

THOUGHTS ON THE NEW YEAR.

Time's restless tide, forever ebbing, flowing,
Breaks on our shore, to mark another
year;
And raven locks, now changed, are greyer
growing,
White furrows, deeper, on the brow
appear.

The tender buds of youth, with hope aspiring,
To reach the goal of manhood's strength
and power,
Are sped along on Time's great wings, un-
tiring,
In bloom, in beauty, as the full-blown
flower.

But blooming youth, and age, alike, are
nearing,
The end of all they fondly here adore;
And down life's narrows, fast can see ap-
pearing,
Full tokens of a bright and broader shore

The darkest years, that seem to sadly meas-
ure
Our greatest share of suffering, grief and
pain,
Are but the keys to reach some hidden trea-
sure,
Could we but sense the meaning they
contain.

The years, heedless of birth, or rank, or
station,
Are gifts of God, to all who learn to know
The worth and depth of duty's obligation,
And live to love and cherish peace below.

What, though the path we tread be some-
times winding,
And storms assail us on our weary way;
Swift, from behind the storm-cloud, fierce
and blinding,
The sun leaps forth with sweeter, better ray.

Then, let us hail the passing years with
gladness,
As, from the forge of Time, they come and
go;
And greet our mingled hours with joy and
sadness,
As means ordained to perfect life below.

And, while the Virgin Year, in bridal splen-
dor,
Steps forth to kiss the old a fond adieu;
May we, with pride and hope, and greetings
tender,
Cheer out the old, and welcome in the
new.

J. CRYSTAL.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune's* Moor-
field, West Virginia, special has the
following details of the recent troubles
in that State:

The town is in a state of unusual ex-
citement. Its citizens are divided into
two sections, both ready to fight at a
moment's warning. Trouble has been
brewing since the November election,
the occasion being the contest for
State officers growing out of the adop-
tion of the constitutional amendment
on the day of the last State election,
changing the day for electing State and
county officers to the first Tuesday in
November. In this (Hardy) county,
Wm. Loeb, who has been county clerk
for several terms, was defeated at the
October election. As soon as he knew
of the adoption of the constitutional
amendment, he had his name placed on
the ticket to be voted for in November.
He had no opposition and received a
great many votes. He declared he was
legally elected clerk, and would retain
possession of the office. Yesterday the
term for which he had been elected ex-
pired, and William Wilson, who was
chosen at the October election, appeared
to take possession of the office. There
had been rumors of trouble; hundreds
of men were on hand, but so far no
trouble had occurred. Loeb will take
the matter into the courts. If he
wins it will be equivalent to declaring
the democratic State ticket ineligible
to office. There is great interest in the
affair and fights were numerous.

At 1 p.m. Wilson, followed by a
crowd, went to the court house, where
Loeb was entrenched with his follow-
ers. After a struggle, Wilson succeeded
in reaching the office. Loeb ordered
him out, and a general fight took place.
The office furniture was wrecked and
a number of persons were badly hurt.
Wilson, with his followers, withdrew
for consultation. The attack was re-
newed, and in the fight Wilson was
struck over the head by a son of
Loeb, and probably fatally hurt. Women
ran screaming to hiding places,
followed by terror-stricken children.
The Mayor hastily closed all liquor
shops and extra police were put on
duty. The court house was barricaded,
and a battle of bullets seemed im-
minent. The sheriff organized a posse,
charged upon the rioters, and after a
bitter struggle captured the court
house. Guards were mounted and
peace restored for the night. The
opposing factions gathered at the op-
posite sides of the town and listened
to speeches, some of them incendiary
in their character. An attempt was
made to get young Loeb and lynch him,
the report having been circulated that
Wilson was dead. A few cool-headed
men on each side managed at last to
quiet the crowd. People remained up
all night. A renewal of hostilities is

fears. The town and court house are
closely guarded to-day and the streets
are filled.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Secretary McCul-
loch has evidently come to the conclu-
sion that he was a trifle hasty in con-
ferring power upon the Chinese Consul
in San Francisco to issue certificates
to Chinese merchants who had filed at
the consulate a declaration of their
wish to leave the country. The law
enacted in accordance with treaty stip-
ulations provided that merchants
should be allowed to enter the country.
All that was needed was that they
should be satisfactorily identified as
merchants, when the Collector ofcus-
toms would issue them certificates,
upon which they could at any time re-
turn. The law, however, did not con-
template the possibility of a Chinese
laborer who might choose—for pur-
poses of gain, or otherwise—to apply
to the Chinese Consul for a merchant's
certificate, after masquerading in the
guise of a peddler and merchant for a
single day, to be given rights from
which, by treaty and by statute, he is
expressly excluded. McCulloch thinks
the Chinese are a blessing to the Pacific
Coast, and the restriction act he re-
gards with disfavor.

Senator Miller pointed out to the
Secretary the obvious distinction be-
tween the enforcement and the enact-
ment of laws by any one of the execu-
tive departments. After a more careful
investigation of the laws enacted in
accordance with the provisions of the
treaty of 1880, the Secretary has an-
nounced his intention to modify the
first clause of the order issued by him
to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco. This modification will pro-
vide that after the Chinese consul has
issued a certificate to a Chinese mer-
chant it shall, before taking effect, be
approved and signed by the Collector
of Customs at the port of departure.
This will, it is believed, preclude the
possibility of frauds in the Chinese
consulates if the collectors of customs
do their duty.

NEW YORK, 5.—On the 15th of Decem-
ber the *World* sent out letters to presi-
dents of Chambers of Commerce in a
number of the principal American
cities, asking them for brief responses
devoted to the following subjects:

1. Causes of the present depression
in business. 2. Its extent and charac-
ter. 3. Remedy for the evil. 4. Out-
look for the future.

The replies represent every section
of the country except the Pacific Coast.
Such interchange of opinion by men
who occupy representative positions in
the several mercantile communities in
which they live could not be otherwise
than both interesting and useful at this
juncture. They are all practical men,
who look at the present business de-
pression from a practical standpoint,
and it would not, perhaps, be too much
to say that Senators and Representa-
tives at Washington may read these
letters with profit to themselves and
the country. Many encouraging opin-
ions are expressed, and it is thought
the darkest hour of night is passed, and
that the dawn of the new day is ap-
proaching. Considerable dissent, how-
ever, is manifested.

RALEIGH, 5.—One hundred families
of negroes left Richmond county, North
Carolina, Monday, for Arkansas, and
many of the best and most prosperous
of the colored people of that county
were among the emigrants.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Senate com-
mittee on foreign relations have held
several meetings during the holiday
recess, to consider the Spanish and Ni-
caraguan treaties. The Spanish treaty
will be amended in several particulars
before it is reported to the Senate, and
the Nicaraguan treaty will be reported
without substantial change. Much
complaint is made by friends of the
Spanish treaty, because it was publicly
announced that the Spanish govern-
ment would concede certain additional
privileges to the United States, notably
the change in the standard of sugar to
be admitted free, if the treaty could be
ratified. This willingness to make con-
cession shows the anxiety of the Span-
ish Crown that the treaty should be
confirmed, and strengthens the impres-
sion that the United States will, in
any event, be the losing party to the
bargain. The champions of the treaty
believe it is gaining strength in the
Senate, but they do not believe that, if
put upon its passage to-day, it could
get twenty votes. Fifty votes are re-
quired to ratify. The Nicaraguan
treaty, on the other hand, is growing
in favor, and the chances for its ratifi-
cation are thought to be excellent. The
committee has not yet decided whether
this treaty or the Spanish treaty shall
first be reported to the Senate. The
administration—apparently seeing the
impossibility of the ratification at the
present session of any commercial
treaties—seems to be concentrating its
influence in support of the Nicaraguan
treaty.

The *Sunday Capital* prints this morn-
ing an article on the subject which
bears the marks of State department
inspiration. It declares the treaty
will be ratified and says: Men of all
parties are beginning to see that the
time has come for the United States
to act on this question of an Isthmus
canal. Twenty years ago the people of
the United States were ready to march
a million of men through Mexico, if
need be, to convince European nations,
and especially the French Emperor,
we would not permit the establishment
of any European influence or any non-
republican government contiguous to
our borders. It is incredible that to-
day we shall sit quietly down and see
the French people take possession of
the Isthmus of Panama, with the
French government standing close be-
hind ready to hoist the French flag

whenever a sufficient amount of
French money and a sufficient number
of French people have been landed
there.

There is not a particle of justifica-
tion for the statement that Freling-
huysen ever asked for a corruption
fund. It was not he who originated
the scheme to appropriate \$250,000. It
probably originated in the Senate. If
this charge is pressed upon the Secre-
tary, he may perhaps find it necessary
to respond in a very direct and con-
vincing way. Equally untrue are all
the statements that any of the four
millions provided for in this treaty as
a loan to Nicaragua is to go to former
American missionaries. Not a dollar
of it can be so expended. It must be
wholly devoted to public works. Every
opening for private speculation has
been guarded against in framing the
treaty. The width of the strip of ter-
ritory conceded—2½ miles—is neces-
sary to permit proper military defense
of the canal. The land between the
Lake and the Pacific—seventeen miles
—will have to be paid for, but the
amount required cannot be large. Pro-
vision for Pellas' contract simply re-
cognizes an existing legal obligation
formerly held by an American citizen.
The more the treaty is inquired about
the less open to criticism it will ap-
pear.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Mr. Carter, Hawa-
ian Minister, in a conversation with
an Associated Press reporter, to-day,
concerning the proposed extension of
the Hawaiian treaty, said much had
been written and said adverse to the
treaty based upon a misapprehension
of the facts. The commercial advan-
tages he knew to be greater than was
generally understood. Of course,
merchants and traders of the Pacific
Coast were most benefitted, and the
statements to the effect that the Pacific
Coast people were not in favor of the
continuance of the present trade rela-
tions with Hawaii were unfounded.
The impression that the treaty had
created a sugar monopoly or had
contributed to the continuance
of the monopoly on the Pacific Coast
was entirely erroneous. A combina-
tion of sugar refiners existed before the
treaty was made. It had fought against
the treaty when negotiated. It would
not be seriously affected should the
treaty be abrogated. Its field of opera-
tions was far removed from the sugar
refiners of the East, and in this fact
alone lay its advantages. Hawaii did
not produce sugar enough to affect the
American price to consumers, and
therefore injured no American pro-
ducer.

The price of raw sugars imported in-
to San Francisco was regulated by the
market at Manila, on the one hand,
and Cuba and Porto Rico on the other.
The San Francisco purchaser would
not pay more for Hawaiian sugar than
the cost of Manila sugar; nor would
the Hawaiian producer sell for less
than he could get in New York, less,
of course, the difference in freight and
charges, about three quarters of a cent
per pound. But the advantages to
Americans were not all involved in the
retail price of sugars. The American
export trade to the Islands had, under
the treaty, grown from almost nothing
to four million dollars a year American
capital on the Islands.

It was estimated, he said, that Ameri-
can ownership in Hawaiian sugar
plantations amounted to \$10,500,000; in
oceanic mercantile marine, \$3,500,000;
in inter-island mercantile marine,
\$1,500,000; American banking capital,
\$3,500,000; American mortgage on for-
eign-owned property, \$1,000,000; total,
\$20,000,000, as an investment upon
which Americans make interest and
profit, aside from that made upon \$12-
250,000 of annual import and export
trade. Six-sevenths of this capital
was created by and through the treaty.
Carter said the loss to the United States
by the free admission of Hawaiian
sugar was greatly over-estimated and
would not amount to more than a mil-
lion and a half or two millions a year.
He considered the political advantages
to the United States in aiding the Ha-
waiians to preserve their independence
and preventing the establishment by
other powers of a rival station, which
would be a menace to American inter-
ests on the Pacific, outweighed, in the
minds of American statesmen, questions
of profit and loss. He thought the
present treaty relations would be main-
tained, as the interest of the two coun-
tries demanded.

DENVER, 5.—A miner named John
Hunt was found frozen to death to-
night near Villa Grove. In the early
part of the evening Hunt left the mine,
in which he and two companions were
working, to go to a friend's cabin for
tobacco, four hundred yards down the
mountain. During his absence a se-
vere snow and wind storm set in,
obliterating the trail. Returning he
had evidently lost his way, and per-
ished before assistance came. He
leaves a wife and family at Henry, in
this State.

PITTSBURG, 5.—A marked change has
come over the opinions of business
men in Pittsburgh within the last
month. A few weeks ago they looked
only at the dark side of the picture, and
could see little if any hope for the fu-
ture. Now they think they have seen
the worst, and that from now onward
1885 will show an improvement, until
the volume of business is restored to
its full proportions. The indications
now are that the iron mills and fur-
naces of the city will not be allowed to
lie idle much longer, as orders are
coming in more freely, and stocks in
the mills and warehouses are very low.
Among the firms resuming to-day were
the following: Westinghouse Machine
Co., 50 men; Zogh & Co., 200 men;
Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, 5,000

men; Long & Co., 300 men; National
Rolling Mill, McKeesport, 5,000 men;
Oliver Bros. & Phillips, Tenth and
Fifteenth Streets, South Side Mills,
500 men; Schoenberger Mill, 300 men.

VINCENNES, Ind., 5.—The Wabash and
White rivers are overflowing their
banks where unlevied. Hundreds of
families living in the bottoms have
been compelled to move. The Wabash
rose seven inches last night, and six
inches up to noon to-day. Thousands
of sawlogs were swept away. Scores
of families along White river were
driven from their homes. The country
below the city is greatly endangered.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—One hundred and
twenty-six Chinese, who claimed prior
residence, but who, nevertheless, were
being held for trial, were, under the
late decision of the United States Su-
preme Court, granted by Judge Hoff-
man of the United States District
Court to-day permission to land.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The Exposition
is in bad luck. While the running ex-
penses have not been less than \$5,000 a
day, the gate receipts have not reached
\$1,000. It has rained more than half
the time since the opening, and the
four days of the car drivers' strike cost
the Exposition the attendance of many
thousands of visitors. Currier's Cin-
cinnati band, engaged for the season
for \$50,000, is said to be packing up,
ready to go away, no funds for its pay-
ment being in sight.

NEW YORK, 5.—Seventy-six persons
visited Newman's church yesterday.
Rev. Lightbourne preached, and Trust-
ee Seymour went round with a silver
plate and took up a collection. After
service some of the congregation stop-
ped to ask when Parson Newman
would be back, but nobody could tell.
Deacon Foster said if the parson was
wise he would stay in California, where
it was a great deal warmer than in the
pastor's church. Trustee Seymour
said the big church would have to be
sold because the managers could not
pay the mortgage arrears, of interest or
any other lawful debts. Preacher
Lightbourne read a notice that an elec-
tion would be held January 12th to
elect trustees to fill the unexpired
terms of Gen. Grant, Treasurer Sey-
mour and Ferdinand T. Hopkins.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Chief Justice Waite
has been stricken with paralysis. If he
doesn't recover immediately he never
will, and it is rumored that the Presi-
dent will appoint Frelinghuysen to suc-
ceed him.

NEW YORK, 5.—Washington specials to
democratic papers declare Blaine's
presence in Washington is to lay pipes
for his future nomination, and to
socially fight those republicans hostile
to him in the last campaign. He is
said to be specially severe on Freling-
huysen and the President, whom he did
not call upon on the occasion of his
last dinner.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 5.—Yesterday at
Bay Roberts there was another furious
Orange outbreak. The New York Re-
demptionist Fathers, who were holding
a mission at that place, were besieged
and imprisoned in their dwellings. An
Orange arch was erected near the Cath-
olic church, and hundreds of armed
Orangemen paraded the streets. When
intelligence reached St. Johns, the
United States consul demanded from
Governor Glover protection for the
lives and liberty of United States citi-
zens, and a meeting of the executive
council has been summoned. The
British corvette *Tenedos* has been or-
dered to Bay Roberts, and a large body
of police under Inspector Carty was
dispatched by special train to the scene
of the trouble.

The latest dispatch from Bay Rob-
erts says: The Roman Catholic Bishop,
McDonald, was prevented by Orange-
men from holding services in church,
which the Orangemen surrounded. Af-
fairs are growing darker and more
threatening. Hundreds of armed men
are parading the streets. The police
are unequal to the occasion. The Brit-
ish man-of-war *Tenedos* has arrived to
reinforce the civil authorities. The
Orangemen refuse to take down their
arches and flags.

NEW YORK, 5.—The daily *Commercial
Bulletin* of January 5th, estimates the
loss by fire in the United States and
Canada for December at \$11,000,000,
and for the year \$12,000,000. This is
\$15,500,000 more than the average loss
for the nine years preceding.

Reports of earthquakes in New
Hampshire and Maryland on Friday
have been followed by many similar
reports of late from various parts of
the country, and now these are suc-
ceeded by the announcement of an
earthquake shock yesterday at Tarry-
town.

Major Marshal H. Bright, editor of
the *Christian at Work*, who lives at
Tarrytown, to-day described the oc-
currence as follows: "The earthquake
took place yesterday morning at 6.06
o'clock. I was awake, and as I have
observed earthquakes before, I imme-
diately recognized the nature of the
shock, and seized my watch to time its
duration. It lasted four seconds. It
was a distinct, continuous vibration,
like a jar produced in a horse car when
stopped by the sudden application of
the brakes. The shock was clearly
accompanied by a low rumbling noise,
not louder than would be caused by a
heavy cart. The house was shaken and
windows rattled. When I attended
the First Reform Church in the morn-
ing and spoke of the occurrence to the
sexton, he exclaimed that he now un-
derstood what before had puzzled him.
Not thinking of an earthquake, he had
wondered what the shock was which
he had observed while he was attend-
ing to the furnace in the church. He
said the building was shaken. On con-
versing with other persons whom I
met at church, I found some had ob-

served the shock distinctly. One old
lady was awakened by it. Undoubtedly
the occurrence would have attracted
much more general attention if it had
not taken place at an hour on Sunday
morning when most persons were
asleep."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 4.—The striking
miners had control of the wires in
Hocking Valley last night, and issued
a false order for running a special train
from Buchtel to Straitsville, which, if
it had not been discovered, might have
resulted in great damage and probably
loss of life, as a collision would have
occurred with other trains if it had
done as ordered. Bristol tunnel is still
on fire, and it is thought its destruc-
tion will be complete, and that several
months will be required before trans-
portation can be re-opened.

GRAFTON, W. Va., 5.—Baltimore and
Ohio officers arrested Mary Beck on
the charge of being the person who
wrecked the St. Louis express, near
this place last Wednesday, with the
loss of two lives and much destruction
of property. The woman admitted her
guilt. Two weeks ago her husband
was arrested by officers of the road for
robbing freight cars, and since then
Mrs. Beck has been going about in male
attire seeking revenge on the company
for his arrest. On Wednesday she de-
cided to wreck the train, and with that
object placed the bar of iron in the
switch frog.

CHICAGO, 5.—Michael Kenne, drunk
Sunday night, assaulted his old father.
John McNamee interfered and was
holding the door shut against young
Kenne, when the latter drew a revolver
and fired through the panel. The bul-
let struck McNamee in the mouth,
killing him instantly. The slayer was
arrested after a lengthy chase, during
which he shot at the officer twice.
Kenne and his victim were both rail-
road laborers.

NEW YORK, 5.—A month ago or more,
a body, entirely nude, was found hang-
ing to a tree in the woods near Kensice,
Westchester county. It was claimed
that the man was robbed, murdered,
carried to the place where found and
there strung up. Wagon tracks were
found leading through the woods to
the spot where the body was found.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, 5.—Dr. John Max-
well hung himself in the county jail
yesterday with a towel. He was found
dead when his breakfast was brought
him. November 26th last, Maxwell
murdered his three children by poison-
ing, and attempted suicide at that
time, but recovered and was lodged in
jail. His actions since his arrest have
induced the belief that he was insane.

HARDENBURG, 5.—Jacob Michaels, a
prominent church member, having been
discovered in forging an order by which
he got \$100, shot himself dead in the
presence of the constable sent to ar-
rest him.

JACKSON, Ohio, 5.—Robert Maxwell,
ex-messenger on the Ohio Southern
Railroad, was shot last night by Wm.
Johnson (colored), with whom he had
a quarrel.

NEW YORK, 5.—The widow of Geo.
T. Chambers, and her stepson, Harold
Chambers, have been married at the
bride's residence on Thirtieth Street.
Harold is now 21, and his bride 45 years
of age. He is her third husband. The
mother, mother-in-law and bride is
worth a million dollars.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 6.—Judas D.
Peck, who died on Sunday, aged 78,
was the first railroad engineer in the
United States, and in 1830 he drove the
"Best Friend," the first locomotive
built in this country, on the South Car-
olina Railway, then the longest railway
in the world.

GALVESTON, 6.—The *Galveston News*
Uvalde special reports the finding of
the bodies of two well-to-do sheep
men, named Henry Kuchman and
Joseph Stein, or their ranch, near the
Kinney County line, both of whom had
been dead several days, evidently mur-
dered while sleeping. They had been
chopped with an axe, and their camp
robbed. Certain clues point to Mexi-
cans as the murderers.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—A special to the
press from Williamsport says: Miss
Belle Kentner, aged 23, has brought
suit for breach of promise against ex-
Sheriff Sanger, aged 80, of Sullivan
county, claiming \$20,000, and that the
board of arbitrators have allowed her
\$3,000. She has now appealed. The
ex-Sheriff fell in love with Miss Kent-
ner, but as the union between them
was opposed by Miss Kentner's family
and the ex-Sheriff's children, an elope-
ment was agreed upon. Miss Kentner
went to Detroit, in accordance with an
agreement, and waited there several
days, but Sanger did not appear, and,
almost crazed with grief, the young
lady returned home and found Sanger
had married another.

SIoux CITY, 6.—News has been re-
ceived here, which is believed to be re-
liable, that the bodies of 14 men were
found from a point 29 miles west of
Valentine to Garden City, 70 miles
west, in northwestern Nebraska. They
were found along and near the new
railroad grade. The dead men were
victims of the recent terrible blizzard,
and are supposed to be settlers on
their way in for supplies, from claims
they have been locating near the line
of the new road to be built next sea-
son.

YONKERS, N. Y., 5.—A slight earth-
quake shock was felt about six to-
night in Westchester county at Tarry-
town, Yorktown, Sing Sing and Peek-
skill. It was not felt farther south than
Tarrytown, nor was it felt on the east-
ern side of the county. No damage
done. The shock seemed to follow the
eastern shore of the Hudson river.

CINCINNATI, 6.—The congressional
committee examining into the appoint-
ment of United States deputy marshals