

great and mighty work. But we are like the rest of mankind to some extent—we are prone to do evil, we are prone to follow our own ways, to take our own course, to be stiff-necked and wilful.

Now, my brethren and sisters, we have come out from the world, we have come measurably to a knowledge of the truth, to a knowledge of God; we know that He lives, and we know that by taking the course pointed out to us by the servants of God who have been appointed to lead us, in due time we shall return to our Father and God, and we shall see Him as He is, and be like Him, and inherit the fullness of His glory.

That we may be able to take this course is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 31.—A crank on the engine in C. H. Ward & Co's shoe factory broke this morning, blowing out the cylinder head. The engine supplied steam to the adjoining factory of O. F. Porter & Co. It will take two weeks to repair the damage; meantime 500 hands in both factories are thrown out of employment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 31.—There is great excitement here. The committee to examine the books and accounts of State Treasurer Vincent were to begin their examination yesterday. Vincent left the city on Monday night. A letter from him to his chief clerk was delivered late yesterday afternoon and will be laid before the Governor. Vincent said he was behind, but was going to New York, to get the money which the letter indicated he had loaned. The examination of the books, cashier's and others, late last night, shows that Vincent had speculated largely in cotton futures. The deficit, so far as can be gathered, is between two hundred and twenty-five and three thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, 31.—An evening paper has a Washington special stating that private dispatches have been received of a reliable character with reference to the nature of the gold deposits in Alaska. It is stated there is a quartz vein 200 feet wide, which will net fifty to eighty dollars per ton. It has been discovered on the mainland of southeast Alaska. Many others equally rich are reported in the same district, and preparations are being made quietly. It is said to be the intention of a combination of New York or San Francisco capitalists to start early in the spring with men and machinery, to take possession of the mines. Plenty of coal and water are reported at no great distance from the mines. Two gentlemen in conversation on the subject to-day, said that there would be 10,000 men from Nevada and California on the way to Alaska within three months.

WORCESTER, Mass., 31.—Franklin Pierce, claiming to be a physician, was to-day held in three thousand dollars bail for manslaughter for causing the death of Miss Bemis, of Oakdale. He treated her for internal erysipelas by bathing her in kerosene and rolling her up in bandages saturated with that oil. The woman was literally blistered and skinned alive, and died after a week's horrible suffering.

WASHINGTON, 31.—It is estimated that the reduction of the debt for January will be \$13,500,000.

Secretary Folger will probably issue a call for \$15,000,000 extended 5's to-morrow.

The House committee on coinage weights and measures, to-day, had under consideration Folger's letter, recommending either that the coinage of silver dollars be stopped, or additional vault room for the storage of the excess of silver be provided at the various mints and sub-treasuries in the east, and that means be taken to transport the silver at the San Francisco mint (where additional vault room cannot be had) to the east.

Action on the proposition was deferred until the next meeting, on Saturday next.

The committee voted down Fisher's bill to suspend silver coinage, 7 to 8.

California's representatives in the House made a strong and successful fight to-day to have boracic acid and other materials from which borax may be produced, taken from the free list and made to pay a

specific rate of duty. When the clause putting a rate of five cents per pound on refined borax was reached, General Rosecrans offered an amendment providing that all other salts of borax used in manufactures and arts should pay a duty of eight cents per pound. Page moved to amend, providing, that pure boracic acid should pay a rate of five cents per pound, commercial borax and borax of lime and crude borax, three cents per pound. Rosecrans, Page and Berry spoke against the retention of boracic acid and salts of borax on the free list. Page made a strong argument in favor of his amendment, which was agreed to 59 to 57.

Teller has decided that Porterfield scrip can only be located upon unappropriated public lands in a state of nature.

Representative Belmont, of New York, has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that his report respecting frauds in the importation of Hawaiian sugar was based on statements before the House committee on foreign affairs, and that unless the statements are absolutely false, they are quite sufficient warrants for an investigation on the subject.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the rule of the Department relative to placer locations recently promulgated shall not apply to lands valuable for borate or soda deposits.

The foreign affairs committee reported a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The names of W. H. Dennison, E. C. Anderson and W. H. Barnum as incorporators in the original bill, are omitted, and John Rosenfield's name is inserted. All the guarantee clauses are struck out.

Secretary Folger informed a delegation including Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, and Representative Butterworth that he had no authority to extend the time for paying the February taxes on spirits, which fall due on the 6th proximo. Congressional action is needed.

The Secretary of the Interior directed the Commissioner of Railroads to ignore any suggestion looking to an attempt to agree upon facts upon which the claim of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad is based, and proceed with the preparation of the case.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—Attorney General Marshall has commenced suit against the Central Pacific R. R. Co. to recover \$2,000,000 with interest and costs, on the ground that the railroad has refused to carry public messengers, lunatics, prisoners, etc., free of charge, in accordance with the terms by which the State granted aid to the company by guaranteeing interest on bonds in conformity with the act of the Legislature of 1864.

OTTAWA, 31.—The Dominion Ministry intimated although the Pacific and Rocky Mountain charter may be revised, no further land subsidies will be granted to railroads in the Northwest.

It is rumored the departments of railroads, cables and public works will be united, and a new department of Indian Affairs created at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

LONDON, 31.—A heavy snowstorm is blocking the railroads.

OTTAWA, 31.—The Grand Trunk refused freight from the Canada Pacific owing to blockade.

DENVER, 31.—Last night, about three miles from Crested Butte, occurred one of the most disastrous snowslides ever known in the Rocky Mountain region. Late at night 80 men employed in the Howard F. Smith anthracite coal mine were startled from sleep by an ominous rumbling noise, and almost instantly the avalanche was upon them. The building in which they were sleeping was crushed to atoms and the human occupants hurled down the mountain side. The rescuing party started out from Crested Butte as soon as the news was received, and after several hours' indefatigable labor the men were all uncovered. Philip Carmin, Logan Inman, Louis Richards, Wm. Moore, Charles Batts, J. J. Raymond and one other, name unknown, were found dead. Eighteen others were wounded, several fatally. All of the company's expensive machinery was destroyed.

A passenger train yesterday, when within six miles of Crested Butte, divided, the engine going ahead to clear the track. When about four miles from where it left the coaches the engine was struck by a snowslide, ditched, and is now under 20 feet of snow. A wrecking engine which left this morning could not

get nearer than two miles of the coaches, and returned to-night for provisions for the starving passengers.

NEW YORK, 31.—A fire in the Moffatt building, Broadway and Worth Streets, caused a loss of \$47,000; \$15,000 on the building, the remainder distributed among 350 tenants; generally insured.

MATAMORAS, 31.—At the fireworks factory of Senor Meyra, in Amecameca, yesterday, a terrific explosion occurred, followed by flying rockets and bombs. Meyra and four others, members of his family, were burned to death, and others were badly injured.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., 31.—The seminary is burned; no lives lost; insured.

SHAMOKIN, Penna., 31.—The fire in the Bear Valley shaft is extending.

MINNEAPOLIS, 31.—The farm house of A. D. Stage, near Darrell, Minn., burned last night with contents. Four children perished in the flames. Stage's wife and baby barely escaped. They were nearly frozen to death in the storm before they could reach the house of a neighbor.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Inman pier in this city took fire about 2.15 this morning. The steamer *Egypt* of the National Line which arrived yesterday with the cargo of the sunken steamer *City of Brussels* was at the pier and had discharged most of her cargo, which had not been removed from the dock. Guns and rockets were fired for tugs, and the *Egypt* towed into the stream, with rigging damaged. The warehouse and the *Egypt's* freight were totally consumed.

3.30 a. m.—A great fire is now raging at the foot of Charlton Street on the North River, which lights up the whole city. The premises occupied by the Inman Liverpool Line of steamers and wharves and vessels are burning, and several of the latter have been towed out of danger not much damaged. The fire was succeeded by three powerful explosions.

The fire now seems to be under control. The steamer *Egypt*, of the National Line, has been towed blazing to the middle of the river. She only arrived Tuesday. The Inman, National and Guion Lines were all in that immediate region.

A heavy thunder storm to-day; a building in Brooklyn was struck by lightning. It is now growing cold fast.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., 31.—Cadet officers and midshipmen have resigned. The first and second classes decline their positions. Most of the first class are under arrest. The cause of the trouble was cadet Woodruff of the first class was reported for dishonest conduct, having certified on honor to a falsehood, which he acknowledged in writing afterward. He was reduced to the ranks. Cadet Lieutenant Street then led his command in cheering the broken cadet. The lieutenant was reduced to the ranks, and on reading the order a number of cadets groaned, of the first class. Part of these guilty of mutinous conduct were sent to the Santee, and cadet offices broken, several cadet officers resigned their cadet rank in insubordinate letters. They were placed in confinement on the *Wyoming*. As the demonstration was general, the superintendent stopped all privileges and the usual hope. The cadet officers who sent in their resignations, except Cadet Grinn and Capt. Calvin, were reduced to the ranks and placed in solitary confinement. Owing to the diplomatic character of Calvin's letter of resignation, it was accepted. He was cheered by the cadets. A number of the cadets were placed in solitary confinement.

CHICAGO, 31.—General P. H. Sheridan received to-day from the Secretary of State of Illinois, duly attested an official copy of a joint resolution by the State Senate and House of Representatives, thanking the General for his report on the Yellowstone Park to the War Department, calling attention to the danger of leasing its privileges to any private corporation. The resolution declares against the Park passing into the exclusive possession of said company, to be used by them as a cattle ranch, and for the extortion of money from tourists visiting said Park. The resolution also extends thanks to Senator Vest, of Missouri, for his bill in Congress prescribing rules for the government of the Park.

NEW YORK, 31.—Clearing House exchanges for the week show the following gains and losses, as compared with the corresponding week last year: gains: Boston 4.3 per cent. St.

Louis 8.2, Baltimore 5.10, Pittsburg 15.0, Louisville 6.0, Kansas City 46.6, Providence 8.7, Hartford 10.0, Memphis 56.1, New Haven 10.5, Portland 12.5, Worcester 7.5, Lowell 11.6, Syracuse 21.7, Springfield 7.10, Losser: New York 2.8 per cent., Philadelphia 2.8, Chicago 9, Cincinnati 18.7, New Orleans 4.8, San Francisco 21.6, Milwaukee 12.9, Cleveland 1.6, Indianapolis 12.0, Columbus 10.0, Peoria 27.6.

Commenting on these figures *Public* says: The report of exchanges for last week is again singular, and its striking feature is again that the chief cities of wholesale distribution report smaller transactions than they did a year ago, while the smaller and manufacturing towns report larger transactions.

NEW YORK, 1.—The burning of the Inman line dock this morning involved a loss of between three and four million dollars.

Later.—The fire at the Inman steamship dock broke out at 2.30 this morning. The flames ran swiftly through the shed and store houses, and by three o'clock the immense dock was a mass of flame.

From the remotest parts of town, in response to the frequent alarms, the fire apparatus came thundering down. The heat was so great that effective work from the land or river was nearly impossible. At three o'clock the steamship *Egypt*, lying at the dock was towed into the stream, all ablaze from stem to stern, and through her rigging, her spars, bore the flames to the rigging of numerous other vessels lying at anchor. Nearly the entire fire department of the city was on hand, but many engines could not be utilized. At 3.30 the spectacle was grand in the extreme; the river front for many hundred feet was ablaze, and all attempts to save property on the Inman Dock were abandoned. The work of the firemen was concentrated on the Union Line dock adjoining. The famous ship of that line the *Alaska* was in the greatest danger, tug boats and ferry boats making strenuous efforts to save her by hauling her into the stream. At 9 o'clock this morning, the Inman dock is still burning. Most of the buildings on the pier and their contents are now consumed. The loss is roughly estimated at a million dollars. The steamer *Egypt*, of the National Line, at the pier caught fire and was towed out into the stream and the flames extinguished after she had been greatly damaged. The fire department and two fire boats are at work on the flames. Of the large covert sheds on the pier nothing remains save fragments of the frame work at the entrance that totter in the wind and threaten to fall at any moment. The pier itself, with all upon it, burned down to the spiles upon which the structure rested. Along the waters edge the flames are yet playing hide and seek amid the wreck and licking up the remnants of the million dollar bonfire. Great throngs of people surround the scene of desolation.

The National line steamer *Egypt* lies out in midstream with her port side scorched, and her rigging and standing gear burned and blackened. Beyond the pier itself and contents, the loss proved considerable. The *Egypt* is an iron vessel, and a thousand dollars or two will mend her injury. In twenty-four hours she will be in sailing order. The wind blew directly in from the river and carried the smoke and ashes in over the city to the embarrassment of the firemen, but to the advantage of the surrounding shipping, which that fact saved from destruction. The Savannah steamer *Chattahoochee*, that lay at pier 35 exposed to the flames was hardly scorched, its crew being on hand with hose and pumps. The Ocean Steamship Company's dock was not damaged at all. At the pier on the north, No. 37, a full rigged ship, the *Henry*, a German vessel, which was unloading soda ash, caught fire and was towed out into the stream with the rigging aflame. She, however, was not badly damaged, and was towed over on the Jersey flats, where she lies to-day. An Erie barge loaded with flour was caught in the flames. Vain efforts were made to tow it out. It still remains where it was. The woodwork on deck caught fire and the deck load of flour in bags was partly burned. A bulkhead at the end of the pier, contained a large quantity of crockery in crates and carboys of acid and other merchandise stored when the saving of the burning pier was given up as a hopeless task. The firemen concentrated their whole energy upon the protection of these goods and

succeeded well though catching fire again and again, the bulk of the merchandise was nevertheless saved. About sixty longshoremen were at work on the steamer at the end of the pier unloading the *Egypt*, when the fire broke out. It was feared that some of these had been burned, but this has in great measure been dispelled this morning by the statement of an engineer who discovered and fought the fire till the firemen came.

NEW YORK, 1.—A *Times* editor on the Nicaragua Canal says: As reported by Miller, it leaves the international questions involved in the project in the same hopeless tangle as before. The suppression of the demand for guarantee of dividends leaves the bill in an apparently unobjectionable shape, so far as the relation of the company to the National Treasury are concerned. We congratulate the company upon the improved prospects of their campaign for the guarantee clause would probably have been fatal to the actual incorporation.

In supreme court chambers to-day Judge Donohue, on application of counsel for J. W. Mace and Slade issued a writ of *habeas corpus certiorari*, requiring the production of the records of their examination in the police court. This will involve the decision as to the power of the police to stop boxing matches.

CHICAGO, 1.—A Washington special says: The House military committee again failed to secure a quorum to take action upon the bill to place General Grant on the retired list. Attempts have been made to secure a special meeting, but a quorum always failed to appear. Several members, including some publicans, think enough has been done for Grant and decline to attend the meetings. Anson M. Cook, of the committee, it is said, thinks Gen. Grant has been sufficiently honored.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—Advices from Texas, state that the safe of Wood, treasurer of Jackson County was blown open at Edna, yesterday by order of the court. Wood has been absent several weeks, ostensibly for medical treatment, but is believed he is defaulter for a considerable amount. It was expected that \$25,000 were in the safe, but nothing was found there. Wood was also custodian of a large amount of private funds, none of which was found.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Secretary of the Navy has recommended Congress the sale, at public auction in accordance with recommendations of the advisory board, of the *Bentley*, old *Monadnock*, *Naragansett*, *Niack*, *Saco* and *Tuscarora* at Mare Island navy yard.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Jere Bligh argued before the judiciary committee to-day that there could be constitutional trial by jury in Utah so long as Mormons are excluded from juries.

The President approved the joint resolution making an appropriation to complete the census.

The House war claims committee directed the chairman to report a bill providing for the payment of claims amounting in the aggregate to \$298,000.

The President designated Hon. S. Payson, Judge Williams, Richardson, Prof. O. D. Allen, Prof. D. P. Ricketts, Dr. W. L. Welan, Thos. Donaldson, Prof. E. F. B. to Dr. B. F. Taylor, Jas. G. Kelly, P. G. Solomon, commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of coin at the several mints received during 1881.

The President gave a State dinner to the Justices of the United States Supreme Court this evening.

The House reported a bill to the Senate establishing 335 new routes, principally in the West and South.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate providing for amendment to the Constitution authorizing the President to veto one or more items in an appropriation bill, the veto not to affect other portions of the bill.

The Mexican reciprocity treaty has not been sent to the Senate. It was reported last week that a treaty had been signed, and General Grant departed for New York. It was learned of the State Department to-day that negotiations are still in progress. It is rumored that the treaty may be sent to the Senate this session, but if there is called session after the 4th of March it will then be forwarded with the President's recommendation for immediate ratification.

Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, is in the city. He expects to be sworn to-morrow.