

THE hanging of wet clothes on young fruit and shade trees or grass vines should never be allowed, especially in winter, as it is almost certain to kill the tree or vine.—Throwing of slops about their roots in cold weather is equally dangerous.

A sensible, practical farmer says that he had often noticed that his calves would thrive better on milk that was not rich in butter, than on what was commonly called very rich milk. It is a fact that the nutritive elements of milk reside chiefly in the casein. If you have a cow that gives particularly rich milk, and one that gives a quality poorer in butter, it is better in every way to feed the calf on the milk of the latter. The calf will thrive better and you'll get more butter from the first cow.

"NEW YORK 20. The *North American*, from St. Thomas, brings news of the safe arrival of the *Tennessee*."

The above dispatch, received this morning in our regular telegrams by the Western Union line, will allay the suspense and anxiety felt by the nation, and especially by the friends of those aboard the *Tennessee*. The alarm on their account has been wide spread and deep, and there has been very serious ground for it; the vessel has been gone between four and five weeks, and nothing heard from her until to-day when, under prosperous circumstances, tidings might have been looked for in eight or ten days. The *Tennessee* must have experienced severe weather, and serious mishaps, or those aboard, knowing well the anxiety which would be felt at home on their account, would not have kept their friends and the country so long in ignorance of their fate.

In the midst of such conflicting reports, further tidings of the *Tennessee* will be eagerly awaited; and if this report be confirmed it will dispel the gloom and apprehension which have been so general in regard to the fate of the *Tennessee* and the members of the San Domingo Commission aboard of her.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

The following is the scale of salaries fixed by the judiciary appropriation bill: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$8,500; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, \$8,000; U. S. Circuit Judge \$6,000; Chief Justices of the Court of Claims and the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, \$6,000; Associate Justices of those courts \$5,000; U. S. District Judges, \$5,000.

GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The China and Japan steamer has arrived. The small pox is bad at Yokohama. A number of the crew of the U. S. steamer *Benecia* have been attacked and several have died. The crews of the German ships in the harbor have also suffered severely. The disease has assumed the form of an epidemic.

On the 12th of January Messrs. Dallas and Ring, employed as teachers in the Japanese College, were attacked at Yeddo, and cut down with swords. They were not fatally, but frightfully wounded. The assailants escaped.

Orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn navy yard, from the Secretary of the navy, to fit out with all dispatch the U. S. ship *Supply*, 547 tons, to carry contributions to the suffering inhabitants of France. The *Supply* is a full-rigged ship, of considerable tonnage capacity and a good sailer.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Tribune's* Yeddo, Japan, correspondent shows that the attempts to murder the two Englishmen, Dallas and King, was merely a case of attempted ruffianly assassination, for the purpose of robbery. The assault apparently partook of nothing whatever of a political nature. "The crime," the correspondent says, "was one which might have been committed in any land, but against the chances of which precautions are here provided, of which Dallas and King did not choose to avail themselves. For every foreign resident of Yeddo, guards are in constant attendance, and if strangers go out into streets, unaccompanied by their officers, they take the consequences upon themselves, and the government declines to be held accountable. Yet," adds the correspondent, "the Japanese government has proved itself entitled to the thanks of all foreigners for its vigorous efforts to bring to justice the authors of outrages for which

it can in no sense be held to blame."

A meeting of foreign representatives in Yokohama has been held, to consider what action should be taken in the case, and a memorial was adopted, urgently calling upon the Japanese Government to disarm all its subjects, excepting officers of the highest rank. The American Envoy proposed to modify the suggestion, so that it should apply only to the natives living at or visiting the open ports, but he was overruled. It is doubtful whether his proposition could be carried out. The one agreed on is simply and totally impracticable. The Government is quite powerless to effect so radical a change in the habits of its people.

It is only proper to state that the victims of the outrage endure their sufferings with manly fortitude, and absolutely refuse to participate in the wild clamor for retribution. It is apprehended that the English people will attach too great importance to the unfortunate affair, and that, following so closely upon the Chinese massacre, it will have undue influence in increasing the suspicions already entertained of the treachery and hostility of the rich Orientals toward all foreigners, and that a temporary derangement of commercial intercourse with the East will be the result.

In the Senate, Nye, from the committee on Territories, reported back the House bill for the apportionment of the members of the Territorial Councils of Wyoming and Colorado, which passed; also from the same committee, adversely on the bill relating to the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

WASHINGTON.—The House disposed of a number of resolutions and petitions, and then went into a committee of the whole upon the army appropriation bill. A general debate followed, which was limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates \$27,500,000.

Niblack addressed the House against the interference of the military in State elections, a use of the army which, in his judgment, was wholly unknown to the Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The Japanese mission to the United States, who arrived yesterday, was composed as follows: His Imperial Highness Fushimi Mitsunomia, Prince of the Imperial family; his excellency, Mr. Mori, Charge D'Affairs to Washington; Mr. Tayamo, Secretary of the Legation; Mr. Nana, assistant Secretary of the Legation; Var Yatats, Attache of the Legation, and numerous attaches. The Prince is uncle of the present Mikado. They are all very young and intelligent looking, between the ages of twelve and twenty-seven years. The minister is a president of the country; he served as member of the national council at Yeddo, and is a strong leader of the progress party, who now control the government.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—The Senate has passed the concurrent resolution, previously adopted by the House, asking Congress to pass a full and complete amnesty act.

The House has passed a bill for taxing all the railroads in the State.

NEW YORK, 17.—A Troy dispatch gives additional particulars of the Railroad accident last night. The Montreal express train, which left New York at four p. m. yesterday, ran off the track between this city and Albany, about ten p. m. A broken rail threw the train from the track and, after running about twenty rods, upon the ties, the rear coach swung against the embankment on the right hand and became detached. In the meantime the tender had become uncoupled from the baggage car, and that car and a palace car tumbled down into a ravine. The palace car immediately took fire from the gasoline on board, and both the cars were burnt up. The passengers, however, escaped through the windows. Alfred Hillyard, of Pennsylvania, upon returning into the car for his baggage, was severely burned about the head and neck, but not fatally. Others were burned, but not seriously. The mails and baggage were saved.

BOSTON, 17.—The Massachusetts legislative committee on federal relations reported a resolution, yesterday, representing that the arbitrary and unfriendly action of the Canadians toward American fishermen constitutes a grievance demanding the attention and protection of the General Government.

CLEVELAND, 17.—Major Fish, of the Cliff House, Rocky River, was shot and killed last night, by a German girl, named Fanny Drose. The girl charges Fish with having seduced and then abandoned her. She is now in custody in this city.

Secretary Fish received, to-day, the following dispatch by cable: "Thiers has been, this moment, chosen by the

National Assembly, to be Chief du Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Francaise, with the power to choose his council, over which he will preside. Jules Favre will continue to be Minister of Foreign Affairs."

NEW YORK, 18.—Special dispatches from Washington state that a wrong impression seems to prevail, regarding the resolution in respect to the West Point trouble, and the resolution does not, as has been stated, go to the Senate. It is not a joint resolution, but only an expression of the House as to the course that ought to be pursued by the Secretary of War, and having none of the binding effect of law.

General Butler's bill to prevent and punish outrages upon the loyal citizens of the South, and to provide for taking and preserving evidence to support the claims of such citizens, for property taken during the war by the army, is freely criticised by members of the House in conversation to-day. It is found that if all the commissioners authorized by the bill are appointed, there will be more than 950 of these officials, one for each county in the twelve States, and one for each city of over 20,000 inhabitants; and, as these officials will be paid only by fees, they will naturally endeavor to create business, that they may derive some profit from their places. This they will be able to do only in two ways; first, by encouraging the people to prefer claims against the United States, and, secondly, by arresting persons suspected of Ku Klux offenses, and binding them over to the United States District Courts for trial. The result, it is argued, would be to insure the filing of an enormous amount of claims, and to make more criminal business for the District Courts than could be dispatched in the next ten years. Another argument made against the bill is, that it will inevitably take from the State Courts all jurisdiction over criminal offences. Gen. Butler announces his determination to call up the bill early next week and push it to a vote.

To editors: The French Relief Committee earnestly request you will give the following appeals circulation. The matter is sent free of charge by the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Charles Lanier, treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France reports the following subscriptions received by the Chamber of Commerce, \$67,138; by the Produce Exchange Committee, \$15,045. Total, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange Committee, \$82,183. Eugene S. Ballin, treasurer of the Gold Exchange, acknowledges the receipt of \$2,278, making a grand total of \$84,461.

The following appeals were made yesterday: "To the clergy of the country: It is proposed that a simultaneous collection be taken up on the second Sunday in March in all the churches in the country for the relief of starving France. It is not sympathy with her cause, but with her distress, that animates this appeal. Eight millions of people, at least, are suffering, in the winter, for want of food and clothing. The neighboring nations of England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are making a generous effort to relieve their distress, and will America allow the distance to stifle the cry of famine in her ear? We know its extent and must hear its moan. As Christians let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of common humanity in the hunger-bitten, naked, homeless, homeless people. It is considered important that the collection should be a simultaneous one. Let all the churches, on the second Sunday in March, be engaged in one good work. A common prayer for the famine-stricken will go up to God, and a common feeling of sympathy and a common act of helpfulness will unite all the churches and thrill every heart. We appeal to the pastors of churches to make this request. Contributions can be forwarded to Charles Lanier, No. 27, Pine Street, New York.

(Signed.)

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
Ch'm'n N. Y. Committee,
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
Sec. Cham. of Commerce,
HENRY W. BELLOWES, D.D."

"To the farmers of the country: One-third of France has been devastated by the war, and not only its harvest but seed wheat consumed. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce propose to send out as many cargoes of seed wheat to France, to be carefully distributed among the small farmers, as the American farmers will supply. We will find vessels if you will find the wheat. Three receiving stores are

opened at 64 Pearl St., No. 38 Water St., and Nos. 30 and 32 Moore St., and arrangements have been made for storage, lighterage and loading, free of charge. Cannot the noble farmers, who have five or ten bushels to spare, get together and load a car from their own town, and send it to New York. Free rates of transportation have already been effected by some companies, and we will pay the freight on any amount over a hundred bushels in any one consignment. The call is urgent; the time is short, and to be useful this wheat must be in France by April 15th. Let there be the utmost dispatch in your generous gifts of seed wheat to starving France.

(Signed.)

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
Ch'm'n N. Y. Committee,
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer,
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Sec. Cham. of Commerce,
HENRY W. BELLOWES, D.D."

POUGHKEEPSIE.—E. R. Loyn, the diver, made a descent at the wreck to-day, and brought up the bodies of Doc. Simmons, the engineer of the express train, and the stranger who was on the engine with him. From papers and letters found upon the person of the latter, his name is ascertained to be James Humphrey, of Carmonsville, Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *North American*, from St. Thomas, brings news of the safe arrival of the *Tennessee*.

FOREIGN

VERSAILLES, 15.—Among the surrendered arms of the garrison of Paris, are two hundred thousand muskets and fourteen hundred brass pieces. The number of iron guns on the walls is not yet ascertained.

It was intended, at one time, to invite the reigning sovereigns of Germany to accompany the Emperor and army in the triumphal entry into Paris, but this plan has been abandoned, and the sovereigns invited instead to attend his Majesty in his entrance into his own capital. It is still undecided at what time the Emperor will return to Germany, but it is thought he will leave Versailles on the 23rd, traveling through Strasbourg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart and Munich, and visiting on the way the sovereigns who elected him Emperor, and who will fall into the train to grace his triumphant entry into Berlin. The Emperor will be in Berlin on March 8th, when the first diet of United Germany meets. The princes who have been attached to the headquarters throughout the war are returning home. There are no signs of the slightest relaxation of discipline in the German army, and no indication that they consider their work done. On the contrary everything here is suggestive of the beginning instead of the close of a campaign. The Germans are taking every precaution in case of a renewal of the war, and will be ready to prosecute it with unusual vigor.

Twenty-two divisions of infantry, which have been at Mendon since the beginning of the siege, returned yesterday to Rouen to join the remainder of the corps.

Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Chauzy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought it was an oversight in framing the armistice, which permits these generals, under pretence of voting, to communicate with the authorities in Paris.

The result of the elections in Bordeaux is highly satisfactory and reassuring.

A Paris special says Chauzy's communications prove Gambetta's victory bulletins were exaggerated, fostering unjustified hopes, Chauzy gives painful disclosures of the condition of the armies.

Advices from France say the Prussians exacted 15,000 francs from Jewque, and as the money was not forthcoming, the Mayor and Countess Montgomery were carried off hostages.

The *Time's* Berlin special says the terms of peace are comparatively moderate.

BORDEAUX.—M. Grievy has been elected President of the Assembly. The total vote cast was 538, of which he received 519.

At a caucus held last night, composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a provisional republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and Duke de Ceses as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other ministers are to M. M. Simon, Picard, Berfiet and Barthey. On the conclusion of peace the convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a plebiscite the future form of government.