

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The resignation, by Charles Francis Adams, jr., of his post as government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, submitted to the President and cabinet, yesterday. The reasons assigned by Adams for this step are very fully set forth in his communication, which was not read, but the contents of which is stated in brief by the Secretary of the Interior.

Adams thinks it hardly right or proper that the government director of the company, who is expected to act as a sort of censor upon it, should be dependent upon the company for his salary and for hospitalities. This is a matter which is regulated by law, and the government directors, of course, have no control over it. It is easy to see that the position of the officer who desires to do his duty impartial, under such circumstances, cannot be pleasant. Adams also thinks the directors of the Pacific Railroad do not have as much power as they ought to exercise, and that the affairs of the Company are managed by the executive committee or by other branches of the internal organization, without the intervention, in many cases, of the directors. This is also the criticism of law, and not of the officers of the company. Finally, Adams thinks that the compensation of a government is not sufficient to enable him to give that amount of time and labor to his duties, which their importance demand. The salary is \$10 a day, which is only about 60 days in the year. No action was taken on the resignation.

Wm. R. Palmer, brother of manager Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, is about bringing a libel suit against the New York *Herald* for publishing his family affairs as part of the history of William L. Palmer, the insane murderer of the policeman at the Metropolitan hotel, a few days ago, the *Herald* evidently confounding the two names. The chief offense appears to be the *Herald's* neglect to correct the statement afterward.

Letters from England state that the questions are coming up every day in connection with the unprecedented hard times, what advantages do the United States offer emigration, and the writers earnestly ask authoritative information what America is doing for emigration. The inquiry is called out by the representations that America cannot employ hundreds of thousands already here.

It is a significant fact that notwithstanding the temperance movement there were 200 arrests for drunkenness on New Year's day, and over 50 women on the day following, most of whom assigned as a reason that it was ladies' day.

Madame Anderson is in excellent condition and at 2 o'clock, to-day, completed her 1,800 quarter mile, two-thirds of her great walk.

The *Sun* has the following copy of the form of the contract which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is making with large shippers to the Pacific coast in this city, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, obtained for publication:

The introductory note from the general freight agent of the company specifies that the parties to the contract can consign their goods to the California fast freight line at Chicago or any one of the trunk lines leading west from those cities. The contract is made for one year. The rates are as follows, from either of the cities to San Francisco: For textile fabrics, not otherwise specified, made exclusively of cotton and shipped in original piece, quilts or coverlets, or cotton yarn, cotton twine, cotton warp and seamless bags, \$2.25; for batts; wadding and empty trunks, nested, \$2; for table oil-cloth, glazed bags, agate buttons, metal and horn pants buttons, buckles, cotton umbrellas, three cord spool cotton and empty trunks, not nested, \$3; for gents domestic hosiery and gents' domestic knit underwear and woolen blankets, \$3.50; for ladies' domestic hosiery, ladies' domestic underwear, mosquito bars, chevots, check and calico shirts, jean and drill drawers, ladies' cotton summer skirts, crash towels, towelling pins, hair pins, corset steels, hooks and eyes, \$4; for clothing, cardigan jackets, flannel and woolen goods, including a mixture of cotton and wool,

and American dress goods, \$5. In case the railroad publishes a lower tariff than this the merchants shall have the benefit of it. And in the event of a discontinuance of the present relations with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which shall result in greater competition for traffic between New York and San Francisco, the rates to be charged said party of the second part, shall not exceed those current by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels at the time of shipment, by more than \$1.50 for all goods rated by this agreement at or above \$4 per hundred pounds, or \$1 per hundred pounds for all goods rated by this agreement at less than \$4 per one hundred pounds.

To secure advantage of these low rates, the merchant, party of the second part, agrees to ship all his goods by rail only. For, says the contract, it is not only clearly understood to be the object and purpose of this agreement to secure for and give the said party of the first part transportation of not only that class, and a portion of the freight of the party of the second part, which has hitherto been shipped by rail, but also that class and portion which it has been the custom of the party of the second part to ship by way of the sea, and from which the party of the first part has heretofore enjoyed no benefit or revenue.

It is also understood that the shipper shall not allow any one else to take advantage of his contract by lending the use of his name or shipping mark to others.

All goods must be shipped via Council Bluffs or Omaha. The contents of each package must be accurately described according to schedule classification; and, to guard against being defrauded in this respect, the company reserves the right to open and inspect such packages as they choose. If the company finds the shipper has attempted to defraud him in this way it will levy a double schedule tariff.

It is expected that 15,000 Mennonites will arrive before May, the Emperor of Russia having decreed that they shall be exempted from military service till 1889.

The *London Times*, just received, presents a lamentable picture of the financial and labor conditions in England. The number of insolencies last year is set down as 5,000 greater than the number in the preceding year. The artisan population is in a miserable condition, many thousands being in actual want or unpleasantly near it. The distress particularly affects what is designated as the lower middle class. Labor complications continue to be numerous, intricate and troublesome. The mechanical societies are preparing to resist the experiment of increasing the hours of labor. The newspapers discuss many schemes for the bettering of business and assign various causes for the present depression, but meanwhile trade and production are in a highly embarrassed condition, with no bright prospects of improvement.

Pullman Palace Car Secretary Angell has been handed over, with the \$60,000 in cash recovered, to the agent sent for him, who telegraphs that he will embark for this country with the prisoner by the first sailing vessel starting hither.

WASHINGTON, 4. — The social question, as to whether the beautiful and accomplished october wife of Senator Bruce, should be accepted in Washington society, has been settled in the affirmative. She received many New Year's calls from the capital fashionables. Several wives of the supreme court judges and many senators and representatives have also assisted by calling, in breaking down the color line.

The Springer committee to-day examined G. Wiley Wills, who charges a mutilation of the books and records at Shanghai consulate during Seward's consulate. Caffee, one of the clerks, showed several apparent discrepancies in the books.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his reply to the letter of Representative Patterson, expresses the opinion that Colorado may obtain the lands granted by the agricultural college act, by showing a compliance with the terms of the act.

CHICAGO, 4. — This afternoon a fire was discovered in the Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Adams streets. This edifice, which is one of the finest in the city, was first erected immediately preceding the great fire in 1871, and was rebuilt soon after upon the same plan, in the French renaissance

style. It is 192 feet on Dearborn street, and 150 on Adams, was five stories high, with basement and Mansard roof, faced with Lemont limestone and finished in brick, iron and stone. The foundation and walls were of unusual stability, the lightest walls being sixteen inches in thickness. It was built for a hotel, but being remodeled for business purposes was occupied by the post office shortly after the fire. Its original cost was over \$300,000, but it could probably now be put up for less. The floors were occupied as follows: The basement by the postoffice and by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; third floor by General Sheridan and staff as the army headquarters of the military division of the Missouri; fourth floor by the following lawyers: Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence; Ishlim & Lincoln, Pad-dock & Ives; fifth floor, by the quartermaster of the army, by the heavy mail department and by Shufeldt & Westover. The latter firm were just moving in and lost their law library of 4,000 to 5,000 books. The upper rooms in the Mansard roof were occupied by the watchman and others. The fire originated in the carpenter shop, in the basement, while the carpenter was absent in the upper stories. The flames swept, without warning up the hatchway to the roof, and drove out the tenants of the upper stories in an incredibly short time.

The rapidity with which the flames progressed after reaching the top of the building prevented the escape by the stairway of a number of postoffice employees, who were driven to the roof and for a time remained there in agony of suspense and alarm, awaiting rescue. A woman, who leaned exploringly out of a window in the fifth story, was saved by the gallantry of a fireman who ascended the fire escape and bore her earthward in his arms. The men were saved, not an instant too soon, by a long rope which was procured and on which they slid to the ground. The mail matter was gotten out of danger in a short time, and all the valuables about the postoffice were locked up in the vaults. The mail matter was taken to the new Singer building, on State and Washington streets, where the business will be transacted for the present. The postal cars will do a large amount of work which otherwise would fall on the department. All the mails left to-night as usual.

The loss on the building is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. It is owned by the Connecticut Insurance Company. Insurance \$200,000, of which the fireman's fund has \$2,500. Individual losses, as well as the loss on the building, prove to be less than might have been expected. The law library of Isham & Lincoln is nearly intact, and their loss will not exceed \$1,000. General Sheridan lost some papers of a value not known, and the office furniture; the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company lost nothing except a trifling sum in furniture. The active efforts of Manager McMullen prevented the destruction of the books and papers. The total individual losses are estimated at from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The only loss sustained by the post-office department is \$15,000 worth of stamped envelopes. At 10 o'clock the fire was almost out, the damage having been mostly confined to the upper stories.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4. — The following is the treasure shipment by the steamer *City of Peking* to-day: Silver bars, 138,881; trade dollars, 11,508; Mexican, 86,047; gold coin, \$443. Among the importations by the steamer *Belgic*, which arrived here from Hong Kong on the 2nd, were 100,000 trade dollars, being part of 400,000 reported as having been purchased for the United States at Hong Kong. They will be shipped by rail to New York tomorrow.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 6. — Last night, at Carbon, Wyo., 25 or 30 masked men broke open the baggage car, and took out and hung to a telegraph pole Dutch Charley, who was en route to Rawlins for trial, charged with participation in the Widowfield murder, last fall. He was a notorious character, and had been identified with a number of stage robberies.

NEW YORK, 6. — Anna Dickinson writes to the morning journals the following: So many people want to know what Anna Dickinson purposes doing, and so many authorized and contradictory reports have been put in circulation that I must beg space to give a general answer to it over my own name. That I

have not been at work for the last year is solely in consequence of ill health. I purpose, in answer to almost innumerable requests, to talk about the platform and the stage, from platform, and later in in the season to do what I can upon the stage in a new piece of my own writing, and in an engagement already made. May I add that I hope my old friends will be half as glad to see me as I shall be to meet them. And that I wish one and all a happy year.

The *World* reporter interviewed Dr. Barker on the question of the scarlet fever epidemic. He thought that the homes of New York need now be guarded with especial care against the terrible scourge. On the other hand, he shows clearly that there is no apparent danger of any epidemic, and no excuse for anything like a panic.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Senator Thurman told him, this morning, that he should not go to Columbus on Wednesday.

The demands on the Treasury for gold; in exchange for legal tender notes, has to-day, up to noon, amounted to less than \$4,000.

An association, offering homes in New Mexico along a line of projected railway, is attracting some attention of the workingmen here. Twenty acre farms, with cattle and farming implements, are sold for \$200.

The *World* says: The subsidized Pacific roads found out last winter, through the skillful and determined efforts of Thurman, that their obligations to the government were real obligations, and that they would be compelled to fulfil them. The Union Pacific is in a way to find out that the government supervision of the road is also real.

ROCHESTER, 6. — The passenger train left for the east about noon. This is the first railroad communication in any direction in three days. One track is now open at the scene of Friday's accident, seven miles from here.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4. — The Viceroy of India telegraphs the details of the Ameer's withdrawal from Cabul. The Ameer held Durbar on December 10th, when it was resolved that, after the fall of Ali Musjid and Peiwar, no further reliance could be placed on his troops or the resistance offered. The Ameer therefore concluded to seek Russian protection and place his case before a European congress, leaving Yakoob Khan, his son, in charge. Yakoob was released the same day, and the oath was administered that he should do as the Ameer directed. The Ameer left Cabul December 13th. His authority had almost disappeared in Cabul. His chief has written Gen. Roberts, offering his services, and says the Ameer has gone to St. Petersburg.

The *Times* says: Although the available supply of bar silver will probably in a day or two be supplemented by the amount brought by the Pacific steamers, none could be had on Friday, and even had there been a demand sufficiently urgent to make necessary the payment of higher rates, it is doubtful whether any amounts would have been forthcoming. The demand from any quarter at present is exceedingly limited, and as inquiry on Austrian account seems now to have practically ceased, the presence of anything more than the mere nominal amounts on the market would only be prejudicial to present prices.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: The attack of the semi-official Prussian press threatens to cause a diplomatic rupture between Germany and Denmark.

CORK, 4. — At a meeting of the town council yesterday, after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the United States consul at Queenstown, announcing General Grant's coming, be simply marked "read" was carried without a dissenting vote. The previous motion to give General Grant a proper reception was ignored.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4. — The military court martial at Kieff, to try certain officers in connection with army supplies during the late war with Turkey, has sentenced a captain to dismissal from the service, a captain attached to staff, and two lieutenants to two months' imprisonment in the fortress. Prince Usuroff, the instigator of these malpractices, was fined 50 roubles.

PARIS, 4. — A correspondent of

the New York *Commercial Bulletin* states that 10,000,000 hectolitres of foreign wheat will be needed in France to make up the deficiency of the harvest. A lively contest is expected between American and Russian dealers to supply the markets.

There is almost an epidemic of scarlet fever here. It and diphtheria threaten increased ravages since the extreme cold weather leads to diminished ventilation. The cause is chiefly attributed to the prevalence of sewer gas in dwellings, resulting from defective plumbing and a failure to ventilate properly.

Codfish in considerable quantities is now being taken on the eastern coast by Professor Baird's adoption of the lake gill nets, with meshes of ten or twelve inches extension. Over 1,000 pounds were captured on the first trial.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 4th, 1879.

The Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Theatre of this city, at 10 a.m.

There were present on the stage: Of the Twelve Apostles, Brigham Young.

Of the Presidency of the Stake, Angus M. Cannon, David O. Calder and Joseph E. Taylor.

Patriarch, John Smith.

Of the Presidency of the Seventies, Joseph Young, sen., Albert P. Rockwood and Horace S. Eldredge.

Of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church, Edward Hunter and Leonard W. Hardy.

After the opening exercises, the roll of the wards was called. All the Wards of the Stake were represented by some of the presiding authorities, excepting the 10th and 18th Wards of the City and the Mill Creek, South Cottonwood and Draperville Wards of the country.

The Statistical Report of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion for the quarter ending November 30th, 1878, was read, showing as follows:

Apostles, 7; Counselors to the Twelve Apostles, 2; Patriarchs, 6; Seventies, 1,130; High Priests, 483; Elders, 1,643; Priests, 149; Teachers, 174; Deacons, 665; Members, 10,428; Total Officers and Members, 14,687; Children under eight years, 5,528; Total of souls, 20,215; Families, 4,056; Marriages, 43; Births—Males, 96; Births—Females, 83; Children Blessed, 215; Members Received, 217; Members Removed, 207; Baptized, 189; Deaths—Males, 52; Deaths—Females, 57; Excommunicated, 13; Individuals Drawing Support, 259; Amount of Support Drawn, \$672.31; Amount of Fast-day Donations, \$593.74.

In consequence of many of the reports having been made out incorrectly in the past, and as the census of the wards has been taken anew, this report does not agree comparatively with the last Quarterly Report of the Stake, and is not now as nearly correct as could be desired.

A statistical and financial report of the Relief Societies of the Stake for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, was read, showing as follows:

Statistical.—Teachers, 374; members, 1,357; total officers and members, 1,737; meetings held, 442; average attendance, 518; Church papers taken, 87; *Woman's Exponent*, 261.

Financial.—On hand at date of last report, cash, \$335.95; property, \$9,218.88; wheat, bushels, 1,779; Receipts for the year: Cash, \$1,601.88; property, \$1,712.62; wheat, bushels, 707. Disbursements: To the poor, cash, \$852.20; property, \$1,939.81; emigration, cash, \$237.50; temple, cash, \$732.05; property, \$167.93; home industries, cash, \$57.75; books, cash, \$102.85; missionary, cash, \$150.25; building, cash, \$550.90; property, \$538.83; Indians, merchandise, \$175.30. On hand, cash, \$547.95; property, \$7,515.27; wheat, bushels, 2,486. Cash on hand for wheat, \$358.00.

A communication from the presidency of Young Mens Mutual Improvement Associations was read, stating that these associations, so far as had been visited were generally in a flourishing condition. A report from these associations was read, showing a total membership of both sexes, so far as reported, of 1,549; average attendance, 1,004; and taking the above as an average, the total for the Stake, including those associations not reported, would be: Total members enrolled, 1,955; and average attendance, 1,264.