

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A MERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12. — The *Tribune* says: At the New York Episcopal conference yesterday a report on divorce and polygamy was read. The report states that divorces were obtained on the most frivolous pretexts. In New England the proportion of divorces was one to eleven marriages. The frequency with which divorces were obtained and the laxity of popular sentiment on the subject were shocking. It was not to be disguised that the severances of the marriage tie were the direct outgrowth of the proceedings of ungodly lust, seeking for new affinities. The report concluded: While we admit the right of separation for sufficient cause,

Resolved, That we recognize no ground for divorce except violation of the seventh commandment: Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Resolved, We will refuse to marry and admit to membership in our churches any who are divorced on unscriptural grounds.

In reference to polygamy, the report stated the pretended right of one man to more than one wife was an attempt to rob some other man of any and involved the equal right of a woman to more than one husband. By the laws of Christian nations polygamy was held as a high crime against society and punishable by a heavy penalty. Utah had been and was now in an attitude of defiance against the nation. The filth of its abominations was overflowing into other territories and in conjunction with communism threatened to afflict the nation. The people's neglect in this matter had already become a national wrong if not a crime. Under the flimsy pretext that polygamy is an article of religious belief the Mormons claimed immunity and indulged their hellish lusts. This resolution was the conclusion.

Resolved, We highly approve President Garfield's inaugural address on this subject, and pledge our support for the extermination of this hideous wrong; that this Christian nation can no longer innocently tolerate this foul blot on our name, and we as representatives on the part of the Christian church and ministry protest against the outrage, that all needed legislation and the enforcement of law ought to be had without delay for the suppression of this reeking indignity, and if they fail we commend the use of the strong force of the military arm.

So much of the report as refers to polygamy will be sent to President Garfield and the New York State senators, and that part relating to divorce to the governors. The report was adopted.

WASHINGTON, 12. — Republicans deny the rumors of an extravaganza, and say the President approves the present position of the republicans.

Senator David Davis has written a letter to John Harlin, Kansas, on the present political situation, having reference to the Senate deadlock. Davis says both parties are controlled by monopolists, and neither can assert its will, its policy or that of its constituents. The only solution of the political difficulties is in a reorganization of the parties. Davis says if the democratic party would disband the republican party would fall to pieces, because it is only kept together by federal patronage, and by agitation of the sectional question.

Ex-congressman Goode, of Norfolk district, has been travelling through Virginia during the past month in connection with the Yorktown celebration. He returned here to-day and says that his inquiries in all parts of the State satisfied him that the result of the coalition between the republicans and Mahone will be to unite under democratic leadership about all the respectability of the State against the rabble that will follow Mahone for public plunder.

It is said that Conkling and his friends count upon the withdrawal of Robertson's name in case of Lieutenant Governor Harken's death. Their expectation is reported to be based upon the fact that Robertson, as president *pro tem.* of the New York senate, would thus become lieutenant governor.

A democrat, who has paid considerable attention to the subject, said, to-day, that in his opinion not more than two democratic senators would vote against the confirmation of Robertson. He denies that one of these is Ransom. He says that Garland and Maxey were at first inclined to vote against the confirma-

tion, but changed their minds, and before they went home a few days ago, paired with senators who will vote against Robertson's confirmation. The same gentleman declares that there is a very strong and growing feeling among democrats against Conkling on account of what they consider his domineering temper and manner, and that they are much less inclined to help him in his opposition to Robertson than they were two years ago to vote against the confirmation of Merritt.

Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Harlan and other ladies well known in Washington society and throughout the country, appeal to the people of the United States in behalf of the sufferers from the disastrous earthquake in Ohio. They earnestly appeal to persons of all churches—Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew—to take up collections in their several congregations at the earliest practicable moment, and pray the presidents of the boards of trade, and managers of all monied institutions, to circulate subscription papers, that the rich may have an immediate opportunity to give of their wealth and the poor of their poverty, through channels that shall soonest reach the fainting sufferers, whom nature should not spare and whom humanity must restore. Riggs & Co., Washington, will receive all monies collected.

The President is reported as much annoyed by the presence in the city of a large number of Federal office-holders who are here to look after their own re-appointments, or help friends secure positions, and it is currently reported among senators that he intends to issue an order directing all such officials who are absent without leave to return to their homes within a week, under penalty of removal if they do not do so.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Times*, on the treasury circular, says: The conclusion at which the Secretary of the Treasury seems to have arrived is one which is likely to receive the general approval of the conservative portion of the community. There is still some discussion by persons who should be well informed as to whether the bonds to be sold should be 4 per cents. or 4½ per cents. Our information is that it is only the 4 per cents. which can be used in this manner. It is one of the favorable features of the policy of Windom, that it leaves the business of the country time to accommodate itself to the action of the department, and introduces no extensive and unavoidable change in the situation.

The *Tribune* says: It may be added that this prudence and action in maturing his plans are evidence that his steps will be taken with care and wise conservatism.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The policy of the administration, as announced this evening, created considerable surprise. It is simply an experiment. It means the calling of all the six per cent. bonds, depending upon the banks to help the treasury by turning in their six per cents., which amount to \$40,000,000. With this and \$35,000,000 of surplus revenue, expected by July 1st, it is expected that, in any contingency the \$104,000,000 of four and a half bonds would make up every necessity, because enough bonds are always delayed in presentation to let the now expected surplus revenue fill the gap, and the deficiency could be provided for temporarily from other moneys in the treasury. It is believed by President Garfield and Secretary Windom that the treasury will not be called on for more than \$10,000,000 in money to meet the whole demand, and it is intended that if this experiment is successful to call the 5s in the batch. All depends, however, upon whether the matter succeeds under the circular's terms. That will be determined by May 10th, and if there is any trouble about it, there can be an extra session of Congress to pass a funding bill. It has seemed questionable whether such a step would be legal; but taking all considerations together, and the fact that there is no law either for or against such a proceeding, the attorney general gave his opinion that no law would be violated by doing it, hence the bold step. This action must live in history as Cromwellian, or as war measures in our finances. It was so unexpected that all wondered, but it is now through, and many large banks have already expressed a belief that it can be done, which fact gives firmness to prompt an action that was really half intended a week ago.

DENVER, 12.—The *Republican*

publishes a statement as coming from the Denver and Rio Grande officials, that that company intend importing 10,000 Frenchmen and a corps of French engineers, at an early day, to work on the Denver and Rio Grande extension. It says Count De Langrand, who has been in charge of the Mexican national survey and construction, will go to France, organize a corps of engineers and educate them in American railroad work and manner of operation. When this work is finished, the corps will be dispatched to different parts of the country, each to secure a squad of laborers and instruct them as to future work. When 10,000 are secured, the squads will concentrate in Paris and be transported to New York and overland without delay. The informant believed the majority of them will be distributed equally on the Mexican and Salt Lake divisions. Langrand has been ordered to report here for instructions, and is expected to arrive in about two weeks and start at once for Paris.

St. Louis, 12.—Eastern rail rates were again reduced to-day on eighth class freight. Grain to New York is now 29c. per 100; flour 58c. per barrel; to Baltimore, 26c. and 52c. These are less than the Chicago rates, although usually higher.

Hannibal, Mo.—Stockholders of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad unanimously voted to refund the bonded debt \$333,000, and to pay \$3,000,000 due the State.

Chicago.—The grain rate to New York is reduced to 25 cents per 100 pounds. Provisions remain at 35c., and this will make a disturbance. The reduction is due to the reduction in St. Louis, and to the cutting of rates here. More of the same kind are predicted.

New York.—The *Bulletin* has the following among its railroad items: Dispatches from Albuquerque, April 9th, from F. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific, says something should be done at once to develop the coal which we have in large quantities. Parties are urgent to take it out. The sixth section will be ready next week.

St. Louis and San Francisco railroad bonds and shares advanced several per cent. yesterday in London and here, owing to the great success of the Atlantic & Pacific R. Co.'s loan. Subscription books will be open to-morrow in London. It is the intention of the officials of the Denver & Rio Grande to lay 500 miles of road during 1881, if they can procure a sufficient amount of labor. The total number of miles of road laid during the past year was 367.

The case of Villiard vs. the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., to obtain a permanent injunction restraining the officials of the road from distributing \$18,000,000 stock is before the court to-day.

Philadelphia, 12.—The directors of the Texas Pacific, accepted the resignation of Thomas A. Scott as president of the road, and elected Jay Gould to succeed him. Gould and Houston retired from the board. It is stated that Gould purchased Scott's \$4,000,000 interest in the road.

The *Republican's* Durango special says: Early in the morning of the 10th, Charles Mormon, Leadville stage driver, with two companions, entered a theatre and gambling-house. Mormon drew a revolver as he entered, and with an oath fired twice, killing Polk Brindle, a peaceable citizen, and a stranger to Mormon, and wounding a young man in the arm. He fled, but was overtaken and jailed. Late at night, unmasked vigilantes took the prisoner from jail and hung him to a tree in presence of several hundred citizens. Notice was given that it would be death to the man who cut him down before morning.

St. Louis, 12.—Word has just reached the city that the little steamer *Daisy*, belonging to the Missouri Furnace Company, in South St. Louis, Illinois River, at this point, at 2.25 this afternoon, blew out her cylinder head. This seems to have careened the boat, and her boiler burst, when she capsized and sank. Some 15 to 20 workmen were on the boat, being conveyed to the company's works on the east side of the river, two of whom were drowned. The remainder were picked up by a ferryboat and the railroad transfer boat. The names of the drowned men are not reported, and no particulars are obtainable.

CHICAGO, 12.—Two old settlers of Chicago have passed away. Mark Beaubien, who came here in 1836, and achieved great fame as a tavern keeper, died this morning, aged 80

years. He was the father of 26 children.

David McKee, who came here in 1822, as a blacksmith to the United States troops, who were then the only whites on the spot, died at Aurora on Saturday, also 80 years old. His first friends here were the Potawatamies, who owned the land.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Times* Washington says: Preparations are being made at the departments of the Interior and Justice, to institute in the courts at San Francisco, proceedings against the Central Pacific R. R. Co. for the purpose of having vacated the lease of the Southern Pacific and western division of the Texas Pacific railroads to the Central Pacific Co., upon the ground that this arrangement was entered in to divert trade from the main line of the Central Pacific, in which the government is largely interested. Commissioner French believes that the Central Pacific Company in the pursuance of a deliberate and settled policy to defraud the government are proceeding to build up a new route from San Francisco to the Missouri River, running for a long distance parallel with the Kansas Pacific road, and that they are using the business and property of the Central Pacific road to build up a successful competitor. The western part of California is traversed by a number of short lines, which act as feeders to the Central Pacific, and which are owned or controlled by that company. These lines contribute a large amount of business to the main line, and all the business thus contributed intended for the East is sent over the southern route, and, of course diverted from the main line. While the business of these feeders is abstracted from the government line and given to the southern combination, the operating expenses of the small roads are charged to the Central road. Under the Thurman act, 25 per cent. of the annual net earnings of the Central Pacific must be paid into the United States Treasury for the company's sinking fund. Mr. Huntington has always resisted this payment, but finding that he could not escape, he has, it is alleged, deliberately planned to reduce or wipe out the net earnings of the Central Pacific road by diverting the business that legitimately belongs to that road to his leased southern lines, thus building up their lines at the expense of the Central Pacific and at the same time keeping from the United States the annual contribution to the sinking fund established for the payment of the company's indebtedness to the government. Commissioner French has laid these facts before the Attorney General who will direct the United States attorney at San Francisco to bring suit in that city to enjoin the Central Pacific Company from continuing the lease made with the Southern line, and Commissioner French will leave here for the Pacific Coast next week to superintend the proceedings.

The commissioner will also institute suits against the same company in connection with the payment of dividends in February, 1880 and 1881. When the semi-annual dividend was declared in February, 1880, there was a deficit, according to the figures of the commissioner of over \$1,300,000, and in February last there was an additional deficit of over \$1,000,000. The suit brought in New York in connection with this question was set for trial during the early part of the present month, but Judge Blatchford, without notification to the representatives of the government, postponed the trial until next month. Under instructions from Attorney-General McVeagh, a motion was made in the United States court at New York last week by United States Attorney Woodford to vacate the order of postponement, but the motion was denied. Apprehending further delay in New York, other suits will be entered at San Francisco, with the view of obtaining an early decision. There is another point of controversy between the Central Pacific Company and the government in reference to the amount which the company owes the sinking fund for the year 1880. During 1879 the company's earnings were about \$17,000,000, and the amount paid to the sinking fund for that year, based on these earnings, was about \$900,000. During 1880 the earnings were \$20,000,000, yet Mr. Huntington insists that the amount to be paid to the sinking fund for last year should be no larger than the sum paid for the preceding year, when the earnings were \$3,000,000 less. This question will also be pressed for settlement by Commissioner French.

The *Tribune's* Washington says: Southern democrats are very alarmed by the condition of the party in Missouri as shown by the result of the spring elections in that State. Said a democratic senator to-day: "I was not particularly worried by the result of the election in St. Louis, although that was enough; but I confess that the success of the republicans and independents in so many of the smaller cities throughout the State has alarmed me, and it makes me feel uneasy."

In conversation with a *Times* correspondent, Mahone, referring to Beck's desire to discuss the rearing and Bourbon question before the people of Virginia, remarked that he should be very glad to have come to Virginia and do so, and would guarantee him good success, and he would find the Virginians able and ready to discuss the question or any other with him. He would not need to bring a large number of Virginians ready to follow him."

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: It is now apparent that the treasury policy in regard to the cent. bonds will be an entire success, and it is probable that the government will be disposed of in the same way, policy, if successfully carried out, will make it unnecessary for Congress to pass a funding bill next week, and its success is hourly assured by bankers, who wish to escape the passage of a funding bill like the last session, which Hayes vetoed.

The *World* attacks the treasury policy, summing up as follows: more Windom's brilliant financial scheme, by which the whole government securities to the amount of \$195,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., are invited to exchange them for personal obligations of William Windom to the amount, bearing interest at 4 per cent., payable out of the whatever they may be, of Windom, is examined, the more it does it appear.

The *Herald* wholly approves the plan. It says: "It opens a way that rapid extinguishment of a debt on which a good many men of parties insist, and does it without the necessity for a special revenue bill. There is, therefore, every reason to wish the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the plan in every detail, promotes the public interest and guards the Treasury."

Correspondence.

SNOWVILLE, April 6th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had a pretty severe winter but spring has suddenly come, and people commenced to hunt up their tools to turn over the soil.

On Friday evening, March 18th, the Dramatic Association of place (lately organized and consisting of 10 members) under the management of Bro. A. Goodsell, presented their first entertainment to the public.

The following acts were presented: Part First, entitled "The Smasher," 2d "The Peas Dutchman," 3d "Original Schmidt," 4th, "Paddy M. Limerick Boy." I will not go into space to give details of the proceedings, but to say the entertainment was excellent, the circumstances, the house small and not fit for the occasion. But they gave much enjoyment to the public and satisfaction. Praise is due the Association for their success and prospect for the future. The following young folks free of charge. All sent to the Primary association beautiful record book, which greatly appreciated.

The 44th birthday of our bishop, Arnold Goodliffe, took place on the 2d inst., and in honor of him on that occasion Relief Society got up a surprise. He was met at his residence, about 4 p. m., by his wife and counselors, where he was seated with songs and music, and presented with presents of various descriptions. The tables were set with all the bounties of life, and sent (over 20 in number) were seated and partook of the refreshment. A good feeling prevailed. An evening about 7 o'clock the school house, where they enjoyed themselves in dancing, singing, speeches, etc., till about 11 o'clock. We are not a people, as the