

\$1,680 per annum. Blackmore is to carry mails between the same points on route No. 31,572, between Bucketsville and Fort Stockton for the year. The contracts were awarded by other parties at greatly increased rates. There is another contract of Blackmore for \$4,600, which provides he shall carry mails from October 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1882, between Fort Elliot and Mesquite Falls, Texas, for \$1,690. This contract was also fulfilled by others at a high price. The defendants were each placed under \$5,000 bail for another hearing at noon to-day. Carson was the only one who furnished bail. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Joseph R. Black and Henry C. Arbuckle, the latter a clerk along with Carson in the office of Charles W. Matthews, metal broker. Government officials are very reticent. Important disclosures are expected to follow these arrests.

CARBONDALE, Kan., 7.—One of Green's coal shafts ignited this afternoon, consuming all the timbering at the foot of the shaft. Twenty men were at work and none could escape until the fire was brought under control. Men were lowered and rescued fourteen alive and three dead. Three are still missing and must be dead. The names of the dead and missing are Hungate, Jake McDonald, Andrew Warner, Chas. Jones, Michael Mulloy, Pat Mulloy and a boy. All those brought up alive are recovering slowly.

CHICAGO, 7.—Several columns of dispatches say the wheat areas are largely increased, and brilliant prospects in Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. In the former State the acreage is increased one quarter. In Kansas and Missouri the farmers have largely taken to sowing winter wheat. The range for spring wheat in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin is from fair to very poor. The acreage is reduced and the crop is not in the best order.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A senator, who was of the number which called upon the President last evening, thus describes the interview: The President listened to us and then made the speech which he had made to several of us before. He arose from his chair, walked about the room, became very earnest, gave emphasis to his speech by striking the table, and insisted with emphasis that he had not sought a quarrel with Conkling and did not now seek it. He simply wished his administration to be treated at least with respect. He said that in his opinion, Conkling had planned to act upon the nominations of his own friends and then to force a final adjournment, leaving the nomination of Robertson in his own committee to smoulder until the December decision of the republican caucus committee had given Conkling this power. He said such an action, the President claimed, would not be just to him, and he had determined to use all of his efforts to secure some action on Robertson's case. He did not intend this as an affront to Conkling, and he desired harmony as much as anybody could desire it, but this step was necessary as a means to secure justice to the administration. There is no indication that Conkling has yielded in any degree his determination to exhaust every possible resource to prevent Robertson from becoming collector of New York. For weeks he has been laboring with great assiduity among democratic senators to enlist their support. Among other circumstances that have attracted attention has been the part played by the Vice-President. It has been noticed during the last two or three weeks that he has quite frequently vacated the chair and has usually, although not invariably, invited a democratic senator to preside. Either Harris, Cockrell or Voorhees has been called upon such occasions, and curiously enough these three democratic senators are among those claimed as recent recruits to the anti-Robertson ranks. There are indications, however, that the opposition to Robertson is weaker than it was a week ago and there is every probability that he will be promptly confirmed whenever the case comes to a vote and not by a majority composed of democratic senators either.

NEW YORK, 7.—William Ross Wallace, one of the familiar figures of city hall square for the last 20 years, died Thursday evening after an illness of something more than a week. He had been a sufferer for the past three years from occasional attacks of cerebral hemorrhage and the victim of persistent and tormenting neuralgia. The day before

his malady took a decided form he was seen in his usual haunts downtown apparently in fair health. He returned home late in the afternoon only able to reply in monosyllables to questions put to him. Next morning he was worse, and a physician was called in who promptly pronounced the case to be cerebral apoplexy, and probably hopeless. He lingered a week unconscious, and finally expired Thursday evening after a painful effort to communicate his last wishes to his anxious family and friends.

One of the President's personal friends is authority for the statement that the President is quite anxious so soon as there is any let up of existing pressure, to consider some practical and speedy plan of dealing with the Mormon question. The recent arrival in New York of some hundreds of Mormon emigrants, the departure from the same port of forty Mormon missionaries with a view of increasing the flood of polygamous emigration, have intensified in his mind the desire expressed in his inaugural, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order, he is equally firm in his opinion that no ecclesiastical organization can safely be permitted to usurp, in the smallest degree, the functions and powers of the national government. Meanwhile Senator Logan, to whom the president confided the championship of his anti-polygamy policy in the Senate, is actively considering what legislation can best be had to meet the desired end.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Following is the text of a general order promulgated to-day relative to military divisions, by direction of the President: Paragraphs four and five, general orders No. 84, December 18, 1880, from this office, constituting the department of Arkansas and the military division of the gulf are removed, and the boundaries of the Missouri and the Atlantic are restored to those in force prior to said order, to wit: The military division of the Missouri to embrace the departments of Texas and Missouri, as they existed before the publication of general orders No. 84, of '80, and Dakota; the military division of the Atlantic embraces the department of the east and south, as it was constituted prior to the issuance of general orders No. 84, of '80. The records of the division of the gulf will be sent to the adjutant general of the army; those of the department of Arkansas relating to troops, in the department of Missouri, to the headquarters of that department, and those relating to troops in Louisiana and Arkansas to the headquarters of the department of the south. Major General Schofield is placed on waiting orders with full pay until further orders of the President.

Another republican caucus will be held on Monday to take up the new phase of the Robertson question, and administration senators will contend for the repeal of the last caucus, allowing one objection by a senator to send a nomination over. Conkling expects to be beaten on this. He expects the rule will be repealed, and is trying to muster all the strength possible for a fight in the Senate. Conkling complains of Davis and other republicans, who, he says, made voluntary professions of friendship for him, but deserted him when the President made his attack.

Hawley and Hale will lead the administration side of the caucus. It appears, too, that Conkling has lost confidence in James, as in executive session yesterday he alluded to him as "that man James." Monday's caucus will decide the whole matter, and the prevailing opinion is that it will agree to take up and confirm Robertson at once.

The nomination of Mr. Greer, to be third assistant postmaster general, has not been withdrawn, although it is positively stated that he will not accept if confirmed.

Sir Edward Thornton does not credit the statement that he is to be transferred to St. Petersburg. He believes he will be continued here.

The *Post* prints a story that the President is very much dissatisfied with the leadership of Senator Sherman, who will be his advocate. The story lacks confirmation.

It is intimated to-day that the President has concluded not to send in any more nominations, or, at all events, none but a few unimportant ones, until the Senate shall have taken action on the New York collectorship matter. It is said by

thus withholding nominations for the Senate to act upon, the republican caucus programme for disposing of the uncontested cases only will sooner be exhausted, and the Senate will thereby be confronted with the Robertson case at an earlier day than if he continues to furnish supplies of so-called objectionable nominations. It is also reported on good authority that the President will not return to the Senate the nomination of Tyler, for collector of customs at Buffalo, even if Robertson be confirmed, and the rest of the withdrawn nominations will be sent in again. This gentleman, like his Baltimore namesake, is involved, it is alleged, in a social scandal, and many petitions for a withdrawal of his nomination had been received by the President some time before, and the other New York nominations were withdrawn together.

NEW YORK, 7.—A correspondent sends the following account of the latest scientific sensation. A remarkably interesting experiment has just been made at Calais and Dover, between which places conversation has been kept up *à la voix* by means of a new kind of telephone, which has been patented under the name of electrophone. Not only were words whispered into the apparatus at Calais distinctly heard at Dover, and of course *vice versa*, but the listener at one end was perfectly well able to distinguish by the mere tones of voice the person who was speaking at the other end. It should be observed that while the human voice was being transmitted through one of the wires, the others were being employed for the transmission of ordinary telegraphic messages. Moreover, the experiments were conducted between the hours of 10 and 4, that is, in the busiest part of the day, when wires are in unceasing requisition. The speaker's voice was distinctly heard as soon as the wires were joined to the apparatus, and conversations were carried on without interruption in the presence of competent spectators. Experiments with the same apparatus were then continued with the same results, and in the midst of conversation, produced by simultaneous working of several machines at the London terminal station, the voice of the speaker was heard as plainly as though he had been in the same room. There can no longer be any doubt that it is perfectly practicable to converse across, or rather under, the sea by means of any sub-marine cable. The inventor maintains that it is just as easy to talk across the Atlantic as from one room to another.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—At noon to-day, Joseph R. Black, business partner of Albert C. Harmer, member of Congress from the Fifth Pennsylvania District; Joseph Funk, J. Blackmore and W. R. Cason, who were taken into custody for complicity in the scheme to defraud the United States Government by putting in straw bids to secure contracts for carrying mails, were arraigned for hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, in the United States court building. The statement being made was of such a conflicting character as to the complicity of Black that the commissioner was unable to give a decision in the matter. Finally, after two hours, all of the accused were held in \$5,000 each for further hearing on Monday.

PARSONS, Kas., 7.—Word has reached here that surveyors on the Muskegee and Fort Smith branch of the Missouri Pacific have been driven off by Choctaws. Assistant Attorney Kelso, of this city, upon an order of General Manager Talmage, left last night for the scene of the difficulty. The Indians are reported determined. It is not doubted that the Missouri Pacific folks will assert their right to build the road.

NEW YORK, 7.—Cables from London give the following items: Tories are preparing to establish a memorial of some utility, probably a college, in addition to the proposed stained glass windows in Hughenden Church.

The Manchester school of liberals achieved a comparative success in the debate on Richard's proposal for limiting the power of colonial governors in contracting engagements, declaring war and annexing territory. Gladstone made an important speech on this subject, in which he pointed to the need of holding the central authority rather than shackling the colonial representative. Richard's resolution was defeated by only eight votes.

John Bright, who has lately been showing some ill-feeling towards Ireland, launched out into an attack last night on the Irish for neglecting

to develop their manufactures and utilize the water power and other natural advantages of the country. He condemned strongly the giving of small patches of ground to the laborers to starve on. An allusion to a manufacturer losing \$25,000 a year through workmen observing Saint days, brought down on him tremendous accusations from the Irish members of sectarian bigotry, and led to a prolonged wrangle.

Gladstone is ill in spirit as well as in health. He has been absent from several sittings to-day and goes on a visit to Lord Rosebery's country seat.

The *World's* London special says: I do not plume myself on prophecy, but my predictions about Salisbury were correct and he has become the leader of the conservative party. Much opposition was shown to his nomination, owing chiefly to the defection of the country gentlemen, and there is no doubt that Cairns and Northcote feel sore on the subject, but the decision will be loyally accepted by the Tories. Salisbury's friends contend that there must be a reconstruction of the party, and that while the Marquis is no worse off in that matter than Lord Beaconsfield, the reconstruction must have taken place had the lamented leader lived. Furthermore the Marquis is the only dashing officer in the Tory army, and this no doubt had something to do with his selection. The Tories expect that the new leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury will lead to more vigorous action on the part of the conservative party than has been attempted for some time. The agitation about the land question will also be more active in both parties. The radical policy is making great headway not only in Ireland but throughout England. The Irish home-rule members hold a caucus to-morrow and decide upon the course they will pursue, but apart from them it is clear that the moderate home-rulers, of whom Mr. Shaw is the head, represent the best element of the Irish people.

The motion to erect a monument in memory of Lord Beaconsfield will without doubt be opposed by the majority of the radical members, but still there is great opposition to Mr. Labouchere's amendment, which is not likely to have over 100 supporters. Mr. Labouchere has not yet found a supporter, but no doubt Mr. Cowen will lend him his aid. Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain and Dilke, and the *Daily News* among other papers, are much opposed to the motion, and if the radicals do not leave the House without voting, they will assuredly vote against it.

There is also some reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone, although undoubtedly he was instructed by the Queen and though in his heart he believes that the noble Earl deserves a statue from his country, is afraid to open up a debate in which his radical supporters would take a prominent part, still he has been preparing the public for the belief that he will make the motion asking for the appropriation, although at the last moment the Marquis of Hartington may have to do it. Mr. Gladstone has been away from the House for two or three nights but there is undoubtedly a strong movement among the radicals to organize an opposition to the motion. Of course this opposition would be unwillingly made, but without doubt they would oppose the motion and bring on a very bitter debate.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, minister of the United States to London, made a most successful speech at the Literary Fund dinner. No American minister since Mr. Adams has been so universally respected and popular in England. Many literary celebrities attended the dinner.

There much interest felt in the prospect that the Gould and American cable companies' cable will be laid very soon. The *Faraday* as yesterday cabled to you, left on Friday, and if the weather proves fair, she will be off the Nova Scotia coast before the end of the month. The report that this cable would be amalgamated before very long with existing lines was evidently put about to keep up the spirits of the pending combination.

DENVER, Col., 8.—The United States grand jury found indictments against Berry, Meacham and Cline as accessories, and five Utes—Spavano, Piah, Coho, Henry and Unqua, as principals in the murder of A. D. Jackson.

A letter received here states that whites have been ordered to leave the reservation by to-morrow. The writer doesn't give the source of the order, but it is thought the order is

given by the military, and that it means immediate steps towards the removal of the Utes. Commissioner Mears had great faith in Berry's influence over the Indians, and believed Berry and himself could influence the Indians to a speedy and peaceful exodus, and it is stated that Berry having decided to remain in Denver until brought to trial, Mears declared he would not go without him, and rather than trust to himself or to the influence of other commissioners without Berry's aid, he would resign. It is furthermore stated that Mears has already prepared his resignation, to be forwarded to the Interior department as soon as it is settled beyond question that he cannot have Berry's assistance. The gentleman giving this information is in a position to know the temper of the Indians and their disposition towards the commissioners. He believes there is not a member of the commission who could influence the Indians, and that probably the presence of any of them would incite the Indians to an outbreak, as the first impression would be that their mission was to remove them. He believes that Berry could cause a peaceable removal of the Indians and the surrender of those indicted for Jackson's murder. The Utes are held in threats to remain in the valleys, and regard the prospect of a fight with the soldiers with derision, and boast they can defeat all the soldiers the government is likely to bring into the fight.

THE FIRST COMPANY OF THE SEASON.

PITTSBURG, Penn.,
April 28, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We arrived safe at New York, per S.S. *Wyoming*, of the Guion Line, at half past 4, on Tuesday afternoon, and were met by Elder Wm. C. Staines. The journey throughout has been a very prosperous one, although somewhat stormy one or two days. One death occurred on the sea, that of Brother Wm. Bailey, aged 20 years, from the Tufton Branch, Sheffield Conference. He died on Sunday afternoon, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, of consumption. We endeavored to bring the body on with us to New York, and bury it there, but this the captain would not agree to, consequently he was buried in the sea, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, some 400 miles from New York. The health of the Saints was exceedingly well on the voyage, with the exception of a little sea sickness, which was naturally expected. We passed the customs on Wednesday, and in the evening, at half-past 7, got started on the cars for our journey west.

We arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and expect to start again at half-past 11. In addition to the list of passengers reported, there is an Elder, James H. Wallis, from the *Millennial Star* office, among our company, whose name is omitted from the list in my possession.

All the brethren join in kind love, and are rejoicing in the gathering of the Saints of God.

Your brother in the Gospel,
DAVID C. DUNBAR,
President.

Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills, act directly on the Liver, Stomach and Bowels thus purifying the blood, their action is mild and cleansing, but never griping or painful. Sold by GODDE, PITTS & Co.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

Wood's Enclosed Gear Mowers.

I would call special attention to the new Enclosed Gear Mower. It has less machinery, easier draft, higher drive wheels, wider on axles, noiseless in operation. Ninety farmers can testify to the above who used them last season; no farmer should purchase a mower until examining the above.

L. B. MATTISON.

Half block south of Theatre. s&w

Wanted,

At once, 200 Good Heavy Teams, to work on grade at Granger; \$4.50 per day for man and team. Free transportation for men and teams from Ogden. Apply to Crismon and Weiler, Salt Lake City, or at Granger.

s&w CRISMON AND WEILER.