

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: Congressman John Ellis, of Louisiana, who has been one of the most persistent advocates of the policy of subsidizing American steamship lines by giving extravagant mail contracts, has framed a bill which he thinks will avoid much of the criticism heretofore showered upon John Roach's schemes. Mr. Ellis will offer his new bill as a substitute for the one now pending before the committee on post offices and post roads. The substitute appropriates for ten years the tonnage tax imposed on foreign and United States vessels by section 4,219 Revised Statutes, which amount annually to \$1,500,000, to enable the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the United States mails upon the ocean. Seventeen-fifths is to be expended between Portland, Maine, and Baltimore, Maryland, inclusive, in mail contracts for South America and Europe. Five-fifths is to be expended between Norfolk and Galveston, Texas, inclusive, in contracts for Europe, the West Indies and South America, and three-fifths on the Pacific Coast for lines to Hong Kong via Yokohama and Japan, and one line to Australia. The limit of payment is \$20 a mile one way. The line to Japan being 7,000 miles, the cost would be \$140,000 a year, the highest sum paid on any route.

General Clinton B. Fisk says, in a talk, that no reason exists why the plan of exchanging a reservation for lands in the several Territories lately agreed upon with the Utes, should not be adopted with other tribes of Indians at once. He believes that it could be applied to all reservation Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, and that a similar compact between the government and the tribes in the Indian Territory will soon open that great region to settlement by white men.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A member of the Virginia Legislature, one of the leading democrats in that State, talking of the Presidential canvass, said there was not a democrat in either House of the Legislature, either of the debt payer or readjuster wings of the party, for Tilden. All of them are against him. Every member of the State Central Committee is against him. The members of the National committee are against him. There is not a democratic paper in the State for him, and he cannot carry Virginia if he is nominated.

ATLANTA, 18.—It is announced that the Central Branch Railroad has been consolidated with the Union Pacific and will, on and after the 1st, prox., cease to be a division of the Missouri Pacific road. It will resume its old name of Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and its main line will be extended at an early day, to a connection with the Union Pacific railroad. The Central Branch now operates 320 miles of road, traversing nearly every organized county of Northern Kansas.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special, March 18th, says: I am in a position to state that Russia will decline to hold communications with the Chinese ambassador until his government has ratified the Livadia treaty, and I am also informed that the Chinese are already making inroads into Russian territory. The embroglio grows daily more complicated. The St. Petersburg press stands aghast at the sudden energy of a nation whose territory had come to be considered the natural prey of Russia. It is chagrined by the unusual civilities that are now being exchanged between the Hong Kong and Canton governments by the expected change of front on the part of the English settlers in China with respect to Governor Hennessy's pro-Chinese policy, and by the friendly sentiments constantly expressed by Li Hung Chang toward the administration of Lord Beaconsfield. It finds significance in the attention which is now directed to the defenses of Shanghai, where Gatling guns are being introduced and volunteers drilled and the scattered residences of foreigners collected into a well-armed centre. There is, indeed, no part of China from which grave news is not daily brought to trouble the ministry of the Czar and to induce the belief that the course of Russian encroachment in Central Asia is at last to suffer a serious check.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that on the arriving in that capitol of Prince Orloff, he will be invited to resign his post as ambassador to Paris. Moreover, he will not be replaced, and the relations between France

and Russia will remain in the provisional state which he left them.

The *Herald's* Indianapolis correspondent has canvassed the legislature of the doubtful state of Indiana, with the following result. The Assembly is composed of 150 members, of which number 85 are democrats and the remainder republicans. Of the former, 55 express their first choice for Hendricks, 8 for Bayard, 8 for Davis, 2 for Tilden, 1 for Voorhees, 1 for Butler, and 5 for any available man. Among the republicans, 34 are for Blaine, 8 for Washburne, 9 for Sherman, 5 for the ex-President, and one each for Garfield, Fremont, Chamberlain and Butler. Ten members are absent.

The Secretary of the Navy says: The *Constellation* cannot bring back emigrants on her return voyage from Ireland as there is no authority for such action and the vessel possesses no accommodations for the purpose.

The decline in Pacific Railroad stocks was due to Washington dispatches saying the Senate subcommittee on judiciary have agreed to unanimously report favorably on the bill taking away the lands of such roads as have failed to complete their roads within the time specified.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Methodist conference last night expelled Rev. T. B. Miller from the ministry and church, and suspended Rev. Wm. Major from the ministry for one year. Miller was dean and Major was secretary of the medical college where a reporter registered as a student, and by the payment of twenty-five dollars received from the dean a certificate entitling the reporter to practice medicine. An appeal will be taken in both cases.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—Negro laborers are on strike in St. Charles parish. The town, on the application of the whites ordered the Louisiana field artillery to the parish. The whites report the negroes threaten to burn their houses if their demands are not complied with.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Mr. Rhodes, commercial agent at Rouen, France, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports he has good authority for believing the French government will not impose a duty on foreign wheat, nor increase the duty on horned cattle. The results have been arrived at after considerable discussion in the House of Deputies and among the people.

The United States consul says: Cattle may be profitably exported to some parts of France.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The directors of the Merchant's Exchange, directed the president of the Exchange to appoint a committee to frame a protest against Commissioner Fink's plan to have through rate from the west to Europe. Many leading exporters believe the plan to control ocean freights by the trunk lines would kill the export business of the west.

ROCHESTER, 19.—Parson, the Avon murderer, broke down this morning crying, and protesting his innocence of the crime of murdering Mr. Withri. The execution took place at 12.40, he claiming his innocence on the scaffold.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—The Uruguayan consul general has received the following telegram from Montevideo: "The resignation of Col. Latorre as President has been accepted. The House of Representatives has appointed Dr. Francisco Antonio Vedral, Constitutional President of the Republic. Tranquility prevails."

It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Viceroy of Ireland. It is said there will shortly be a change in the chief editorship of the *London Times*.

Madrid.—Marquis Arovis, minister of finance, has resigned on the ground of ill-health; it is expected that Casagayo will succeed him.

Furious attacks were bandied between the Right and Left to-day. The declaration of Lanza, Sella and Visconte Venosta included some curious revelations regarding the Government's course toward France and the Pope respecting the September convention. Crispi asserted there were differences of opinion in Lanza's cabinet about occupying Rome. Lanza denied this absolutely, but Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Lanza and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the National Parliament.

LONDON, 18.—The Austrian and Servian commissioners have signed a convention regarding the railway junction, two points of agreement respecting the Bulgarian junction

and a tariff of tolls being reserved for the decision of the Servian government.

The first sitting of the St. Petersburg executive commission was held to-day, General Melikoff presiding. Prince Liewen, minister of domains, Makeoff, minister of the interior, Batianoff, chief of police and others were present. Deputies from the town council will attend the next sitting.

Manager Cafel denies that he is about to start for America.

The council of the Irish Home Rule League issued another manifesto to the electors in Ireland mainly attacking Lord Beaconsfield.

Fournier, French ambassador, has left Constantinople for Paris to confer with Premier De Freycenet respecting the disagreement between Turkey and Greece regarding the frontier question. Prince Orloff merely takes a long projected leave of absence and will return to Paris very soon.

LIVERPOOL, 19.—Parole finished first to-day in the Cup race, Advance second, Strathblane third. There were eleven starters. Parole was objected to and was disqualified. The race was awarded to Capt. Macchell's Advance.

The Grand National Steeple Chase was won by Empress, The Liberator second, Downpatrick third. Fourteen ran.

London, 19.—Betting on the University boat race to-morrow is 4 to 1 favor of Oxford.

The distress in the famine districts of Ireland is deepening daily. The grants of money by the Mansion House committee exceed the receipts. The Land League say it is desirable that Parnell's arrival shall be marked by an expression of national feeling. Bonfires on the hills and bands of music in the towns throughout Ireland are suggested for Sunday evening next.

An Austrian revenue cutter has seized two Italian trading vessels because they surreptitiously conveyed 6,000 breach-loading rifles and a quantity of ammunition, apparently destined to Albania or Herzegovina. The crews were arrested.

During the debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Cavallotti, of the extreme Left, defended the Italia irredentia associations. He admitted that the actual condition of affairs required their sentences towards Austria to be kept peaceful, but the policy of fear was worse and more dangerous than the policy of adventure. He held the opinion that Austria was threatening Italy, not because of the irredentia agitation, but because of internal necessities. She had need of war against Italy and her military party desired it.

Premier Cairoli replied that the Government was not pursuing a policy which had the full support of the country. The friendship between Italy and Austria is founded on respect for treaties and in the sentiments of duty.

## BEE FARMING.

FARMINGTON, Davis Co.,  
March 8th, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*.

Dear Sir—Elder Edward Stevenson, of Salt Lake City, met with us in our ward meeting yesterday afternoon, and in connection with Bro. B. H. Roberts of Centreville, Pres. of the Y. M. M. I. Associations of this Stake gave us some excellent instructions.

At a meeting last evening Bro. Stevenson made some interesting remarks and gave some instructions in regard to the bee farming branch of business, after which an organization was effected with the following named officers: President, Timothy B. Clark; Vice-President, Allen S. Burk; Secretary, Jos. E. Robinson.

The bee-keepers of this place have had poor success the last few years on account of the prevalence of disease among the bees, but as there is prospect of this difficulty being removed by the renewed energy of the people, assisted by the new law passed by the late Legislative Assembly, it is to be hoped the industry will be revived and prove more successful. "Experience teaches a dear school" is an old saying that is very appropriate in respect to the way we have dealt with the industrious and busy honey manufacturers in this Territory, as hundreds of swarms have died through a lack of understanding of how to manage them.

One drawback to bee culture is the fact that everybody is so busy when they need attending to that they are neglected too much, but if

ever "a stitch in time saves nine" it is manifest in the bee department. A very few days after a new swarm has been hived they need to be examined to see that they are building comb straight in the frames; if it is not straight it can be readily pressed to the proper position. Sometimes the sides of the comb have to be cut in a few places; if it is inclined to not stay where it is placed, it can be wedged or secured there with a piece of comb.

The blocks should never be taken from the bottom of the frames when the extractor is being used, but a hole should be cut in the wire frame of the extractor large enough for the blocks to fit in. When the wire is cut the ends can be secured so it cannot unravel, and the wire frame will not be injured. I would rather look through a dozen swarms where the comb is straight, than one with the comb so crooked that it breaks in lifting it out of the hive. This sets the honey to running, strange bees to robbing, and often a swarm is killed by the entrance and bottom of the hive being filled with honey.

A good many half discouraged bee keepers say they will not use frame hives any longer, but will tend their bees like they "used to in the States," etc. This idea, I think, should be discouraged, as with frame hives they can be examined easily in guarding against disease, and old comb can be taken out at pleasure. During winter is the time to make hives and frames and good stands to place the new swarms on. A new swarm should be left where they are hived until late in the evening, then they can be removed to the proper place. This is sometimes neglected. It does not look well to see hives of bees scattered through the orchards.

To those who do not want to pay nearly as much as a swarm of bees is worth for a hive, I will describe a cheap and easily made hive: Make the hive the same width and depth and twice the length of the Kidder hive, so it will hold 18 frames, let the bottom extend out two or three inches in front for the bees to light on, around the top of the box nail pieces of boards six inches in width, two and one-half inches down the sides and ends of the box and three and one-half inches above. This will make room for an air chamber. Nail cleats about two inches wide around the lid so it will fit on the hive snug. Nail an extra board on top of the lid to keep it from warping and leaking.

The bees will build comb in the air chambers; if shingles or pieces of boards are not placed on the frames, small sticks of timber should be put under the boards to prevent killing what bees are on the frames. The brood will be in the end opposite the entrance and need not be disturbed when taking out honey.

I find it saves a great deal of bother by putting a straight frame of comb with each new hive as a guide for them to work to, and as they are gorged with honey when they swarm, they will more readily go to work in their new home.

Respectfully, C. T.

## Correspondence.

### Foul Brood.

MANTI CITY, U. T.,  
March 7, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I see in your issue of the 3d inst. an act "for the protection of bee culture." Approved February 16th, 1880.

I have been looking for some time for an enactment to protect beekeepers from that contagious disease known as "foul brood," from which we have lost heavily in Manti. In my apiary last spring, in looking them over, I found three stocks badly affected with foul brood. I destroyed them by burying them in the ground. I also found one in the apiary of Sister Cox, which I also buried. I know of no other way to stop this disease than by burying them.

How to find the disease.—Open your hive, take out the frames, uncap the brood, bearing in mind that young bees are always white until after they assume the chrysalis form, therefore, if a larva is found of a black color, it is dead; should you find a number of cells in this state, black, putrid, with a disagreeable smell, the colony should be condemned. If this is not foul brood I know nothing of it; should like to hear from Mr. G. B. Bailey, of Mill Creek, on this subject. Two-thirds of the bees have died here this winter, by wintering on summer stands; those who

have cellared them with a uniform temperature, so far, have come out all right. I have never yet lost a colony by thus wintering them. Destroy foul brood, and all adopt the best plan for wintering, and bee culture is a success in Utah.

Any one wishing to adopt my plan of wintering, if they will enclose a three-cent stamp, with such a request, I will forward the same to them.

Wishing bee culture a success in Utah,

I remain, etc.,  
WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE.

## I Shall Never Travel Without Them.

BROCKVILLE, Canada,  
Sept. 25th, 1879.

MESSRS. H. H. WALKER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Gents:—While traveling through the State of Texas during the past season, I contracted malarial difficulties that I had almost despaired of ever recovering from, and during the five months of my stay there was frequently prostrated and utterly unable to attend to any business; but through the recommendation of a friend living in your city I tried, as an experiment, your Safe Pills and Bitters, and am only too happy to testify to the beneficial success derived therefrom. I experienced a marked improvement very soon, and in a very short time complete recovery. An occasional dose of the Pills with a regular use of the Bitters kept me in splendid condition during the remainder of my stay. I shall never travel in Texas or the West without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit. If the remedies are not on sale here please send me three bottles of Bitters and half a dozen boxes of the Pills, or tell me where they can be obtained in Texas, or the West, as I am about to return there.

Yours very truly,  
G. A. J. GADBOIS.

**Brown's Vegetable Liver Pills**  
Cure biliousness and sick headach

## HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

## HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.  
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.  
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Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

## TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE

CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

## EDEY'S CARBOLIC TROCHES

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF Contagious Diseases, Colds, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. Pleasant to the Taste.

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