

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

OMAHA, Neb., 28.—The situation in the inundated district on the Platte River is much better than anyone had reason to expect. The telegraph repairers went to work early yesterday morning and succeeded in getting up the fallen wires between Fremont and Columbus this afternoon, by which through communication along the Union Pacific was resumed. Dispatches received at the Union Pacific headquarters give the condition of the track at the old washout, three miles west of Fremont. The new track, which was finished last Thursday, was mostly washed away, many of the timbers being floated clear into Fremont. Further west, a stretch of nearly six miles is so badly washed that it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt. At North Bend there is a serious and extensive washout. From North Bend to Columbus the track is in fair shape. The pile bridge just east of Loup River bridge, was partially swept away, and on both sides of Loup River there are extensive washouts. A gang of nearly 100 bridge repairers are working hard at Loup River pile bridge, and large gangs of track repairers are working from each end of the flooded portion of the road, the water subsiding yesterday, so they push right along. By the end of this week, at the farthest, trains will be running over the eastern division as usual. To-day they were started west by way of the Kansas City road to St. Joe, and from there over the St. Joe and Western to Grand Island, on the Union Pacific main line, beyond the flooded section. The Burlington and Missouri road, over which the Union Pacific has been running trains in bad shape, owing to high water having rendered two or three bridges unsafe, and several Union Pacific trains are now delayed on the road, but expect to get in to-morrow. The Burlington and Missouri road ran no trains today between Omaha and Lincoln on account of high water on the track and the insecurity of the Platte River bridge.

The Union Pacific bridge over the Missouri River was considerably shaken by the breaking of the ice gorge yesterday afternoon. It was tested this morning thoroughly and found to be all right, after which trains were allowed to pass over as usual. As yet no reliable reports have been received of the loss of human lives either in the Loup or Platte Valley, but a great many cattle, hogs, etc., must have perished, as they were seen floating down with the flood. Some farm houses were destroyed here and there, but the occupants all escaped. Some, however, had a close call. The Missouri River is reported to have risen 22 feet at Yankton yesterday, owing to an ice gorge, and it is expected that this will raise the river considerably here to-night. Elkhorn River is rising and gorging at the Union Pacific bridge, and trouble is expected there.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: There is among officers of the army on staff duty in Washington, and New York, a report that the new Secretary of War is about to issue an order limiting the time that such officers shall serve in cities, so as to give other officers equal privileges in performing duties at preferred posts. It is the good fortune of some to have been permanently on duty here for 12 years, while officers of the same department have been exposed to the hardships of frontier life. It is understood that the Adjutant-General is of the opinion that such favoritism is subversive of military discipline and ought therefore to end without delay.

World's London: English land reformers are not inclined to work with Parnell, and while his English Land League will doubtless prove an efficient collection box among Irishmen in cities and towns, it will not take root in the counties. The fact is, the Irish leader goes further than the English agricultural class dare to go. Hedemands the purchase of land by government and its distribution among peasant proprietors, thus completely wiping out landlords. It is needless to say such a proposition would not receive a single English radical vote in the Commons. English land reformers will support him in agitating for the three fs, but they know they would only injure their cause irreparably by joining in a demand for government purchase. Moderate Irishmen of

the stamp of Shaw, member for County Cork, and a large majority of the tenants, feel that Parnell is asking that which he knows is impossible for Gladstone or any other English statesman to grant, and his course is warmly denounced. If the Irish tenant would join with his English brethren in agitating for any reasonable scheme of reform, thorough radicals would help them, and no ministry could refuse their request. Parnell, however, seems to be anxious to prevent such a coalition.

It is rumored on good authority that the government land bill will not offer the Irish tenant fixity of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure, and that it contains clauses drawn on the lines of last year's disturbance bill, increasing the fine payable by landlords who are adjudged guilty by courts of arbitrary eviction. Courts of arbitration will be established with power to decide what is fair rent, when disputes arise between the landlord and tenant. The right of free sale will be given to tenants, subject to reasonable objection of the landlord to the incoming tenant. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the court that their objections to the incoming tenant are reasonable. Valid facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings under the extension of the Bright clauses of the land act of 1870. Provision will be made for the compulsory sale of large tracts of waste land which will be divided into small farms and sold on favorable terms to tenants. Though this programme will not perhaps satisfy the more advanced advocates of "The land for the people," it will, if carried out, in its entirety, produce a great revolution in the condition of the Irish farming class. Landlords will be deprived of arbitrary powers, and tenants will obtain legal security of their interest in whatever improvements they may make on their farms. Under the operations of this proposed law, it is probable that the conflict between the landlord and tenant classes will rapidly subside, and Ireland will enter a new era of prosperity and peace.

The *Tribune's* London special says: The alarm respecting the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to St. Petersburg continues, though little public mention is made of it. It is known that warnings conveying explicit information from St. Petersburg police were received before and since their departure. General Melkoff declines to answer for their safety, although he gives assurance that every precaution will be taken.

Ashmead Bartlett Coutts has, I am informed, determined to take to politics, the baroness being an intense admirer of Beaconsfield. He will be brought out under the patronage of the Carlton Club, and I am informed that he has made up his mind to contest the seat of Northampton, with Charles Bradlaugh, on the high tory ticket. This will be good news for Northampton, who relish nothing better than plucking a rich tory candidate.

A formidable rebellion prevails at Herat. Ayoub Khan is perhaps already exiled or a prisoner. Mohammed Pashau Khan, governor of Kushk, induced three Herat regiments, stationed at Kushk, to meet and join him, and the Aimak tribes in an attack on Herat. It may be safely inferred that the murderer of Mohammed Jan, who commanded these three regiments, was the first act of the rebellion, instead of the result of private quarrels. At last account the rebellion was so formidable that Ayoub Khan was virtually besieged in the citadel. This gives a favorable opportunity to Abdurah Khan to reunite the Ghamstan, under the supremacy of Cabul. Five thousand of his troops are now on the road hither and should be in full possession of the Candahar province by the 15th of April. An immediate advance on Herat, if Ayoub Khan is not expelled or killed before then, could, in the existing state of affairs scarcely fail to be successful.

The impression grows stronger that whatever government intends doing it will now be found impossible to evacuate Candahar before autumn. The season is so far advanced that it would be dangerous to march to India. The political outlook is so doubtful that General Hume refused to allow the departure of the regiments already ordered to start.

The 6th of April is the anniversary of the Greek independence. A grand review will be held, when the

king will present colors to the regiments composing the garrison of Athens and a select detachment from other regiments. The meaning of this act and the reasons for the choice of this occasion are obvious. The ceremony will be followed by orders for the departure of the various corps for their allotted stations on the frontier.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: Passengers who arrived here to-day from Deming, at the intersection of the Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroad, say, although that town is only a week old, it has fully 5,000 inhabitants, and building is going on at a lively rate. It bids fair to become a large and enterprising place. Some trouble has occurred between the settlers and the Santa Fe road, in consequence of the latter having fenced off a strip of land along the railroad track. Settlers declare that this was not according to the customs of frontier life, tore down the fence and squatted on the property.

CHICAGO, 28.—This city has also developed a faster in the person of Wm. Cooney, of 95 North Clark St., who came here from Sturgeon Bay, Wis. He claims to be the Holy Ghost, the successor of Christ, and is a remarkably intelligent lunatic. He had fasted 25 days, only drinking water during the time, and says he will live on faith and water until Easter, April 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The committee of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association decided that the amount of purse for race heats of four miles next fall should be \$20,000; \$12,000 to the first, \$4,000 to the second, \$2,500 to the third, and \$1,500 to the fourth. It was also decided to charge 5 per cent. entrance fee for all horses outside of the Pacific Coast States, and 10 per cent. for others. From the present indications there will be a number of entries, and should it be made a post stake, there is little question of at least three eastern horses coming here to run. The committee have this under consideration, and probably will adopt this plan. Efforts will be made to engage horses from Australia.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The set speech in which Senator Mahone yesterday elaborately defined his position, was on the whole, very disappointing to the large proportion of his audience in the galleries, who expected to witness a sensational display and hear a succession of fiery diatribes, but on the other hand it amply justified his Virginia reputation of being an able debater and an especially "hard hitter" in the line of personal controversy. His argumentative review of the past and present financial situation in Virginia, in reply to the recent speech of his colleague, Senator Johnston, was remarkably well framed, and, (at least to a person unfamiliar with the intricate details of the subject) appeared to set the readjusters in the most favorable contrast with their opponents in the very matters of honesty and fair dealing, in respect of which they had been so severely criticised. During the greater part of his three hours' speech, General Mahone was evidently laboring under the disadvantage of temporary physical weakness, but his witty and caustic rejoinders to the attack made upon his record by Senators Brown and Voorhees were greatly enjoyed by all present, except, perhaps, those two gentlemen, and his peroration declaring his thorough acceptance of the results of the war, and asserting the purpose of his party to battle for free suffrage, enlightenment and progress was universally conceded to be highly effective and eloquent. A notable feature of his speech was his statement that although he probably avowed the responsibility for the introduction of Riddlebergers name for candidate for sergeant-at-arms, he was ready to withdraw that name if it were true, as report had it, the democrats would, thereupon, withdraw their opposition to the election of the officers of the Senate. It is not considered probable, however, that any such agreement will be made, and meanwhile the prospect for breaking the present deadlock in the business of the Senate grows hourly more remote and uncertain.

Yesterday's nomination of Conkling's friend Craig, for reappointment to postmaster at Albany, is generally regarded as a sop to Cerberus, which will prove fully ineffectual to allay the animosity and irritation caused by Judge Robertson's nomination for the collectorship, but it unquestionably diminishes the strength and area of the great Senator's fighting ground. The nomination by Prest. Hayes of

W. H. Haskell of this postoffice as Craig's successor was, as will be remembered, one of those which Conkling most strenuously opposed at the last session, and which he succeeded in defeating by delay until the session expired.

Five cent nickel coins having been presented for redemption in such a quantity as to show the outstanding redundancy, the coinage has been suspended.

The excess of exports of merchandise for the 12 months ending Feb. 28, 1881, is \$225,453,012; for the 12 months ending Feb. 29, 1880, \$212,806,044. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the 12 months ending Feb. 28, 1881, is \$72,602,365; for the 12 months ending Feb. 29, 1880, \$68,791,266.

A number of gentlemen interested in the proposed New Mexican colored colonization scheme called on President Garfield to-day. Dr. Harvey, secretary of Howard University, stated that the University was interested in a large tract of land in New Mexico and it was proposed to have it examined with a view to settlement by a colony of emigrants from the South. For this purpose it was deemed necessary to have a delegation visit the territory to inspect the land, and the President was requested to aid them by furnishing a small escort of soldiers to insure the safety of the exploring party. Compliance with this request was not objected to by the President provided the army rules would allow it.

OMAHA, 29.—The Union Pacific Railroad Co. determined upon the erection of extensive shops at Grand Island, and the chief engineer advertises for proposals.

The inundation in the Platte Valley has nearly subsided. The bodies of a woman and two children were found drowned near Schuyler, and no doubt a number of others will be recovered in that portion of the valley. Several bridges on the B. & U. R. R. are damaged, and U. P. overland trains will be run two or three days via St. Joe and Hastings.

Council Bluffs, 29.—No passenger trains from San Francisco since Saturday, and only two have gone west. Washouts are very heavy. Great damage is already done and more is anticipated both to the company and to individuals. The bridge between here and Omaha was terribly shaken by the break up of the ice in the Missouri yesterday, and it was a question for a time whether it would not go down.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Notwithstanding the unsettled weather and temperature of the last fortnight, a great deal of sowing has been done but the season is still late and farmers are anxious. Frosty nights and cold winds have slightly affected the young wheat. The backwardness, however, is generally favorably regarded. On the whole, the wheat acreage, which is small, looks well. English wheat is still in small supply on account of the busy season, but facilities for threshing have materially improved the condition of samples. Millers' necessities have created a demand for English wheats and the sale of samples consequently was easy. The recent improvement in values was confined solely to the best samples, others were practically unsaleable. Foreign wheat at the close, lost the greater portion of Monday's advance, a reduction of fully five pence being necessary to effect sales. The attitude of buyers is unmoved by crop prospects. Large California arrivals were readily absorbed, because relatively cheaper. The foreign supply at London is more than sufficient.

## KANAB STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Held at Kanab, March 12th and 13th, 1881.

At the morning session of the first day there were present on the stand: Apostles F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith; H. O. Spencer and James S. Bunting, Counselors to L. John Nuttall, President of the Stake; Bishops W. D. Johnson, Jr., Thomas Chamberlain, R. J. Cutler, and W. D. Johnson, sen.

After the usual opening exercises, President H. O. Spencer gave a verbal report of Kanab Stake of Zion. Remarkable a great improvement among the Saints, especially the young.

President James L. Bunting followed, made a few remarks relative to the Latter-day Saints selling their property to those not of us, thus giv-

ing the adversary power to step in with those influences that we are desirous should be kept out; said there was great cause of rejoicing that we are as isolated as we are, exhorted the Saints to be diligent and live up to their covenants.

Bishop R. J. Cutler, of Glendale, gave a report of that Ward. Stated that the Saints were generally trying to live their religion and keep the commandments of God; reported the different societies and associations as on the improve, with a good day and Sunday school.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., of Kanab Ward, reported the Ward favorably; Saints enjoying excellent good health; reported several questions of importance unsettled on account of the absence of President Nuttall, and the return of President Nuttall was much desired by the Saints here; gave a favorable report of the schools and the different operative institutions, societies and associations; reported great good resulting from the organization of the Primary Association.

Bishop Thomas Chamberlain, Orderville was pleased to report general good health in that Ward. Reported Relief Societies, Y. M. M. A., etc. All their young men have had an opportunity of attending school this winter. Have three Primary Associations, 80 children in each, from the ages of 2 to 12. Meetings well attended; Saints generally trying to live their religion. Gave an account of the way they conducted their business.

Apostle F. M. Lyman felt pleased with the manner in which the Bishops had reported their several Wards. Said he was better able to give advice and counsel on learning the condition of the Saints. A wise Bishop should strive to bring about the independence of his Ward; he should consider the wants of the old and young, and provide proper amusements for the young. Proper attention should be given to the cultivation of the earth. Gave much good instruction. Benediction.

2 p. m.

Singing, prayer. R. M. Englested, of Mount Carmel, Counselor of Bishop H. B. M. Jolley, gave a report of that Ward. Saints trying to live their religion. Meetings well attended.

W. D. Johnson, presiding priest at Johnson said, where he lived were were but few of them, their branch belonged to Kanab and they were doing the best they could to live their religion.

Elder R. S. Robinson, presiding priest of Upper Kanab, reported that place as being a very small branch, but those who were there were trying to do right.

Elder Francis Kirby, of Pahreah Ward, represented that Ward as the Bishop was on a visit to the States.

Elder John Rider, of Kanab, was called upon for a report of the High Priests' Quorum, of Kanab Stake, which he gave very favorably.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., of Kanab, read statistical report of Kanab Stake of Zion, and the different quorums, societies and associations, also the Sunday Schools.

Apostle F. M. Lyman presented the general Church Authorities, who were unanimously sustained.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., also presented the authorities of the Stake, who were all sustained.

10 a. m.

Singing and prayer.

Apostle John Henry Smith gave the Saints good counsel and advice. Touched upon the subjects of the word of wisdom and tithing. Speaking upon honesty he said, the man who would steal from the U. S. would steal from the kingdom of God; the Lord said be honest, he did not say with whom, but with all mankind in general.

Apostle F. M. Lyman occupied the remainder of the forenoon in exhortations, among other good things said when an Elder gets up to speak the Saints should pray for him, and ask the Lord to enable him to say those things they severally needed. Benediction.

2 p. m.

Singing and praying.

After sacrament was administered Apostle B. Young, who arrived too late to attend this morning, addressed the conference. Spoke at length upon the subject of rearing and training children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, said the whole world was arrayed against us and our only safety was in our organization, union and faith in God.

Bishop N. R. Tuttle of Tooele, returning home from a mission to Arizona, bore a faithful testimony