

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 30.—Ex-supervisory Architect Potter states that the Chicago indictment against him contains no special averments of fraud on his part. He supposes the indictment is a blow at his successor, Architect Hill, to whom he has transmitted the system of doing the business of the office. Proceedings against him, he said, are barred by the statute of limitations. While Secretary Sherman has seen nothing in Hill's conduct to excite suspicion, he supposes that Hill must stand trial like any other citizen, and he sees no reason why the latter cannot obtain a fair trial at Chicago.

There is talk of chartering a special vessel to bring Angell, ex-chief of the Pullman Palace car, from Lisbon to New York, lest in passing through Spain, France or England, he may seek legal proceedings to prevent his extradition on the pretence that he has only been guilty of a breach of trust. It is Pullman's purpose to make a striking example of this once-trusted officer; and as he simply stole the company's securities, his conviction of felony is confidently anticipated.

Vice-President Wheeler stated, yesterday, that he thought the resolution of Page, of California, to enforce a constitutional amendment which provides for reducing the representation in Congress of any State where the franchise was restricted, while it might not pass a democratic house, would have a good effect. On that issue alone the republican party could succeed in the next presidential canvass. The political outlook Mr. Wheeler regards as unusually bright. He believes that whoever the republicans might nominate would be successful.

Southern papers announce that Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina, recently defeated for reelection is to be urged as Secretary of the United States Senate, vice George Gorham, at the opening of the next Congress. Waddell is personally more popular at Washington than at home, and is considered well qualified for the place.

While there is still considerable rebellion among republicans in the interior of the State against Senator Conkling, because of his hostility to President Hayes and supporters, no strong candidate in opposition to him is presented and there is little reason to doubt his nomination by the legislative caucus and re-election by a large majority.

The indications are that the Virginia poll tax of \$1, which is made a condition of voting, caused the 42 per cent. decrease in the vote in the late election, as compared with years ago.

John Gilbert, fifty years on the stage, was given an elegant reception to-night by the Lotus Club, Whitelaw Reid presiding.

The St. Andrew's Society, to-night, made the Marquis of Lorne an honorary member. He sent a letter regretting that he could not attend the annual dinner.

Heller was buried on Friday in the Macpelah Cemetery, only his intimate friends were present. His sister received 50 telegrams of condolence from theatrical managers and actors. It is thought probable that his remains will be taken to London.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Cannon, delegate from Utah, arrived to-day. He says he does not expect any anti-Mormon legislation this session, although several societies of women have taken the subject in hand with the avowed purpose of destroying polygamy. He will resist any legislative interference.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The acting commissioner general of the land office, to-day, rendered a decision in the case of the San Andrea Mining Company vs. Adam Lanig, ordering that the agricultural entry and undelivered patent of Lanig be held for cancellation.

To-day's trains have brought in a large number of congressmen from all directions, and by to-morrow there will doubtless be more than a quorum of both houses. Senator Booth arrived to-night. Horace Davis and wife have resumed house-keeping at their last session's residence. The railroad kings are gathering here to lay their plans and marshal their forces for the approaching campaign in Congress. Vice-President Huntington, of the Central Pacific, Governor Brown, of the Texas Pacific, and President

Wright of the Northern Pacific, are already in town and several of the Union Pacific magnates are expected by Monday.

BALTIMORE, 30.—Zamacona, minister of Mexico to the United States, addressed a meeting of merchants and business men of this city to-day, held under the auspices of the board of trade, on the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States. He advocated a commercial treaty between the two governments and was satisfied active trade would ensue.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 30.—W. L. Cook, tried and convicted of the murder of Mrs. Minnie Callison, August 30th, was this evening sentenced to be hung on January 28th. The court scene was very affecting, the judge completely breaking down in passing sentence.

DAYTON, O., 30.—Rev. J. W. Stevenson, presiding elder of the Dayton district of the Methodist Episcopal church, was arrested in the public street in a beastly state of intoxication. He was taken to the station, after a severe struggle with the officer, when his identity was discovered. Stevenson is one of the most prominent preachers in the State, and has borne a high moral character. It is believed this action comes from derangement caused by family difficulties.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—Gov. Nichols has returned from his tour through Texas and Concordia parishes. Although he made a careful investigation of the late trouble there, he peremptorily refuses to be interviewed.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—Louis A. Godey, the founder of Godey's *Ladies' Book*, and who continued to be its publisher and proprietor until within two years, died suddenly to-night, aged 75 years. He had been confined to his house through a complication of diseases, but his death was not expected.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—The official correspondence in regard to Afghanistan from 1855 to the present time is published. It covers 260 pages. The Ameer's letter, in reply to Lord Lytton's request for the reception of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, complains that before the Viceroy's letter was read in the assembly had an audience, other letters had reached the Ameer from the commissioner at Peshawur to the commandant of Ali Musjid written threateningly, containing harsh words repugnant to courtesy in tone, contrary to the ways of friendship and the intercourse, considering his (the Ameer's) afflictions at that time, patience and silence would have been especially becoming in the officials of the British governments. The officials of the opposite government (meaning Russia) have, in no respect, desired to show enmity or opposition toward the British government, nor indeed do they, with any other power, desire enmity or strife, but when any other power, without cause or reason, shows animosity towards this government, the matter is left in the hands of God and to his will.

The description of the interview between Major Cavnagari and the commandant of Ali Musjid is substantially the same as first reported. The interview concluded as follows: Major Cavnagari asked, "Will you oppose the passage of the mission by force?" The commandant said, "Yes, and you may take it as a kindness, because I remember friendship, that I don't fire upon you for what you have done already."

It is stated that 26 corpses from the *Pommerania*, have been landed at Hastings. One is supposed to be that of young Clymer. Another, that of a woman, was found a ring, marked "G. L." Captain Schwenzen had no relations on board.

One of the *Pommerania's* boats has been received, with a bag containing \$25,000. The owner of the money is saved.

A correspondent with the Khurum column telegraphs as follows: We will probably attack Peiwar Pass on Saturday. A reconnaissance on Wednesday showed that the Afghans who abandoned the Khurum Pass, were so far, without success, endeavoring to mount cannon on the summit of Peiwar. The British troops will consequently make a dash, hoping to capture the cannon and the pass. All the sick and weakly will remain in the Khurum Fort.

The Russian journals state that the Ameer is concentrating his

forces near Cabul, which is strongly fortified.

A Berlin correspondent confirms the report that Gen. Kaufman's speech on presenting the sword to the Ameer's envoy, at Tashkend, has become the subject of communication from England to Russia.

A dispatch from Sofia reports that Turkish redifs and Circassians sacked 1,200 houses in Melnik district, in Macedonia, on the 20th inst., and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

A Batoum dispatch says. A dispute has arisen between the Turks and Russians whether the new frontier shall be upon the line of the Tcheruk River or not.

Russian soldiers have been massacred at Adjara.

GLASGOW, 29.—The following appeal for the relief of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank has been issued to Scotchmen abroad, and sent by cable to the principal cities in the United States and Canada:

Scotchmen—In the name of the Scottish nation we ask your aid for the shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank failure. Five hundred thousand pounds are required. Halt has already been subscribed. Reply.

The above appeal is signed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow and the executive committee of the City of Glasgow bank relief fund.

LONDON, 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia cannot suffer us to prosecute our successes in Afghanistan to whatever issue we may think fit, and that action will be taken sooner or later is certain.

HASTINGS, 29.—An inquest was held here to-day on the bodies of three victims of the *Pommerania* disaster. Mr. Clymer, of Washington, a student in Paris, recognized the body of R. W. Clymer, his cousin. Another body was recognized as that of Peters, steward of the steamer. Mr. Clymer said he believed the third body was that of Mrs. Lucke. The inquest adjourned to allow the chief mate an opportunity of exculpating himself.

NEW CALEDONIA, 29.—Eight liberated convicts and three natives have been murdered by rebels at the mouth of Poya River. The insurgents are in Poya district and the rest of the colony is quiet.

ROME, 29.—The latest arrest of Socialists have led to the seizure of documents that have given much information relative to the organization of internationalists of Italy and their connection with similar bodies in foreign countries.

MONTREAL, 29.—The streets, which a light frost has made passable, are crowded, and the decorations magnificent. Public buildings will be brilliantly illuminated this evening, and stores and residences have tasteful transparencies with appropriate mottoes. Although the vice-regal train was not expected until 1 o'clock, holders of tickets giving admission to the railroad depot were taking their places at 11 o'clock. As early as 11:30 the route of the procession was densely packed, people growing in enthusiasm with the approach of the hour of arrival. At 12:20 the governor's train made its appearance. At the appointed time the vice-regal train swept into Bonaventura depot, where was assembled the elite of the city to the number of between 3,000 and 4,000 who cordially cheered the governor general and princess, as they proceeded to the throne at the east end of the building, and in front of which were assembled members of the corporation in full dress, and wearing rosettes, with the mayor in his scarlet robes of office at their head. As the general and princess approached the throne, they were met by the mayor, who presented the princess with a magnificent bouquet. Their excellencies immediately ascended the throne when the mayor read the address of the corporation, to which the Marquis replied.

LONDON, 30.—A dispatch from Vienna says: The opposition to the government in the budget committee is becoming merely personal and obstructive. The conduct of the opposition leaders is alienating even their own supporters. It is thought the affair will make a reconstruction to both the Austrian and Hungarian cabinets immediately necessary, as the opposition are probably willing to grant supplies to a definitive cabinet.

A Peshawur dispatch, of Friday evening says: Gen. Brown's communications have been temporarily cut. Hostile highlanders, estimated

at 4,000 in number, have collected in the hills below Ali Musjid. They cut off stragglers and fire on armed parties. The section of the pass between Jumrood and Ali Musjid has been closed altogether for the present. A strongly escorted envoy failed to force its way to-day. The situation is serious, and strong measures are inevitable.

Lahore, 30.—A signalling party under Major Pearson was attacked by Afreedies, yesterday, on a hill opposite Khyber. Two men were killed and one wounded. The Khyber Pass is blocked, and several convoys have returned. A company of the ninth regiment and forty-fifth Sikhs have been sent to the scene, whence firing has been heard. Continued heavy firing has been heard near Ali Musjid since yesterday. The trouble with the Afreedies is not serious.

It is the Russian not British council of state that is discussing the project for taxing American cotton imports.

The Chamberly Iron Co. has refused the offer of 900 men to resume work at a reduction of five per cent. Extensive discharges of workmen in the neighborhood are impending.

MUNICH, 30.—The Bavarian authorities have asked the opinion of the Protestant, Catholic and Israelite congregations and the board of health, on the subject of permissive cremation. The Catholics will have nothing to do with cremation. The Israelites refuse to express an opinion. The Protestants say it would only imply a change of the directions in liturgy, and the board of health recommend cremation in the following contingencies: First—After battles; second—During epidemics; Third—For the conveyance of remains to distant parts, and fourth, where the soil is unsuitable for burial purposes.

COPENHAGEN, 30.—The Chamber will be dissolved, having refused to vote a subsidy to repair the damages caused by the negro insurrection in Santa Cruz.

LATEST TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

A collision occurred this morning between the steamers *Morgan* and *Cotton Valley*, the latter sank and four passengers and 12 or 15 colored hands were drowned.

Major Cavnagari reports from Lahore, that all is quiet in the upper Khyber. A later dispatch says, a strongly escorted convoy was attacked on the way to Ali Musjid, but repulsed the assault.

The Ameer has considerably reinforced his troops in the neighborhood of Jellalabad.

A tremendous snow storm prevailed last night along the Missouri Pacific Railroad extending into Kansas. The telegraph line was entirely prostrated.

RAILROAD LANDS.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS—APPEALS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

As many inquiries are continually being made concerning the present prospects of railroad land matters, and as I have some 75 clients to whose cases the same answer would apply, I ask sufficient of your valuable space to state the following: I have had frequent conversations with the land officers on the subject, and think that my opinion will be endorsed as the correct one, both here and in Washington. These clients have filed their conditional declaratory statements on tracts of land in odd sections within the limits of the grant to the railroad, under the circular of the General Land Office, dated August 10, 1878, which filings have been "conditionally received at the Land Office, and the proper note thereof made." The land officers, in accordance with their instructions in said circular from the Commissioner, did call upon the railroad company in each case "for a statement showing whether the lands applied for had been sold by it prior to the date of the application to file a declaratory statement therefor."

The railroad has in each and every case replied that it has sold the land, and the Land Office Register and Receiver have consequently, as instructed in the "cir-

cular" above referred to, "rejected" the settler's filing, and notified him accordingly. Now the question naturally arises, with such applicant, "What am I to do?" It will be seen by the "circular" containing instructions in the matter, and copies of which I have had printed and will send free to any address, that this "rejection" is subject to appeal to the Commissioner; then in the notice issued by the office in each case, thirty days is specified as the time for such appeal. If a party does not make this appeal within the time specified, the action of this Land Office of course is ratified in his case, and he is not entitled to any further privilege on the tract, as against any other applicant.

Some have asked whether the Government would not take up the matter and fight it for, and in the interest of the settler, to which I can answer emphatically, No! The Government makes the law, the officers administer it, but the people themselves must carry on their cases under its provisions; and I would think it very unwise to recommend parties to wait for the Government to fight the railroad for them, for it will not be done. What then will be the result, if the applicant does not carry his case to the Commissioner within thirty days and withdraws his filing. He will have no legal status in the case. He will be as though he never had filed on the tract, and any other qualified pre-emptor can pre-empt the tract, carry the case up and have his filing ratified by the Commissioner. For I have no doubt that in most cases, the decision will be in his favor. It must be so, to have a consistent ruling, and when taken up on the appeal, provided for, the action of this office must be reversed in each case. This seems to be expected by the officers themselves.

Another question is, "will any of the cases now before the courts or the Department, be 'test cases,' and is it better to wait and see how they come out? To this I will say that in the first place success or failure in any given case cannot be a criterion for others in this matter, as each case has to stand on its own special merits.

Secondly. While the settler is waiting some distant ruling on a case although precisely like his own, his time for appeals is passing away, and every day lessens his prospects for getting title to the land, and makes him more certain of antagonism from other claimants who are watching their opportunity to pounce on the tract he is about to lose.

Thirdly. The successful issue of any given case cannot operate to authorize and ratify the filing of another party on another tract, for that can only be the result of his own appeal, which if he neglects within the given time, cannot afterwards be taken when his eyes are opened and the matter looks to him more favorable or necessary. It is evident the land title must be obtained from and through the government, and if a person snubs himself out from this opportunity, as the chances are he cannot get title through the railroad company, he loses the land. This looks to me conclusive and certain, especially in cases where the companies have to resort to their mortgages for evidence of sale, for we have now the decision of the Hon. Secretary that such is not and cannot be "a conveyance of the legal title to the land," and if it were a good conveyance then the land being sold would not be for sale by the companies, and they would be accepting the seller's money without prospect of returning any title to the possessions which he purchases of them in good faith. For all the above reasons and others which I do not wish to publish, I recommend an appeal in every instance where the filing is rejected here, and would suggest that as there are many cases, it would be well to not put off the matter to the last week of 30 days, which expires in most cases on December 18th, or attorneys will be too crowded to attend to them all within the given time, but come at once.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. STAYNER.

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "I really think it is time we had a greenhouse." "Well, my love, paint it any color you please—red, white or green will suit me," responded the husband.