

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives an elaborate report from the chief of engineers of the United States army, upon the bill introduced last session by Tait, of Connecticut, which, under the title of "A bill to quit the title to Yerba Buena Island," proposes to relinquish and grant all the United States title to the Island of Yerba Buena, or government Island, to the city of San Francisco for the uses and purposes specified in the city ordinances, ratified by act of the California legislature, approved March 11, 1858. The bill also declares in a preamble that the President's order of October, 1864, seeking to preserve this island for the public use was in contravention of the act of Congress of July, 1864, relinquishing the United States title to the lands within the corporate limits of the city of San Francisco, and that the rightful owners of Yerba Buena Island were wrongfully ejected therefrom in February, 1867. The chief of engineers' report upon this bill, which is now in the hands of the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee, emphatically protests against its passage. General Wright reports that Yerba Buena Island was reserved for public uses by a presidential order, in November, 1859, and that in pursuance of this reservation it was occupied by military authorities in 1864 for public uses, namely, the quarrying of stone for batteries, Major Tower then employing one Thomas Dowling, squatter on the island, to quarry the stone. "This Dowling," says General Wright, "has been for many years, and is now by his successors, a persistent claimant to the island. The report, after stating that Dowling's claim has never been recognized, proceeds to show that the uses and purposes, specified in the State law of 1856, were confined to the main land, any piece or parcel of land situated north-east or south of the water lot front of the city being excluded from its operations. It is further argued that the act of 1864 was not operative as to the island in the harbor, even if it had not been occupied for public purposes, or should not be so used thereafter, although the act provided for exceptions, and also that no private title to the island could have been established between the conquest of California and the President's reservation of November 1859, for the land laws opening up land in California to pre-emption, (except lands reserved by competent authorities), were not enacted until March 1853. The presidential order of 1866, again reserving this island was, therefore, unnecessary; and only made assurance doubly sure. General Wright adds: "This island is of very great importance to the defense of the United States and especially of the City of San Francisco, and even if the proposed act were intended to cede it to the city for its corporate use, which is not the fact, it would no doubt be for the best interests of the city for Congress to refuse such cession, since this island occupies precisely the point which is necessary to be fortified to prevent its capture or destruction by an enemy's vessel, which, in thick weather or a fog, might run past outer batteries.

The *Daily News* says: The doctors are puzzled and interested by a peculiar case on the west side, at No. 86, Sealey Avenue, Willie Crawford, aged 14, son of Wm. Crawford, captain of a tug boat, has for seven years been sweating blood at times, and lately has had severe attacks which alarmed his parents. His infirmity comes on him usually after taking cold. Great black patches appear on his body from which blood drops the size of a pin head. Blood flows from his mouth, nose, eyes, stomach and even from his bladder and kidneys. No pain accompanies these discharges, but they make his blood thin and weaken him. A sudden fright or excitement will easily check the flow. He is mentally bright, and his father, mother, brothers and sisters, are strong and healthy. The physicians who have taken into question his case propose sending him to Edinburgh and London for examination by the Academy of Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Representative Page has prepared a joint resolution of special interest to the Italian element of California's population. It is designed to accomplish

all that can constitutionally be done by Congress towards making the anniversary of the discovery of America a national holiday. Of course the power of Congress in this respect is confined to the District of Columbia, but in case it is thus exercised, the example may perhaps in time be followed by State legislatures. The joint resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Christopher Columbus discovered America on the 12th day of Oct., A. D. 1492, and whereas, it is fitting that this event should be commemorated by appropriate recognition of its anniversary; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that section 993, Revised Statutes, relative to the District of Columbia, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the days therein declared to be legal holidays within the District of Columbia, the 12th day of October, and such day shall be a holiday for all purposes mentioned in said section."

The section referred to makes Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day legal holidays in the District of Columbia, the same as Sunday, and provides that commercial paper maturing on any of them shall be payable the day previous.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says: Great excitement prevails in League circles, tonight, in consequence of the announcement of the prohibition by the government of several land meetings which had been arranged for to-morrow. The meetings thus proscribed, as far as at present known, are those announced for Balleghbrophy and Callohill, both in Queen's County; Howth, in County Dublin; Nobbertrim, in County Meath. No official proclamations have been issued up to midnight, but there is little doubt of the truth of the above statement. It is considered extraordinary that the government should proscribe the meetings at this hour, as it may cause a collision between the people and the police in consequence of insufficient notice. The League officials consider that the government desires to provoke a row in order to secure the passage of a coercion act.

A mob of 2,000 persons attempted, on Saturday, to wreck the residence of Mr. Downing, justice of the peace at Bonniclan, County Mayo after he had served writs of ejectment on some tenants. Police kept the people back at the point of the bayonet. Downing escaped on a car to Ballina, where he took the train for Dublin. Police now occupy his residence.

World's London: A most profound sensation was caused to-day in London, as well as in Dublin, by the news that the Irish privy council, at its meeting at the castle last evening, had proclaimed against land meetings only in Queen's County. Privy counselors share O'Connor's fears of a bloody Christmas, evidently, as I am informed that their action was based on a dread of the results that might follow the Callohill meetings, notices of which were posted this morning. To enforce the council decree a force of 1,500 troops, 800 from the Curragh and 700 from Dublin, was dispatched during the night. As a result three meetings which were to have been held to-day, were abandoned, without an attempt at resistance.

Sullivan, M. P., speaking at a Mullingar meeting, said their fathers had faced the sword and bullet for Ireland, and Irishmen were not now to be frightened by the suspension of the habeas corpus act or the proclamation of martial law.

The report that government intended to prohibit all land league meetings in Queen's County was incorrect. The prohibition only applied to the meeting at Callohill, which was convened for the purpose of denouncing a landlord who sought the assistance of the bankruptcy court to recover his rents. Two hundred hussars, 400 infantry and 100 constabulary arrived at Callohill on Saturday with ambulance wagons. The promoters of the meeting issued a notice abandoning the projected meeting at Callohill, but afterwards issued a placard convening a meeting a few miles off. The troops, however, arrived on the ground. A resident magistrate forbade the meeting, and said he would disperse it with buckshot or whatever was necessary. The meeting was then finally abandoned.

At a meeting at Curragh, two hussars, stationed close to the platform,

carried on signals with the camp, which was close at hand. There were also fifty policemen in ambush.

A battalion of Scots Guards goes to Ireland to-night.

The troop ship *Himalaya* is expected at Portsmouth to-day. It has been ordered to disembark a battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Queenstown.

London, 19.—The *News*, in a leading article, says: Captain Boycott's extraordinary claim for compensation should be seriously considered. It shows how desperate are the ventures which are prompted by the overmastering desire to discredit political opponents.

The *Times* says: Law-abiding citizens have to submit to terrorism which not only defies but supplants law, and after looking long and anxiously for help from government they have begun to resign all hope and no longer venture to resist the dictation of the Land League. The cases in which the police are able to convict seem to become daily rarer, and even when a trial is secured, witnesses fear to speak and jurors are afraid to convict. It is to deliver the peasantry themselves, as well as the upper and middle classes, that the vindication of the law becomes imperative.

The Irish Land Commission is expected to report on Thursday. It is rumored that a majority of the commission are agreed on the outlines of a scheme, the principal features of which are the extension of the Ulster tenant right to the whole of Ireland, with the alternative of compulsory purchase, with the view to the creation of a class of peasant proprietors, in the event of owners objecting to the extension of the right. It is understood that Kavanagh and the O'Connor Don dissent from the proposal and will make a separate report.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The bar of New Orleans has endorsed Judge Woods for the Supreme Bench.

A steamer has arrived at Athens, Greece, with war material from the Krupp factory.

A fire 12 miles east of Bradford, Pa., destroyed nine buildings. Loss \$20,000; half insured.

Mrs. Sprague has sued ex-Governor Sprague for divorce, alimony, and the custody of her children.

Charles Whitney was shot by W. Welsh, on Monday, at Fort Scott, Kansas, for being too intimate with Mrs. Scott.

The crew of the British ship *City of Montreal*, recently abandoned her at sea, and passed five days in a vessel's rigging before rescued.

The extensive wire works known as the Harrison Wire Mill, St. Louis, took fire just before midnight, and the puddling and rolling departments were destroyed. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THE WORK IN SCANDINAVIA.

Publishing, Baptizing, Emigrating, Etc.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark,
November 6, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

After having spent about two months studying language, etc., I was, on the 1st of May, appointed to labor in the publishing department of this office, and since that time I have done the writing and translating for *Skandinaviens Stjerne* and *Ungdommens Raadgiver*. The former is published semi-monthly and is now going on its 30th volume, the first number being published by Elder Erastus Snow Oct. 1, 1880; it has at present a circulation of about 1,200 copies. The latter is a small monthly periodical commenced at the beginning of the present year. It is published in the interest of the Sunday Schools and young people's associations in Scandinavia. Besides these two we are publishing *Nordstjernen* in Swedish, semi-monthly.

A few months ago we commenced the publication of a new and much improved edition of the Book of Mormon in Danish; we are printing one or two forms every week and expect to have the book ready for sale about the 1st of April next. The two former editions—one published in 1850 by Erastus Snow, and another in 1853 by Hector C. Haight, together 6,000 copies—have all been sold, and orders are already coming in which we

cannot fill until the new edition is out. We are also republishing several of our pamphlets, for which there is considerable demand.

By this it will be seen that we are very busy at this office at present, but as we take great delight in our labors and find it a pleasure to work for the promotion of God's cause upon the earth, we don't consider our task a hard one, but only wish that the Lord will strengthen and enable us to perform our duties and labors in such a way and manner that our offer and exertions may be accepted of him and that we may be the means of doing good.

I can truly say that the Scandinavian mission is in a prosperous condition, which the many excellent reports that have been given in the various conference meetings recently held, abundantly proves. During the last year about 1,200 individuals have been baptized in this mission, and the prospects are still as good as ever. We have at present 55 missionaries from Utah in the field; nine of these, namely, Nils N. Lindhal, Lars N. Larsen, Jens Jensen, James H. Hansen, James P. Larsen, Hans E. Nielsen, Andrew Amundsen, James J. Hansen and John Hansen, arrived safe and sound here this morning, after a pleasant passage. P. O. Hansen, Sven Erickson and J. P. Olsen arrived here on the 6th inst. The Utah Elders who have been and are still laboring here, are all good and faithful men, full of zeal and integrity, who, together with a host of young native Elders, are sounding the gospel trumpet in the various cities, towns and villages of these northern countries with success, as will be seen by the glorious results of our united labors. There never have been so many Elders from Zion laboring in this mission at one time as there are at present.

By historical information, which I have gathered with great care, I find that since the gospel was first introduced to the Scandinavian people in 1850, upwards of 34,000 have been baptized in these lands, and about 20,000 souls have, in 53 greater or smaller companies, emigrated to our mountain home during the last 30 years. This year alone sent off more than 800 souls. The mission at the present time consists of seven conferences or 44 branches, and has over 5,500 members.

The winter has already commenced in this country; snow and wind storms have been of frequent occurrence during the last two weeks; many ships and boats have been wrecked on the coast and many lives lost. On land, great damage has been done also, and the railroad trains have been blocked on account of snow, which has fallen unusually early in the season for this country.

With kind regards to my numerous friends, acquaintances and relatives in the land of Zion, and ever praying and laboring for the promotion of the great and noble work to which all good and honest people should belong,

I remain,
Your brother and fellow-laborer,
ANDREW JENSON.

THE UTAH EASTERN.

COMPLETED TO PARK CITY.

KIMBALL'S, Summit Co.,
Dec. 12, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, the end of the track of the branch line to Park City was reached, lacking a few rails, and on Sunday afternoon the first shipment of coal to the Ontario Mill was delivered in Park City, being six car loads, about 30 tons, from the mines of the Utah Eastern R. R. Company. There have been a number of reasons for the delay in completing the line to this point. The greatest of these is the want of locomotives to haul the iron and ties as fast as they were needed, although it is a fact that the grading and bedding of ties was not finished until the afternoon of Saturday, and the tracklayers have had to assist in building bridges and making the grade, etc., a number of times, although it was stated several weeks ago that the road bed was ready for the iron. Another cause was the snow blockade which occurred a week ago, in consequence of which all hands had to lay over for a couple of days, and, as is the case with all new railroads, considerable work has yet to be done by way of surfacing, bedding, etc., before any considerable amount of traffic can be done on the road. The great question which is asked by

everybody now is "When shall we be able to get coal from Kimball?" It is almost impossible to answer this definitely. Before the road can be depended upon a number of snow fences and snow sheds have to be built to protect the line from being blocked by snow in the more exposed places, and the Ontario Mill has to be supplied, so I understand, with 60 tons per day of coal. But it is confidently hoped that coal will be delivered at this point in about two or three weeks, as there are now two engines on the road, and more cars are expected.

There have been but few accidents happen, and these of a very trifling character; two or three cars thrown from the track, an engine partially so, and a few bruises, cuts and frostbites, but no one hurt seriously. The new water tank at the head of Silver Creek was placed in position on Saturday, which will obviate a great deal of trouble in supplying the engines with water.

The end of the U. P. Road was passed by the Utah Eastern track layers at noon on the 11th inst., they having but a short distance of rail to lay at that time to complete their line. As the narrow gauge engine passed by that point a salute was given by it, and a hearty three cheers was also given by the workmen of our road. The company will at once proceed to put the road in good running order so as to begin to supply the public with the much needed article of consumption as quickly as possible.

CHARLEY.

CAUTION.

ARREST OF ROY PARRISH, ETC.

KANOSH, Millard Co.,
Dec. 17, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Your paragraph on a "Brutal Outrage at Springville" was fortunately noticed while Roy Parrish was here. He was at once recognized by individuals who were acquainted with him some years ago in California, where he was a well known character. Our Justice promptly placed him under arrest.

Parrish came here a few days ago with a pseudo-ventriloquist and conjurer calling himself Brother (?) H. Williamson, with whom he performed. The last named asserted that he picked up Parrish on the road, but admitted a previous acquaintance. Parrish was taken Fillmore this morning, where Sheriff Turner is expected to meet him. He was very quiet and reserved after his arrest, simply remarking that "he was innocent and would come out all right." These southern settlements are constantly the prey of pretended lecturers, conjurers, ventriloquists, peddlers, etc., etc.

We received a visit some months ago from peddler Jarman, who (perceive from your columns) is now in New York lecturing against the "vile Mormons" with Talmage. While here he stayed with your correspondent and pretended to be a good member of the Church, a polygamist, etc., and while peddling he advised the people to live righteously and uprightly, and conducted himself as only a cunning, phony hypocritical, praying scoundrel. He would most fervently pray President John Taylor and the authorities of the Church, and with Talmage, he thinks they are unfit to live.

Our brethren cannot be too careful in receiving strangers, whose testimonials are often questionable, as we ought to be well satisfied of the good standing and reliability before receiving them in our houses.

We would also warn school teachers against allowing strangers to visit schools (for the purpose of vertising their impositions) and tending to be authorized to receive them.

Yours faithfully,

VERA

Correspondence.

Bible Society in Sanpete.

Editor Deseret News:

The storm of last Friday was one of the severest recently experienced in the Sanpete Valley, especially to those traveling. "The ill wind that blows nobody good," says the proverb, and that storm in "the Jerkey" (as named as if father Adam had ed it) came the Rev. H. D. F. D.D., district superintendent of work of the American Bible Society for Montana, Idaho and Utah. Jonathan