

BY TELEGRAPH.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 11.—The state of general trade is slow. No appreciable movement over last week; but now the disturbing element of the heated political campaign is over, the mercantile community may be expected to settle down to business with renewed vigor. It seems to be the sentiment of the business public that the change wrought in the political complexion of the country resulting from Tuesday's battle of ballots will be productive of no bad effect; yet sweeping changes are always regarded for the time with more or less of anxiety touching their effect upon the fiscal policy of the country. The result of the election is pretty generally regarded as a pointed intimation that the people have become weary of paying war taxes half a generation after the war is over, and having a large portion of the revenue diverted to illegitimate purposes. The majority in the present Congress have now an opportunity of making a record on the tariff and internal tax questions, which will go far to regain for themselves the confidence of the country, which the elections of Tuesday would seem to indicate has been to a large extent lost. The money market is still stringent, owing in part it is said to manipulation with a view of depressing stocks. The available supply of loanable funds, however, is small, and not evenly distributed; as while a few banks have a surplus most of them have no more than sufficient to supply the wants of their own customers. Yesterday an order was received at the treasury from Secretary Folger, authorizing the redemption without rebate of interest of the bonds embraced in any call to the amount of \$5,000,000 in each week until otherwise ordered. This order caused bad feeling, and its effect will be to release a large sum of money from the Treasury, and will tend to restore the market to normal conditions. The banks will from this time be less severely taxed for currency to move the crops, but on the contrary will soon be in possession of a part of the money sent to the west and south during the past two weeks.

The tone of the general merchandise market is for the most part weak, and some staple imported commodities are selling at a loss to importers, owing to excessive supplies. Breadstuffs have been subject to little change except an advance in corn, though wheat is firm while flour is irregular. Hog products are a turn dearer. Refined petroleum is inactive and nominally firm while crude certificates declined and recovered. Leathers are quiet and unchanged. Cotton both spots and futures are lower. Raw sugar quiet and steady. Refined in moderate request, at slightly easier prices. Coffee dull and weak at further decline. Tea is stagnant at private sale, buyers supplying their wants wholly through auction rooms. Rice dull. Spices quiet. Pig-iron dull, with easier tendency. Tin weak and lower. Copper quiet and steady. Lead dull and weak. In products of California there is not much doing. Wool generally quiet; prices easier, sales 50 bales spring 25, and 10,000 lbs. spring 27½, and 10,000 lbs. scoured spring, 35. Hides fairly active at full prices. Hops continue to advance, choice state having realized as high as \$1.15 per pound, and various bitter drugs which are in demand as a substitute for hops including quassia chips and chamomile flowers have also advanced. It is of interest to note that the demand is better for foreign account. Quicksilver quiet, 39@39½@40. Borax, fair demand, firm. Crude sperm and whale oils, better demand; sales at New Bedford, 1,775 barrels; sperm 105,550 barrels; northern whale 175 barrels, humpback, private. Dried apples, peaches and plums slow of sale at prices demanded.

NEW YORK, 11.—Herbert Spencer says that Americans submit too easily to imposition, and are careless of their rights. English sympathy with the interest in America is not tinged with any political feeling, but there is a thorough and complete understanding of Hayesism, Robesonism and debauchery, and prostitution of the American civil service. The belief is now generally expressed that the November election implies a national repudiation of all these things, and of all forms of bossism; that the patience of the

too lenient and easy-going people has been tried too far, and that now it has been aroused the exercise of its will is irresistible.

Herbert Spencer called for Europe to-day.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Frank H. Fall, charged with attempting to influence the vote of the star route jurors, referring to a statement recently published over his name, says he never made such a statement for publication. He charges that Wells doctored the affidavit he made, to suit his own purposes, and says in short "the affidavit given out by the agent of the government as mine, I never swore to, and they know it." He further charges the prosecution with bringing pressure to bear on him and resorting to threats to compel him to shoulder the entire responsibility of what he did.

Charles E. Shaw, connected with the star route scandal, in that he was accused of attempting to bribe the juror Donophan, voluntarily surrendered himself this morning, and with his counsel, Col. Peltaer, went to the police court and was placed under \$2,500 bonds to appear when wanted. Shaw says he has been in Virginia for the past month on business.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Eight hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived in this State by overland railroads for a week. During the week letters were received from 16 States, two Territories, and England, Germany, France and Canada, asking for information about the State. There is a prospect of larger immigration than ever known before in the history of the State.

ST. PAUL, 11.—A report is received here from Crookston, Minnesota, that it is snowing fast; in some places it has already drifted 10 to 12 feet high.

MANDAN, Minn., 11.—Ice is commencing to run heavily in the Missouri. Weather quite cold and blustery; navigation is likely to close in a day or two.

Minneapolis, 11.—Navigation is closed on the Missouri river. Five boats winter at Bismarck, one at Bedford, the rest of the fleet at points below. Specials to the Tribune tonight from Bismarck and Fargo report cold weather all along the Northern Pacific, much ice running in the Missouri and Red Rivers. It has been snowing all day at Bismarck; weather growing cold fast.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Secretary Folger this afternoon made public the reports of the various commissions appointed to examine the custom houses with a view of rendering the service more efficient. The commission which visited San Francisco report the present expense of collecting on about \$65,000,000 worth of goods amounts to \$392,496; an estimate of \$407,644 was submitted for collecting similar amounts of duties, being an increase of \$15,188 last year. It recommended the appraiser's department be organized with one head instead of two, and it is suggested the salary of the collector be fixed at \$3,000 and that of the deputy surveyor and deputy naval officer at \$2,500 each. Estimates are as follows: Collector's office, \$281,820; surveyor's office, \$12,925; naval office, \$22,525; appraiser's office, \$44,050; for contingencies, \$45,325.

The Oregon Commission recommend a slight increase in the force; total estimated expenses for the next fiscal year \$11,380. The District of Alaska Commission reports the present expenses \$9,295 per annum, and affixes the estimate for the next fiscal year at \$9,875. The District of Willamette, Portland, Oregon: the present force received a compensation of \$21,327; estimates and salaries for the next fiscal year are fixed at \$27,272 and contingent expenses at \$5,400. District of Humboldt, California, estimates are fixed at \$7,055 of which \$6,295 is for salaries.

The contract office of the Post Office Department is beginning to receive bids for carrying the mails on Star routes. These contracts are on routes in the States of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, and run from July 1st, 1887, until June 30th, 1887. They amount in the aggregate to about two million dollars.

The Post Office Department has begun the payment of allowed claims of postmasters who have suffered loss by fire or robbery. So far nearly 1,600 claims, covering a period of fifteen years, have been received and examined. The largest number of these claims are from the West, especially those arising from robbery.

Washington, 11.—The rumor that Assistant Secretary New had resigned

started here again to-day, but it is premature; at least it grows out of the well known fact that New does not like his position, and wants the Secretaryship or nothing. By common consent Folger or New must go. Nearly a year ago Mr. New became Secretary, succeeding Upton. Upton had been the political manager of the Department, both under Sherman and under Windom. When New succeeded him, Secretary Folger having just been inducted into office, he naturally supposed he was succeeding not only to Upton's throne, but Upton's sceptre. In fact, his friends assert with great positiveness that, knowing Folger to be comparatively untrained in the arts of practical politics, the President appointed New to run the Treasury for him so far as its politics went, but the Secretary proved refractory. He insisted on knowing all about everything done in his name, and was too tenderhearted to allow men and women to be discharged merely because somebody else wanted their places. With control over appointments New had nothing in particular to do. He signs his name to documents like chiefs of bureau, but has no real direction. His position does not appear to be much more than that of a hand stamp. How unsatisfactory this is to a man of New's ideas, temperament and ambition, can be imagined. Mention has been made of trouble created by New's promises of office which Folger refused to give. Folger did not like it because New made the promises, and New did not like it because Folger did not allow the promises to be fulfilled. Now, the only way out of the difficulty is for old Judge Brady to resign, Folger takes his place and New be Secretary.

NEW YORK, 13.—The Sun, in its weekly review of Wall Street affairs, has the following concerning James Gordon Bennett's new cablescheme. Making and laying the cable to cost \$2,200,000, of which Bennett subscribes \$1,000,000 and promises another \$1,000,000 if a second cable is necessary. The total capital to be raised to \$5,000,000. The new cable will be worked in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio telegraphic system, and the Herald advises western newspapers not to make any contracts with the Western Union until Bennett is ready to serve them on *philanthropic principles* with his new toy. But it is hard to see how Bennett can offer anything like the facilities which the Western Union now gives to its customers all over the continent, apart from that same doubt in minds of conservative business men, whether he will persist in his new "fad" and whether his present passion for cabling may not evaporate as his love for polo, soup kitchens, yachting and arctic explorations has disappeared.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Melville's testimony before the Jeannette board this morning was a continuation of an account of the trip after leaving the vessel and included an account of the separation on the last night the were together. His boat was a faster sailer than the others, but he ad orders to keep astern of De Long's boat. On this occasion however, he had, in running with the storm and sea, gotten ahead. He saw DeLong making signals to him to stop and he attempted to do so lowering the sails of the boat. This however, caused the waves to dash in. DeLong then made another gesture which he understood to mean go on and not risk swamping the boat by stopping. He therefore hoisted sail went out and soon passed out of sight of the other boats, never seeing any of the occupants again until he found DeLong's party dead on the Lena delta. After sailing for some time out of sight of the others he remarked to Danenhower, who sat beside him, he thought they ought to heave to and wait for the others to come in. Danenhower replied, "Yes, Melville, she ought to have been hove to before this." They made a drag and after much trouble hove to and drifted until the storm ended next day, when he again made sail for the coast. This is the first statement from any person that Danenhower thought he ought to have stopped the boat sooner when they became separated.

RED HOUSE OBSERVATORY, N. Y., 13.—Prof. Brooks reports the observation of a magnificent sunspot at this place early this morning. The grandest in many years. The vast brilliant arch illuminated the landscape equal to the light of the moon in her first quarter, this was followed by immense streamers and waves of light, projected with startling velocity from the horizon to the

zenith. Great meteorological disturbances may be expected.

LITTLE ROCK, 13.—The first frost of the season visited this region this morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.

The chief events of the debate was Gladstone's speech on Wednesday, arguing with the Irish that the closure was the only means of securing the legislation they want, saying that he himself desired strongly a measure of local self government for Ireland. This the Tories instantly seized on as a declaration for home rule, the Irish papers following suit. His detractors on all sides are denouncing the speech as a bid for Irish support. The truth is Gladstone said only what he has repeatedly said before. He intending by a local self-government not a concession of, but an adequate substitute for home rule. The only important feature of the debate was Cowen's speech last night. It was an hour of eloquent bitter nonsense. The Attorney-General's crushing rejoinder warned Cowen that the time had arrived when, if he had such charges to make against the liberal party and its leaders he should look them in the face or he should not sit among them.

LONDON, 11.—The Queen will review 15,000 returned Egyptian troops Saturday next. Gen. Wolseley will be in command.

The Observer this morning says: Tennyson's play, "The Primrose of May," produced at the Globe Theatre last night, was a miserable failure. The delineations of character were received with roars of laughter and the representations of rustic life moved the spectators to contemptuous merriment.

A great part of England is now flooded by heavy rains, which have been falling of late almost without intermission, so that in scarcely a single district has autumn wheat been sown, it being absolutely impossible for farmers to get on the land. The traffic of some parts of such towns as Canterbury and Reading is carried on in boats, and the country on each side of the railway looks like a large lake.

The sheep rot has appeared in many places, so that it is not surprising that our farmers are more anxious and depressed than ever.

Dublin, 11.—A daring attempt was made this evening to assassinate Justice Lawson, who presided at the trial of E. Dwyer Gray. The judge was passing through Clove Street on the way to his club, when a man who was on the opposite side of the street, acting in a suspicious manner, passed over, and put his hand in the breast of his coat. A policeman near at hand seized the man and found a revolver upon him. The prisoner was taken to the station, where he gave the name of Corrigan, although he was recognized as another person by a number of the police force. It is expected that other arrests will follow. The man arrested was not connected with any recent trials, but is reported to be a ticket-of-leave, and the act is said to be the outcome of personal malice. The police say Corrigan was convicted of political not criminal offenses.

Justice Lawson was in no way disconcerted by the attempt on his life, and proceeded to dine with the Benchers at King's Inn Law Temple. Corrigan, who was taken to the College Street police station, was charged with attempting murder.

Paris, 11.—M. Duclercq, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Port that France denies the temporal sovereignty of the Sultan over Tunis, and only admits the Caliph's spiritual control over the Tunisian Mussulmen.

Pesth, 11.—The police to-day visited the house of a man named Hanworth, where they found 600 ball cartridges, hand grenades, powder, and small flat shells for carrying in the pocket.

LONDON, 13.—The printers in the city working on newspapers have entered into a strike for higher wages. Some of the papers have conceded the demand made by the strikers, and the work is progressing as usual. In general, however, the proprietors have stood out and the printers being equally firm there is a dead lock at the cases.

Calro, 13.—The native population of the Delta are in great distress on account of the failure of the rice crop. Unless aid is given them by the government it is feared that many deaths from starvation will ensue.

Dublin, 13.—Patrick Delaney, be-

fore the police court this morning, charged with attempting to assassinate Justice Lawson on Saturday night, was remanded. A full jury in the Joyce murder trial was empanelled. The Attorney General, in opening the cases, stated that one of the prisoners, Anthony Philbin, had turned Queen's evidence.

Paris, 13.—The Rivers Seine and Marne are rising at an alarming rate. Disastrous floods in and around Paris are expected; there is much alarm.

Dublin, 13.—The Queen's Bench bar has expressed to Judge Lawson congratulations at his escape from the murderous assault of Saturday. The trial of two men named Joyce, charged with the Maamstrana murders has commenced. Particulars received from Galway, where there has been such bad blood between peasants and proprietors and magistrates recently, give account of an attack by a mob on Saturday on huntsmen. They stoned the riders, struck the resident magistrate with rocks, cheered for Parnell, Dillon and the Land League, and finally succeeded in driving the police, huntsmen and soldiers in a body from the cover. Eight arrests were effected. None were killed but many badly bruised.

A NON-"MORMON'S" TESTIMONY.

MESA VILLAGE,
Arizona Territory,
October 26th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last letter this village has thrived greatly, not only in population, but also in appearance. New and substantial cottages are being erected on all sides, and if the present seeming prosperity continues, Mesa will not only be a snug village in name, but also in fact; a village not founded on straw mining operations, but upon the productions of a rich soil, cultivated with care and tact by a thrifty population. The only drawback to this portion of the Territory is its excessive heat of summer months, during which period white labor is out of the question; but it is also impossible to find any climate under the sun, suitable in all things to the varied whims of man, we should be thankful for the many blessings bestowed upon us here, and leave grumbling to those not so well favored. The weather during this period of the year and on into January is all one can desire, cool and balmy nights, days just sufficiently warm to make work comfortable. This is also the reason wherein the Messaites make their harvest by freighting, it being a lucrative business to all the families owning teams, and as many of them are thus favored, but few of the young men are to be seen around the village from now till Christmas.

It has been said by those outside the pale of your Church, that the Latter-day Saints encouraged ignorance and intolerance. I do not know the educational standard of Utah, but I do know it of any a Village and Town in California and Arizona, and as a sequence must candidly admit that in all matters pertaining to the mental training and improvement of the young and old, Mesa Village for its population is far ahead of any Village or Town this side of San Francisco. In proof whereof I write. I can point to the fact, that here and at the present time, a handfull of inhabitants are now erecting a large addition to their already good sized School House, and that too by voluntary subscriptions. This in itself speaks volumes, for a small band of people who are, one might say apart struggling for existence, and only fairly settling down, and the majority of whom, are only arrivals of a year or so, without any backing save willing hearts, strong hands and unity of purpose. This is proof enough for me that outsiders do not speak by the card, but catch at every idle tale of bigotry and prejudice, and thus manufacture mountains out of mole hills. Mesa, however, may be half thankful for its go ahead-attitude to the person of its chief Elder or Bishop, viz: A. F. McDonald. For if a taste for order, decorum, intelligence, art, and lastly downright manual labor can be combined in one and the same person, it is in him, and thus through his example the people are encouraged and benefited. There is also a "Mutual Improvement Association" wherein all orderly persons are admitted to membership. This association meets twice a week, sometimes it is a lecture, again a musical