

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 2.—Frans Julius Munuzburg, a Polish plasterer, and Savier Lindouer, a house painter, occupied rooms in the rear of No. 45, Forsyth Street. The men quarreled on Thursday, but were separated. Late this afternoon Munuzburg entered Lindouer's apartments and fired a shot which disabled the latter's right arm. Mrs. Lindouer seized a flat-iron, but Munuzburg pushed her aside, and pursued Lindouer into an adjoining bed-room and fired a second shot into his face. Lindouer fled to the street pursued by his enemy. The third shot from Munuzburg's pistol missed its mark, but Lindouer fell on the sidewalk. As he attempted to rise, Munuzburg rushed upon him and fired the fourth shot into his right side, which killed him instantly. He was attempting to fire again when seized and disarmed by citizens. The murderer was then taken into custody. Lindouer was a German 50 years of age.

Dr. Tanner, at 5 o'clock, started out on his usual evening drive, accompanied by physicians. He returned at 7 and was very cross and peevish. He rested on his cot and seemingly slept soundly for some hours. At 10 he arose, and undressing, retired for the night, but did not rest quietly, his stomach being out of order.

The President has designated Myron E. N. Howell, principal clerk of the General Land Office, as acting commissioner, during the temporary absence of Gen. Williamson.

The coffer dam at the scene of the Hudson River Tunnel disaster proves unsuccessful and the engineers are talking of some other means of getting at the buried bodies.

The work of removing the obelisk from the ship which brought it here from Egypt, was begun today.

The *Tribune's* London special says: The first panic about Afghanistan has subsided, but it has been succeeded by a settled anxiety as to the final result of the policy of mad adventure initiated by Lord Beaconsfield, of which this catastrophe is one incident. Only three days before the news of Gen. Burrows' defeat, Lord Hartington was announcing in the House of Commons that steps had been taken for withdrawing from Afghanistan. Everybody now agrees that the withdrawal is at present impossible. Those who know India best take the most gloomy views of the immediate future, political and financial. Every calculation is upset, the English budget next year is certain to feel the effect of the Indian disturbances since the limit of impositions in India was long since reached. Members of the Indian council admit it to be impossible to continue to maintain the army of 60,000 men in Afghanistan without help from the English treasury.

The Tories have been proving their disinterested patriotism by asserting publicly that the disaster was due to the demoralization among the troops on account of Gladstone's attempt to reverse Beaconsfield's plans and to the same end quoting the ignorant comments of the reactionary continental press which hails the English difficulties in India as likely to interrupt the coercion of Turkey. The Turkish note refusing compliance with European demands produces absolutely no change in the European concert, it having been foreseen. The only question at present discussed among the powers relates to the means of signifying to Turkey the necessity of submission. In home affairs the government wins a signal triumph by the passage of the game bill. The tory opposition, heretofore confident and maniac, collapsed utterly, at the last moment discovering numerous members of their own party who refused to vote against the second reading of the bill, hence there was no division last night.

The *Times* comments on the very latest expedient for getting rid of the Chinese in California, is to tax the six companies out of existence. These companies are the guilds to which all Chinese arriving in the Pacific States are attached. It is represented to the State board of equalization by memorial that the six companies have and hold absolute control over the bodies and liberties of all the Chinese, and that therefore they must be extremely rich, and that instead of their being assessed at a moderate valuation, they should pay taxes of \$22,200,000

or some such modest sum. Of course it is expected that this excessive rate of assessment and taxation would be resisted, but as this would only lead to the seizure and confiscation of Chinese property in San Francisco, the desired end, the eviction of the Chinaman, would be reached. And the Chinese problem remains unsolved.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The commander of the *Jamestown* writes from Alaska that not over 200 Indians of both sex and all ages remain in Sitka, all the more enterprising being on the sea otter and seal hunting. Those left, started on a spree on the 5th of July, but was soon checked by an armed boat from the *Jamestown*, the crew of which formed a protecting party to the Indian policemen. A little stabbing was done, but only one was injured. The ringleaders have been subjected to bread and water diet.

Acting Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, has appointed Luther Warriam and Roland B. Veinny, of Pennsylvania, and Chas. M. Holton, of Iowa, commissioners to appraise Fort Dallas Military Reservation in Oregon. Warriam, who at present is the principal clerk in the Bureau of Private Land Claims of the Interior Department, is designated to act as chairman and disbursing agent of the commission.

DENVER, 2.—The *Tribune's* Los Pinos special says: Indians have been straggling into the Commissioners' quarters all day yesterday and to-day to sign the treaty. The chiefs having signed the agreement the others are fearful that unless their names be forwarded to Washington they will receive no part of the \$60,000 which the commission is authorized to pay out soon as the arrangements for the removal of the Utes are perfected, which will probably be some time next fall. The Commissioners leave here about the 4th inst. for the Southern Ute Agency, except Colonel Meacham, who remains at Los Pinos to take the census. The removal of the Utes is only a question of time, and the Commissioners are hurrying things as fast as possible. A year from this fall will probably see the reservation open to settlement and the people of the United States and Colorado will have the pleasure of occupying the land and working for their bread as folks do elsewhere.

WHEELING, W. Va., 2.—General Weaver in an interview with an *Intelligencer* reporter to-day said: General West, of Mississippi, told him at Selma that if Hancock were elected the spirit of intolerance for republicans at the South would be so great that he (West) did not believe they could live in Mississippi a day. Weaver is hopeful of carrying Alabama, to-morrow for the Greenback State ticket, claiming that the republicans are joining the Greenbackers in large numbers in hopes that they will there escape the ostracism under which they live.

MOBILE, Ala., 2.—The election for State and county officers took place to-day. In opposition to the regular democratic ticket, there was made a fusion of republicans, greenbackers and independents. Verbal reports from the election officers at the closing of the polls show a clear majority for the straight democratic ticket. Reports at the democratic executive committee's rooms from the interior of the State leave no doubt of Alabama polling a heavy democratic vote.

Specials to the *Register* say: Tuscaloosa, Perry, Dallas, Bullock, Mason and Montgomery counties go heavily democratic. The returns from Madison, Limestone and Morgan are highly favorable for a 50,000 majority at least for the State ticket.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—The elections to-day passed very quietly throughout the State. Nominations were made by the republicans in a very few counties, and the vote polled is light. Circuit judges and commonwealth attorneys were elected in each of the 18 judicial districts, and democrats are elected in at least 15. In the eighth congressional district the democratic primary nominated Phil. B. Thompson, Jr., for re-election for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—The census returns from seventy-five counties of Missouri show an increase of \$25,449 since 1870. If the same relative increase in the remaining counties of the State remains, the population will reach 2,200,000, an increase of half a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A fire broke out among a lot of light wooden buildings at Red Bluff this morning. It spread to adjoining buildings, sweeping the entire block. Loss

about \$100,000; insured one-half. A number of business firms were burned out.

Brockton, Mass., 2.—The freight house of the Old Colony Railroad, with a large quantity of freight, way bills, etc., was destroyed by fire Sunday night; loss heavy.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Mr. Casilar, superintendent of engraving in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and one of the most accomplished experts in the detection of counterfeit bank notes, thinks a new design for national bank notes ought to be adopted. The old designs have been in use many years, and every denomination except the one dollar notes and the one thousand dollar notes has been counterfeited. Large amounts of counterfeit national bank notes are probably in circulation now, the existence of which is unsuspected. The fact that the design for any denomination of national bank notes is the same for all banks with the exception of the name of the bank, renders the task of the counterfeiter comparatively easy. After having made his plate, he can throw out his notes as long as he finds a market for them, then when they become advertised as counterfeits, he can change the name of his bank, and go on with his printing from the old plate. By a device adopted at the bureau of engraving and printing, new plates may be made with the character numbers of the respective national banks, forming so conspicuous a portion of the general design that it would be easier to make a new plate than to change the old one. As an evidence of the perfection which the counterfeiters sometimes attain, it may be said that an official of the Revere Bank, in Boston, upon receiving back from the Treasury Department a \$100 counterfeit of its own notes, wrote a sharp letter criticizing the treasury practices, and declaring that the bank was ready to receive all such notes, and that its officers recognized the signatures upon the returned note as their own. Only two denominations of the greenbacks printed at the bureau of engraving and printing has ever been counterfeited, while all denominations of those printed from plates made by private companies have been counterfeited.

DENVER, Col., 3.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special news from El Paso states that Col. B. H. Grierson had a fight with a riotous band of hostile Indians, about 100 strong, who attempted to pass north into Texas on the 30th inst., between Fort Quitman and Eagle Springs. He was encamped on the trail with a small party, and believing the Indians would make a breakthrough the lines, had sent the night before for reinforcements to Fort Quitman and Eagle Springs, at 4 a.m. on the 30th Lieutenant Finley and 13 men of the 10th Cavalry arrived and he immediately set to work fortifying his position. About 9 a.m. the Indians approached in force and attacked the camp, and were repulsed. At 11 a.m. Captain Gulle, with two companies, arrived, upon which a sharp engagement took place between the troops and Indians, which lasted about three hours. Lieut. Colladay was wounded, one soldier was killed and eight horses killed. At 2 p.m. Captain Nolan's command arrived at the scene of action from Fort Sullivan. On the approach of these troops the Indians fled rapidly down the Rio Grande. Col. Grierson is of opinion that the Indians will try to cross between Van Horn and Eagle Mountains and is disposing his troops to intercept them. Mexican troops are following the Indians' trail on the other side of the Rio Grande but have not been able to come up with them since the 23d ult.

SAN ANTONIO, 3.—A Texas dispatch was received at headquarters to-day saying that Victoria's band had attempted to pass north between Eagle Springs and Quitman, an engagement ensued, the Indians were repulsed and the position held until the arrival of Captain Viele, when a sharp encounter took place between the troops and the Indians. The latter were repulsed, seven killed and many wounded, Captain Viele lost one man killed and Lieut. Colladay wounded. The engagement lasted three hours.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Herald* says: At the democratic headquarters here letters from California democrats announce that the State is sure for the democracy and that Garfield is very unpopular on the Pacific Slope.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of July 22d has the story of the loss of the Chilean transport *Loa* in Callao Bay. A Peruvian officer, procuring a suitable launch, put a torpedo into

it, and over this placed a false bottom resting on springs kept down by the weight of the cargo. Then he loaded it with a very choice assortment of fruits, and towing it out towards the blockading squadron before daylight set it adrift. All day it floated about, but towards evening, fearing it would fall into neutral hands, a boat was sent out to bring it back. The *Loa*, seeing the boat from the shore making towards the neutral, caught sight of the launch and turned towards it. The *Loa* lowered two boats, brought the launch alongside and the discharging commenced. As the weight in the launch was diminished, the machinery in connection with the torpedo was set free and in a moment three thousand pounds of dynamite were exploded. The *Loa* was almost lifted out of the water and appeared enveloped in a mass of flame, which resolved itself into dense clouds of smoke; when this cleared away, the vessel seemed not to have suffered, but suddenly she went down by the stern and disappeared. Ships of war and non-combatants quickly lowered boats and picked up about 40 struggling in the water, of whom it is probable many will die. At least 150 men perished. The only officers saved are the second commander, wounded, the doctor and one engineer. Every house in Callao was shaken to its foundation by the explosion and every ship in the bay shivered as by a fearful earthquake.

A Lima correspondent says there is an ugly rumor going about that some men entered the Moquegua where the Chilians left their sick in care of the natives and murdered every Chilian they could find. It is also rumored the Chilians have sent a force to wreak a terrible revenge.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 2.—The amalgamated association of iron and steel workers of the United States assembled in convention at the Lyceum this morning, over 200 delegates being present. President Jarrett delivered an address of welcome. The convention will last about a week.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—The *Times* this morning says: The public will learn with much regret that Mr. Gladstone is somewhat seriously indisposed and may be unable to attend to public business for some time.

Dr. Andrew Clark, who passed the night at Premier Gladstone's house, reports Gladstone is rather better, but his puerile state continues. There have been numerous callers at the house since 7 o'clock this morning. Policemen have been stationed at the end of Downing Street from an early hour, and in accordance with instructions from the Premier's medical advisors no vehicles are allowed to pass the house.

A bulletin, issued from Downing street at 4:15 this afternoon, says: "Gladstone is doing as well as could be expected, but his fever continues." The bulletin is signed Sir William Jenner and Andrew Clark.

Gen. Burrows' force has arrived at Candahar. When the messenger left, Ayoob Khan was encamped where the action was fought. This seems to confirm the news that Ayoob Khan had suffered heavily. This news was brought by natives to Quetta. The Viceroy's telegram says: "Our whole army is not in the citadel at Candahar." But the word "not" is probably a telegraphic error for "now."

In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Kimberly announced that Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. There never existed between the government and Sir Bartle Frere harmony essential for public interest.

The *Times* publishes a description of the figure-head of the *Atlanta* widely differing from the description of the one picked up by the bark *Girl of Devon*.

A Bombay dispatch, dated to-day, says: Communication with Cabul is interrupted. The telegraph wire is cut between Pezwan and Lattaband.

The Empress' arrival in Paris was seized upon as an occasion for a demonstration by Bonapartist sympathizers. Their success bore no proportion to the efforts made to arouse a flagging sentiment. The Empress was received by a small number of personal adherents. The public held aloof. General Evelyn Wood's new and highly colored account of the circumstances of the Prince Imperial's death fell rather flat. No Bonapartist party worth

counting on now exists in England. Everything seems to point to Gen. Burrow's having been outgeneraled, and the battle of Phuski Nakhad will probably hereafter be cited as one more instance of the story old as British history itself—of a gallant army being ruined by infatuation and the incompetency of its leaders and treachery of its allies, as there can be little doubt that Wallis' cavalry went over to the enemy.

Khelati Ghilzai garrison is in a very precarious state. The tribes are gathered in the vicinity and much anxiety is felt for the garrison unless General Phayre relieves which would delay his march to Candahar.

## Correspondence.

## Trip to Sonora.

SUNSET, Apache Co., Arizona, July 22, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I take this opportunity of writing to you a short account of my trip from this place to the southern part of Arizona and the northern part of Sonora. I left Sunset on the 18th of May on my southern mission. I arrived at Mesa City on the 30th, and found the brethren all in good spirits and enjoying much of the Spirit of the Lord. I stayed here till the 5th of June, I then set out on my mission southward. I arrived at Tucson on the 8th and at St. David on the San Pedro River on the 10th. There are 11 families of the Saints settled at St. David; they are presided over by Bro. Philemon Merrill. The Saints in this place are doing all the good they can in fulfilling their mission, and a good spirit prevails in their midst. I stayed with the good Saints of St. David until the 14th. On the 15th I arrived at the San Pedro ranch, seven miles beyond the Mexican line. On the 18th I arrived at Santa Cruz. The people of Sonora as far as I was able to learn, are a little more advanced, so far as education is concerned, than their Mexican brethren in New Mexico.

But in many things they are 20 years behind many other nations. They still plow with the wooden plow, and in many places use the wooden shovel and plant corn with a sharp stick and haul their wheat on a raw hide, which is drawn over the ground by oxen. There are but few wagon roads in Sonora, the most of the travel is done on horses and donkeys or on foot on trails. The people of Sonora are very hospitable and kind to strangers, and would be glad to have some Americans come and settle in Sonora. I returned to Sunset on the 20th of July. I cannot tell of the different kinds of people that I have talked and preached to on this journey, in this short letter; suffice it to say, this since I left Utah on the 24th of February last until my return to Sunset on the 20th of July I have traveled 2,175 miles.

The distance from Snowflake to the little village of San Pedro, seven miles south of the Sonora line, 315 miles. By way of Camp Apache and Camp Thomas and Camp Grant there is plenty of grass and water on this route.

Your brother in the gospel,

LLEWELLYN HARRIS.

ROCKFORD, Floyd County, Iowa, July 23rd, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

Being appointed to fill a mission in the United States, by the 13th annual conference, I started on the 13th of April for my field of labor Iowa. I of course traveled with the company of Elders who left Utah on the above mentioned date. On their several places of appointment. On arriving at Council Bluffs, Elders Mortensen, Jensen, Palmer and myself bid adieu to those going further east, and took up our abode in Council Bluffs until morning. The next day we continued our journey, Elders Mortensen and Jensen going to Minnesota, Elder Palmer and I going to Sioux City. Arriving at that place we were well received by Brother O. Gibbs and family, with whom we abode during our stay.

It was the desire of the brethren that we should, if possible, make an opening in that place, and to this end we labored most diligently. Bro. Gibbs hired a hall in the central portion of the city, and we preached 15 public discourses, giving notice of our meetings in the papers. We also had hand bills printed and