

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—H. H. Finley issues a card and says of the charge of Representative Springer "that a certain anonymous letter dated March 4th, and mailed March 8th, in which \$5,000 was offered him if he would support W. D. Washburne in the Donnelly contested election case, was written by me or by some one for me; I desire to state unequivocally and positively I never wrote any such letter or employed any other person to write it, and did not know of its existence until after Mrs. Springer had shown it to Hon. Julian Springer. At the time he made the charge he also read a letter of mine dated March 7th, in which I strongly urged him to support Donnelly. There is nothing in that letter I regret. I did not speak or pretend to speak for Tilden. I spoke as a democrat in the name of the democrats. I believed the State of Minnesota to have been stolen away from the democrats by unparalleled bribes and intimidation, and I was in favor of restoring it to the democratic column of States where it properly belonged. I had many times conversed with Springer on the subject, and he had as repeatedly assured me he agreed with me in those views and would vote the State to Donnelly. One week before the anonymous letter, Springer volunteered the remark to me that 'the republican party had already received as much abuse for the Donnelly-Washburne case as it could receive, and he was in favor of going ahead and at once seating Donnelly.' I was astonished beyond expression when I learned a few days afterwards that the republicans were claiming Springer as upon their side. I wrote, therefore, earnestly and warmly because I did not wish to see Springer injure his own reputation, and at the same time oppose the great interests of the democratic party. If I spoke too strongly in that letter or in any other way was guilty of any impropriety, I regret it. I have no hostility towards Springer and no desire to do him injustice. I do think, however, it would only have been fair upon his part, when he made so serious a charge against me, if he had demanded a committee of investigation and given me an opportunity to have defended myself."

It is learned in diplomatic circles that Secretary Evarts has gotten into difficulty with Sir Edward Thornton, and has also greatly strained his relations with President Hayes, on account of certain curious circumstances growing out of his holding views antagonistic to the general sentiment of the country on the Inter-oceanic Canal question. It appears that he took it for granted that he would shape the policy of the administration on this question, and that he assured the British Minister on a number of occasions, that nothing of any importance or in the least way obnoxious to the British government should be said in the President's message to Congress on this subject. When, therefore, the President surprised him one day by reading the very emphatic Monroe doctrine message which he (the President) had himself prepared, and which, in spite of Evarts' persuasion and protestation, he refused to modify, the Secretary's amazement, mortification and chagrin were unbounded. And when it was sent to Congress, he had to explain matters to Sir Edward as best he could. It is quite generally understood that a breach has already been opened between the President and Secretary Evarts by the latter's ill-disguised contempt for the abilities of most of his official associates, including the President, and there is no doubt whatever that the occurrences noted have widened the breach very considerably.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Commercial Bulletin, commenting on the interview between Secretary Evarts and Congressman Willis respecting the resolution of inquiry on the Burlingame treaty, says Secretary Evarts is trying to perform an impossibility. He is essaying to carry water on both shoulders. He is desirous of securing the approval of the California people, and at the same time preserving our commercial relations with China. The thing cannot be done. California's approval is only to be had by expelling the Chinese from the Pacific Coast altogether, and that if that expulsion is permitted by the Government, we may as well abandon all expectation of preserving our commercial relations

with them in their own country. The interests of the whole country are paramount to the race prejudices of California, and paramount also to whatever political or partisan considerations are entering into the controversy in connection with the Presidential election.

A Cork special to the Telegram announces the following result of the Parliamentary elections: Daly, Home Ruler, 1,923; Parnell, 1,506; Goulding, Conservative, 999. Murphy who is defeated and against whom Parnell directed his entire hostility, accepted the Home Rule platform with cautious reservation compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Theophilus Steele, a prominent up-town physician was shot and hit in the nose on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourth street this morning by the well known electrician, W. E. Sawyer. The quarrel arose from a misunderstanding between the wives of the two men. The families of both parties are boarding at 261, Fourth street, the husbands taking part in the quarrel.

DEADWOOD, 6.—The Times special from Terry Port, Montana, under the date of the 3d inst. says: Capt. Huggins with three companies of the Second Cavalry, who started out after the hostile Sioux on the 25th ult., overtook them yesterday (Friday) 35 miles south of here. The troops charged the camp and captured 46 ponies, but the Indians got into a ravine and could not be got out. Sergeant Johnson, Company C, Second Cavalry, was killed during the charge. Gen. Miles, who was on the way east, hearing of the fight, stopped at Falcon Creek where he now awaits the arrival of reinforcements which left Fort Keogh on Friday night under Lieut. Clarke.

A later dispatch says that two Indians were captured, the remainder getting away on foot.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., 6.—At 6 o'clock this morning, Johnson C. Whittaker Cole, the colored cadet in the West Point class of 1876, was found bound hand and foot in his room at the barracks, with a piece of one ear cut off, the other ear was slit and his head bruised. He stated that three masked men attacked him while he was in bed some time after midnight, and committed the outrage. General Schofield and Commander Luzzelle are investigating the affair. It is believed the outrage was committed by cadets.

CHICAGO, 6.—The Times' Shelbyville, Indiana, special says: A negro offering to vote, was told "no d—n nigger could cast a ballot," and he was run off the square. Lee Amsden, county treasurer, commenced to club another negro, and was himself clubbed by a white republican, tearing his scalp open five inches. Amsden led the mob which attacked the negro emigrant train in December. The excitement is intense over the introduction of the Yazoo idea.

DES MOINES, 6.—The republicans have elected county delegates to the State convention from 14 counties, giving 137 votes. All are for Blaine and so instructed. Five other counties were for Blaine, but not instructed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The Liberals in London are preparing for a great demonstration in honor of Gladstone on his return here. The following political gossip, from "to-day's World," is given for what it may be worth: "On recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, the Queen will, on the occasion of her anniversary, create an Imperial Order of Merit for civilians. Only a large number of civil servants will be in the first batch of persons decorated. Among the titular favors which Lord Beaconsfield will bestow before quitting office, baronetcies will be conferred on Borthwick, proprietor of the Morning Post, and J. M. Levy, of the Daily Telegraph."

It is rumored at the Carlton Club that Beaconsfield will advise the Queen to send for Gladstone. Beaconsfield holds Lytton's resignation as Viceroy of India, to take effect absolutely in case the elections are adverse to the government; Beaconsfield might therefore appoint his successor, but he probably will not, as the new ministry would almost certainly cancel the appointment. It is probable Lord Northbrook will be asked to go to India for a couple of years to put matters in order there.

The total number of liberal votes so far cast in the present election is 1,238,000, a gain of 328,000; the total conservative vote so far cast is 908,000, a gain of 110,000.

Advices from Capetown, dated April 5th, says: Peace was proclaimed in Basutaland. This was probably done in connection with the disarmament of the natives from whom trouble was apprehended.

The Monitor, republican newspaper, warns Mexico of the danger from the United States in the event of another revolution, and says the late revolution (of 1876) produced the celebrated order of June, besides the many difficulties in the way of recognition of the government by the United States.

Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Empire, because of the vote on financial reform in the Federal councils.

News is received from St. Petersburg, that the Chinese charge d'affaires is making preparations for returning home with his entire staff.

The crew of the abandoned and water logged British bark Queen of Hearts, arrived in Queenstown by the ship Shannon. Five of the crew perished.

TWO DAYS' MEETINGS IN THE SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL.

On Monday afternoon the Assembly Hall was again completely filled. After singing, and prayer by Elder Joseph E. Taylor the congregation was addressed by

PREST. JOSEPH YOUNG. He recollected the day when the Church consisted of a mere handful of people scattered over two or three States of the Union. In traveling to visit them an Elder was greeted with the sound, "There goes a Mormon!" Now, from Idaho to Arizona, through hundreds of miles, the settlements of the Saints extend and the people greet an Elder with joy and friendship. It was the work of the Lord and caused astonishment. He was the Author of it and His hand was over all, guiding the destiny of the greatest, and caring even for the sparrow. By His spirit we were guided, and it was to carry the tidings of His work that we traveled or sent our brethren to the ends of the earth. The speaker described the condition of the world in regard to religion, referring to the ignorance and fallacies that prevailed. He portrayed the spirit of Christ and its effects upon the human heart, and expressed his full confidence in the Lord and the triumph of this work. Exhorted both young and old to plant within their hearts a reservoir of truth and to live so as to know that God lives and that they were accepted of Him. Whenever Christian sects had enjoyed a portion of the spirit of truth and rejected this gospel when it came to them, they had lost the measure of the spirit previously bestowed. Those who had accepted this work received the power of God and a testimony of the truth and lost the fear of death. He bore testimony that the time was near when God would shake the earth and all things would tremble, and none but the righteous could stand. He wanted to know that his brethren and sisters were taking a course that was pleasing in the sight of God, staying themselves on the promises of God, training their children—the hope of Israel—in the fear of the Lord, so that when the terrible things predicted by the Savior and the prophets take place before their eyes they may be on the watch tower and prepared for every emergency.

Elder A. O. SMOOT expressed his pleasure at the instructions that had been imparted during these meetings. Referring to the sharp reproofs administered in the forenoon to some of the Latter-day "Mormons," it occurred to him that there were others at fault besides the drinkers and swearers. He asked himself where were the priests and teachers when these evils were taking place. If the teachers were aware of these things had they discharged their duty towards the transgressors? If they had donethis, and failing to work a reformation, had they reported those cases to the Bishop? If so they had done well, and the fault would lay with the Bishop unless he attended to these evil-doers. He would ask, why not apply the remedy? Let the erring brother who would not reform go in peace and no longer be held in fellowship to spread the evil example. He thought perhaps some of the officers slept upon their rights and duties, and neglected the injunctions of the revelations concerning these matters. If we allowed these evils to exist, their influence would be demoralizing. All are subject to weaknesses, but when we are once overcome thereby, it

should prove a warning, and we should take care not to be ever again overtaken in a similar way. In the course of forty years' experience he had seen men holding official position in the priesthood committing the evils spoken of, and their faults had been let slip. Why were these cases not alluded to? Why was not the inside of the platter cleaned? There was a fault somewhere; he would leave others to say where it was. God had commenced to establish His Kingdom on the earth and had so organized His priesthood that these irregularities could be checked and wickedness purged out. The speaker bore testimony that this was the Kingdom that Daniel saw in spite of their imperfections, this was the people whom the Lord cherished; this was the priesthood that would regulate all things according to the heavenly pattern; and many before him in the congregation were destined to be priests and kings unto the Most High God. He had sought the Lord to preserve them from the evils that predominate in the world, enable them to magnify their calling that Israel might triumph and the enemy be placed beneath their feet.

Elder JOHN VAN COTT referred to the prophecies concerning the redemption of the remnants of Jacob, and rejoiced to hear of the work which was being accomplished among them. While Elder Orson Pratt was speaking, he remembered that he (the speaker) when a boy of 16, had the privilege of witnessing the baptism of Elder Pratt, and was the only member of the Church now living who witnessed it. It was 49 years ago last September. It was some years after, that he himself was baptized, but at that time he received a witness of the truth and it never left him wherever he went. If it were not for that testimony he would not be here this day. It was a similar witness that had induced the Saints from every part of the earth to gather to these mountains. It was time that we should become united and prepared for those important events predicted which were near at hand. We should refrain from evil, obtain the power to discern the signs of the times and of the coming of the Son of Man, cultivate the spirit of meekness, forbearance and long suffering and seek to God for wisdom that we might be prepared for the great change that is to come on the earth. The choir sang an anthem and the benediction was pronounced by Elder Orson Pratt.

ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Conference convened in St. George Tabernacle and occupied two days, March 13th and 14th, 1880.

In consequence of President John D. T. McAllister being in poor health his counselors Thos. J. Jones and Henry Eyring took charge.

We were greatly blessed by the presence and administrations of Elders Wilford Woodruff and Erastus Snow of the Twelve Apostles. President Lot Smith of Arizona was also with us.

There was an excellent representation of the wards of the Stake.

Addresses were delivered by the following named speakers in the order in which they are named. President Thomas J. Jones, Bishop Wilson W. Pace, Bishop W. W. Roundy, Bishop Edward Bunker, Bishop Marius Ensign, Bishop Wm. A. Bringham, Bishop Robt. Knell, President Erastus Snow, Bishop C. N. Smith, Bishop Robert Gardner, President Henry Eyring, Prest. E. Snow, again, and Wilford Woodruff.

On Sunday morning President Woodruff again addressed the people, occupying most of the time. Afterwards meetings were addressed by President Lot Smith and Elder Milo Andrus, and a concluding discourse by President E. Snow.

Amongst others, the following topics were dwelt upon: Necessity of faith and works being exercised conjointly.

Influence of fallen spirits on the children of men in this probation, and means of mitigating this influence.

Duty of the Saints to obey the law of tithing and to contribute according to their ability to the fund for gathering the poor.

The encouragement of silk culture.

The duty of the priesthood to diligently labor to increase the knowledge of God among the people.

And a recital of the progress of the work of the Lord in Arizona and New Mexico.

The usual statistical and quorum reports were read, showing a highly satisfactory state of affairs in the wards and branches and particularly in the Young Men's and Young Ladies' M. I. Associations, in the Sunday schools and in the Relief Societies.

The Presiding Quorum of the Church and the other general authorities, together with the local authorities of the Stake, were presented and unanimously sustained in their respective callings by the vote of the Conference, as were also the home missionaries, and some missionaries to other parts.

As the 6th of April is near it was determined by the Conference that on that day the people hold jubilee, and that the Saints of St. George, Washington, Santa Clara and Price combine and celebrate in St. George the Semi-Centennial of the Church.

We have had a time of refreshing from the Lord. The voice of the True Shepherd was manifest in the administrations of the Elders, comfort, hope, kindly instruction were freely dispensed, the only thing to cause regret was the absence of our President, who was temporarily confined to his room by illness. Faith and the prayers of Saints were freely offered in his behalf, and we are assured he will be soon at his labors again.

JAMES G. BLEAK, Clerk of St. George Stake. St. George, March 15th, 1880.

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