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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 9.—Gov. Murray, of Utah, said to a *Herald* reporter yesterday: "I never had a clearer or more forcible conviction in my life that that, according to the law of the United States, Allen G. Cannon was the citizen who had received the highest number of votes, and was consequently elected to Congress. All the side issues with which the people have sought to invest this question, and all the stuff about Gentile prejudice fade from sight in this clear and unmistakable atmosphere of facts and law."

Judge McBride, who is with Murray at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says he can furnish evidence at the proper time, that for five years preceding the 29th of Nov., 1854, ten days before the date of Cannon's alleged certificate of citizenship, Cannon was in the Sandwich Islands, doing the work of a Latter-day Saint. It appears that when he came home in November the legislature was about to assemble, and the Mormons wanted to elect Cannon sergeant-at-arms, and as he had no citizenship he was forthwith furnished with the document by which he now claims a citizen's rights. The Judge says that Gov. Woods, who at present is stopping in New York, refused in 1875 to award the certificate to Cannon, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.

A fire broke out this morning in an iron front building, 62 New Church Street, originating among a quantity of rubbish in the cellar. The building was occupied by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company as a manufactory. The fire rapidly gained headway and spread to the first and second stories. About 160 men and boys and 30 women were employed in the building and the greatest wonder is that none were injured as the smoke was densely thick and suffocating. Some men were slightly singed in dashing down the only flight of stairs, but a young man named Herbert, ran through the building giving the alarm to his fellow workmen, calling them and guiding them to the fire escape, and all were saved.

The fire was confined to the block in which it originated and extinguished, with a loss of \$20,000; covered by insurance.

The loss to the Western Electric Company, which manufactures Western Union instruments and telephones, is \$25,000 in stock and \$500 on the building. Fully insured.

PLANO, Ills., 9.—A terrible and fatal accident occurred ten miles northwest of this city, at Owen County, yesterday afternoon. The construction train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was backing towards Owen County, at about 12 miles per hour, in order to give the passenger train free passage northwest. The workmen on the train had been laying new rails and taking up old ones, and had a flat car full of iron just in front of the caboose. The passenger train was coming at an unusual speed in order to make up lost time, and the two collided with a fearful shock. The engine of the passenger train ran through the caboose, pushing the occupants along the masses of iron on the flat car, and killing three outright and wounding the following: Louis Siebig, conductor of passenger train, seriously; Jacob Hadley, Thomas Vierden, C. McGowan, Frank Green, Owen Glendon, C. Keylis, D. Donahue, John Herdman and Chas. Walcher. Locksmith, conductor of the construction train, is responsible for the accident.

ALBANY, 8.—Dr. Norwin Green, and other officers of the Western Union, were before the Senate committee to warn them against legislation adverse to the consolidation. They showed that telegraph service was better here than in any other country on the globe, and cheaper than any except Canada. It was impossible to send a message to New York from Chicago for 25c. without loss of money.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—News per City of Tokio. Hong Kong, Jan. 13th: It is rumored that Li Hung Chung will shortly visit Foochow officially, for the purpose of inspecting the arsenal there.

Two master plate layers have been sent for from Europe to join the staff of the arsenal where the work on iron vessels of war is soon to be commenced.

The forts near the mouth of Min and along the river are being garrisoned.

The Viceroy of the provinces on

the eastern coast are still engaged in warlike preparations. A Russian descent in the spring is looked upon as inevitable.

Admiral Lessofsky is convalescent from the results of the accident in which he broke his leg, and resumes command of the formidable Russian squadron in Chinese and Japanese waters. There will soon be a general rendezvous in Yokohama, yet overland advices from Peking to Shanghai, state that all is quiet on the northwestern frontier.

Railways will almost certainly be introduced into the "Home" provinces. Li Hung Chung has memorialized the government recommending their introduction.

American merchants do not think favorably of the rumored purport in the United States convention with China. They think America gives too much and gets too little. Foreign newspapers in China and Japan regard it with dissatisfaction and characterize it as a farce.

Yokohama, Jan. 22.—The National Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be opened in Tokio, March 1st.

Native papers state that in the event of war between Russia and China, Japan will observe strict neutrality.

Paper currency is still at a heavy discount, but the price of government bonds is increasing.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Secretary Schurz, in an open letter, to Senator Dawes, denies that gentleman's statement in the Senate that he had complained to the Secretary of the Interior of the wrongs of the Poncas, and says: "I wish you to understand clearly, whatever speeches you have made elsewhere, you never approached me personally on the subject. The only matters for which he had made a written or personal application at the Interior office were requests for official position in that office. He did not mean to blame Dawes for soliciting favors, but when he comes for that only he must not tell the public that he came with imprecations for the poor Poncas, and that Schurz coldly received his appeals. In reply Senator Dawes remarks that the recent methods of treating the Indians is un-American, and says: "There never was an Indian unjustly killed in this country until the German born American citizen became Secretary of the Interior. All has been peace, love and fraternity. The Red Man has for three centuries reposed upon the gentle bosom of his white brother, no man to make him afraid, until this dangerous foreigner in an evil hour, for the republic, was clothed with the authority to disturb that harmonious accord, and to disgrace the American name with espionage in Indian camps and the blood of slaughtered victims; and all this he did in his efforts to naturalize on American soil the dark and cruel methods of the imperial governments, of which this foreigner notoriously is, and has always been a faithful and ardent worshipper and champion."

HARRISBURG, 10.—The senatorial fight last night was on the verge of settlement. The Grow men held a caucus, at which after a hearing a paper from the Oliver men suggesting the names of W. H. Armstrong, M. S. Quay and James A. Beaver, as available candidates, they decided by a two-thirds vote to endorse Thomas M. Bayne, of Alleghany. About forty Oliver men went into the caucus after Oliver withdrew and decided to support Gen. Beaver. The choice of the balance of the republicans is of a general character. No election is looked for to-day, unless several ballots are taken.

Grow's letter to the republicans of the assembly says the senatorial contest has been so protracted that he must express his idea of matters. It is an honorable ambition to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, and with that ambition he became a candidate and received the republican nomination and was entitled to every republican vote as the caucus nominee. Doubtless all his opponents in the party are actuated by bright and consecutive motives, and in so far they have his entire respect, although he disapproves such a course. Certainly there are many men in the State worthy the high honor, and recognizing that owing to the refusal of a large and respectable number of republicans to join in the support of the caucus nominee, his election is impossible and he is no longer a candidate. He thanks them for their manly and steadfast support, and believes that time will demonstrate the approval of the State.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Times*

Washington describing the scene in the joint convention to-day, says: There was a quite a long interval between the close of the reading of the certificate and the announcement of the vote by Thurman, and it was noticed there appeared to be some confusion among the tellers. After the convention had adjourned it was learned that the delay was occasioned by the fact that the tally sheets did not agree, and that only one of them had the correct footings. The tally lists made by Hamlin, it is said, give the vote of Vermont to Hancock and the votes of Florida and Nevada to Garfield, and that of Louisiana was omitted entirely from the sheet. It is also said that the footing of Hamlin's tally list elected Hancock by about 30 votes. The list kept by Thurman is alleged to have contained inaccuracies quite as great as those contained in the list of his colleague. Fortunately the list kept by one of the tellers on the part of the House contained a correct footing which enabled the tellers to make the proper announcement. The inaccuracies were corrected by the tellers after the joint convention had dissolved.

CHICAGO, 10.—An Ottawa dispatch says: In the House of Commons, Pope, minister of Marine and Fisheries, said the charges of Hinds are so outrageous that his correspondence will convict him of acting from an improper motive. I am happy to see that the American government has not taken this matter up, and the British government has not thought it worth while to take notice of the charge. You will find that the errors he complains of effects injuriously the interests of Canada. Sir A. G. Smith, late minister of marine, said there was no foundation for the charges. What motives Hinds has cannot be ascertained. He has suggested no solution of the difficulty. The motion by McDougal for investigation was carried.

NEW YORK, 10.—None of the missing steamers have been heard from to-day and some are undoubtedly lost. The two which attract greatest attention are the *Batavia*, of the Cunard line; and the *Bristol City*. The *Batavia* had a large passenger list, largely New Yorkers. The company's agents are unwilling to believe she has gone down. It was thought the steamer *Bothnia* would have some news, but that vessel reports that she did not see a sail from the time of leaving Queens town until off Fire Island. The names of the ship's passengers are in the London office, and with the purser.

Of the steamer *Josephine*, founded on Ship Island, it is said that if nothing should be saved of the vessel or cargo, the loss will be about \$200,000.

It has been raining heavily and the water famine is evaded. The streets are in a lamentable and disgraceful condition. Sidewalks are flooded the whole width, water backing from accumulated snow in the road ways, and all crossings are ponds of water. A back-water down town flooded cellars and basements. Many leaden pipes are bursting on roofs, rendering pedestrianism uncomfortable. Pilots could not see half a boat's length. The streets near the ferries were hopelessly blocked by vehicles, waiting to cross.

A dense fog and heavy ice on the Sound. With difficulty, large boats reach the city. There is some danger to the pier at Long Branch.

The storm extended over the greater portion of the State. Freshets carried away bridges in Dutchess County. The culvert on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Railroad was carried away and travel interrupted.

Fears are entertained of a disastrous ice gorge at the Delaware water gap. Houses in the suburbs of Elmira are much damaged by the overflowing of creeks. At Fredericksburg there are fears of a great freshet.

A bill which has been introduced to the legislature gives incorporators the right to form a company with a capital of \$15,000,000 for the purpose of supplying drinking water to the city. It is understood that Lake George will be the source of the supply.

CHICAGO, 10.—Some days ago government detectives discovered that thefts of mail matter were being committed on mail cars between Rochester and Huron, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern trains, and several arrests were made. Last night the police made what they consider the most important arrest for five years, in the person of John P. Leist, a young

man of good appearance, who has been assistant weigher at the post-office. On his person were found documents and money to a large amount, and under his lead the officers discovered, in a house of ill fame, a large amount of valuables, some of them original envelopes. The total amount recovered is \$12,000 to \$15,000. His method was to cut a slit in the mail pouch and abstract the letters. His arrest was not made until about midnight, and the officials, both of the city and postoffice, obstinately refused, for some unknown reason, to give any information about him. These facts are obtained from sources outside, but are reliable. When captured Leist attempted to bluff the officers, but was taken to the station, and when examined made a full confession. He is recognized as an old crook.

CLEVELAND, O., 10.—A frightful explosion occurred to-day at P. C. Maur Co's coal mine, at Robbins, on the Niles and New Lisbon Railway, with an appalling loss of life.

A *Herald* special says: Fifteen men and one boy were in the mine at the time of the accident, and eight escaped at the side shaft. The boy was entering the mine at the time and was hurled forty feet. He is shockingly mangled, and will die. The mules were hurled thirty-five feet and killed. The mine was known to contain a deadly gas and the men had been warned of its presence in a particular place, but the place of danger being good to pass the mule teams, the miners disregarded the warning.

The killed are James Logan and son, James Mehan, William Haley, George Henshelwood and Ed. Smith. The man who caused the explosion was badly mutilated, and his body burned to a crisp. The wounded are James Crouch, Robert Haley, Ed. Creigan, John Acken, Peter Wilson and two brothers. Nearly all are badly hurt and some will die. Mrs. Griffith had gone to the door of the mine to call her son when the explosion occurred. She saw the mule shoot out of the mine and found her son injured. George Henshelwood died in his wife's arms. The scenes were heartrending in the extreme.

RICHMOND, Va., 10.—At Museville, Pittsylvania County, a negro convicted of a trifling offense, abused the magistrate. Being remonstrated with by another negro he became enraged and assaulted all the whites with a bludgeon, killing J. C. Arthur, and seriously wounding two others. The negroes escaped to a club room with friends, who resolved not to allow their comrade to be arrested. They held an all-night session, marching with the prisoner at the head, and beating a drum. Twelve men, well armed, secured their arrest and safely lodged them in jail. The citizens, with difficulty, prevented lynching them.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The damage by Sunday's storm along the Mississippi Sound, from Pascagoula to the Bay of St. Louis, is \$100,000. The portion of the city inundated covers about five square miles and contains probably 50,000 inhabitants. In many places the water is three or four feet deep, and in low, one-story houses everything is washed out. The water in the lake is lowering, and by morning will doubtless be receding at all points.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A dispatch from Boise, Idaho, to the *Chronicle*, says: The rains this season have been frequent and heavy, but has now cleared up, bridges and all stage roads are swept away, and much damage done to the valley lands.

The legislature adjourned last evening. Governor Neil sent in a second anti-polygamy message to both houses of the legislature last Saturday, which put the Mormon members in a great rage. The Governor said: I must again direct attention to the spread of polygamy in this Territory, under the fostering influence of the Mormon Church. As the reasonable suggestions contained in my communication delivered at the opening of your session have not yet been acted upon I deem it proper to once more advert to the subject and urge the immediate adoption of stringent measures to exterminate the evil. Polygamy is a doctrine of the Mormon Church, and its practice is urged and made obligatory upon the members of the aforesaid church for the purpose of binding them more firmly to the organization. The Mormon leaders have sharply calculated that by making of the society a large community interested in crime, its members can be more easily persuaded and influenced to aid in carrying into execu-

tion the political schemes of the priesthood. The law regards a polygamist as a criminal and all civilized society looks upon a plural wife as a concubine and upon her children, to use the least offensive term, as illegitimate. From the penalty imposed by law the polygamist naturally goes for protection and defense to the church. Banished from and ostracized by all other society, the plural wife and her children are lively objects for sympathy. Again the practice is calculated to draw to the Mormon Church the most vicious and sensual classes of society. It is obvious therefore that polygamy is an element of strength to the Church—those who are familiar with the political policy of the Mormon Church understand why all practices, devices and ceremonies calculated to crush out manhood and independence have been incorporated into the Mormon religious system. It is for the purpose of moulding the minds of the members of the Church, so that they will yield implicit obedience to the advice and counsel and command of the priesthood. Polygamy to attract the sensual, endowment robes, secret oaths, rude barbarous ceremonies and mummeries to impress and awe the minds of the weak, ignorant and superstitious are some of the methods adopted to secure the spirit of oneness among the Latter-day Saints. It must be admitted that the means employed have been successful and that a very powerful organization has been built up, every member of which professes to believe that the design of its leaders to subvert this government and on its ruins erect a theocracy, will ultimately succeed. This may seem wild fantasy but I submit, in view of what has already been accomplished by the Mormon Church, whether it is wise to longer ignore the fact that we have in our midst a numerous sect fully imbued with the idea that they are to rule the land. No mistaken ignorance for that clause in the constitution which guarantees to every person the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience should be permitted to stand in the way of the rigid enforcement of the laws against those who insist that it confers upon them a license to commit crime. The fatal practice of polygamy tends to strengthening the Mormon church and makes it more powerful for the accomplishment of the political aspirations of its leaders, renders it imperatively necessary that the practice be suppressed. With polygamy completely crushed, the power of the priesthood will, to some extent, be broken, and an advancement towards disintegration of the church. That this must be the end all agree who have given the subject serious study, and the people of this country who have yet given the question only consideration necessary to convince them that the Mormons are realizing temporal power in the United States. They are making rapid strides towards the attainment of that purpose on the Pacific Coast. Utah is completely under their control, and by the spreading-out policy they are seeking to overrun and subdue the States of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico. It is certainly time to recognize the situation and provide by legislation for the severe punishment of all who practice polygamy and of all who in the name of the Lord seek to undermine the allegiance of citizens to the United States. So long as you tolerate the secret encroachments that are being made upon the Territory by Utah, and permit polygamy to be preached and treasonable doctrines practised, you are fostering an element inimical to the peace and security of this country, believing that things so absurd would more quickly fall to pieces if let alone. For this reason the efforts of the Church to secure temporal power have been regarded with indifference but unless this peculiar people renounce their criminal practices and political aims the time will come when it will be the duty of the government to root out Mormonism and all that the term implies. That such a conflict will end in the complete destruction of the Mormon church no sane person doubts. All I desire is that this sect be made to obey the laws and that they shall not be permitted to preach and practice crimes nor preach and practice doctrines of hostility to the United States."

The legislature paid no attention to the Governors' suggestions.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The House committee on the inter-oceanic canals