

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President this afternoon sent to the House the message, which was read, and together with accompanying documents, was referred to the committee on education and labor:

To the House of Representatives:

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of February last, on the subject of negotiations concerning the immigration of Chinese to the United States, I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State, to whom the matter was referred.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

After setting forth the resolution which was adopted on motion of Willis, of Kentucky, to which it is a response as follows:

Whereas, On the 25th of February, 1873, a resolution was unanimously reported to the House of Representatives requesting the President of the United States to open correspondence immediately with the governments of China and Great Britain with a view to securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States.

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform this House what steps have been taken in the direction indicated by said resolution and also to communicate any other information on this subject he may deem proper.

The report states that the committee resolution of the 25th of February, 1873, requesting the President to open correspondence with China and Great Britain, received no final action of Congress. No steps, therefore, have been taken, or could have been taken, in formal pursuance of the request of the resolution.

But the subject matter of the resolution," the report continues, "was brought to the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in China. The minister was absent upon leave—granted to enable him to attend upon the pleasure of the House of Representatives—from the legation at Peking from June, 1873, until June, 1879. On April 23, 1879, when about to return to his mission, he was specially instructed that, as the Chinese minister in this country was understood not to have been furnished with powers or instructions to treat in regard to the question growing out of the presence of their people in California, it would be necessary to conduct the negotiations of that subject in Peking. The character of the Chinese movement towards our Pacific Coast and the contract system under which much of it was believed to be conducted, were specifically called to his attention, and he was informed that the Government shared the apprehensions entertained on the Pacific Coast, that social and political derangement must result from an excessive increase of that people. He was instructed to press earnestly on the Chinese Government the ground of that apprehension, and to invite a full and frank discussion as to the proper course of negotiations to relieve it; but, as our own people, resident in China, enjoy many important treaty privileges, and as it was desirable to work out the result sought without disturbing the good feeling now existing between the two countries, or impair the opportunities and prospects enuring to us under existing treaties, he was directed to ascertain with precision the disposition of the Chinese Government, and to give assurances which would enable us to proceed with such further negotiations as might be deemed necessary.

No information has yet been received which enables me to say more than that our representations have been accepted in an amicable spirit and respectful consideration, and that a satisfactory solution can be reasonably anticipated from the negotiations thus opened and in progress. No correspondence on the subject has been had with the Government of Great Britain, nor does it seem that it would be either useful or opportune to open such a correspondence until the result of the negotiations with China are more definitely determined, as the only object of such correspondence would be in reference to certain practical regulations at Hong Kong, which is the chief point of departure for immigrants from China.

While, therefore, in consequence of the interruption of Minister Seward's residence in Peking, and the intrinsic gravity and difficulty of the subject, no treaty has yet been concluded, nor the extent to which a concurrence between the two governments may be anticipated, has yet been ascertained; still a preparation has been laid for a definite conclusive disposition of the matter under the auspices of the diplomatic commission, to which the subject is intended to be committed. In this position of the incomplete negotiations, it manifestly seems incompatible with the public interests to make public the pending correspondence.

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS.

Senator Slater to-day introduced, by request, a bill to restore to the public domain the unearned portion of the Oregon Central Railroad Company's land grant. This is the portion which lies between Astoria and McMinnville. The bill next provides for the granting of a right of way to the Astoria and Winnemucca Railway Company for the entire line from Astoria to McMinnville, and through Willamette Valley and Southeastern Oregon to Winnemucca, Nevada, and proposes to pay that company \$1 per acre for all the lands hereafter disposed of by the government in even sections within the tract bounded east and north by the Willamette and Columbia rivers, west by the Pacific Ocean, and south by the base line running through Portland. Payments are to be made as fast as railroad sections of 20 miles are completed. The lands are to be subject to ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry and also to private cash entry at \$2.50 per acre in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person except mountainous and timber lands of which 320 acres may be purchased.

The Crows in full dress paid their respects to the Secretary of the Interior this morning and received very flattering ovations from the clerks of the departments. These Indians are universally pronounced to be the finest specimens of the race yet seen in Washington. One of them stands six feet four inches in his moccasins and weighs 280 lbs. Each chief wears a magnificent war shirt of buckskin, finely embroidered, beaded and adorned with many white weasel tails.

NEW ORLEANS, 13.—The democratic State convention, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati convention, met this morning. Lieutenant-Governor McEnery was elected temporary chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the democracy of Louisiana hear with the deepest regret that certain democratic members in the United States Senate object to the adoption of the majority report of the committee on elections in the matter of the illegal and fraudulent claim of Kellogg, who now occupies the seat due Spofford, and urge the democratic senators to seat Spofford. The convention decided to elect four delegates by each congressional district. A resolution was adopted favoring General Hancock for president, but the delegates go uninstructed with the exception to vote as the majority may decide and for the maintenance of a two-thirds rule.

WEST POINT, 13.—Recorder Sears stated to-day that Whittaker is not kept in court continually for the reason that his standing in the class is such he cannot afford to lose any time. He said he had no theory or opinion as to Whittaker's guilt. Supt. Taylor, an expert in writing, testified that nine of the 25 specimens he had examined were written by the same hand as the note of warning found in Whittaker's room. He then retired with more specimens. Cadet Hudson corroborated in part Burdell's testimony and contradicted part of it.

Cadet Ripper gave his testimony nervously and corroborated other cadets, but said at the time of the examination of the room he thought other cadets committed the outrage.

CHEYENNE, 13.—The *Leader* has the following special from Laramie City: There was an extensive delivery from the penitentiary on Wednesday last. The affair was kept quiet by Warden Horne, who hoped to capture the prisoners and place them back in the penitentiary. Warden Horne armed and mounted several short term convicts and sent them after the fugitives. The search proved fruitless. The escaped are notorious road agents and murderers; "The Kid," "Buffalo Sam," Hamilton, Taylor and Wilber.

NEW YORK, 13.—A *Herald* editorial reviewing and commenting upon

the Circuit Court decision on the Chinese question says: No competent lawyer who reads the opinion can have any trouble to conceive what the decision of the Supreme Court would be if the case should be carried up by appeal. The *Herald* thinks it certain that from this time forth the anti-Chinese provisions in the California Constitution are a dead letter.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The exodus committee examined R. L. Falker, colored, who is 63 years old. He is from Natchez, and said he was a republican, but voted the democratic ticket for safety. He was disgusted with the republican State leaders. He had been president of a ward club in his parish and been taken from home by masked men a few nights before the election in '88, robbed of his purse and registration papers, advised to resign his position and withdraw from politics, which he did. The vice-president of the club, who was called out, recognized some of the party and was therefore instantly killed. The witness had been persecuted by negroes for affiliating with the democrats.

Morrison, in the ways and means committee, recorded his vote against Garfield's "hoop iron" proposition, making the vote six to six and defeating it.

The cabinet was informed by the Secretary of War that the Sioux Indians are anxious to surrender to Gen. Miles, who thinks all can be fed and cared for as prisoners.

The cabinet discussed Cadet Whittaker's case and decided he should have as counsel Martin J. Townsend, United States district attorney, of New York, and a thorough investigation should be had.

The Senate military committee to-day reported favorably all pending nominations for promotion in the cavalry, infantry and engineer branches of the service.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 14.—It is certain that no other candidate than Grant will have a majority in tomorrow's convention to appoint delegates to Chicago. The convention may not deem it expedient to instruct for Grant.

CHICAGO, 14.—An Ottawa special says: Judgment was given in the Canada temperance act in the Supreme Court to-day. The attendance was large, the Princess Louise and suit, a number of members of parliament and temperance advocates being present. Chief Justice Ritchie held that the British North American act gave the Dominion power to enact laws tending to the peace, order and good government of the country, and legislation cannot be *ultra vires* where the act aims at the regulation of trade and commerce. He held the federal government had the power of prohibitory legislation. To his mind the power to regulate was the power to prohibit. An appeal was allowed, confirming the constitutionality of the act.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The reports of yellow fever being here are officially denied.

CINCINNATI, 14.—In the case of the Adams Express Company against the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R., Judge Baxter issued an order restraining the latter from ejecting messengers of the former from its road until the hearing of the case, April 28.

OMAHA, 14.—Through passenger trains leave to-day at 12.30 p.m. and will arrive in San Francisco April 17th.

WASHINGTON, Mass., 14.—Perley Hutchinson, of Huntington, was murdered in his house last night and the building set fire to, to conceal the crime. No arrests.

ALBANY, N.Y., 14.—The charter election to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Nolan and the entire democratic ticket by a large majority. Fifteen of the 17 aldermen are democratic, 25 or 30 ladies voted for school officers.

MILWAUKEE, 14.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Millers' Association was held to-day. Discussion showed 5,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat remain in the hands of farmers after seeding, and the winter wheat crop is a low average.

DEADWOOD, 14.—Sixty horses were run off from Belle Fourche Valley by Indians, yesterday. A company of the Seventh Cavalry and many citizens are in pursuit.

HELENA, 14.—Roger has ordered two companies of the Second Cavalry, under Col. Alexander, to the scene of the Indian raids on Still Water Creek, near Ft. Ellis.

Santa Fe, 14.—Some important move is in progress near Mescalero reservation, under Hatch's personal

General Sherman telegraphs that if possible, an end be put to these annual outbreaks, that Hatch need not regard the boundaries of the departments, and must not allow the enemy to claim safe refuge in Indian reservations. When made captives they must be stripped of their arms and horses and held prisoners, some to be surrendered to the civil authorities for trial, others to work in the stone quarries at Fort Leavenworth.

NEW YORK, 14.—O'Leary challenges any two men in England to walk six days, "go as you please," to match with Hart and Dobler, for \$10,000 to \$20,000, the contest to take place here.

The bullion club met last evening. Prof. J. H. McChesney spoke on the theme of reduction of gold and silver ores, reviewing in outlines the various processes for eliminating the precious metals from worthless substances. He was followed by Prof. Wheeler, of Leadville, who spoke at considerable length upon Colorado, the speaker contended that all mines were the result of aqueous deposition, and were not, as some said, formed by upheavals from the bowels of the earth. Colorado had a grand future before it, brilliant with financial success. A great mining and agricultural state; it was already growing rich in railroad facilities that would enable enterprising people to reach the land that would surely reward industry well directed.

The Republican's Sheridan, Ks., special says: An engine and baggage car went through a bridge near there this morning. No one hurt. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping from the engine.

PETERSBURG, Va., 14.—James Black, the negro who attempted to ravish Hattie Ferries, was taken from jail by armed masked men and hung last night.

WEST POINT, 14.—Another point in favor of Whittaker was recorded to-day in the statement by the expert, that none of the writings he has examined are written in the same hand as that in the note of warning. Each of the 300 cadets were given a sentence to write this afternoon, which contained the words which appear in the note of warning, and Supt. Gaylord will take them to New York to examine and report.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—It is reported that a Barony will be conferred on Beaconsfield with reversion to his brother.

If Gortschakoff dies, N. Von Giero, his assistant minister, will probably become minister of foreign affairs without the title of chancellor.

A durbar was held at Cabul yesterday. The British commander informed the chiefs that the ex-Ameer would not return. If no hostility was shown the representations in favor of a selection of a member of Yakoub Khan's family for the Ameership would be considered.

At the durbar the chiefs were informed that the army would withdraw whenever they could agree upon a ruler whose government is likely to be stable and friendly to England. The demeanor of all present was respectful and friendly and the way has been paved for a favorable solution of the question.

A dispatch from Thyetmyo says: The Burmese Ambassador declares in a statement published here that there is not a particle of truth in the reported massacre in Mandalay.

MADRID, 14.—Otero, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso on the evening of December 30th, as the royal carriage containing the king and queen was passing through the palace gate, was executed this morning. At the time of his arrest Otero gave his age as 19. Yesterday morning the governor of the prison and authorities aroused Otero and led him in irons, bareheaded and clad in the clothing he wore when he attempted the life of the king, to the hall where the condemned prisoners hear their sentence in the presence of the judges. Otero was pale but composed, and signed his sentence with a firm hand. The judge then delivered Otero into the custody of the brother of the order Paz. T. Caridad, who led the prisoner to a chapel dimly lighted. Otero expressed repentance but refused all ministrations of the priests.

How He'd Do It.

Several men were gathered at the door of a blacksmith shop on Cass Avenue the other morning, when

a school-boy not over nine years of age came along with tears in his eyes, and one of the group asked: "What's the matter, boy—fall down?"

"N-no, but I've got a hard 'rithmetic lesson, and expect to get l-l-icked," was the answer.

"Let me see; I used to be a king-bee on fractions."

The man took the book, turned to the page and read:

Rule 1.—Find the least common multiple of the denominators of the fractions for the least common denominator. Divide this least common denominator by each denominator and multiply both terms of the fractions by the quotient obtained by each denominator.

He read the rule aloud and asked if anyone could understand it. All shook their heads, and he then continued:

"Well, now, I think I should go to work and discover the least uncommon agitator. I would then evolve a parallel according to the intrinsic deviator and punctuate the thermometer."

"So would I!" answered every man in chorus, and one of them added: "I've worked them out that way a thousand times!"

No one of the men, all of whom were in business and had made money, could even understand the working of the rule, much less work examples by it, and yet it was expected that a nine-year old boy should go to the blackboard and do every sum offhand.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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