

veloping American trade in some quarters by moderate steamship subsidies. The London *Economist* shows that in 1877, England purchased from Brazil to the value of 4,862,000 pounds, and sold to Brazil 4,238,500. In 1878, when Roach's American steamers turned the commercial tide this way, England purchased of Brazil only 3,330,000, and sold to her only £3,778,000 sterling.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Wm. R. Morrison, member of Congress from Illinois, arrived here to-day, and has expressed himself very freely about the contest for the Speakership of the House. He declares most positively that under no circumstance will he be a candidate himself; that he is opposed to Randall and in favor of a Southern man for that position in order to test the question whether Southern men can be put into prominent places with safety to the interests of the nation. He regards Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, as a brilliant and able man, who would make an excellent Speaker.

CHICAGO, 8.—*Times* Washington: President Hayes has received an open letter from Father Besson, an old resident of the plains and an ardent sympathizer with the Indians, in which he urges the necessity for taking prompt measures to suppress the present lawless aggression upon Indian reservations. He alludes to the starvation and massacre of Bannacks and Cheyennes; the forced removal of Nez Percés and Sioux in violation of treaty obligations, and the recent raid upon the reserve of the Utes in Colorado, prompted by the discovery of gold, and says that unless the sentiment of justice, enforced by the strong arm of government, puts a stop to these outrages, another Indian war is certain. He recommends the appointment of a peace commission composed of persons whose characters will commend the respect of whites and the confidence of Indians, with a view to bringing about a better understanding between the races and a change in the present aspect of Indian affairs.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Times* Washington special says: The agitation of the Chinese question will begin with the assembling of the Forty-sixth Congress, when Jones, of Nevada, will appear as champion of the anti-Chinese legislation, in place of Sargent. As there will be no delegation from California in the House during the called session, Jones will introduce the bill in the Senate as soon as it convenes. The bill will be a more careful elaboration of the original measure, and the restrictive clause will be so framed as to meet the objections named as to the interference with treaty rights. It is claimed by the advocates of the anti-Chinese legislation, that the President's veto of the Chinese bill was directed against the proposed notice of the abrogation of articles 5 and 6 of the Burlingame treaty, and not at the power of congress to legislate for the exclusion of an objectionable class of emigrants. Indeed, they claim that he virtually acknowledges it to be both the right and duty of congress to do this. Therefore, the new proposition is to be made to conform to the President's views as expressed in his veto message, under the belief that he will sign it.

The friends of this measure claim that the Chinese embassy in this country, speaking for its government, fully concedes that there is no necessity for involving our treaty relations in this controversy, but that this government, although its legislation has the right to take such action as will suppress the immigration of contract laborers, held under debt liens.

Jones, in addition to presenting the restrictive bill, will offer a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations at once with the British government for a more restrictive regulation of the Hong Kong traffic, with the view of getting some immediate relief. He will also ask the State Department to cause special inquiry to be made through our consular officers, or other agencies in China, into the truth of the statement, so positively made by Californians, that the lien over the Mongolian laborer brought to this country is made effective in China by a system of family enslavement, which the peon has to work out to the six companies, after his arrival here. The object of establishing, officially, this fact, if it be true, is to give this government ground upon which to make a diplomatic appeal to the Peking government, calling attention to the unjust nature of

such a system, and urging it to assist in its suppression.

Another object in making these efforts is to keep the relations between this and the Chinese government upon a friendly basis, and to show that it is the desire of the United States to prevent the immigration only of objectionable persons.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, to-day, says: "A novel feature of our exports last week was the sale of 100 tons of iron on Chinese account. This is the first shipment of American iron ever made to that market. China annually imports a large amount of British iron, but until this transaction the American commodity has never been imported, because of its higher cost."

The *Tribune's* Washington special says, on the speakership: The republicans say it would be better for the party politically to have Bourbon Blackburn chosen speaker, especially if it could be done with the aid of the greenback votes, but they will prefer to vote for Randall on public spirited grounds, if necessary to secure a good speaker.

MILWAUKEE, 10.—A fire at Green Bay totally destroyed Harriman's Hotel, a large four story brick; and its contents. The flames spread rapidly and it was with difficulty that the boarders escaped. Some of them were compelled to make their exit by means of ropes. The loss is about \$50,000; insurance \$23,000.

Springfield, Ill., 10.—The rail mill of the Springfield Iron Co. was burned last night; loss \$30,000; insurance \$18,000. Four hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

St. Louis, 10.—A fire in east St. Louis, early yesterday morning, destroyed half a dozen buildings, entailing a loss of \$10,000. Mrs. Catharine Borst, Henry Schoepker, Charles Guchenback, John Zeipp and Emma Zeipp, the last two named, children, were burned to death. Mrs. Bousch jumped from the window and was injured severely. She will probably die. At the inquest the testimony pointed strongly to incendiarism.

Washington, 10.—A fire at Georgetown, last night, three children of Daniel Martin, (colored) were burned to death.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., 10.—No tidings yet received of the fourteen fishing vessels which went out from here to George's Banks, and the feeling is generally prevalent that the entire number went down, with all their crews, in the severe gale of last month.

EASTPORT, Maine, 10.—The ship *Turkish Empire*, from St. John to Dublin, went ashore on Big Duck Island, Grand Manan, on Friday night. She is a total loss. The captain and six men were drowned.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Political news to-day is that all the sick democrats are convalescent and all the distant members elect have been heard from and will be on hand to help elect a democratic speaker. Whitaker, of Oregon, has telegraphed that he will be here by the morning of the eighteenth. There is very little doubt that the nominee of the democratic caucus will be the speaker of the 46th Congress, or that Randall will receive the nomination. It must be admitted, however, that the greenbackers seem to be making some headway in their efforts to draw off enough strength from the two great parties to give them a chance to influence, if not control the organization. They may just possibly acquire the balance of power, but thus far have failed to justify their claim to its possession.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—A Victoria dispatch says: The veto of the Chinese bill is regretted here, as it was hoped the enforcement of the measure by the United States would shortly lead Canada to do likewise.

A Portland dispatch says: Congressman elect Whitaker sailed on the steamer to arrive at San Francisco on Tuesday, en route to Washington.

A dispatch from Summit Station says: The overland trail is blocked six miles west of here. The snow is 16 feet deep and still storming.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 5.—In the debate on the parliamentary discipline bill in the Reichstag, yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe-Dagernburg, while emphatically disapproving the bill, announced, in the name of the free conservatives, that on second reading,

they would move the standing orders of the house be modified in accordance with some of its points. The principal incident of the debate was a lively encounter between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lasker. The latter declared that never, since the existence of the Reichstag, has there been a single case where the proposed measures would have been applicable. The federal council had used much more offensive expressions than those which the government sought to curb in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck himself had once used the word "lie." Herr Lasker declared that the bill implied an attack on the constitution and law. He appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to touch the Reichstag's solemn right to make its own regulations for the maintenance of its own dignity. Bismarck declared the Reichstag at liberty to accept such portions of the bill as it thought proper. He could only say to them *beneficia non obtruduntur*. The time would come when the house will regard the bill more favorably. Despite the probable fate of the bill, it was government's duty to fulfill its responsibilities; the rest concerned the house. As an instance of the necessity of some means of checking incendiary speeches in the house, Bismarck pointed to the fact that Herr Selmann had during the last session, threatened an insurrection by the words: "Let the chancellor remember the 18th of March, 1848." Bismarck continued: Government had hoped to find energetic support in combating socialism, but it had been mistaken. He did not think the struggle over, as proved by the Breslau election. He proceeded to point to the American regulations for securing propriety of debate in congress, and concluded: We trust you will stand by us in the fight against socialism longer than the two years prescribed by the anti-socialist law, and that you will not be deceived by the momentary silence of the socialist. We cannot dispense with the support of the Reichstag, but do not expect that if we remain in office the question will be settled by a hostile vote on your part. We must go farther in the same direction. We are entitled to have an opinion as well as the Reichstag, and should we not be bad patriots if we acted in opposition to the dictates of our conscience?

LONDON, 6.—It is probable that a commander of a higher rank than Lord Chelmsford will be sent to the Cape. The name of Major General Sir Daniel Lyons, quartermaster general of the army, is mentioned in connection with the new appointment.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Grand Duke Nicholas is dangerously ill.

A Berlin dispatch says: Judgment in the court martial on the iron-clad disaster lays the principal blame upon the officer in charge of the *Koenig Wilhelm* at the time of her collision with the *Grosser Kurfurst*.

In the debate on the parliamentary discipline bill, in the German Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Haenal and Herr Babel, progressists, were the principal speakers in opposition to the measure. Herr Babel was twice called to order. He accused Bismarck of deeply hating freedom of speech.

Dr. Friedberg again spoke in behalf of the government, and dispatches from Berlin represent that he made a lame defense.

PERTH, 6.—The Theiss river is still rising, and 200,000 acres of land will be submerged. Many dams have burst.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6.—A telegram from Tashkent States that after the death of Shere Ali, at Mazari Sherif, a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoub Khan were victorious. It was reported that Yakoub Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herat.

BERLIN, 6.—In the debate on the parliamentary discipline bill, yesterday, Baron Stauffenberg, vice-president of the Reichstag, who in consequence of his office, is considered an authority on the subject, treated the bill sharply. He criticized government's arguments and appealed to the house to reject the bill. Herr Bebel declared that his party considered that the bill aimed at excluding them from the Reichstag as much as possible, even before the elections and destroying

all freedom of speech. He related how Bismarck had once prevented him from speaking in the Reichstag, and when he subsequently published a pamphlet to explain his views he was sent to prison. He ironically suggested a law depriving all Germans of their franchise, whom police suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Such a law as is proposed by the government was possible in no other country. The budget committee of the Reichstag reduced the navy estimates 2,000,000 marks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—An official communication received by the Porte, states that the Western Powers, are disposed to insist upon the complete execution of the treaty of Berlin as regards the occupation of the Balkans and on other points, and in event of resistance, to allow the Turkish troops to enter eastern Roumelia. The Powers consider that the Russian officials who encouraged the agitation will be principally responsible for any bloodshed that may ensue.

LONDON, 7.—The plague commissioners leave for Astrachan on Monday.

Queen Victoria will embark at Portsmouth on the 25th instant, for Cherbourg. The Queen will probably be absent about one month.

BERLIN, 7.—The new tobacco bill will probably be presented in the Reichstag before Easter recess, and other tariff bills afterwards. The liberals and free traders desire a compromise.

MADRID, 7.—General Martinez Campos has submitted the following names for the new cabinet to the king for approval: General Martinez Campos, minister of war and president of the council; Molano, foreign affairs; Silveta, interior; Ayala, colonies; Admiral Pavia, Maria Toronto, minister of public works; Marquis D'Orovio, finance; Orlorio, justice.

LONDON, 8.—The Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, London, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The rejection of the parliamentary discipline bill was an ignominious defeat for the government. Only the extremes and some of the moderate conservatives voted for it. Bismarck watched the division with indifference. The deputies made no demonstration when the result was declared.

A Madrid dispatch says: Cortes will be dissolved next week. The composition of the new cabinet caused the liberals much surprise and disappointment.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—A famine is raging in the most fertile portion of Bolivia. In the district of Cochabamba, in different localities of the department, from eight to ten persons die daily of starvation. In one small town, 206 persons died from want in 20 days.

LONDON, 8.—By a collision of cages in the Victoria coal pit, one was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft and eight persons were killed.

Only the small theatre and some electric apparatus, in the Royal Polytechnic Institution, were destroyed by fire last night.

BERLIN, 8.—The principal speech in the debate on the parliamentary discipline bill in the Reichstag, yesterday, was made by Herr Windhorst, leader of the Prussian Catholic party, who declared that the clericals were ready to support the Chancellor in the struggle against the socialists, but disapproved of the means he suggested. Herr Windhorst suggested a co-operation of church and state in attempting to crush the socialists with one hand and the persecution of the church with the other. The main force he had was powerless against the socialists; He hoped he would not live to see the explosion which would follow repressive measures.

OTTAWA, 8.—Deputations visited the minister of finance, to-day, and urged a duty of 75 cents per ton on coal and \$6.25 per ton on American marble.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24, Maderia.—Col. Pearson was attacked at Ekowe, by a large force of Zulus. The latter were defeated with enormous loss, and pursued to Eutamedia, one of the Zulu military kraals.

Col. Wood reports that he has captured a large number of cattle. The health of his troops is good.

The attitude of the native tribes in Transvaal is disquieting, and it is feared the chiefs have formed a league against the British.

A correspondent at Capetown says: Col. Pearson, after repulsing

the Zulu attack, which occurred on Feb. 13th, burned Entamedia.

A dispatch from Kimberley reports that the Zulus have burned all the kraals belonging to the friendly Caffres near Doornburg, and killed the inhabitants. All fears of the successful invasion of Natal disappear. The agitation in Transvaal for independence diminishes as the attitude of the tribes become more threatening.

It is reported the chief Secoceni is preparing to attack Seydenburg in eastern Transvaal.

A dispatch from Capetown says: A large proportion of Zulus are temporarily disbanded for harvest. Pretoria is being fortified against the threatened attack by Secoceni.

The Cape *Argus* publishes the following from its correspondent in the field: "The Zulus now desire peace on terms consistent with tribal independence."

LIVERPOOL, 10.—The first consignment of cattle, subject to the new regulations, arrived from Boston in good condition.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—General Melikoff telegraphs that the foreign physicians, at a meeting held at Wetlianka, have declared that the epidemic may be considered to have died out, as there has been no case since the 9th of February; but as it is impossible to guarantee that it may not reappear, especially at Wetlianka, they recommend the continuance of certain precautions. The cordon around the government of Astrakhan, which the foreign physicians judged no longer necessary, has been withdrawn.

HALIFAX, 10.—At North Sydney a snow storm set in from the northeast on Friday morning, and continued up to Saturday night. Drifts were from eight to ten feet high. There were no services in the churches on Sunday in consequence of the storm.

CALCUTTA, 10.—Affairs in Mandalay cause grave anxiety. The garrisons on British Burmah have been doubled. The Burmese have interrupted the telegraph line between Rangoon and Mandalay. The situation in Upper Burmah is regarded very serious for European residents. It is stated that the recent massacres, at the instance of the king, only amounted to 40, but the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked, and the women shockingly and shamefully abused. The royal princesses were reserved till the last, and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The inhabitants are inclined to assist the British against them, but the scarcity of transportation prevents the sending of troops.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. d&w

NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 Sec. 10, and N 1/2 Sec. 15, and E 1/2 Sec. 3, and E 1/2 Sec. 16, Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements therewith the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law. GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. wsm

NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 26, and NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2, NE 1/4 Sec. 33 Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for townsite of Glenwood, Sevier County, U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements therewith, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law. GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879. wsm

J. MCKNIGHT, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Special attention to General and Local Land Office business, the soliciting Soldier's Claims for Bounty, Pension and other demands against the Government. OFFICE—Below U. S. Land Office, 2d door above the Walker House. d 28 & w

WANTED.

A N experienced and competent school Teacher, a man with a family preferred; also a female teacher to teach a school of thirty pupils. Apply to J. R. BARNES, Rayville, Mo. d 28 & w