

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Associated Press Yokohama advices are as follows: It is firmly believed in Japanese government circles that the indemnity which Korea has agreed to pay Japan for the attack made by Chinese soldiers on the Japanese ministry and troops at Seoul, Korea, and the burning of the Japanese Legation on the night of December 6th, will lead to war between China and Japan. When the conference between the Japanese minister and representatives of the Korean government took place, the Chinese special envoy insisted on being present. The Japanese minister objected, and the Chinese envoy was compelled to withdraw. Before doing so, he addressed a letter to the Korean prime minister, telling him that if the Korean government dared to directly conclude terms with Japan it would be strongly censured by the Chinese government. This only hastened conclusions, and the Japanese are highly indignant at the action of China, and insist on that country yielding full satisfaction for its share in the attack on the Japanese troops and on the legation. If a compromise is not reached, war will ensue.

The Japanese government has tendered formal thanks to the United States government for the humane and courageous conduct of General Foote, American minister to Korea, in rescuing, at great peril to himself, several Japanese during a riot and guarding them from the mob.

The offer of Rev. Holcombe, lately connected with the United States legation at Peking, to lend China \$25,000,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for twenty years, on condition that the leaders have the right to manage all railroads in China, has been rejected.

CHICAGO, 18.—The Chicago Tribune has the following: A cheerful view of affairs politically and in a business way, on the Pacific slope, was taken by Loring Pickering, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, who was at the Palmer yesterday. "I do not think the election of Leland Stanford to the Senate," said he, "will commit California Republicans to the railroad cause. The bitter feeling against the Pacific roads has of late been dying out as other roads have been built, the general idea being that none are making too much money. That Stanford will devote his immense fortune to public ends is the prevailing impression, which seems to be well grounded."

He has a man now looking over various plans. Among them are plans for a school for the mechanical training of workmen, which will be at Menlo Park, and a great museum in San Francisco. The latter was the project of his dead son, and his ideas will be faithfully carried out. Mrs. Stanford has been on the grave's brink for several years, and I am convinced that it is the aim of both her and her husband to give the remainder of their lives, together with their fortune to the general good of the State. Speaking of business on the Pacific slope, Mr. Pickering said the entire laboring element was employed, and, all in all, the situation was much better than was anticipated. With the low price of wheat last fall, farmers had turned to producing other crops, which had paid well, and general industries were looking up. Nevada was for the time falling back, but as soon as labor went down to \$2 per day, instead of \$4, mines could be worked more extensively than at any time hitherto, and the State would make a shoot upwards. It was hoped that Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury would rule differently on the admission of Chinese than had Secretary McCulloch, and this would remove the last good ground for complaint against the restrictions not being sufficiently operative.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 18.—This afternoon fire was discovered among some cotton on board the steamer *Ida Darrah*, alongside the wharf-boat of the Memphis, Arkansas City, Vicksburg and Arkansas River Packet Company. Flames soon enveloped the steamer and were communicated to the wharf-boat. The Anchor Line steamer *City of Helena*, which was lying at the foot of the wharf-boat, was also ignited and burned. The *Ida Darrah* had just arrived from Arkansas River with 219 bales of cotton and 4,000 sacks of seed, which were lost, insured in local companies. The steamer was a little over two years old and was valued at \$20,000; insured for \$12,000. The *City of Helena*, owned by the Anchor Line Company of St. Louis, was valued at \$80,000, uninsured. Her cargo consisted of 750 barrels of oil, valued at \$15,000, fully insured in Thos. Wellford's agency of Memphis. She had also 150 bales of cotton and 20,000 feet of lumber. The wharf-boat, valued at \$10,000, was partly insured. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, 18.—Several hundred socialists of both sexes assembled in Concordia Hall to-night to participate in exercises commemorative of the execution of Reinsdorf, who attempted the assassination of the German Emperor. W. J. Goruch, of Chicago, stated the object of the meeting was to "strongly, fiercely and meaningfully condemn the murder of August Reinsdorf, whose execution was, in the eyes of all liberty-loving people, an outrageously disgraceful and damnable murder." He, in continuation, said Reinsdorf's attempt on Emperor William's life was

justifiable, and that all internationalists demand the killing of all tyrants in Europe and America. Herr Most spoke in favor of dynamite, giving a recipe for its manufacture. J. Hertz made an address in Bohemian, after which the usual collection was taken up. The police did not interfere with the meeting.

WASHINGTON, 14.—A printed protest of large proportions, against permitting Masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument next Saturday has been received by the Congressional commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have 13,000 signatures. Protestants say the Masonic order has no more right to such a distinction than the Hibernians or any other secret order. The stone sent by the Pope for the monument was, they say, broken up and thrown into the Potomac. Why, they ask, are Catholics snubbed and Free-masons honored? Free-masonry they say, is of foreign birth, is entirely un-American and unrepresentative. Its public displays are pompous and barbaric, its titles extravagant and lordly, its constitution despotic, its oaths extra-judicial, which Webster said should be suppressed by law. They pray that only such ceremonies as are national in their scope and American in their character be permitted. The protest came too late for action by the committee.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 18.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic convention held here this evening passed resolutions stating their belief that President Arthur will not fill the vacancy in the Governor's office and recommending to President-elect Cleveland Hon. Morton E. Post, present Delegate in Congress from this Territory, for that position, in accordance with the principle adopted by the National Democratic Convention, declaring in favor of appointments to Federal offices in the Territories being made from bona fide residents thereof.

GUAYMAS, 19.—Cajeme, Yaqui chief, burned a number of boats seized from white settlers on the Yaqui River on the 14th inst. It is also reported that a number of ranches have been burned between the settlements and the part of the river which he claims, by bands of his tribe.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—A destructive fire is now burning fiercely on Chestnut Street, between Second and Front Streets, a locality devoted entirely to large warehouses and business houses. Three buildings are now in flames. Several persons are believed killed and injured.

Later.—The fire is spreading. It now extends from the Corn Exchange to Letitia Street, about half a block of very valuable buildings. The Corn Exchange and National Bank building, on the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, caught fire and is now burning in the upper stories. The flames have crossed Chestnut Street, and many large business houses on the other side are in imminent danger.

The fire originated in the five story brick structure, 125 Chestnut Street, occupied by Stephenson & Company, Getz & Stratton, Richard A. Blythe and Garsede & Co., dealers in cotton and wool. After the fire was discovered, flames burst from the windows and the front of the three upper stories fell out and crashed down into the street. The loud noise thus made caused a rumor that an explosion had also occurred, but it is not yet known whether or not there were any explosives in the building when the wall fell. A laborer engaged in moving a safe from an adjoining building was buried by the falling bricks and instantly killed. A horse attached a hose cart standing in front of the building was also killed. The flames spread rapidly to buildings on the east, and numbers 123 and 121 Chestnut Street are enveloped in flames.

The former building occupied by Irvine C. Beatty & Co., dealers in worsted yarns, the latter by George H. McFadden & Co., cotton dealers.

10.35.—The fourth alarm has just sounded.

Philadelphia, 19, 11:15 a.m.—The firemen are confident they have the fire fully under control, and it cannot spread further; losses very heavy.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—Reports from Abu Klea, dated the evening of the 13th, state that General Buller announced his intention to evacuate his position near Gubat and withdraw his whole force to Abu Klea, which is a better strategic position. After rendering Gordon's two steamers useless by removing the machinery, the whole force started on the morning of the 14th inst. across the desert, and arrived at Abu Klea the next day without firing a shot. The men are cheerful. They prefer walking to camel-riding. The reason for the abandonment of Gubat was the advance made by the Mahdi with 9,000 men from Omdurman towards Gubat, and a retreat was ordered when the main body of the Arabs was thirty miles off, but an advance guard of 3,000 men with five cannons was within seven miles of the British lines and General Buller had less than 1,000 men all told.

The Arabs massed in and around Metmeh did not notice this movement for several hours after Gubat had been deserted. The British will retire to Gakdul Wells, and may possibly continue their retreat to Korti, in order to concentrate the force under the command of Gen. Wolseley for a fresh advance. Lord Charles Beresford displaced the machinery of the steamers in such a way as to make it impossible

for El Mahdi's troops to use them, although leaving them capable of being repaired when the British return. The total force at Abu Klea, including Egyptians and Soudanese, now amounts to 19,000 men, with 150 camels. The water supply is not sufficient for the men and camels. It is believed Gen. Buller is awaiting orders to know whether to retire to Gakdul or advance to Berber and join Gen. Brackenbury's force.

It is stated the Mahdi is traveling in state, with from 40,300 to 60,000 followers.

KORTI, 18.—Eighty voyageurs remain at Korti for further service in Soudan. All the officers offered to remain until the end of the campaign, and the offers of three of them—Dennison, Kennedy and Neilson—were accepted.

Queenstown, 18.—The Canadian voyageurs speak disparagingly of the boats used by Lord Wolseley's expedition in the journey up the Nile, and declare they are decidedly too frail for such service. In pulling them over the cataracts it frequently happened that their stems would be torn out, and during the ascent of the river 30 boats were damaged so as to be no longer fit for use. Ten voyageurs of the party were drowned in the Nile, two died of fever, and two were killed midway in Egypt. The Canadians complain of the severe heat of the climate of Soudan, and say they suffered a great deal with sore eyes and blisters. They speak in grateful terms of the manner in which they were treated by the British officers.

On the 14th inst. El Mahdi, with his army, was 20 miles from Gubat, and was marching slowly. It is estimated that the rebels lost 80 men during the Talbot skirmish.

A document is published that purports to have been written by an emissary of the Mahdi. It says, in effect, that the idea of peace is agreeable to the Mahdi, provided that it will be to the advantage of Musselmans. The Mahdi considers himself bound to follow in the footsteps of Mahomet, who frequently made treaties of peace with Christians and other infidels. The document warns England not to compel a general Moslem rising, thus opening the gates to a flood which would overwhelm the human race.

LONDON, 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai states that in a naval engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Courbet and five Chinese men-of-war, a French torpedo sunk two Chinese war ships, the others escaping in the fog.

The French residents of Shanghai have been placed under Russian protection, and the Russian flag is hoisted over the French concession.

Paris, 18.—The following dispatch was received this evening from Admiral Courbet:

"Sheipoo' 15.—Two of Bayard's torpedo boats sunk the Chinese frigate *Yuguen*, carrying 26 guns and 600 men, and the Chinese corvette *Tchen-king*, carrying seven guns and 150 men."

LONDON, 19.—Later advices from Shanghai concerning the engagement of French and Chinese vessels, state that three Chinese men-of-war departed as soon as they saw the French fleet. The others made a determined fight and repulsed the French torpedo boats four times. This occurred on Friday. Admiral Courbet renewed the attack Sunday and sunk the Chinese vessels. The French fleet is now pursuing the fugitives.

It is reported that a slight engagement has taken place off Ningpo.

LONDON, 18.—Great anxiety is felt at the war office about Gen. Buller's force at Gubat. The Mahdi's reinforcements, sent to Metmeh, will increase the force there to 7,500 men. The rebels have ten long-range guns, and Gen. Buller has no heavy guns at all.

Korti, 18.—Natives report a dangerous cataract developed in the Nile between Berber and Shendy, which is likely to prevent navigation of the river until July.

The Mahdi secured all Gen. Gordon's papers and paper money, and is cashing the latter to obtain the needful funds to continue the warfare. British officers and men are eagerly buying up these notes, and also the leaden medals struck off at Khartoum, which fetch their weight in gold, as mementoes of Gen. Gordon.

LONDON, 18.—Gladstone, upon assembling Parliament to-morrow, will speak in defense of the government, and more especially in regard to the Soudan campaign.

The powers will sign the Egyptian finance agreement to-morrow.

Northcote will demand, in the Commons, the immediate production of the agreement.

BERLIN, 18.—The Reichstag to-day rejected the proposal to defer the adoption of increased duties on rye until the expiration of the existing commercial treaty between Germany and Spain. The Reichstag also decided to retain the existing duties on oats and on pulu, which the government wanted to raise 50 per cent, but agreed to increase the duties on buckwheat and barley 50 plennigs.

LONDON, 20.—It is announced that in view of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon having rendered the main object of Wolseley's expedition impossible, the government has deemed it expedient to change the whole plan of the campaign in the Soudan. Gen. Brackenbury, who succeeded the late General Earle, has been ordered to abandon his advance on Berber, and concentrate his troops at Korti. Col. Buller, who evacuated Gubat on the 13th and withdrew his forces to Abu Klea, is also ordered to fall back on

Korti. All available troops in Wolseley's command are to be concentrated at that place and at Deboha and Korosko, the main body lying at Korti.

LONDON, 19.—The Knagden cotton mills at Blackburn, were burned to-day; loss \$100,000. Two constables were killed by the falling walls. Several employees who were within the buildings at the time the fire started are reported missing.

LONDON, 19.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs the government to-day that the condition of Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart is less hopeful. The fever attending the wound in the groin has increased.

MADRID, 19.—Owing to the spread of a report throughout Spain, that England desires to enlist Spaniards for the Egyptian service, the Carlists offered the British legation 4,000 volunteers.

LONDON, 19.—It is probable that Wolseley may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where the desert routes from Omdurman, El Obeid and Dacour converge on the Nile. Wolseley may then await help from England. At Korti he could be surrounded.

In the retirement all available supplies will be swept up, and the whole army entrenched at Debbeh, where the army could hold its own if necessary, until the rising of the Nile occurs. Dongola, Hamek and various other points on the river between Debbeh and Halfa are held by weak detachments of British troops. The moral effect of this retirement will be serious, though it will be to a certain extent neutralized by action in unmistakable strength from Suakin.

Wolseley will probably return to Cairo to consult with Gen. Stephenson and others in regard to the present state of affairs.

LONDON, 19.—Mrs. James Russell Lowell died at two o'clock this afternoon.

The First Battalion of Coldstream Guards, 840 in number, started to-day for Suakin. They left Wellington Barracks amid pathetic scenes of leaving-taking by relatives and friends assembled in force.

LONDON, 19.—Advices just received from the government of Irkutsk, in eastern Siberia, are to the effect that a large number of Russian exiles there revolted, but were subdued after a desperate conflict with the authorities. Nine soldiers and 30 exiles were killed and many wounded on both sides. Great excitement prevailed, but affairs are now quiet.

## FROZEN FEET.

SPANISH FORK,  
February 13th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I called at Brother W. B. Jones' this morning to see Brother Matthew Simmons, of Price Station, Castle Valley, who had his feet very badly frozen one month ago, while going from Price Station to Robert Wright's rancho, 15 miles west of there.

The snow being very deep—up to the horse's breast—and the animal becoming tired, Mr. Simmons tied it to a tree, and set out to go on foot about three miles further. It being dark, he got lost and wandered about from six in the evening to three in the morning.

When he got to Mr. Wright's place his feet were both frozen and as black as a coal. He soaked them in water for three hours, and in the morning Brother Wright broke a trail with horses to Price station, to which place Mr. Simmons rode on horseback. He was taken to the Deseret Hospital, Salt Lake City, where the doctors advised him to have the fore part of his feet amputated. He refused and came to Spanish Fork, where he has been attended by Mrs. W. B. Jones, who cut the flesh off of the fore part of his feet and has kept them well wrapped in cloths with liniment upon them. He is getting along nicely, and is in hopes of complete recovery. It is just a month today since he got them frozen.

E. S. P.

## CULTURE OF BROOM CORN.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 13, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I promised to write something on the subject of broom corn culture, and I herewith jot down a few ideas:

Broom corn must be tilled and cut before it is ripe or it becomes yellow, and less durable. The time to cut it is when the seeds are in the milk or turning into the dough; then the brush is green and nice. Clean the seed off the day after it is cut and dry the corn under a shed, so it will not get wet nor bleached in the sun, then it is tough and durable and will weigh much more than when sun cured, and bring a better price. It must be cut at the right stage; otherwise it gets too ripe.

If the seed is cleaned off as soon as cut and while green, it leaves the small fibres all on, and they are kept straight, smooth and nice, and the brush soon dries. It can be turned one day in the sun and not hurt, then spread on two poles, two to four inches thick, in a barn or shed, and it will soon be dry. If dried with seed on those small fibres are broken off with seed when cleaned, which injures the best brush for the broom.

I have made it a practice to keep choice seed on hand for all who want to raise it, but I am sorry to say that for two years past very little has been called for.

I have spent time enough instructing the Saints how to grow and cure broom corn to have all I need grown here;

but it is not attended to nor planted for me, and I have to buy from Kansas and Nebraska to keep my factory running.

My rule is to take all the farmers raise and pay them as much as the same quantity of brush costs me here from the east, which is doing justice to them, and is all I can do and keep prices on brooms to compare with the imported article of like quality.

In the east when the farmer decides to grow broom corn, he builds his open barn or sheds to cure his corn in before it is ready to cut, and large enough to hold his crop. He also gets a seed cleaner, to run by horse power, to take the seed off as soon as cut; then puts the corn in the sheds spread two inches thick in tiers four inches apart on lath or inch strips, or willow poles, and in from two to four weeks the corn is dry and ready to bale and sell.

There they raise from 40 to 160 acres each year, and fix to cure it; and they make it a business for five to ten years to grow as much as their sheds will hold of broom corn.

This is the proper plan to adopt here and then the business will be a success, and not till then. A little patch here and there with no seed-cleaner and no place to dry corn and no knowledge of how to cut it in proper lengths, etc., will never supply the wants of a factory.

A suitable place to grow one hundred acres should be selected, and all preparations made to grow and cure it right, and then broom corn raising in Utah can be made a success; as elsewhere. It must be planted right, tilled and cut at the right stage, then your labor is not in vain, nor is the crop lost for want of attention, and the broom made of such well cured corn will last and wear and give the utmost satisfaction.

Seed can be furnished at a cost of 25 cents per acre, and should be drilled or planted in rows one way, with hills 12 to 18 inches apart, to produce fine brush. More hereafter. H. B. S.

## TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES

—Mr. O'Malley, of Carbon, Wyoming, met with a serious accident the other day. He fell over a chair and broke two ribs, the point of one of the broken ribs penetrating his lungs, inflicting a serious wound.

—On February 17 a fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Bisbee, Arizona. Loss \$100,000. Castanada & Co. are the heaviest losers, \$20,000; insured for \$12,000. The remainder of the insurance will not reach \$10,000.

—When private intelligence was received recently from Washington at Gardiner, Montana, that the bill to restore the northeastern corner of the National Park to the public domain had become a law, in a few hours a night stampede was organized, and all valuable coal and mineral lands in that part of the park were covered with location notices.

—A man at Evanston named Arthur Seden, while under the influence of liquor the other day, fired eighteen shots from his revolver on one of the main streets before his fun was terminated by an officer. Fortunately no one was struck, but property near him was somewhat damaged. He was arrested and fined \$75 including costs.

—Tuesday afternoon, Mr. E. E. Phillips met with a painful accident in the Ontario mine, near Park City. He was engaged with some others in retimbering some old ground, and while raising a stick of timber in place, a large rock fell from overhead and struck him on the back. He was taken home, and Dr. Gregor called, who pronounced him hurt pretty badly.

—Lloyd Epperson, a youth of Park City, is now in jail at that town awaiting sentence for larceny. He was entrusted with a trunk belonging to a lady of Springville, and while on his way there with it he sold it in this city for some \$4. He has served one term in the penitentiary and will probably get another.

—The Tacoma Savings Bank of New Tacoma, W. T., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are not known, but estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000. The bank has been in existence about one year and was started by Wilson & Willey, of San Francisco. Wilson recently withdrew. The cause of failure was too many loans for the capital invested.

—Thos. D. Dee, Justice of the Peace at Ogden, has fined Eugene Judkins and D. W. Hathaway, for killing deer contrary to law, and James Batson and Enoch Randall, for purchasing part of the animals so killed, \$10 each, and administered a warning that further infractions of the law in that line would be visited with the full penalty which the statute provides.

—Leadville had quite a disastrous fire last Thursday night. In the building burned there were three women, one of whom jumped from a second story window and was caught unhurt by friends below, while another leaped from a third story window and reached the ground without injury, her clothes catching on a lamp post as she neared the ground, thus breaking the shock and almost miraculously saving her life. The third was assisted to the ground by a ladder. One of the women before jumping threw out of the window, among other things, a purse containing \$30 in cash and diamond jewelry amounting to \$500 in all, which was caught by a thief, who quickly disappeared.