

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

EL PASO, 15.—Reports were circulated to-day by irresponsible newspapers in El Paso that the hostile Apaches are depredating near Sanali mining district in Chihuahua and around Lake Guzman, about 50 miles southwest of Paso del Norte. These reports are false in every particular. They were caused by the outrages committed by a band of Mexican marauders and horse thieves. A few days ago a ranch house at the Corral de Piedra, between Lake Guzman and Sabinas, was burned down after some stores contained in it had been appropriated. A large herd of horses at the corral had, however, not been disturbed. This proves conclusively that the

MARAUDERS WERE NOT INDIANS,

for they would have gone after the horses first of all. It is pretty certain there are no more hostile Apaches on the warpath, but that they are all in the hands of the military.

DENVER, 15.—The Albuquerque, New Mexico, Democrat to-morrow will say, editorially: The recent reports circulated concerning the surrender of the Apaches and detracting from the merits of the campaign have elicited considerable indignation among military men in this section, who feel that it is but an effort to deprive the gallant officers and soldiers of the fruits of their victory, and who believe that they are inspired by envious critics. The people in this community who know all the facts appreciate the great final success of Miles' campaign, much as they have deplored the past futile efforts of others to secure lasting peace. Those who know, say that

GERONIMO AND HIS BAND

were never captured or disarmed until General Miles landed them last week at Fort Bowie as prisoners of war, and the statement that Geronimo would have surrendered upon conditions, before the recent change in military commanders in this Department, is untrue. Military men say that Miles' campaign was a necessity to bring the Apache troubles to a successful termination. His vigorous campaign lasted only four months, and Geronimo only gave up when he was exhausted and helpless. He surrendered to the troops in the field, and General Miles simply told him that the army officers never killed their prisoners of war; that they must lay down their arms and do what he said, trusting their future to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Members of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association met to-day in their seventh annual convention. Some forty odd delegates were present, representing mainly Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts and Canada.

President Cleveland sent the following:

SANANAO INN, Sept. 12, 1886.

Jos. H. Reall, Esq., President, etc.:

My dear Sir—Your letter of the 3rd inst., supplementing our pleasant interview and containing an invitation to attend the National Convention of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, is received. I should be glad to accept the kind invitation tendered, and avail myself of the opportunity the convention will afford to me to meet the representatives of an interest so important and valuable as that which the farmers and agriculturists of the country have in charge. The relation of this interest to the welfare and

PROSPERITY OF OUR LAND

is so intimate that its proper and legitimate care and protection is in my opinion a patriotic duty. This consideration elevates the responsibility of those in anywise intrusted with our farming industry beyond the plane of mere selfishness, and should induce conservatism and moderation. Demands made in such a spirit cannot fail to exact just and appreciative response from those who make and execute our laws.

I hope that your coming convention may be productive of the best results to the agriculturists as well as to all the people of our country, and though thus already made and engagements already agreed upon, will prevent my accepting your invitation to be present, I shall be much interested in its objects and purposes.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Congressman James Buchanan, of New York, addressed the convention on the subject of

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL,

and in his remarks said that he believed that during the next session of Congress efforts would be made either to repeal or modify the law, and he advised the association to hold itself in readiness to oppose such attempts. After Reall was installed as presiding officer the convention took a recess.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

Whereas, The agricultural interests and welfare of this country are the property of the industrial citizens and is of the first importance, agricultural legislation, or legislation designed to promote and protect the conditions of the agriculturist and prevent injurious

and depressing influences resulting from the inroads of frauds, is, and always will be desirable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That to maintain what has been secured to the farmers in the past, and to secure what may be desirable in the future, this convention, representing

EIGHT MILLION FARMERS

in this country, in the interests of pure legislation, the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the farmer and people at large of the country, the no man should be elected to Congress who, by his past record and present reputation, is antagonistic to the prosperity of the great industries of the country; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the farmers of the United States, in convention assembled duly recognize the earnest, intelligent and effective labor of our friends in Congress in securing the passage of the oleomargarine bill, and that it is the sense of this convention that such friends are entitled to and deserve the unqualified support of the farmers, regardless of party lines or affiliations.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to use all its powers by legislation and by treaty to have removed every discrimination against our products and to extend the area and volume of our productions.

Resolved, That the immense increase of the agricultural interests demands a

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

with the rights and privileges of a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Barroughs, president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the Congress of the United States to so revise the tariff laws of the country by imposing such duties for cereal and dairy products, so as to curtail, if not entirely stop foreign competition in these productions.

NEW YORK, 16.—A special from Philadelphia to the Times gives a western man's experience in that city yesterday. Following is the story: "You are the man that insulted me, and this is how I get even." A rather good looking, well-dressed and muscular young woman accompanied this declaration with a "straight" from the shoulder, knocking a dude up against the Pennsylvania railway ticket office, at Broad and Chestnut streets, about 11 o'clock last night. The blow caught him straight between the eyes and smashed his eyeglasses. The young woman had followed up her advantage with half a dozen more blows, that sent the man sprawling. He rose to his feet and was met by

ANOTHER KNOCK-DOWN

from the young woman's left. The man had a swollen eye, a puffed-up lip and was bleeding copiously. At the end of the female slugger's initiatory tattoo upon his frontispiece, he brought himself up with an effort and made two or three passes at his adversary, but his blows were warded off with a skill and grace that the American champion might have envied. Not one of his hits reached the face of the woman who had her blood up and who counted every time with telling effect. For fully five minutes the one-sided contest kept up and then the man began to shout "police." A policeman finally appeared and grabbed the man. Thinking he had been

ATTACKED FROM THE REAR

by a confederate of the fury, he continued to shout "murder" at the top of his voice until a policeman yanked him out of the reach of the woman's clenched fists. The latter, as she stopped to pick up her cuffs, remarked coolly: "It's a good thing for you that fellow that you got here when you did, or I'd have killed him." The man, who is a drummer for the Grand Rapids, begged the bystanders to protect him, and two of them went with him to the Broad Street station. He had had a quarrel with the woman in a neighboring beer garden, and she took this mode of redress.

Nobody knows

WHO SHE IS,

but a man in the crowd was heard to express his opinion that the fighter was John L. Sullivan in skirts.

NEW YORK, 16.—A special from Philadelphia says the Northern Pacific Co. supplies the press with the following synopsis of its annual report, which will be read at to-day's meeting. The report covers the year ending June 30. The total earnings, including leased and branch lines were \$11,730,527.20, and the total operating expenses and taxes were \$3,156,268.74, leaving the net earnings \$8,574,258.46. There was a surplus over all fixed charges and expenses for the year of \$11,199.55, compared with last year. The earnings from freight traffic increased \$1,635,401; passenger earnings fell off \$178,663; and miscellaneous business \$68,306. Earnings from local freight increased \$1,497,797, and through freight decreased \$532,122.

THE NET EARNINGS

of the roads were \$203,796, an increase of \$51,725 over last year. The amount of deferred payments on bonds is \$3,470,204, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The cash on hand and other cash items, including first and second mortgage bonds, amount to \$8,059,972. Interest on the funded debt amount to June 30, and bills payable, amount to \$4,860,407.

Referring to construction, the report says the tunnel on Cascade division will be finished June, 1888, but the road will be completed to the mountains and connected by means of a switch back the next spring. The total cost of road yet to be completed, 75½ miles, will be \$3,500,000. A number of branch roads are in course of construction.

THE TOTAL LENGTH

of the road owned and controlled by the company is 2,808 miles. The amount of land sold during the year was 370,925 acres, for \$1,376,844. The sales of town lots and timber made the total receipts of the land department \$1,448,148. The amount of land earned during the year was 1,664,000 acres; the total acres earned to June 30, 44,364,000, and the total sales 5,829,123 acres, and the report views at length the attempt in Congress to forfeit the land grants, and does not think it will be successful, and if so, that such forfeitures would be declared illegal and void by the courts.

THE NEW DIRECTORS.

President Harris formally opened the stockholders' annual meeting of the Northern Pacific railroad in this city at noon to-day. His ticket for directors for 1888 is August Belmont, Frederick Billings, John W. Brookman, John C. Bullitt, Benjamin F. Cheney, James C. Fayo, John H. Hall, Robert Harris, Brayton Ives, Johnston Livingston, Thos. F. Oakes, Lewis F. Stackpole, Charles B. Wright. The new names on the list are John Brookman, Brayton Ives and James C. Fayo, who take the places of Russell G. Ralston and N. P. Hallowell. Brayton Ives voted on 25,000 shares and John W. Brookman on over 20,000 shares. The election resulted in a complete victory for the Harris ticket.

BUTTE, Mont., 16.—On the 15th ballot last night, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders was nominated by the Republican Convention for Delegate to Congress.

CHICAGO, 16.—The first national convention of Anti-Saloon Republicans began its session in this city this forenoon. When the convention was called to order there were 300 delegates present. The convention was called to order by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, who asked Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago, to open the proceedings

WITH PRAYER.

Griffin said he was requested to suggest the name of U. S. Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, for temporary chairman; B. C. Shafer of Illinois, temporary secretary; L. R. Elliott, of Kansas, assistant secretary, and E. R. Hutchins, of Des Moines, Iowa, for reading clerk. The gentlemen suggested were elected unanimously. Addressing the convention, Senator Blair said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—I feel highly honored in being asked to preside over this great and historic convention, which I firmly believe will live in the annals of all time. We are here for the destruction of

THE RUM TRAFFIC

throughout this country and throughout the world. I think I speak the sentiment of the convention when I say that as between free rum and low license, we are in favor of low license; (cheers); that as between low license and high license, we are in favor of high license; (cheers); that as between high license and prohibition, we are in favor of prohibition; (more cheering). Blair went on to say they met as Republicans. They were in that party and could not be driven out, and he was one of those who believed it was only through

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

that the suppression of the liquor traffic could be secured.

The call of States was then proceeded with to form committees on permanent organization, credentials, order of business and resolutions.

FOREIGN.

DOVER, 13.—The Volta made the return trip from Calais to Dover in four hours and fifteen minutes. Her accumulators were charged only once for the whole journey of fifty miles. The sea was very calm, and the passage was made so noiselessly that a seagull asleep on the water was not disturbed by the approach of the yacht.

SOBIA, 13.—The National Assembly met to-day. The Russian agent has received the Czar's reply to Bulgaria's proposals. The Czar says Russia will recognize the Bulgarian Regency and assist the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia on condition that no acts of violence be committed. Russia advises that public opinion in Bulgaria be allowed to calm down before the new prince be taken to the Bulgarian throne. The Russian agent has not yet communicated the Czar's reply to the Bulgarian government because the relations between the present Bulgarian Ministers and himself are very strained.

During the sitting of the National Assembly to-day, several of the deputies proposed that the Bulgarian government send a telegram to the Czar, requesting him to communicate with the Bulgarian government direct instead of their agent.

A German banking house has declined the proposal from the Bulgarian government for raising a loan for that country.

The Parnell land bill, as re-drafted, suspends evictions on the payment into the court of half the rent due.

Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of the reduction. The Parnellites assert that the full values justify the demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. Parnell, in conference with Mr. John Morley, urged a reduction of 75 per cent., but on Mr. Morley's advice he limited the reduction to 50 per cent. Leaseholders are included in the bill. The government's response will be that the Parnell data are inaccurate; that the Dublin executive returns of the market values of 1885 and 1886 show that the reduction in prices in Ireland is less than in England and Scotland, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill will deny that the bulk of the Irish tenants will be unable to pay their rents in November, or that a host of evictions are probable.

The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place on Friday.

GLADSTONE

has privately announced that he will return to London on Saturday and he hopes to take part in the debate on Monday. It is understood that he will support the Parnell bill. His promised presence is already rallying the Gladstonians. The Unionist whips have sent an appeal to the Unionist members in the country to return to London and vote against the bill. The Government also insists upon the recall of the absentees. The Conservatives' attempt to curtail the debate to one night will be in vain. The debate will probably extend over four more nights.

The Scottish Protestant Alliance will meet to discuss the reply of Lord Randolph Churchill to their protest against the appointment of Henry Mathews as Home Secretary, which was brought on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. Rev. James Patton, Director of the Alliance, has addressed a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he says: "You have penned

AN INSOLENT REPLY

to a respectful public document. Although you are now a Cabinet Minister we observe with astonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse with which you tomahawked your way to power. It is a national calamity when those pitchforked into a high position are destitute of decent manners." Patton concludes his letter by saying that the Alliance founded its protest upon the same grounds as those upon which the exclusion of Roman Catholics is founded.

PARIS, 14.—The Republique Francaise states that the Sultan demands the evacuation of Egypt by the English and that Russia supports the Turkish demand.

GALWAY, Ireland, 14.—Father Fahy, a Catholic priest, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having made a threat against the owner of an estate from which one of the priest's parishioners at Woodford had been evicted, and was to-day removed from Woodford to Galway jail. The people are greatly excited over the priest's imprisonment.

SOBIA, 14.—Sobranje has elected Givkoff president. It has also appointed committees to draft a reply to the address of the government to devise and submit measures relative to the state of siege which the country is in and for the settlement of Prince Alexander's property in the country. The State will purchase all this property for \$400,000, retaining \$200,000 of this sum to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the national bank. This year's budget calls for \$10,000,000.

The Porte has informed the Bulgarian government that Turkey accepts Alexander's abdication and promises not to occupy Bulgaria so long as the country is quiet and law and order are preserved therein.

LONDON, 14.—The Times, commenting on Parnell's land bill, says: Parnell's bill has undergone another change. It is a legislative chameleon. Parliament is asked to enforce a gigantic act of repudiation by the simple process of allowing debtors to retain what they owe their creditors without being liable to legal proceedings. It is a project of legislative spoliation without modern precedent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The Powers replying to the Porte's protest against any foreign occupation of Bulgaria, declare there will be no foreign intervention in Bulgaria. Russia gives guarantees to that effect.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says: "There are rumors in diplomatic circles at the Austrian capital that the recent negotiations between the three emperors have resulted favorably and that there are now good prospects for an agreement shortly between Russia, Germany and Austria relative to common action in Bulgaria. In regard to the immediate future, the dispatch says it is stated that Russia has yielded her plan of proceeding alone in Bulgaria and intends now to treat the whole question on the basis of the treaty of Berlin and submit it to the consideration of Europe."

LONDON, 14.—This was the first day of the Doncaster September meeting. The race for the great Yorkshire handicap was won by Selby, Belinda-second, King Monmouth-third. Six starters.

DUBLIN, 14.—Lord Annesley has issued one hundred re-entree notices against tenants on his estates in County Down. Tenants are suffering for money owing to the lateness of their harvest.

LONDON, 15.—The cholera is gaining ground in Austria. It is worst at Lich village near Agram. Of 800 inhabi-

ants of the village, 90 have been stricken down. About 28 of them died almost immediately. The people distrust the doctors and conceal the sick as long as possible. Doctors are frequently stoned in the streets. In one house a mother and daughter were found half naked on the bare floor, writhing in the agony of death, and in another room lay the body of the father on which had been thrown the corpse of his son. The villagers are too much frightened to help one another.

LONDON, 15.—Sir Charles Dilke returned to London to-day and announced that he will re-enter public life. He has also announced that he will re-enter public life as the proprietor and editor of a London daily newspaper.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The British are establishing a coaling station at Thaso, on the northeast shore of the island of Thaso. The island is in the Aegean Sea, off the south coast of Roumelia, and belongs in great part to the Khedive. The island has, however, for some time enjoyed certain autonomous privileges. Besides establishing a coaling station at the village of Thaso, the British are giving other indications of an intention to govern the whole island. Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed instructions to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to England, to ask Idesslegh, the British Foreign Minister, whether or not it is true that "England is chartering steamers and making other provisions against contingencies, and if so what are England's reasons for this activity." If it is in the direction in which Turkey has an interest.

LONDON, 15.—This will be the second day of the Doncaster September meeting. The race for the St. Leger stakes was won by Ormonde, St. Miran second, Exmore third. Seven started.

MADRID, 15.—A telegram from Eioheyo, on the west coast of Africa, reports conflicts between the Spaniards and Frenchmen owing to the hoisting of the French flag along-side of the Spanish flag on some of the west coast territory. According to the latest advice, the natives on the left bank of the Muni River, opposite Fernando, hoisted the Spanish flag, and the Spanish gun-boat was sent to protect it. The authorities of the French colony of Gaboon thereupon dispatched a gun-boat to the spot, the captain having instructions to claim the Muni country as French territory. The two gun-boats met. The Frenchman wanted to hoist the French flag, but the Spaniards announced that they would fight before they would allow the French colors to be raised. The Frenchmen then made a formal protest against the action of the Spaniards.

VIENNA, 15.—The suspension bridge over the Ostrawitz river in the town of Ostrau, in Moravia, collapsed to-day while a squadron of Uhlans were riding across. The Uhlans and a number of spectators who were on the bridge watching the soldiers, were all precipitated into the river. Seven persons were instantly killed, one of whom was a Ulan, and many were seriously injured. All the injured were recovered from the river.

It is feared that a dozen school children were drowned through falling off the suspension bridge at Ostrau yesterday, in addition to the casualties already reported.

DUBLIN, 15.—The Albert bridge spanning Lagan River at Belfast, collapsed to-day. Twenty persons were thrown into the water, four of whom were drowned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEPHI Juab County, Utah, Sept. 8th, 1886.

Editor Desert News:

Tamar Washburn, or "Grandma," as she was familiarly called, the subject of this sketch and a most devout Christian, was born in Nine Partners, West Chester County, N. Y., July 4th, 1805. Of her early life little is known, save that she in youth imbibed the tenets of the Methodist church, and became an earnest devotee to its principles.

At the age of eighteen she became the honored wife of the late lamented Patriarch, Abraham Washburn. She and her husband were living happily at Sing Sing, N. Y., when the sound of the Gospel, as revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, reached their ears, borne by Apostle P. P. Pratt.

CONVINCED OF THE DIVINITY

of the work, they were immersed in the liquid grave by his hand—thus they united their interests with those of the Church.

An entirely new epoch in their history was thus introduced. They had lived in comparative luxury and independence, he being the owner and proprietor of an extensive tannery, but they now were under the painful necessity of sacrificing all former comforts, and accepting instead the trials and persecutions of those never-to-be forgotten days. To recount their history from their baptism, in 1834; their early gathering with the Saints in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri; their subsequent journey across the plains, and settlement in Salt Lake City in 1843, would be but to review the painful record of so many who have gone before. And again to add to this their pilgrimage to the then far off Manti, in response to a call of the Priesthood, and with this the privations, hardships and Indian troubles incident to the early settlement of that place, together with a life of poverty since, tends to form an ac-