

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Sun's* Hartford special says: A number of changes in the management of the Chinese Educational Mission will take place this week. In compliance with an order of the Emperor of China, Ngau, who has been director, with the rank of mandarin of the fourth class, has been recalled, and will return at once to China to assume a position under a branch of home government whose duties resemble those of the Interior Department of the United States. Socially, Ngau and his associates have been welcome guests in the most select circles in Hartford; Kwong Ki Chin, the interpreter, must also return, but not until he has finished his Chinese-English lexicon. To dine with Kwong Ki Chin has been the desire of many eminent gentlemen in Hartford, but in order to do so it has been necessary to get the social endorsement of Rev. J. Twitchell, or Mark Twain, and at Kwong Ki Chin's table it was that ladies have sat down to eat with Chinese gentlemen. Ngau and his associates feel greatly encouraged at the success of the mission. Several of the boys, already passed through preparatory schools, are in college, and all have won honors. On Friday last two more graduated at the high school here, one received an oratorical prize, and both delivered orations in the purest English.

The recent report on agriculture by J. Woodmar, assistant commissioner at the Paris Exposition, says the finest exhibit of agricultural products from the United States was that of Oregon.

The State commission report says English stock raisers have become alarmed at the success which has attended the importation of American cattle, which can be imported and fed on American grain at present prices with considerable profit to the English importer.

The *Tribune* this morning has the following: Prest. Babcock said on Saturday, that he had been served with a notice of the rescission of the contract with the Union Pacific. No action had been taken by him or the directors of the company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 21.—On Saturday morning, on the Kansas branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, as freight train No. 7, west bound, was running down a heavy grade a trestle bridge was discovered to be on fire. It was impossible to check the train and the engine passed nearly over, but 14 cars broke through one after another, and piling in immense wreck in the creek below. All the cars were soon enveloped in flames, and with the contents were entirely consumed. The engineer stood at his post until the last, only saving himself by jumping as the engine turned over. The fireman jumped before reaching the trestle. Conductor Murray had his leg broken. Two men were sleeping in a car of household goods and were buried in the wreck. Mr. Bailey, badly injured, was rescued, the other could not be saved, the fire spreading so rapidly. All efforts had to be abandoned. Conductor Jones was close behind with an extra train. He rendered assistance and took the wounded back to Kearney.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A fire at Eureka, Nevada, last night and this morning, burned half the town, including the heaviest business houses, hotels, newspaper offices, telegraph office, Masonic Building and a great number of dwellings. Three hundred families are destitute, and 2,000 people without shelter. A relief committee has been organized. The loss is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Ogden Dispatch, of Monday, contains the following: From the Eureka Sentinel of Sunday we learn that the fire commenced about midnight Friday, a strong wind blowing, in the opera house. Three hundred buildings were destroyed, including a large portion of the town. The loss is about \$500,000, insurance about \$130,000. Measures for relief have been instituted.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: The United States steamer *Alaska* leaves Victoria on Tuesday for Sitka, to remain till relieved by the *Jamestown*.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The anxiety recently felt on account of the non-arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer *Alaska*, at Yokohama, for which port she sailed from here on March 6th, was dispelled last evening by news per brig *Nautilus*, from

Honolulu, of her arrival there on April 1st in a disabled condition. The *Alaska* met with a succession of westerly gales until March 26th, when a hurricane set in, during which the sea ripped up the guards forward on the port side, started her beams and covering board, stove the forward house, filled the engine room, and deluged the ship with tons of water. The rudder was temporarily disabled. The steamer fell off in a trough of the sea, but was finally brought too under the main spencer. The engines were again started, and she reached Honolulu without further accident. There a survey was had and it was decided to repair the damage there. Her machinery and boilers were found intact. The repairs will require about \$5,000 and a delay of ten days.

A Portland dispatch gives an additional list of the drowned by the *Great Republic* disaster, as follows: James McDevitt, sailor; Frank Malley, waiter; and Chris. Mont, sailor; all of whom were lost in the boat capsizing while leaving the ship for the Island, on Sunday morning. Lots of freight and baggage have come ashore on the Island and along the beach to Shoal Water Bay. Fishermen pirates broke open many trunks, but the Island is now guarded by a force of marines from Convin, and a detachment of soldiers. The pirates have been driven off and much valuable baggage has been reclaimed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch from Lahore says: Decisive news of Yakoob Khan's intentions are expected on the 23d or 24th inst. He will most probably consent to receive Major Cavagnari, although those who think he will speedily come to terms are in the decided minority.

The Turkish version of the Kurshumlie affair says it is merely a conflict between the Mohammedan inhabitants of Kurshumlie and the Servian frontier guards. The Slav account declares that the Servians have already lost 40 killed and wounded. The Albanians are intrenching at Kurshumlie.

Correspondence.

In the Spring a Woman's Fancy Gently Turns to Shopping—Treasury Girls—Mrs. Oliver in the Lecture Field—Pictorial Lies—The Army Bill—"What Will He Do With It?"—Prospects of a Long Session—Kelley's Bill—The Convention of the Academy of Sciences.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 15th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The Lenten season, always rigorously observed in Washington, is just over, and the gay and fashionable are emerging from their temporary seclusion, as beautiful, almost as fresh, and far more interesting than the lilies of the field. That text of Scripture about the comparative inferiority of Solomon's wardrobe would lose its point if the comparison were now made to the disparagement of a modern fashionable young lady's toilet, for her hat may be covered with artificial lilies of the fields, far more durable, and as mawk like a lily than the lily itself.

"While the tints of the ocean and hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
They can't come up to the dress which last night she wore,
Bought for a mere trifle at a 7th street store."

I am writing now about the treasury girl, not any particular treasury girl, but the generic girl who works for the government in marble halls, counting notes, postage stamps, writing forms, etc., etc. Why they should be called girls I cannot explain, because many of them are no longer young. Since the recent unpleasantness between Mrs. Oliver and her aged suitor, men are in the habit of looking at the Treasury girls with a timorous apprehension that is quite unique, as if each one of them might be a dangerous and explosive cryptogram. Mrs. Oliver, now thoroughly advertised, has taken to the lecture field, to swell the tide of vile and vapid oratorical drivel. Let it swell; the sooner it slops over in all-inundating disgust the better. The pictorial journals are much to blame for the notoriety

given to uninteresting, vulgar men and women. The so-called Mrs. Oliver is homely, common, and in every way unattractive; but the *Police Gazette*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Harper's Weekly*, and papers of a like character have idealized and dignified her face, and form, and habit until ex-Senator Cameron himself would not know her. It is a pity that subscribers do not know how utterly worthless as representations the portraits, and indeed nearly all pictures, in these journals, are. They glorify pimps and prostitutes, while they malignantly caricature distinguished men. Their influence is base, mendacious and corrupting, far beyond that of many publications, the circulation of which is prohibited by penal statutes.

The arena of debate has been transferred from the House to the Senate, but it is still on the army bill, and it is said it will continue for three weeks. It will certainly continue as long as the republican senators care to make speeches. There is no patent process to stop debate in the Senate. More than one such contest has ended only through utter exhaustion, not only of the subject but of the debaters. There seems at present to be but little real interest in the debate. The public mind has long since been made up on the merits of the question. The press has presented the subject in every possible light, and now the only thing that remains unanswered and interesting is the great Bulwerian question, "What will he do with it?" Will he sign it or veto it? And if he shall veto it, what will they do with it? There is yet no new light on these questions and their importance, connected with the fact that they will not be answered for at least a month, makes the debates very tedious. There is a very strong determination on the part of some members of congress to introduce legislation outside of that for which the special session was called. This is, of course, very popular in the District. General legislation will prolong the session, and stay the hegira which usually makes Washington a "deserted village" after the middle of June. Many new bills have been introduced in the Senate and a smaller number in the House. Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill to remedy the inconvenience and losses to workmen and retail dealers of the accumulation in their hands of certain small coins. It proposes to require the Treasury and sub-treasuries to redeem, with legal-tender money, the subsidiary silver coins whenever presented in sums of \$5 or multiples thereof, and also provides that the further coinage of trade dollars be stopped, and that they shall for twelve months, be receivable at par for customs or any other obligation due the United States, and that when so received they shall be re-coined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains.

The National Academy of Sciences will hold the first of a series of sessions in this city, to-day. A large number of essays on abstruse scientific subjects will be read by distinguished specialists. The meetings will be open to the public and the *indoc's* will have an opportunity to hear papers read upon "The loss of the Mississippi and Æolian hypothesis," "The palaeo-geologic cock-roaches," "The relation of neuralgic pains to storms and the earth's magnetism," and, "On ghosts in refraction spectra." Prof. O. C. Marsh, of New Haven, vice-president of the academy, will preside, the presidency being vacant by the death of the late Prof. Henry. C. A. S.

20 BISHOP'S GROVE,
Ball's Pond Road,
London, March 28, 1879.

To Bro. Robert Campbell:

Dear Brother—According to my promise, I proceed to write you a few lines, though I am at a loss to know what should be written by a traveling Elder, to his quorum. But I can say one thing now which I could not when I last saw you, and that is, that I know God lives and we are His children, and I also know that by living the principles revealed to us through His servants, we may receive eternal life. I can further say that when I came out into the world, and saw the professions to believe in Jesus Christ, His Father and His holy word, as laid down in the Scriptures, I was astonished at the extreme flimsi-

ness of their hypocritical belief. But notwithstanding they have seen the gospel presented in all its purity and plainness, they prefer darkness rather than light, but we know they will not always be allowed to reject God's holy principles, and abuse His servants, as they have since the gospel was again restored to the earth.

Times are very dull here in England, everything is going wrong and getting worse, as our Elders have told them for years, and still they will not repent. The harvest is nearly over; we are gleaners, one here and one there, who are honest enough to accept salvation by obedience to the gospel.

To-morrow I start for Portsmouth to labor in that district; though it is up-hill work, we hope to accomplish some good, by the help of the Lord.

Please accept my best wishes for your health and the welfare of the quorum.

Give my kind love to Uncle Joseph and those with whom I am acquainted. Should be pleased to receive an answer from you.

Your brother in the gospel,
B. YOUNG, Jr.

MANASSA, Conejos Co., Colo.,
April 19, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As numerous inquiries have been made of us by people, living in different parts of Utah, about the prospects and facilities for settlement here in Colorado, we have thought it best to answer some of their questions through the News, if you will kindly permit us space in your columns for a brief statement. Over 100,000 acres of land have been appropriated by the Government to the State of Colorado, for school and university purposes, and to erect public buildings at Denver, the capital of the State. About 20,000 acres of this land is situated in this county, most of which is agricultural land, and is yet unoccupied. Generally speaking the land is rather gravelly, yet it seems to produce good grain; water for irrigation is plentiful, and there is good meadow land in various places; abundance of timber on the mountain slopes and in the cañons; distance to it from 12 to 16 miles. The climate is somewhat cold and windy, it being from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

This land is all for sale, but as it has not yet been appraised, we can not say what it will cost, but think it will not vary much from government price, \$1.25 per acre. We have been in communication with the land commissioners having this business in charge, and find them, as well as the officers of the State in general, quite favorably disposed towards our people. We have located and surveyed one townsite, Manassa, which is one mile north and south by half a mile east and west, laid off in 32 blocks, four lots in each block. We have also surveyed the land in the vicinity to the amount of about 2,000 acres. A beautiful large meadow is laying southeast near to town, with good range to the west. Water for irrigation can be had from the north branch of the Conejos River, the labor and expense of taking it out is but trifling, one or more towns can be located to the north of us, where there is plenty of land, but the facilities for taking out water are not so good, nor is meadow land so good nor convenient.

The number of our people here now is about 160, which we think will be doubled during the summer and fall by immigration from the southern States, they are all poor, but through the generosity and fatherly care of Prest. John Taylor and the Twelve, who very kindly furnished us \$300 to purchase seed grain and farming implements, we have been enabled to put in considerable of a crop.

We have lately made application to the Land Commissioners to buy from the state some 2,000 acres of land to begin with, and we expect an early appraisement of the same; terms of payment as prescribed by law, is 80 per cent. down at time of sale, and balance in seven equal annual payments, bearing seven per cent. interest.

Manassa, the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., is twenty miles away, which when extended, will run within two or three miles of our location. Mines are being found and opened up all around us, and as Colorado is principally a mining State, there is likely always to be a good market for the produce of the farmer. Be-

ing afraid that we have already trespassed too far upon the columns of your valuable paper, the News, which is always a welcome visitor to Manassa, we close, subscribing ourselves very respectfully yours,
HANS JENSEN,
per JOHN H. HOUGAARD.

Reservoirs.

ST. GEORGE,
April 17, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

History tells wonders about artificial lakes, and from my own experience I can recommend the Latter-day Saints to husband the water and store it securely as you would garden wheat. I once used the waters of a small spring, and with difficulty could water a lot in 24 hours; in four hours I made a reservoir that held this water 48 hours; I could then draw water from my lake and water a city lot in two hours. History tells us that the Egyptians checked the current of the mighty Nile by opening their floodgates, till their (mostly natural, partly artificial) lake of 18 miles square was full, the gates were then closed, and the water preserved for irrigation. In that day Joseph laid up corn for the seven years famine, and the people of Utah and Arizona could, if they would, in a very short time secure the water that runs to waste in winter and early spring, and use it in the heat of summer. These lakes should be made out of the way of floods and washes, and precautions taken to avoid accident. Lakes of this kind are common in Europe for swans to sport in, for the growth of fish, for family use and for pleasure boats.

A Chinaman would tell you the produce of an acre of water is worth more than the produce of an acre of highly cultivated land. Necessity has driven the Chinaman to try everything. Fish can be fed as well as pigs and chickens; common raw Irish potatoes, cut up, is good food for fish. President Young enjoined this upon us as a duty, and recommended the cultivation of fish as more profitable and more in keeping with our profession than the feeding of hogs. Ancient Israel were forbidden to use swine's flesh, and modern Israel had better quit. In evidence of this, I will say that history records of the Jews who zealously avoid the use of swine, that while cholera and plague sweep away their thousands, the Jews go unharmed. If the people will set about this in earnest, in places where water is scarce, especially, the utility will soon be proven, and many an acre can be redeemed from the desert with small expense, and President Young's words proven true. It is better and cheaper to feed cows and fowls and fish, and let the devil have the hogs. We are decidedly too hoggish now, too sluggish; have too much disease. If our food was lighter our minds would be clearer, and we would be less subject to sores; we would sleep better, live longer, and be happier. And again, water attracts water; the more lakes, the more rain; the more the water is taken from the streams and spread over the face of the land, the more rainfall on this dry and parched soil.

Your fellow-laborer,
J. W. CROSBY.

MORMON WEDLOCK.

A CHAPTER FROM "BRIEF NOTES OF A GENTILE IN UTAH."

(BY HENRY CROUSE.)

A great deal of ado, fuss and fury is habitually indulged in by the opponents of Mormon wedlock; especially by those who are strangers to the people here and ignorant of the peculiar faith, motives and objects of the Mormons, and their system of religious marriage. It would certainly be more compatible with equity and common reason for such captious critics to acquaint themselves of the various features of Mormon wedlock.

The Mormons' system of religious marriage need be offensive to no virtuous man or woman. Plural marriage to the Mormons is simply the institution of holy matrimony enlarged. Wife number two is as much the beloved, the honored, enobled equal—to the husband and her religious community—as wife number one.

No man has need to covet his neighbor's wife because she hap-