forest. The officers found four distilleries surrounded by palisades, destroyed 16 stills, and considerable whiskey.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—Lorillard's three year old filly "Geraldine" had her back broken Saturday, exercising, and was killed. Geraldine was entered for the Newmarket handicap on Wednesday night and the general handicap on Friday.

The *Observer* has reason to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury will be created a Duke.

The Spanish cabinet council has decided it would not be expedient to advise the King to commute the sentence of Otero.

A railway collision occurred near Moscow on the 9th inst. Three persons were killed and six injured. Gortschakoff passed a very bad night last night. He has been deleterious and is extremely weak this evening. The Czar visited him and summoned Prince Gortschakoff's two sons to St. Petersburg.

A Paris dispatch of the 10th says: That Prince Gortschakoff is dying. The bulletin which his doctor has just sent to the Emperor concludes by saying that the symptoms are alarming. Telegrams have been dispatched to his two sons, one of whom is in Paris and the other is Russian minister at Madrid. It is doubtful if they will arrive in St. Petersburg in time to find their father alive. Notwithstanding his exhaustion, the Chancellor has preserved all his lucidity. He is at this hour alone, stretched on his bed, with only his old valet to attend him.

The Berlin *Post* publishes the reply of Bismarck to the letter from Herr Buchter who forwarded a copy of his motion for a congress to promote a general disarmament. Bismarck says: "I am so occupied with the practical urgent business of the present, that I am unable to devote attention to the possibility of the future, which I fear neither of us will see. Not until you succeed in winning over our neighbors to your plans could I, in behalf of our ever-defensive fatherland, undertake the responsibility of such proposals. But even then I fear the mutual control of nations over the armaments of their neighbors would be difficult and uncertain, and that it would be far from easy to create a forum which could effectively exercise such control."

The panic in Mandalay is frightful, and hundreds of people are leaving the city. The King's illness is said to be leprosy. It is reported in Russian circles that the death of Prince Gortschakoff is hourly expected.

LONDON, 13.—A conference of ambassadors will shortly assemble at Constantinople to consider the arrangement made between Turkey and Montenegro, which not being in strict accordance with the Berlin treaty, needs confirmation by the powers.

Mexico advises to April 3d state that the congress met on the first. President Diaz in his speech, referring to the United States, said the United States government had finally decided upon receding its order of June, 1877, thus paying homage to justice and international law and removing cause of danger to peace between the two republics and the obstacle which prevented the economic development of both countries.

Correspondence.

Great Stretch of Authority.

BEAVER, March 30, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

The decision of the Legislature not to pay any more court fees in civil mining suits under the name of criminal business seems to have had a salutary effect in putting a veto on much court business here. There seems not to have been enough other business to detain the jury, hence all jury business was, early in the March term, put off until July. After a few days of monotonous business and one case taken on appeal from a justice's court, reversed without even a color of law, the court adjourned also as above with, as I understand, ostensibly a view to going east on some mining speculation, but probably to aid his Christian brethren (?) in obtaining more prospective legislation against Utah.

There has been for a year more or less a suit pending between one George Buckner, a brewer, and Beaver City, over a certain quarter section of land. Buckner has his brewery on the premises. A number of citizens have occupied portions of said land for several years prior to Buckner going on to it. I understand he got permission of some party holding a claim to put up his brewery, professing to want only enough for the brewery and appurtenances.

One day last week, one of the claimants, Bro. Matthew Ivory, went on to his possessory claim to work, when Buckner came to interfere with him, and he ordered him off at the point of a shot-gun. For the offense of defending his claim in this way, he was put, as I understand, under exorbitant bonds to keep the peace and to answer to the grand jury. It must be borne in mind that neither party has any title to the soil nor cannot have until the dispute between Buckner and the city is settled, which is now in Washington on appeal. Subsequently, Bro. Ivory sent his son and a young man by the name of Hutchins to work. Upon this, Buckner went before Commissioner Wilkins, who also sat on the other case, and complained, and the boys assert, and I have not heard it disputed, that he put them under bonds, not to keep the peace, which they were not charged with breaking, but not to interfere with the land. Thus not only asserting the right of a district judge in granting an injunction, but in settling the disputed claim between Buckner and the city.

I wish it distinctly understood that I have no personal quarrel with the commissioner; on the contrary, our relations have always been of a friendly character, and I respect him for the courtesy he has exhibited when I have had business with him; believing, as I honestly do, that he has assumed powers that do not belong to him, I propose to view them from a legal standpoint. All the legal powers he possesses as a

commissioner, except in United States cases, are bequeathed by the United States law known as the "Poland Bill," as follows:

They shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates, in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by justices of the peace in said Territory.

Disturbing the peace as charged in the first instance is triable by a justice of the peace, and does not of necessity go before a grand jury and is a stretch of the intent of the law to send it there, hence as the commissioner had no jurisdiction to try the case he should have sent the papers to a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, of which there were two within this city or precinct.

In the case of the young men even had Buckner the right of soil, his remedy was in a civil action, for trespass and damage, of which the commissioner had not the color of law to give him jurisdiction.

You will discover by reading the law I have quoted, that commissioners have the powers of justices of the peace only as committing magistrates and not of the trial of cases, and according to the wording of the law that power does not extend beyond the limits of their respective counties. No powers in this respect are granted except those given to justices of the peace, and they cannot act beyond the limits of their own counties except where an adjoining county may have a case where there is no competent justice residing. This is certainly the law of the case although they claim and I believe the courts allow them jurisdiction throughout their respective districts, but if they possess it in fact, then justices of the peace possess the same power. The idea of a commissioner who possesses only power to commit in criminal cases assuming civil jurisdiction is simply ridiculous. Not only so, but in view of putting men under bonds to keep off from disputed land where the parties are equal before the law except that the bonded have older claims, and where the commissioner is supposed to know, having had several years to learn his duty, he has no jurisdiction, he should, I think, be held to answer for false imprisonment. It is an outrage on law and justice and should be legally looked after. With all due respect to the commissioner, I hold that if men's rights can thus be wrested from them, we might as well submit to men jumping our lands at once and allow the commissioner to be a dictator and award our possessory titles to them.

DANIEL TYLER.

MANASSA, Colorado,

April 2d, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

My last communication was dated at Sontag, Va., I believe when I was visiting the Elders and Saints in that district, an account of our conference having been forwarded you by Elder Barnett, also the situation of affairs.

After a most pleasant and agreeable time, Elder Seth A. Langton brought me to the railroad at Big Lick, where I took the cars for Georgia, and arrived at Bro. W. C. Kelton's on the morning of the 11th of March.

On the 13th and 14th, we held a two days' meeting, Elders Lloyd and Farr meeting with us, but owing to the heavy rains and the general freshet, the attendance was limited. During the week I had the pleasure of meeting with Elder H. G. Boyle, en route to his field of labor in Virginia.

On the 23d of March, we left Chattanooga with the first company of emigrants for the season. Our numbers were increased from time to time at different points along our route of travel, until we numbered about 70 souls. Owing to the high waters and the measles, about one-half of the entire company were left, and instructed to be prepared to start from Chattanooga on the 13th of April.

Coming on with those who were prepared, we arrived at Manassa on the morning of the 27th, all well, the railroad during the winter having been finished to a point eight miles south of our settlements, making a distance of only three miles for us to travel in wagons. Bishop Berthelsen met us with teams and conveyed the company with baggage to where we could obtain rest and shelter.

We found the Saints at Manassa seriously afflicted with the measles and something similar to the mumps. During the winter there has been quite an amount of sick-