

resolution telegraphed to him from the Portland Board of Trade strongly urging an appropriation by Congress at this session, of \$100,000 to continue the work of improving the lower Columbia river, including the mouth of the Willamette. He also presented, though not with his approval, resolutions telegraphed in a memorial from the Astoria Chamber of Commerce by which that body earnestly protests against any further expenditures of large amounts of public moneys in the endeavor to open a channel in the Columbia and Willamette rivers for deepest draft vessels, a distance of 120 miles. The Island which the improvement of the Columbia River bar and the protection of Fort Stevens, at the mouth of that river, remains entirely neglected. The Astoria memorialists insist that this is a matter of paramount importance to Oregon and Washington Territory and commerce generally, is to prevent further shoaling of the Columbia River bar and to deepen the channel so as to admit of the passage of the largest vessels at all reasonable times, and prevent the further encroachment of the sea at Fort Stevens.

NEW YORK, 23.—An American Exchange, owned and managed by Americans, has been established in England, with a branch office here to accommodate travelers to and from Europe, and forward letters, baggage, etc. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, half subscribed. The wealthiest men of the principal cities of the Union are the stockholders and officers. They absorb the business of Henry F. Gilleg & Co., Strand, London. Gen. Hawley, president; M. Gilleg, general manager.

WEST POINT, 23.—Squire Van Buren testified that on April 18th, John Dutcher told him that Whittaker had to leave before long. He had heard Dutcher say of Whittaker, "If that damn black cuss didn't leave, he would put him off some way."

John Dutcher took the stand and denied the Van Buren story. He said he was drunk when he told the story and talked wildly.

WASHINGTON, 22.—At a cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Evarts read a letter from the United States consul at Bangkok, Siam, stating that the king of that country would leave the latter part of this month for a tour through Europe and the United States. It was concluded to notify the congressional committees of foreign affairs of the king's anticipated visit, and recommended an appropriation sufficient to receive him. The practicability of sending a United States man-of-war to convey him from England was discussed at some length without action.

The Senate has confirmed Edgar W. Marble, of Michigan, commissioner of patents, to take effect from May 1st.

ATLANTA, 25.—The republican convention passed a resolution condemning the outrage on Cadet Whittaker and calling on the administration to fully protect the colored cadets. The selection of delegates to the Chicago convention was the occasion of much wrangling and fierce debate. The Grant men rallied and secured more strength on the delegation than they hoped for yesterday. Fourteen colored delegates were chosen. W. A. Pleager, colored, was put at the head of the State central committee, and that committee was empowered to nominate electors at large. The district electors and congressmen will be nominated by the district convention. The Grant men retain 12 delegates, but the general estimate is 8 for Blaine, 8 for Sherman and 6 for Grant. Various rumors are circulated about the probable changes in the delegation, but the anti-Grant men are confident that they have quite a decided victory. Resolutions that the delegates go unaccompanied and consult the best interests of the party passed.

Staunton, Va., 25.—The republican convention in a test vote developed the straight outs with 69 voices and the readjusters with 61. A resolution was adopted pledging support to the Chicago nominee. It was also voted to select electors now, but this caused an open revolt and for a long time there was wrangling and prospects of fights between the members, which were disgraceful in the extreme, as the aid of the police was necessary to preserve order. Eventually all the electors were chosen.

The republican convention adjourned at 5 this morning. The delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention are S. Lewis, Peter J. Carter, J. W. Pointdexter and Joseph Borgen. John F. Lewis was elected

chairman of the State central committee.

WEST POINT, 25.—Paine, the expert, testified he found similarities and dissimilarities between the note of warning and one other set of writings. They offset each other.

The reporter attempted to get John Dutcher to confess that he had told an untruth as to the conversation with Van Buren, but Dutcher refused to do so.

PETERSBURG, Va., 24.—A working train on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad was thrown from the track last night, near Ivors Station, and Captain Baker and Spencer Jones were killed. The engineer and fireman were injured.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The suggestion in the Virginia convention that Blaine will be asked to take the vice-presidency on the Grant ticket comes directly from George C. Gorham, who has been conducting the Grant negotiations with the Mahone party in Virginia. It is the same idea with which Gorham has endeavored to weaken Blaine's support on the Pacific Coast. Gorham has continued to repeat the suggestion when he knew that there was no authority whatever for it. Even if Blaine could be personally induced to accept the vice-presidency his political friends throughout the country and his immediate supporters in Maine would positively refuse to permit it. But Blaine himself has no idea of any such thing, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate. It is a notable fact it is only those politically hostile to Blaine who support the vice-presidency.

Thirteen children among the passengers by the steamship Ohio from Bremen died during the voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Just before eight last evening, Chas. De Young entered the business office of the Chronicle, on the ground floor at the corner of Kearney and Bush Streets, and stood talking with some gentlemen, leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened, I. M. Kallloch entered and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Kallloch firing at him as he ran. On catching the desk, De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kallloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kallloch then started for the door, De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and sinking backwards he fell on the floor. The bystanders ran to his assistance, but the ball had evidently pierced the base of the brain, and in a few moments he expired. As Kallloch ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same moment an officer came up and took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison, where he was locked up. News of the murder flew through the city like the wind, and in a few moments the streets in the vicinity of the Chronicle office were crowded with people eager to learn the particulars of the affair. Policemen were at once stationed at the doors of the office to keep out the inquisitive crowd, and only a few personal friends and reporters were admitted. In the rear of the building, M. H. DeYoung, a brother of the deceased, reclined on a lounge surrounded by friends, evidently overcome by the tragedy, but with dry eyes and calm though strained voice. He was not present at the time of the shooting, having left home after dinner, a few minutes later than Charles. The deceased lay on his back on the floor, his face and breast dabbled in blood, his eyes closed and his face bearing a calm expression noticeable in the case of those dying from shot wounds. Only one wound was found on his person although at least four shots were fired by Kallloch, two having pierced the glass door and partition of the office and the third lodged in the window casing.

Young Kallloch on being arrested was, as the arresting officer remarked, the coolest man he ever saw. He still carried the smoking pistol in his hand which he surrendered to the officer. On his way to the station house he observed a strict reticence and on being shown to his cell positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with representatives of the press. In the absence of any explanations from the assassin of the cause of the act it is generally understood to be attributable to a pamphlet which has recently been circulated about the city attacking Mayor Kallloch, the father of De Young's slayer. During his recent visit east it is believed that the deceased devoted a great deal of attention to gathering up matter regarding the past life of Mayor Kallloch, for the presumed purpose of either using it at the expected trial of the deceased on the charge of shooting Kallloch last August, or of making it subserve journalistic purposes. The pamphlet above referred to was a document of some 60 pages and recounted the details of Kallloch's scandalous Boston and other matter of a scandalous nature. The pamphlet was anonymous but young Kallloch evidently considered that the deceased was responsible for its publication and acted accordingly.

QUINCY, Ills., 24.—A cyclone struck the north line of Adams County last evening, doing damage. It went west to the east. Twenty houses and barns are known to be demolished and several persons killed and wounded.

LONDON, 22.—A Dublin correspondent says: The disagreement between Shaw and Parnell as to the prudence of holding a meeting of Irish members before Parliament assemblies is apparently irreconcilable, it being really a question of leadership. The Freeman's Journal now thinks the projected meeting had better be abandoned. Shaw will have done his duty, and the responsibility for failure will rest upon other shoulders.

A scheme has been drawn up with the approval of the Canadian government, for the establishment of an army reserve, to consist of 10,000 men, drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to service in the Dominion, England or abroad in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

A Cabul dispatch says: The Madan force has destroyed a number of towns, the hostile chiefs meeting no opposition. Gen. Roberts has ordered that no villages should be burned. Ninety Kohistan chiefs adhered to the British police. At Kurbar, on the 21st inst., they admitted having received a circular from Aburrahman Khan. Other Kohistan chiefs are coming.

LONDON, 23.—The steamer Victoria from Boston, lost 20 head of cattle and a number of sheep on the passage.

Gen. Stewart entered Ghuzeni on Tuesday, after the battle on Monday, in which the Afghans lost more than 1,000 men. Gen. Stewart's loss is 17 men killed and 115 wounded.

Additional advices from Cabul represent that Gen. Stewart, while marching 25 miles south of Ghuzeni, encountered about 10,000 Afghans, and while he was preparing to attack them, 3,000 of the enemy's horse rushed upon both flanks of his lines. After one hour's desperate fighting the enemy was beaten and the whole body dispersed over the country.

5.30 p. m.—Earl Granville and Lord Hartington are at the residence of Gladstone in consultation. It is believed Granville conveyed the Queen's request for an interview with Gladstone.

Gen. Stewart entered Ghuzeni on Tuesday, after the battle on Monday, in which the Afghans lost more than 1,000 men. Gen. Stewart's loss is 17 men killed and 115 wounded.

Additional advices from Cabul represent that Gen. Stewart, while marching 25 miles south of Ghuzeni, encountered about 10,000 Afghans, and while he was preparing to attack them, 3,000 of the enemy's horse rushed upon both flanks of his lines. After one hour's desperate fighting the enemy was beaten and the whole body dispersed over the country.

5.30 p. m.—Earl Granville and Lord Hartington are at the residence of Gladstone in consultation. It is believed Granville conveyed the Queen's request for an interview with Gladstone.

Gen. Stewart entered Ghuzeni on Tuesday, after the battle on Monday, in which the Afghans lost more than 1,000 men. Gen. Stewart's loss is 17 men killed and 115 wounded.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Juab County Stake of Zion was held in the Tabernacle at Nephi, on Saturday and Sunday April 17th and 13th, 1880.

Present on the stand at 10 o'clock a.m., April 17th, of the Presidency of the Stake, George Teasdale, Joel Grover and K. N. Brown; Patriarch Jacob Bigler, Sen., members of the High Council, and the Bishops of the several wards and their counselors.

During the morning the bishops gave in their reports showing the conditions of the different wards.

A few excommunications have been made by the bishops' courts during the last three months, but were not acted upon by the conference, it being resolved to give the parties another three months before final action is taken, and their excommunication sustained by the conference.

The Bishops reported their wards in a flourishing condition, the Saints feeling and doing well, the meetings and Sunday Schools having a good attendance, and a general spirit of revival and progression among the people.

In the afternoon the general authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained as at the General Conference in Salt Lake City.

The authorities, organizations and associations of this Stake were also presented and sustained. After which we were favored with a very interesting discourse from Apostle Wilford Woodruff, who attended our conference during and from the afternoon of the first day. He instructed the Saints in regard to the progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, showing that it has flourished and rapidly increased from the very first day of its organization, notwithstanding the great persecution which it has endured, and he assured the Saints that no man, kingdom or power on earth will ever live long enough to see this great work of God destroyed, or any cessation made in its progress. He exhorted the Saints to faithfulness and diligence, urged them to do the work for their dead, to cease seeking after the things of this world and to give their time and their talents to God, and impressed upon their minds the fact that the time is short and very near at hand when all men and women will have to account to their Heavenly Father for the deeds done in the body, when every thought and deed of every man and every woman, whether it be good or bad, will be made known to the whole universe. He also gave a very interesting account of his late mission among the Indians.

Sunday, April 18th.

In the morning we were again favored by Elder Woodruff, who commenced his sermon by reading from the Doctrine and Covenants the prayer of Joseph Smith the Prophet, made on the 20th day of March, 1839, while confined in Liberty jail, in Clay County, Missouri. He also read the Lord's answer to this prayer and proceeded to show how the Lord had kept his word, and how people were punished who persecuted the Saints or tried to stay the work of the Lord.

He warned the Saints, especially the young people, in regard to reading light literature and also in regard to the use of unwholesome food, that their minds may not be poisoned or their bodies injured. Bore his testimony to the work of the Lord, saying that he knew that it was the power of God unto salvation.

In the afternoon President Teasdale discoursed upon general subjects, commencing with a report of financial affairs of the Stake and which showed that the Saints had made quite liberal payments of tithing, temple donations, etc., notwithstanding the failure of crops last season. He instructed the Teachers and Bishops courts in regard to measures to be taken with members who are not worthy of a standing in the Church. Spoke at length upon the satisfaction of a true Latter-day Saint's life. Portrayed the difference between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other religious bodies, etc., and closed by bearing his testimony to the truthfulness of the gospel.

During the conference, before and after the meetings, we were treated with sweet music from our old standbys, the Nephi brass band, under the leadership of Prof. John S. Hawkins. The band deserves more praise than words can give; always on hand, with music appropriate to the occasion, filling our hearts with love for the dispenser of all that is great and good.

And the Nephi Tabernacle Choir, under the leadership of Prof. J. B. Earton, although last mentioned, is not least. The sweet hymns and anthems executed by this choir, are not sung by those who know not God and seek not to please him.

WM. A. C. BRYAN, Clerk. Nephi, April 19th, 1880.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the Memory of our much-respected Friend and Brother Fireman, Henry C. Cushing:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved secretary and co-laborer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as brother firemen, while acknowledging the hand of the Lord in the act that has deprived us of so efficient a member, feel to sympathize with his family and relatives.

Resolved, That we, as members of Wasatch Engine Company, No. 2, to which he belonged, deeply regret his loss and desire to emulate his example.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral and show our respect to the remains of our honored co-laborer.

Resolved, That while we condole with each other in this bereave-

ment, we tender this token of respect and love to his family and relatives.

Resolved, That the apparatus of our company be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we present a copy of these resolutions to his family, and publish the same in the daily papers.

FRANK MAY, R. H. HARDY, THOS. WATSON, WM. R. ATKINS, H. MANNING, Committee. Monday, April 19, 1880.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14th, 1880.

Forney's Chronicle, of this city, has caused a panic among the Grant men, by declaring that if the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago convention votes as a unit at all, it will be for Blaine, and that if it divides, thirty votes will be cast for Blaine on the first ballot. Forney is reliable authority on Pennsylvania politics, and he says a revolution is going on there, which will take the control out of Cameron's hands if the Senator persists in trying to boom for Grant.

The Presidential contest has got so exciting that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has got the fever, and they say he is real anxious in the anticipation that the Presidency may strike him. Poor fellow. He has the pity, if not the support of his party.

The Senate has, so far as it had authority to do, approved the agreement of Secretary Schurz. It has provided, however, that three-fourths of the adult Indians of the tribes must endorse the agreement before it shall go into effect. The manner of endorsement is not provided for, and I think it will puzzle the Indian Bureau to get an intelligent and reliable expression of opinion from the Indians.

The Isthmus canal as a subject for Congress has suddenly disappeared, with all those who are interested in it. This being a political year, perhaps all hope of any action is abandoned. Captain Eads' plan for a ship railway is very favorably considered by members, and it may be that some action will be taken towards promoting that enterprise.

Delegate Downey, of Wyoming, wants to have some religious pictures placed in the National Capitol. Yesterday he introduced a bill in the House, providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 to commemorate it. Suitable paintings to be placed upon the walls of the National Capitol, the birth, life and death of our Savior, as told in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

The House held its first night session for the consideration of private pension claims last evening. As usual, but little progress was made, although the House was in session fully five hours. There are about 2,000 pension claims upon the calendar of the House, but there won't be 50 of them passed upon at this session. KNOX.

Queen Victoria has shown her good sense in calling on Gladstone to form a ministry. It was humiliating to the Queen and a triumph to Gladstone. Royalty had to bow to the power of plebeian genius; the commoner was compensated for the indignities of the past. The wheel of time brings many changes.

The English edition of Scribner's Magazine, which is steadily increasing from month to month, now amounts to 11,000 copies. The popularity of this excellent monthly in both hemispheres is fully deserved. The number for May is highly interesting in all its departments and the illustrations, as usual, are first-class. Scribner & Co., New York, James Dwyer, Salt Lake City.

A fellow owning the suggestive name of Devlin has been exposing, in Michigan, the secrets of Catholicism. He claims to be an ex-priest, and talks of the evils of the confession and other matters after the usual style of escaped nuns and converted monks. We take no stock in such pretended disclosures of Catholic or other apostates. Like the rest of them this fellow is only devlin. A Michigan paper says: "Any person who will go about the country revealing, or pretending to reveal, the secrets which he has promised to guard with his life, may be set down as a fraud." Our sentiments exactly.