

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
AMERICAN.

OTTAWA, 22.—In the House this afternoon Sir John MacDonald said there was too much reason for fear that the disaster at Fort Pitt was true, although it had not been confirmed. Out of consideration for the feelings of those whose friends were there, it would not be wise to speak more specifically, simply because the reports were rumors as yet; but these rumors had come from various sources, and therefore we must believe that a calamity had occurred there, but to what extent he was at present unable to state. The moment further information was received it would be communicated to Parliament.

Winnipeg, 22.—The government telegraph line was repaired this afternoon and communication with the West restored. A message received from Battleford says:

"Five mounted police arrived here to-day from Fort Pitt. They report that in the attack by the Indians one policeman was killed and one wounded. All the other occupants of the post, including the Hudson's Bay factor, McLean, and family, have taken refuge in a camp of friendly Indians near the post."

A Clark's Crossing message says: Gen. Middleton's force is all there, no movement having yet been made. Middleton reports all well.

A Calgary dispatch says: Capt. Stewart has succeeded in raising 150 mounted men in McLeod district. They are guarding the country between McLeod and Medicine Hat, keeping strict watch on the Cypress Hills trail, as it is believed if the refugees once get in here they can withstand an army. Col. Osborne Smith took up his quarters in the post vacated yesterday by Major General Strange.

A report came from Blackfoot Crossing to-day that a cowboy had shot an Indian who was stealing cattle. The cowboy was one of Stewart's recruits. Capt. Perry's regiment of mounted police from Fort McLeod, with a 9-pounder, arrived last evening. Transport wagons for the left wing of the Sixty-fifth are fast coming in. The left wing will leave on Thursday. The weather is disagreeably wet. The Halifax battalion arrived in Winnipeg this morning, and number 384 men and 32 officers, under command of Colonel Bremner. They had an extremely rough and tedious trip across the Canadian Pacific railroad gaps, owing to a break up of the weather. These are the last troops sent up from the east.

A Battleford special says: To-day scouts arrived here from Fort Pitt and confirm the news brought by the mounted policemen. They say that 21 police had a skirmish with over 800 Indians on Wednesday of last week. Policeman Win. Cowan was killed and another constable wounded. Four Indians were killed. Afterwards the occupants of the post took shelter with friendly Indians.

WICHITA, Kansas, 22.—A special to the *Daily Eagle* dated yesterday at Medicine Lodge, recounts the fearful results of the waterspout, or cloudburst, to the residents on Medicine river, which seems to have been the same that filled the Niangua to overflowing. The special says that water rolled down over the lowlands east of Medicine Lodge City five to twelve feet perpendicularly, carrying death in its wake. Several whole families are known to be drowned. Yesterday morning parties who had gone out to give relief found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, and some without any clothing whatever, but still alive. Their cries could be heard as early as 4 o'clock in the morning above the roaring waters. Three attempts were made to rescue parties beyond the river, but each boat in turn was swamped and the occupants only saved themselves by swimming to trees. Five bodies had been recovered up to the hour of the writing of the dispatch, which was sent over to the first railroad point by mail. Another body was in sight, but could not be reached.

There were eight movers' wagons camping in the bottoms, and one old man has recognized the bodies of three of his family—his wife and two children.

James Gibbs and his daughter and niece were washed away with their home.

A Mrs. Harris and her little girl of 11 years of age were found drowned.

G. W. Paddock and family, consisting of wife and four children are thought to be all drowned.

Frank Shippele put his wife and child on the roof, and his house went down. He was knocked off by a projecting limb and swam ashore several miles below, but of the fate of his wife and child nothing is known.

Kansas City, 22.—A *Times* Medicine Lodge, Kansas, special gives the following additional particulars of the disastrous flood there: The town is situated between Medicine River and Elm Creek. On Tuesday morning a flood came down the streams, quickly overflowing the bottom lands to a depth of about ten feet. In the Elm Creek bottoms east of town a dozen houses were entirely destroyed and many of the occupants drowned or saved only by clinging to branches of trees. In camps in the bottoms were ten or fifteen emigrant families, and not half of these persons have yet been found. North of here entire families were

drowned, and others made miraculous escapes. All yesterday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the East, and to-day the first dispatches were sent out. Stores in town were closed yesterday, and every citizen engaged in the work of rescuing citizens in boats and rafts from their perilous positions in trees and on house-tops. This work was extremely hazardous, and by night fall there were still some belated prisoners. A relief party was out all night picking up these unfortunate. The people in the Medicine river bottoms had earlier warning, and all escaped with their lives.

Hundreds of cattle were drowned and great fields of crops ruined. Hundreds of dead animals also line the banks of Elm Creek. The rise started at dark Monday night, and rain poured down steadily for six hours, which was followed by a cloudburst north of town.

Among those known to be lost are the following: G. W. Paddock, wife and four children (bodies of wife and four children recovered); Jerry Gibbs and daughter, Mrs. Harris and daughter (bodies of the latter two recovered); wife and four children of Samuel Maddox (bodies of woman and two children recovered). Four wagons containing movers have not been heard from, and it is thought all the occupants have perished. No news has yet been received from the country below here, but it is feared there has been very severe loss of life. The town council speedily organized relief measures and several thousand dollars are already subscribed. The bodies thus far recovered will be buried this afternoon.

The district court has adjourned and the court room has been turned into a morgue.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The First Comptroller having decided that the Commissioner of Agriculture can legally use the pleuro-pneumonia appropriation to pay for such animals as it may be found necessary to kill in order to stamp out the infection. Commissioner Coleman has prepared a set of rules to govern the action of the Department in this regard, and he telegraphed a copy of them to Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, asking him to advise by telegraph of his acceptance of the plans and methods presented therein. The rules will be submitted to the executives of other States for acceptance.

The President to-day appointed Lewis McMullen to be appraiser at the port of New York, vice A. P. Ketchum, suspended. McMullen was nominated during the special session of the Senate, but no action was taken on the nomination.

KANSAS CITY, 22.—The conference of representatives of five great Southern cattle associations was concluded to-night after the adoption of a resolution still more emphatic than the one adopted yesterday. Since the recent Kansas law went into effect forbidding the bringing of Southern Texas cattle into that State during the summer months, it has been proposed to drive these cattle north to a neutral strip lying north of Colorado, where they will be admitted after 90 days' quarantine, and then be distributed from there. Ranchmen interested along the line of the proposed trail are determined to prevent this proposed movement, on account of the danger of contagion from the Texas fever, and the question of an avenue to the Northern markets and ranges for these cattle is likely to become a serious one.

NEW YORK, 22.—The coroner's jury completed its investigation to-day in the case of Walters, the man who was killed by the fall of a tenement house in Sixty-second street some days ago. The jury in its verdict holds Charles Buddenseick, owner, his assistant Franck, and building inspectors Daly and Mackey, responsible for Walters' death; asserts that Buddenseick merits the severest punishment that can be inflicted; censures the City Building Department for retaining incompetent men, and urges legislation to put the Department of Buildings under the control of a single responsible head appointed by the mayor. The parties named in the verdict will be arrested and held without bail.

NEW YORK, 21.—The temperature in General Grant's room last night was so high that he did not sleep continuously through the night. His rest was broken, but the entire time of his sleep amounted to about six hours, the same as on Tuesday night. He would have risen and dressed at 7 o'clock this morning, but Dr. Douglas advised him to remain, and the General did so, and between 7 and 8.30 he gained nearly an hour's sleep. He then rose refreshed, and in no wise worse if not better.

COLON, 23.—Trouble is imminent in Panama. Aizpura has issued a pronouncement against Americans. Their pickets have been fired upon. One hundred marines have been ordered to reinforce Heyward. Refugees are leaving the city. Aizpura has 800 men. He will probably remain quiet until the arrival of the government troops which are embarking at Buena Ventura.

DENISON, Texas, 23.—In consequence of the heavy rain and wind storms, causing washouts and endangering bridges on the railroads, the traffic on the Missouri Pacific, north and west of Denison, is impeded. The Red River is rising four feet per hour. A freight train of 18 cars has been wrecked near Carey Station, Indian Territory.

MEXIA, Texas, 23.—Prairie Grove neighborhood, eight miles south of Mexia, was visited about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a severe cyclone, causing serious results in life and property. A two-story schoolhouse, which

contained about 50 children, was blown down and torn to pieces, killing one and wounding several children.

CHICAGO, 23.—A special telegram received this morning by the *Breeder's Gazette* from the State Veterinarian of Illinois, announces that pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out in a herd of Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. Bailey of Peoria, Ill. This is one of the herds in which the disease played such havoc last autumn. The State Veterinarian is determined to at once have the entire herd condemned and slaughtered, as the only effectual method of stamping out the disease. It is reported that he has decided to recommend a similar course with all the herds now in quarantine in the State.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—The Press Association asserts that it is enabled to state that further communications have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian government has refused to hold further inquiry in regard to Gen. Komaroff's report of the engagement of March 30. It is the opinion, therefore, in Russian and English diplomatic circles that peace cannot be maintained.

The Russian reply to the communication sent by M. De Giers through Sir Edward Thornton yesterday, after receipt of Sir Peter Lumsden's supplementary report on the battle of March 30th, has just been received. M. De Giers replies curtly that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Penjdeh incident.

ODESSA, 22.—English merchants are closing out their business and preparing to leave the country. Excitement is increasing and funds are failing.

LONDON, 22.—The premium for marine insurance at Lloyd's has been advanced from five to fifteen shillings.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22.—Everyone is speaking of war as inevitable.

VIENNA, 22.—The magnificent new theatre at Szegedin, Hungary, is on fire and is apparently doomed to complete destruction.

LONDON, 23.—The European press generally comments favorably upon the speech made by Gladstone in the House of Commons of Tuesday afternoon, on the occasion of asking for the vote of credit. His statement is characterized as dignified and resolute. There is a general revulsion of feeling towards the belief that war is inevitable.

BERLIN, 23.—The continental press appear to think that war between Russia and England is inevitable.

12.30 p.m.—Consols opened at 95 for both, but soon advanced to 95½, and then receded to 95, at which they are now quoted. Russian securities are 84.

1 p.m.—Consols have declined to 94½.

2 p.m.—Consols now stand at 13-16 for both.

3 p.m.—Consols are now quoted at 94 15-16.

LONDON, 23.—At 11 o'clock this morning, an explosion occurred in the basement of the admiralty building. The building is badly damaged, and many persons are injured; among them some of the head officials of the department. It was undoubtedly caused by gun cotton or dynamite.

Great excitement was caused in the Admiralty Office by an explosion. Firemen and police were promptly summoned, and all the gates of the Admiralty Building were closed. A special guard was at once posted, and no person allowed to enter or depart from the premises until a thorough examination could be made. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by the premature discharge of a projectile which had been sent to the Admiralty for examination.

The explosion badly damaged the room in which it occurred, and set it on fire, but the officials and firemen soon extinguished the flames. The Cabinet ministers were immediately informed by telegraph of the explosion, and furnished with all the facts in connection therewith ascertainable at the time. At first it was reported that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and was the outcome of a plot hatched up by either dynamiters or nihilists for the purpose of hampering the war preparations of the government. An inspector, however, after a cursory examination, expressed doubt as to whether it had been caused by gas, gunpowder or dynamite.

In the explosion which occurred in the Secretary's department, Mr. Edwin Swainson, associate secretary, received a severe scalp wound, and it is said that other officials are also injured, but none seriously. It is now believed that the explosion was not accidental, but was caused by dynamite.

It is now regarded as certain that either gun cotton or dynamite was used to cause the explosion. The room in which it took place was made a complete wreck. The adjacent corridors were also very much damaged, while all the windows fronting on the Horse Guards Parade were blown out. No arrests have been made up to this hour.

It is supposed that the explosive was thrown over the wall in the rear of the Admiralty building and facing the Horse Guards parade. The explosion occurred close to, but not in Swinson's room as stated in earlier reports. The stair case leading to the board room which is located in the southwest corner of the building was demolished. The iron railing of the stair case was wrenched from the fastenings and all the windows within fifty yards of the spot where the explosion took place were broken.

Two men were noticed by several persons reconnoitering yesterday, and this morning the same men were seen to enter the garden in front of Swinson's house, from the direction of the Horse Guards parade ground. One of them carried a tin can, which he placed in a recess of the passage-way leading to the offices. The movements of the two men attracted but little attention at the time, owing to the fact that several surveyors and a number of workmen had recently been engaged in measuring distances, etc., on the ground, and those who saw the two men believed them employees of the government engaged in the same work. Two officials of the government took such notice of the men that they claim they can identify them, even if placed in a crowd of other men.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in a review of Lumsden's report, says: The report is based upon statements from Afghan sources, and if it contradicts the precise and complete report previously made by Komaroff Commander, then Gladstone need not be surprised if Russia prefers to rely upon the testimony of her own generals.

The *Journal* adds: It is useless to pursue these polemics on subsidiary points, when the main question to be settled is the delimitation of the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan. As to her war credits, England is free to better herself. Russia remains calmly conscious of the gravity of the situation and confident of her ability to cope with the enemy. Russia will be happy to see realized Earl Granville's wish that all existing differences between England and Russia shall be settled peacefully.

The steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco, has arrived at Hong Kong.

BERLIN, 23.—Queen Victoria has arrived at Darmstadt.

LONDON, 23.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that it is rumored there that a powerful Russian squadron has been ordered to cruise off the coast of Italy, for the purpose of overawing the Italian government in its suspected work of secretly preparing to assist England in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

LONDON, 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone, in replying to an inquiry made by Northcote, said there was no intention of laying further papers touching the Afghan situation upon the table before asking for a vote upon the war credits already submitted to the House. The government," Gladstone continued, were engaged in a correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia. It was impossible to make now a complete statement of the nature of that correspondence, while no partial statement could be given without the greatest risk of creating misapprehension.

PARIS, 23.—The cabinet at its session to-day took up the *Bosphore-Egyptien* case, and after full discussion, adopted the line of action to be pursued concerning the affair, and telegraphed full instructions as to how the matter should be treated, to M. Barrere, French Consul General at Cairo. France considers Egypt's reply to the French demand for rehabilitation of the *Bosphore-Egyptien* evasive and unsatisfactory, and has resolved to despatch a note to Egypt about the matter. It is stated that the form of this note was agreed upon to-day by the French ministers, and it is said that the note threatens that unless Egypt gives satisfaction, France will adopt measures to secure it.

Berlin, 23.—Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Porte informed the Khedive that France has no right to interfere in the *Bosphore-Egyptien* affair.

Cairo, 23.—The Khedive's government has replied to France's demand concerning the *Bosphore-Egyptien*, and quotes 50 precedents to justify its conduct in seizing and suppressing the paper.

COPENHAGEN, 23.—The Danish ministry of war had placed at their disposal the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of fortifying the coast of Denmark.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECTS IN IDAHO.

MENAN, Idaho,  
April 14th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Scarcely a mail arrives that does not bring me letters of inquiry from all parts of Utah and many parts of Idaho in regard to the

PROSPECTS HERE FOR NEW SETTLERS.

If you will kindly give me space in your valuable paper, I will answer some of the many questions asked me.

What is now called Menan was formerly called Cedar Buttes. It is situated on an island of the Snake River, 18 miles north and a little east of Eagle Rock, which is at present our nearest postoffice. The island on which Menan is situated is 20 miles long by nearly 3 miles wide. We have another townsite laid out six miles east of here, called Cleveland. The land on the island is nearly all claimed, especially in the immediate vicinity of the settlements, but many of the brethren express a willingness to divide with their friends and brethren who are coming here to settle. There are plenty of good city lots in this place, as also in Cleveland. The lots here contain 3½ acres, and sell at from \$10 to \$17. In

Cleveland they contain 1¼ acres and sell for \$5.

GOOD PLACE FOR FRUIT CULTURE.

I am quite confident that such fruits as are produced in Utah, will do well here. In the spring of 1884, I planted an orchard of 100 assorted fruit trees, and I am pleased to say that I, with my neighbors, were agreeably surprised at the growth they made during the summer, and I find on examination this spring they have stood the winter well. I have not lost one tree on account of hard winters. I mention this because a great many people think we cannot raise fruit here, on account of the climate being so extremely cold. So general was this opinion that none of the old settlers have put out trees until within the last twelve months.

GAME, AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Water is abundant, and well stocked with fine trout. Elk, deer and antelope are to be seen in the mountains and foot hills in countless numbers.

The cost of getting water on the land depends on the locality, but it is estimated that it costs from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Cottonwood is plentiful along the banks of the river, we are about 30 miles from good saw timber. The most of this distance logs, poles and lumber can be rafted.

Some parties contemplate visiting this country in June and July. I would advise them not to do it. From the 15th of June to the 1st of August, the mosquitoes are very bad, so that one would have but little pleasure in traveling through the country. After about the 1st of August they cease, and peace prevails again.

There is no work going on just now, especially for mechanics, except the labors enjoined upon new settlers, such as building log houses, fencing, making water ditches, etc.

I would advise parties who think of moving to this land to come and see the country first. It is all good, but some places are better than others; at least different individuals think so. Parties thinking of coming to this place need not expect to get a quarter section of unoccupied land for that day has past; but men wanting homes can get a city lot here at the foregoing figures, and land can be bought very reasonably, in some instances for less than it would cost to prove up on it.

PLENTY OF LAND.

But there are thousands of acres of good land lying between Louisville (two miles south of here) and Eagle Rock, the water for which would have to be brought a long way, and at considerable expense. This land is covered with a dense growth of sage brush, and is being taken up every day.

I am also informed there is considerable good land in the vicinity of Lyman Town on the north side of the South Fork of the Snake River, and that town needs more settlers.

The land near Rexburg is taken for miles around, still people are going to that thriving city in great numbers; it is destined to be.

THE LOGAN OF BAYNOCK STAKE.

Two years ago last March the town site was surveyed with not more than half a dozen families on it; to-day it contains nearly six hundred inhabitants and the cry is "still they come."

I would also advise parties moving here not to calculate on shipping grain, potatoes, etc., from Utah here, for there will be plenty of all such things raised here this summer to supply the demand this fall and at lower prices than they can be shipped here for.

Hundreds of acres of land have been taken here within the last month, and many persons are here looking for land. Respectfully,

R. L. BYBEE.

ALMA, Cassia County, Idaho,  
April 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Having read a great many articles in your paper about the laws and how they are administered in Utah, I thought some of the readers of your paper would like to hear a few words about what is going on in Albion, our county seat.

I and a good many of my neighbors were summoned to be at the courthouse on the 7th inst., to serve as jurors, when the following questions were put to us:

Q.—Are you a bigamist or polygamist?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you belong to a sect or church or any other organization which teaches its members, etc., to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy?

A.—I belong to a church that practices polygamy, not bigamy.

Q.—What church do you belong to?

A.—I belong to what is called the "Mormon" Church.

Challenged by the attorney. Challenge sustained by Judge Morgan, who presided in the court.

Thus I and ten others were excused from any further attendance at the court for this term, simply because I am a "Mormon." The latter part of the test oath was not put where it says unlawful cohabitation, etc., (maybe it fitted too close to home, as the saying goes.) Out of the 16 grand jurors there were 5 allowed to keep their seats, and out of 22 petit jurors, there were 12 allowed to sit. The balance were declared to be not good and lawful men, simply for being Latter-day Saints. One (Gentile) was declared to