

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Representative Berry, to-day, reported from the public lands committee a bill to quit swamp land titles in California, the full text of which was given in these dispatches last week. It was placed on the House calendar, and Berry will endeavor to obtain its passage at the earliest opportunity under a motion to suspend the rules.

There is much unfavorable comment this evening concerning the number of nominations sent to the Senate to-day for appointment in the army staff corps. Several are alleged to be gross instances of favoritism, and in total disregard of seniority and civil service principles. Among them are two civilian appointments to army paymasterships, with rank of major, namely: A son of Bishop Whipple, now cashier of a bank at Fargo, Dakota, and a son of Dr. Comegys, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Both of these highly desirable appointments, it is claimed, with good reason, should have been given to some two of the scores of deserving captains or first lieutenants who have performed arduous service in the late war or on the frontier for half their lifetimes, and who have practically no other opportunity for promotion.

Representative Belford was, to-day, recognized by Speaker Randall, and secured the unanimous passage by the House of his bill donating a tract of land to the Veteran Union Association at Leadville, for hospital and other purposes.

A number of memorials from the Oregon legislature were laid before the Senate, to-day, by the Vice-President, asking an appropriation for specified river and harbor improvements, and the construction of military wagon roads in that State; favoring the extension of time for the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad, and recommending a revocation of the orders withdrawing the lands of the Malheur Indian reservation from sale.

Senator Beck is preparing a speech in favor of free ships, which he will deliver in the Senate this week. He will advocate the policy of permitting foreign built ships to sail under American registers. It is whispered that this speech may extract some remarks from Senator Blaine on the same subject, as in view of Mr. Blaine's probable appointment to the Secretaryship of State, there is a desire to have him state once more, emphatically, what he believes to be the best policy for the restoration of American ocean commerce. Senator Beck will put some questions that it is supposed Mr. Blaine will be willing to answer.

The Supreme Court gave its decision in case No. 153, Samuel Kahn, appellant, vs. the Central Smelting Company et al., on appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah. The decree is reversed with costs, and the case remanded, with directions to send to the district court for a rehearing, the parties to be at liberty to produce new proof. The decision was delivered by Justice Field.

The House committee on census agreed to-day to report Cox's apportionment bill with amendments increasing the number of representatives from 301 to 311 and striking out the second and third sections of the bill which provides that a representative or representatives, from any new State should be added to this number and also the mode of electing representatives. The new basis of apportionment was as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 32; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 6.

The controversy between Auditor French and the Central Pacific this morning intimated the contemplated disposal of certain property in violation of the last clause of section nine of the Thurman act. The controversy also relates to the payment of a declared three per cent. dividend; regarding this portion of the clause Auditor French has decided a dividend cannot lawfully be allowed and the matter has with that decision passed from his hands to the

Department of Justice. Unless representations from the officers of the Central Pacific railroad satisfactory to the Government are presented, Auditor French, accompanied by Solicitor General Phillips, of the Department of Justice, and Assistant-Attorney General McCannon, for the Department of the Interior, will leave for New York to-morrow evening, with a view to proceeding in the case.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Tribune's New York special says: Rufus Hatch says: "I was in Chicago December, '78, and conversed with gentlemen owning a line of telegraph from Chicago to Milwaukee, a distance of 89 miles. The line cost them \$14,500, and they had netted \$5,000 inside of one year. They gave me detailed figures of the entire cost of construction. I brought them to New York and handed them to Gould, and out of this action grew the American Union Telegraph Company, and that is why Field & Leiter, William Heath & Co., and Rufus Hatch are in the Central Construction and American Union Telegraph Companies, and not because Mr. Connor, president of the Central Construction Company, and his friends, squeezed Rufus in. I prepared a map which was afterwards scaled, showing the number of miles, poles, length of wire and estimated cost of construction, to duplicate about 80 per cent. of the Western Union's cash receipts. To a very large extent the American Union adopted this programme. The estimate was \$3,000,000, it was afterwards enlarged to \$5,000,000, and that amount has been paid to the Construction Company. As to the statement that has been made to stockholders, I don't know how much of it has been spent, but I was assured by one of the officers some three months since that they had \$1,800,000 on hand.

The papers here and their Washington correspondents are making merry over the late and illogical wrath of the Senate because the Chinese treaty was published in advance of its being given to the Record by that august body. It is said by them that nothing needed in such matters so much as the greatest and earliest publicity, so that mistakes may be avoided, and the treaty be made with wide open eyes, rather than in the dark as to what is really wanted. If publicity of the Burlingame treaty had been as great as that of the present one the Californians would have made their feelings on the subject known and the mistakes of that treaty would have been avoided.

About 50 Jewish gentlemen met in Greenbaum's Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of aiding the colony of Israelites which has established itself in Palestine. This colony, which is composed of 60 families obtained a grant of 8,000 acres of land between Jerusalem and Jaffa from the Turkish government, several years ago, and is now engaged in filling the ground after the fashion of their ancestors long centuries ago. The colony is not rich, and societies have been organized in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities to aid in its getting a firm foothold. The enterprise is one in which every Jew feels a very lively interest, as nearly every one of that remarkable race expect that one day the land of India (?) will again be occupied by descendants of its original owners. The meeting yesterday was to enable Israelites of Chicago to do something in a practical way for the encouragement of the colony. At the close of the speeches a permanent organization was formed by the election of president, Michael Peabody, first vice president, M. Greenbaum; treasurer, M. Oesterlecher; secretary, A. S. Fisher; directors, trustees and collectors. Some money was raised on the spot, and the meeting adjourned.

One of the boldest and most successful burglaries ever planned and executed in this city occurred about seven o'clock last evening at the office of the South Chicago Iron and Steel works, on Ashland Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, but was not reported by the police until two o'clock this morning. It was then learned that three masked burglars had forced the office door, bound the janitor, Charles Brooks, and while one of them stood guard over him with a pistol, the others drilled a hole in the safe, blew open the combination, and bidding the watchman a cheerful "good night," left, taking \$1,000 in \$5 gold pieces and \$150 in coin, together with about \$9,000 in bills done up in envelopes ready for paying the help to-day. The above facts are given by Brooks, but the police regard something about the

affair as sufficiently suspicious to implicate him, and have accordingly arrested him and his son. He told somewhat contradictory stories. His unruffled clothing and unprepossessing appearance raised doubt of his accuracy and integrity.

Paddy Cavanaugh, a notorious character, was also arrested.

Admiral Ammen has handed Representative Crapo a letter from W. J. McAlpine, an eminent civil engineer of New York City, on the subject of inter-oceanic transit. Mr. McAlpine, who has lately devoted some months to the personal investigation and study of the several routes and projects under discussion, takes strong grounds in favor of the Nicaragua enterprise. Mr. McAlpine regards Capt. Eads' project as a visionary and impracticable one, and says a land railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed Nicaragua ship canal. Commodore Shufeldt, who surveyed the Tehuantepec route in 1870, is said to be warmly in favor of Eads' project, and on Tuesday next will make an argument in its favor before the House committee.

CINCINNATI, O.—A company of capitalists is about to organize to lease the Cincinnati Southern R. R. The plan is to have a capital of \$6,000,000, to lease the road for 99 years, renewable forever, paying out of the first profits four per cent. on the city's investment of \$18,000,000; if there is an excess of the net earnings it shall be divided between the stockholders and city pro rata, until the city's portion reaches 7 per cent. on \$18,000,000, when the surplus shall be divided equally. It is proposed, if this is accomplished, to form a combination or pooling arrangement with the Kentucky Central, Chesapeake and Ohio and Erlanger lines from Chattanooga.

DENVER, 24.—Republican's Los Vegas, N. M.: On Saturday and Sunday, Apaches, in the vicinity of San Marcial, killed 15 persons and wounded several. Nine are reported missing, probably killed. J. M. Robinson, mining engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, is reported missing. Two others of his party were killed. Capt. Jack Crawford's mining camp is reported attacked and three men killed. The Apaches headed north west. Companies of troops and citizens of San Marcial are in pursuit. The band numbers from 40 to 60.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—Shanghai advices to December 30 are received as follows: Latest intelligence from Peking states that everything is quiet. General Tso, the III commander has halted on his way to the capital somewhere in the province of Thensi, where he will remain until after the Chinese New Year. The Russians and Chinese each think that spring must bring a climax. The frost has stopped the transportation of Chinese troops northward.

The British steamer Bombay, owned by Chinese, loaded with cotton, was burned on the Yangtse on Christmas. This is the vessel that sank the American war vessel Onetida within a few miles of Yokohama in 1869.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 8.—The Mikado, accompanied by the Princess of the blood, and many high officers of the government, paid a state visit to the Duke of Genoa on board his frigate on January 7th, and partook of dinner.

Rear Admiral Stackelberry remains in the harbor with four men-of-war under his command.

A native paper states that the Chinese envoy at Tokio has received orders to return to China, and it is intimated that his recall has some connection with the settlement of the Riu Kiu affair, which is still in an unsatisfactory condition as far as China is concerned.

Just 12 months from the date of the order given for the construction of the first division, 23 miles of railroad in Yeso, the Northern Island of Japan, has been opened to traffic, and runs trains daily at a profit. The line is from Otaruna, a harbor on the west coast, and Wa Sapparo, the capital, to the Peronai coal fields. The cost was \$20,000 per mile, which includes rolling stock, motive power and machinery for terminal repair shops. The English line, formerly built between Tokio and Yokohama, cost nearly \$200,000 per mile, and took five years to complete 18 miles. The Japanese authorities are greatly encouraged at the prospect of the American system of rapid transportation. This is the first American railroad in Asia, and has been constructed under the direction of Joseph U. Crawford, a Pennsyl-

vanian, all of whose assistants are Americans.

DENVER, Col., 23.—Several days ago the Grand Canyon Coal Company struck oil at a depth of 1,445 feet, near Canyon City. Boring had to be stopped until pumps could be put in on account of gas. The well now yields five to eight barrels per day. It is thought by boring deeper it will greatly increase in volume.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—The steamer Wanderer brings news of great excitement at British Honduras over the shooting by order of President Barrios, at Guatemala, of a Jesuit, Rev. H. Gillette, of Belize. Under the laws of Guatemala, Jesuits have been banished, and any caught in that republic are invariably executed. Father Gillette visited Guatemala for his health; immediately upon his arrival at Livingston he was arrested heavily ironed and sent to Guatemala city, where he was tried and sentenced and executed on the 17th.

A frightful railway accident occurred at Puerto Cortez. A train consisting of two passenger coaches, mail and baggage cars, jumped the track, seventy-four were killed.

CAIRO, Ill., 24.—The steamboat Annie Silver reports that an insane man came aboard at Memphis, and when a hundred miles up the river, went to the hurricane deck and fired at a negro. Pilot Burnham opened the windows of the pilot house when the fellow fired at him; then the man was seen to be insane and he bounded into the pilot house and killed the clerk, Laurel Blake. Captain Silver and the pilot then grappled with him, a pistol ball being sent into the captain's hand, the maniac was then knocked down with a poker and guarded until the boat reached New Madrid, when he was turned over to the authorities.

NASHVILLE, 24.—The 26th ballot for senator, stood: Bailey, 11; Taylor, 32; Muse, 45; Rose, 2; Bright, 4; Neal, 1; Maynard, 22; Marks, 1. On the 23d ballot Taylor, democrat, received 29; W. A. Smith, republican, 44. On the 24th ballot Taylor received 37; Smith, 44. On the 25th Taylor received 36; Muse, 46.

NEW YORK, 25.—The World's Washington special says of the hearing to be had before the inter-oceanic canal committee to-morrow: Thompson has contended that the Monroe doctrine was intended to apply merely to colonization in this country. Capt. Phelps will offset that claim by reference to the Dardanelles treaty, which as said above, was declared here to be an application of the principles of the doctrine on the part of the four European powers. Phelps will also bring evidence in support of Rice's statement before the committee, which has been disputed that it is the intention to refer for a settlement of all disputes that may arise over the Panama Canal to the French courts. The reference by the foreign affairs committee to a sub-committee, of which King is chairman, has resulted practically in the fusion of the special and foreign affairs committee, and since King is chairman of the former, it is likely that the end of the matter will be a favorable report upon the Crapo resolution, and then a substitution of it for the Monroe doctrine. The resolution was reported from the committee last session and is now on the calendar. Commodore Schufeldt intends to appear before the special committee at their meeting on Wednesday.

NEWARK, O., 25.—A revolting case of brutality occurred near here. John Cumming, a laborer, forbid an eight year son coasting on the adjacent hill. Last Saturday the boy disobeyed, and his inhuman father took him to the barn, procured a hickory sapling, split it, put the boy's thumbs inside, nailed the sapling tight where split, then with it lifted the boy on the side of the barn and nailed him, keeping him thus crucified and unmercifully beating him the while, from four in the evening to ten at night, when the passers by, hearing the lad's groans, released him. The neighbors to-day went to Newark for an officer, to arrest the unnatural father.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—John Barry, member of Parliament for Wexford County, and vice-president of the home rule confederation, has left London to organize mass meetings at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other large towns, to protest against coercion.

Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, rose at 5.30 o'clock, in very

crowded House, to move a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. He justified the bill by a long and detailed description of the outrages which have been committed. He showed that the Land League had a complete system of constables in all the districts, who recorded every infringement of the rules of the League. The result is that the Land League is supreme. There is a reign of terror. Those who break the law are safe, while honest men who keep it are in danger. We must, therefore, strike terror into them; we must arrest these criminals. (Prolonged cheers.) Forster's bill asks power for the viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offenses, such power to remain in force until the 30th of September, 1882.

DUBLIN, 24.—In the court of the Queen's bench, to-day, Judge Fitzgerald, in charging the jury in the case of the crown against the traversers, expressed gratification at the fairness and justice with which both sides had conducted the case. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favorable than those of Great Britain.

Judge Fitzgerald, in his charge to the jury, repudiated the theory of the defense that the Land League was chiefly a charitable association, and supported the contrary theory, that it was a scheme of socialism, devised in America. Americans, he said, were, as a nation, noble and generous, and no scheme of socialism for the destruction of property in Ireland had been devised by them. At the same time he strongly censured Irish-American settlers who had returned to Ireland to stir up dissension. He admitted the existence of distress, and said there had doubtless been instances of harshness on the part of landlords, but he considered the Land League had aggravated all the feeling between landlords and tenants. He went in detail through the objects avowed by the League in speeches and rules, showing they were illegal. He pointed out that all persons engaged in a conspiracy were amenable to the law, even if they were not aware of the illegal acts committed. Some of Biggar's speeches, he said, were shocking. Dillon, too, had discountenanced seeking redress of grievances by constitutional means. The Judge will continue his charge to-morrow.

Parnell entered the court after luncheon. At the close he was loudly cheered, and was escorted by the crowd along the quays.

Birmingham, 24.—A number of the Irish constabulary have been making investigations here lately leading to the belief that Fenianism is extensively organized, and that a raid on the manufacturing of arms is probable. Government has sent a detachment of troops to guard their small arms factory here.

Correspondence.

PAINTSVILLE, Johnson County, Ky.,

January 10, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been released to return home by Prest. John Morgan. I thought a few lines giving an account of our success and labors would not be amiss from this my first mission. I arrived here on the 27th of June, 1879, in company with Bros. F. McDonald and S. Butterfield. Brother McDonald being appointed to take charge of the Kentucky conference. On our arrival we found Bro. Jesse Vincent with a small branch of the church in Johnson County, Ky., but was soon after released to return home, leaving us to prosecute the good work. We found it rather up-hill business, being inexperienced, but we put our trust in Him, from whom all blessings flow, and our labors were crowned with success by additions to the church, which gave us joy and encouraged us to continue with more zeal than ever in spreading the principles of truth, though in the summer of 1877 we received considerable persecution by hiring priests and their emissaries. But for all that, some believed the gospel and obeyed its principles. We organized them into a branch, and its members have since emigrated to Colorado. Last March Brother McDonald with Bro. Levi P. Helm, Bro. H. being released from the Virginia Conference to join this, went to the western part of the State, leaving Bro. Butterfield and me to continue our labors in this part. We traveled together