

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 14.—About 4 p.m., Supt. Law, together with minor officials of the company, with a supply of links and pins, took a shifting engine and ran it to Grand Rapids Junction, one mile from the city, where the two freight trains stopped yesterday by the strikers still stand, and attempted to recouple the trains. Notwithstanding that a police force was present, a body of strikers followed, upon another shifting engine, which they had captured, and, upon their arrival at the Junction, coupled the two shifting engines together, compelled the officials to dismount, and, after securing the links and pins carried out by the officials, brought both engines back to the city, leaving the officials to walk back. No violence was used on either side, and no arrests were made. The outcome of the strike cannot be predicted. The strikers appear quiet and orderly, but are as determined as yesterday, while the railroad officials show no signs of relenting.

BUFFALO, 14.—President-elect Cleveland was to-day called upon by a delegation of Michigan gentlemen at his hotel, and spent a very pleasant hour with them. D. M. Dickinson, member of the national committee, expressed, on behalf of the delegation, the great pleasure he felt in meeting Cleveland. He assured the President-elect that he only voiced the sentiment of the democracy of Michigan when he said his election was something for which the party had reason to feel proud. He informed Cleveland that to the delegation had been intrusted the work of conveying to him the hearty congratulations of the Michigan democracy on his triumphant victory. Dickinson then introduced each member of the delegation to the President-elect. Cleveland expressed himself much pleased to meet so many of Michigan's prominent citizens. The party left for Detroit this evening.

In the evening Cleveland assisted at the dedication of a new armory.

SOMERSET, Pa., 14.—The Somerset Chemical Works, two miles east of this place, where nitro-glycerine and all grades of explosives are manufactured, was the scene of a terrible explosion this afternoon. Five men were at work in the packing house, when some dynamite was ignited from a red-hot poker one of the men was using in boring a hole in the door. In a second the whole building was in flames, and the men with their clothing on fire, started to run and were but a short distance from the building when 500 pounds of dynamite, packed ready for shipment lying outside the building, exploded. Two of the men were found about 60 rods away burned to a crisp. The other men are not seriously injured. The shock was so great that people in the town ran into the streets, thinking their houses were falling down. Window glasses were broken in houses half a mile from the scene of the accident.

CARBON, Wyo., 14.—Two hundred and thirty men employed by the Union Pacific railway in the coal mines here, struck to-day. It is said that Lawrence Quealy, superintendent, attempted to bulldoze them politically in the last election. The places of the strikers, who want Quealy removed, were partially filled by foreigners. No collisions have been interfered with by the strikers. It is said that 500 miners at Rock Springs, Wyoming, go out to-day, unless Quealy is removed. The coal supply is rather short here, and in the event of a prolonged spell of cold weather an unpleasant coal famine will result from a general strike.

ROCKFORD, Ill., 14.—At Durand yesterday half a dozen young men engaged in a drunken row in a billiard hall. Cues, balls, pistols and knives were freely used. John Van Valkenberg and Matthew Doyle cannot recover. The others—all more or less pounded and slashed—are under arrest. The interior of the establishment is a complete wreck.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 14.—Trade with the west coast of Mexico is made available to American manufacturers from Feb. 1st, by a contract signed to-day by the attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad and the Minister of the Interior. From the port of Guaymas, the Gulf terminus of the Sonora railroad, the company will be allowed to run a steamer, under the American flag, to all California ports, carrying Mexican and American mails. Trade has heretofore been restricted to vessels sailing at irregular intervals, flying the Mexican flag. The company's vessels will run through to San Francisco only every three months, but will make regular connections each trip with the Pacific Mail steamers at Acapulco for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, 15.—The ceremony of the admission of Mr. Huntington by Assistant Bishop Potter to the Order of the Holy Cross, which made a stir among the Episcopal clergy and laity acquires new interest from the publication of correspondence on the subject between Bishop Alfred Lee of Wilmington, and the Rev. Dr. Potter. Bishop Lee, after expressing personal affection for Dr. Potter, expresses great distress at Bishop Potter's unexpected act, requiring of Mr. Huntington, the well known Romish monastic vows. He claims that the experience of centuries shows that the fruits of the system have been evil and pernicious. It was rejected by the English churches and has since been rejected with loathing

by several Roman Catholic countries. Bishop Potter, in reply, says: The ceremony did not meet with his entire approval, but as the church recognized a sisterhood he could not see why it should not recognize a brotherhood. He refers to the awful condition of the tenement house occupants in New York City and declares that missionary work such as contemplated by Mr. Huntington is grievously needed. He concludes by saying if a majority of the church opposes his act he will release Mr. Huntington from the vows he has taken.

PANAMA, 15.—A most alarming condition of affairs prevails throughout the Republic. A general conflict is imminent and civil war is under way in Caudinamerca, Boyaca, Santander and Magdalena, and seems about to break out in the important State of Cauca. Here in Panama more trouble has occurred, but little bloodshed. Heavy fighting has already taken place in the interior. The radical party has joined a fraction of the conservatives, and they are endeavoring to turn out the liberal government in different States in which are the strongest supporters of the government of Prest. Nunez. Then if successful they will unite the States they hold in an effort to overthrow the general government.

A severe skirmish occurred in Santander and Boyaca, and a cable this morning says a battle has taken place at Tunja in Boyaca, in which the federal forces were defeated, and the commander-in-chief, Gen. Montizlar and another were killed.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The introduction of testimony in the Swain case was concluded and the argument begun this afternoon.

WALL STREET, 15.—Stocks generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lower. Lackawana and Northeast leading. Business moderate. The Mercantile Trust Co. is buying January coupons of the Iowa Central first mortgage bonds due to-day.

NEW YORK, 15.—C. P. Huntington has just bought a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. This is supposed to foreshadow more activity in Huntington securities.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 13.—France has chartered two more steamers for use in transporting reinforcements to Tonquin.

Berlin, 13.—The Chinese legation denies that German officers are being enrolled for the Chinese army.

MADRID, 13.—Alhama was visited again yesterday by a severe earthquake shock just as King Alfonso and suite were leaving the city. No damage caused. The shocks were felt as far as Algarroba. The people were panic-stricken. A serious calamity occurred at Nerja. An encampment of refugees in the outskirts of the town were burned out, and the unfortunate people, who were thus made shelterless, were exposed to a heavy snowstorm which prevailed throughout Granada.

LONDON, 13.—The judge of the Bow Street police court to-day granted an extradition to America of Wm. Rauchscht, second mate, and F. Koelpin, boatswain, of the American ship *I. F. Chapman*, on the charge of having killed a seaman named Jansen, by cruel treatment during the voyage of the vessel from San Francisco to Liverpool.

PARIS, 13.—The Senate has adjourned until the 29th instant. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned until to-morrow, when the Government will be questioned concerning General Campeon's retirement from the ministry, and regarding eastern affairs.

La France says it is rumored that Prince William of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince, will soon be appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, and that it is possible the autonomy of the provinces will be proclaimed immediately afterward.

Toulon, 13.—Orders are received here to hasten the departure of the four transports for Tonquin. Work is proceeding on the vessels night and day. Each will carry four hundred tons of war material. The four will take 5,000 men and 4,500,000 rounds.

LONDON, 14.—The police have ascertained that Captain Thomas Phelan lived in Sheffield in '83 and openly avowed himself an agent of O'Donovan Rossa. He always dressed well, wearing a different suit of clothes every day, and seemed to be abundantly supplied with money. He had a large quantity of luggage, including a dressing case containing silver and ivory toilet requisites. He denounced the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, saying it was a bad plan, but when James Carey turned informer against the assassins, Phelan cursed the informer and uttered vague threats of vengeance. Phelan's acquaintances in Sheffield remember this fact, when Carey was slain by O'Donovan, and they believe Phelan had something to do with planning Carey's taking off.

BERLIN, 14.—A shocking crime was committed at Frankfurt-on-the-Main last night. Police Commissioner Rumpff, who had been active in the prosecution of socialists, was found dead in front of his own house. He was stabbed in two places. The assassin is unknown.

PARIS, 14.—Figaro and Gaulois state that France and Germany have come to a complete agreement in regard to the Egyptian, Chinese and Congo questions. France engages to protect German commerce in French colonies, and Germany promises, in consideration thereof, to support France in her colonial scheme.

LONDON, 14.—Advices from Melbourne state that the popular opinion in Australia continues greatly agitated in view of the recent German annexations in New Guinea and adjacent islands. Mass meetings to protest against foreign annexations in the Pacific are every-day occurrences. Shire and borough councils likewise take occasion to record their protest, and the press of the country, without a dissenting voice, are engaged day after day in vigorous and emphatic denunciation of all foreign attempts to gain a foothold in Australia. It is certain that Australia is thoroughly aroused against the present policy of the British colonial office.

MADRID, 14.—Earthquake tremblings were felt yesterday at Torroja, Canillas, Almanecar and Algarabo. The storm in the southern provinces still continues. Rivers are greatly swollen and the sufferings of the people who have been rendered homeless by the earthquakes is intense. According to official records the number of persons killed by the earthquake in Granada was 665, the number injured 1,480.

PARIS, 14.—Jules Ferry, French prime minister this afternoon made official declaration of the government's intention with regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to the interrogatory put forward by the opposition respecting the retirement of Gen. Campeon from the ministry of war. Gen. Campeon resigned the portfolio on the third inst., because, contrary to his advice, the ministry persisted in the Tonquin invasion. He contended that the task was unprofitable and unworthy of the Republic, which could not, he argued, afford to spare the 20,000 French soldiers essential to the success of the enterprise, in view of the European situation and pressing necessity for the more perfect mobilization of the army in France. Gen. Campeon's idea was that the mobilization was the immediate and supreme duty of the hour, and it should at once be undertaken, with the view of giving the Republic an available military strength of 3,000,000 men.

Gen. Lewal, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who commanded the Rhine army during the Franco-German war, and who was in thorough sympathy with Ferry's views, was at once installed as General Campeon's successor.

Ferry went bluntly to the point at once. He announced that the government intended immediately to increase its energies in Tonquin, and would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of the Chinese Empire. This declaration produced a profound sensation, and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Among the distinguished visitors present to hear the ministerial announcement, was Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador. Ferry, continuing, said that the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in nowise compromise French military strength at home, or interfere with the necessary general mobilization.

In saying this, the Premier fortified himself with the authority of General Lewal, than whom there could be no military authority more respected by France. There were 3,000,000 men in the Republic—the best soldiers in the world—ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible longer to keep the army in Tonquin crouching idly, like hunters, with their eyes fixed upon a single point; that was unworthy the army of France; that army must be occupied, likewise Tonquin must be entirely occupied. The task was not difficult; it would require but an insignificant mobilization.

Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the Chambers when delivered, has astounded Parisians generally, and made them quite serious. The general impression it has made may be described as bad. People discuss it as if they dislike to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble. After this the Chamber adjourned until Jan. 27th.

BERLIN, 14.—The North German Gazette now admits that many officers who have seen service in the German army have lately been flocking to China to accept commissions as instructors or commanders in the Chinese army now operating against the French. The Gazette claims, however, that they are all retired officers, and that, therefore, the German government has no power to prevent them seeking service under a foreign and friendly power. The German officers in the Chinese service, it is reported, are of little use, owing to their ignorance of the Chinese language, and cause great confusion on the Chinese men-of-war.

LONDON, 14.—The Daily Telegraph states that Germany has acceded to England's proposal that neither power shall annex the Samoan Islands. This agreement will put an end to the scheme of the British colonists in New Zealand to annex the Islands, but it is believed at the Colonial Office that it will be accepted as satisfactory by the New Zealanders, inasmuch as their main object in wishing to obtain technical possession of the Islands was to prevent their acquisition by Germany.

BERLIN, 14.—The sub-committee of the Reichstag, to which was submitted the project to subsidize a branch line of steamers to Samoa and Tonga, had that scheme under discussion to-day. Kuserow urged the adoption of the measure, in order to increase the prestige of Germany in Samoa. He reminded the members of the committee that there was reason to fear other countries would annex the Samoan Islands. The latest news from New Guinea, he said, offered good proof of

the importance of Germany's interests in those regions.

BERLIN, 14.—During the discussion in the Reichstag to-day on the proposed increase in the duties upon the imports of cereals, Bismarck stated that the government would require, in order to meet the demands of farmers, that the duty on wheat be increased to treble the present rate, and upon rye double the amount now paid, excepting Russia, which could not be included in the advance on account of the treaty existing between Germany and Russia regulating customs duties on importations from that country.

LONDON, 14.—The town hall of Westminster, in Wiltshire, was partially wrecked by an explosion of dynamite last night. Several houses in the neighborhood were badly shaken, many windows shattered and several persons thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. The report of the explosion was heard for two miles around the town hall, and great excitement was caused until it was ascertained that no one had been seriously injured. Pieces of tin tubing, which had apparently contained the fuse, were found near the scene of the explosion. Two suspicious-looking strangers were noticed loitering near the town hall during the afternoon, and the police are searching for them, but thus far no arrests have been made.

The Mahdi has written the Bapuda sheiks saying they are assisting the English and warning them that such apostates, if caught, will be stoned, and that if they escape, their relatives and friends will be made to suffer death. The letter concludes: "Better slaughter your camels and throw them into the Nile than gain infidel money."

LONDON, 15.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says Germany has rejected the proposal regarding Egyptian finances recently submitted to the powers by England, and accepted counter proposals submitted by France. The latter embody a financial scheme which England distinctly rejected at the Egyptian Conference in London last April.

PARIS, 15.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day in the great coal mine at Lieven in Pas de Calais, France. At the time of the calamity fortunately there were but 48 in the mine. All these were entombed. Twenty-eight bodies so far have been brought up from the mine. It is believed that none of the men in the colliery escaped instant death. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BERLIN, 15.—The Prussian Landtag opened to-day with the customary formalities. A speech of the Emperor William, King of Prussia was the important feature of the opening ceremonies. The speech was read by an officer. The Emperor stated in the speech that the financial condition of Prussia is in a satisfactory condition. The surplus revenues over expenditures for the year 1884, have been devoted toward the payment of the public railway debt. It was estimated that the surplus for the year 1885 would not be sufficient to meet the increased contribution demanded of Prussia for the Empire. To meet the deficiency thus incurred, a loan will be necessary. The conditions of trade, the speech declared, have improved, but agricultural interests are depressed. The government will endeavor to ascertain the causes of depression and provide a remedy therefor. The speech further contained a proposal for a bill to tax incomes from invested capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—An anti-Jewish riot occurred at Vilkomir yesterday. A party of armed recruits made a ferocious attack upon the Jewish residents, one of the latter was killed. The police were powerless to quell the disturbance, but the firemen came to the rescue and dispersed the rioters.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Old Folks' Annual Entertainment At American Fork.

Editor Deseret News:

Last Wednesday at noon, the old folks and other poor and deserving ones, numbering in all about seventy-five, sat down at Grant's Musical Emporium, to a sumptuous dinner, provided by the charity of the town. The invitation was extended to all, regardless of creed. They were brought thither in vehicles from their homes, amid the stirring strains of the brass band, and were conveyed home again in the same manner.

Some time ago, at the suggestion of our Bishop and others, a committee of nine—five brethren and four sisters—with Brother Samuel Wagstaff as their chairman, were appointed to further and manage the affairs of the project, and the ends attained fully proved that their efforts had been crowned with signal success.

The spacious room, kindly furnished by Brother William Grant for the occasion, was ample for all necessary convenience and was decorated with pictures and mottoes that lent cheer to all; while in its centre stood a large table crowded with the very best of everything that means can afford.

After all had partaken till fully satisfied, it was found that much still remained, and many who were considered to be in needy circumstances were generously supplied, at their own homes, out of the surplus.

The sight of this gathering was such as does the heart of man good, and can never be forgotten. It brings forcibly before one's mind how, even the withered, seared leaf of age may

be resuscitated, freshened and sweetened, by the soothing, healing balm of charity and love. At the close of the feast, the joy of the aged guests was so unbounded, that, for a brief space, they seemed to forget all their aches and infirmities, and betook themselves to singing and dancing with such zest as might well do credit to stronger voices and swifter limbs.

We heartily tender the committee, the brass band, and all who in any way assisted or ministered to the wants and comforts of our aged and others, our sincere thanks and esteem, and trust that they may long be spared to make their mark in similar directions.

In the evening a free dance and supper were given by the committee and members of the brass band, to a number of their friends, in the same room, to wind up the day's proceedings. Amid the mazes of dance, song and recitation, the short hours sped on, till the fingers of the faithful old clock both pointed directly to the ceiling and the little bell within rang out distinctly twelve times quit, quit, quit. Matters were then brought to a close, with prayer, and with many fond hopes and wishes that this would not be the last of such memorable, happy events.

J. C.

## ST. JOSEPH STAKE CONFERENCE.

St. David, Cochise Co., Arizona.  
December 30th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Our seventh quarterly conference was held on the 27th and 28th of this month.

Notwithstanding the great amount of rain that has fallen (which is unprecedented) there were representatives from all parts of the Stake. Considering our traveling has to be with teams and most of the settlements are more than a hundred miles distant from this place, much credit is due the Saints for the prompt manner in which they attend conference, and very gratifying are the results.

President Macdonald, of the Maricopa Stake was with us.

The instruction given and testimonies borne were such as to cause the Saints to rejoice that we are living and associating with Apostles and prophets.

Although our brethren are being persecuted, imprisoned and slain for keeping the commandments of God, yet his work continues to grow, our numbers increase, and the Latter-day Saints feel more determined to be true to their covenants, their brethren and their God.

There are many in Arizona as well as Utah, who will do almost anything for money, hence some of our brethren are being harassed—not for having more wives than one—but for acknowledging and supporting them and their children. This seems to be the great evil; for most of those who persecute and find indictments are reveling in wickedness and adultery.

The farmers are busy plowing; much grain has already been sown, some of which looks well. More grain will be sown here this season than ever before. Some are planting trees, some making canals, and improvements are being made on farms and habitations that are of a substantial nature, and speak volumes for the industry of the Saints, and for their perseverance in new and unsettled Territories.

W. N. GOODMAN.

## MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE IN MINNESOTA.

LONG PRAIRIE, Todd Co., Minn.,  
December 31st, 1884.

I have no time at present to note anything of importance; suffice to say I am well. We are holding a few meetings on new ground. The people and press are much prejudiced, nevertheless we continue to make friends. The priests cry aloud, when they cannot tell who or what kind of a person God is or where he dwells. I need not here try to define him in their puerile style; little children at home would laugh.

The weather is very cold; for two weeks past the thermometer at times has indicated a temperature of 42° below zero. Times are hard, grain low; people healthy. Eight inches of snow.

Preaching the gospel is an up-hill business in this land, so few will turn out to listen, even when we do get places to preach in. In our labors we have baptized eight. Quite a number are investigating, and I believe more would if we had the means to get tracts—we need money, but we are stopped. I am in good spirits, and feel well on my mission, considering my age. It is a happy hour of my life. I mourn to see so much ignorance displayed among the people and their bigoted leaders.

A. B. STRICKLAND.

## Difficulty Between D. &amp; R. Employes.

PRICE, Emery Co.,  
January 12, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

This place is beginning to have a more modern and lively appearance. Houses are being built on the town-site, work is being done on the city water ditch; there is more freight at the depot; and we have a justice's court and one saloon; and some visitors are here making a smiling visit to