

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Monday, February 24, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES AND  
CURIOSITIES.

A SINGLE message from Afghanistan to the London Standard recently, is said to have cost six hundred pounds—about three thousand dollars.

The American District Telegraph Company of New York City, an organization for the purpose of doing a general message and letter delivery, has so complete a system that fifty thousand letters addressed to all parts of the city can be delivered in one hour.

The London Pall Mall Gazette in an article on English Government Telegraphs, shows that in the year 1871 the revenue on each million messages was over ninety thousand pounds as against less than seventy thousand pounds during 1878, this without diminution in the charge. This doesn't show flatteringly for the advocates of Government or postal telegraphs.

By the use of the microphone in connection with the telegraph, by an Italian professor, the vibrations of the earth at Vesuvius have been rendered audible. The microphone permits an attentive observer to note the vibrations of the ground; and a telephone receiver the ear can now perceive the tone of these vibrations, or, so to speak, the vibration of the earth.

"STUMPAGE" AND THE  
TIMBER LAWS.

We are in receipt of a letter from a lumberman asking for information about the stumpage law and the amounts that may be lawfully charged per stump, to the operators of sawmills in the canyons. From this we are led to the supposition that "stumpage fiends" are again at work. A vast amount of imposition has been practiced on the hard-working men who have toiled on the steep mountain sides to get timber for the absolute necessities of the settlers, by men pretending to have authority from the Government to collect a tax on the stumps of all the timber cut down for any purpose.

We know of no law of Congress imposing any such tax as this upon the people of our State or Territory in the Union. The timber laws of the United States make no reference to a system of this character. The old timber law was passed for the protection of timber upon government lands which might be used for naval purposes, but came to be so interpreted as to take effect in regard to all the timber on the public domain, even if located on the almost inaccessible peaks of our rugged mountains.

We believe there was a regulation of the U. S. Land Department in reference to stumpage, but on recent application to the Land Office in this city, we were informed that there was no such regulation known here at present.

An Act of Congress was passed in 1878, being approved July 2d of that year, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories, to fall and remove timber on the public domain for building, agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes. But this law is referred to what are called mineral lands not subject to entry under the existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry. We believe that most, if not all, the surveyed portions of the mountains in this vicinity come under the denomination of mineral lands, and the timber thereon may be cut for the purposes named above, but the privileges thus granted do not extend to railroad corporations. There is also a provision in the bill, that for the protection of the timber, the Secretary of the Interior may pass such rules and regulations as are necessary. The following regulations, which we have before published in part, have been issued and are in force:

1. Section 2461, Revised Statutes, is still in force in all the States and Territories named in the bill, and its provisions may be enforced, as heretofore, against persons trespassing upon any other lands which are in fact, mineral, or have been withdrawn as such; and in all cases where trespassers are committed upon the timber upon public lands which are not mineral, the trespasser will be prosecuted under said section.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to cut or remove, or cause to be cut or removed, from any of the mineral lands of the United States any timber or undergrowth of any kind whatsoever, less than eight inches in diameter and any person so offending shall be liable to be fined, in compliance with the provisions of the third section of said act, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to which may be added imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

3. It shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of every local land office in whose district any mineral land may be situated to ascertain by personal observation, or by sending persons to examine the same from time to time, whether any timber is being cut or used upon any such lands except for the purpose of building; or for agricultural purposes, or whether any timber is cut in violation of these rules and regulations within their respective land districts; and if they shall ascertain that there is any such violation they shall immediately report the same to this office, giving in detail the facts designating the location of the land, and if surveyed giving description by legal subdivisions, giving the names and residences of persons who have violated the provisions of the act above referred to, or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, and also the names and residences of persons who are employed in making personal examination, or for the payment of the services and expenses of persons employed to make such examination.

tions, will be paid and allowed to such Registers and Receivers in making up their next quarterly account after such expenses shall have been incurred.

The section of the Revised Statutes above alluded to imposes a penalty of triple the value of the timber unlawfully cut, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. Violation of the Act of 1878 incurs a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$500, to which may be added imprisonment not to exceed six months.

It will be seen that there is nothing in all this that has any bearing upon "stumpage" or allusion to it, and we are therefore of the opinion that any one who attempts to collect such a tax from timber sawyers or timber cutters is trying to practice a gross imposition. It will also be seen on a critical examination that the law is aimed against the felling of the timber, and does not say anything about its manufacture into lumber. The timber cutter or feller, therefore, is the individual who needs to be careful about trespassing on non-mineral lands, and about violating the rules established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Lumber for building purposes, and timber for fencing, mining, etc., are absolute necessities of this region, and those who have authority in the premises ought, therefore, to give as liberal an interpretation of the laws as is possible and consistent, and any pretended official or other person who tries to swindle the timber cutter or sawyer by the collection of unlawful fees, or by imposing upon the fears and ignorance of men not familiar with the law, should be punished with extreme rigor, as well as receive the contempt of every honorable mind.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## EASTERN.

## Chinese Bill Comments.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Times' Washington special has on pretty good authority that Hayes will pocket the anti-Chinese bill. This will not only defeat the bill but will prevent the Senate from attempting to pass it over his veto. "The World," says of the Chinese bill: "If the bill had been entitled 'A bill to bring congressional representation from California, in September, 1879,' it would have been exactly and honestly described. What the effect of this action of Congress in both branches will be upon California election, its real objective point, cannot very well be foretold, because the two parties have kept very closely together in competition for the dislodgment of the field so far."

The Herald's Washington special says: Hayes will certainly veto the Chinese bill, and enough votes to pass it over his veto cannot be had. The general public discussion and exposure of the bill has made men shy of it, and the fact that both parties have now put themselves on record against the Chinese, and thus done what they thought necessary to mollify the anti-Chinese sentiment in California, satisfies many and weakens the bill.

The Washington correspondents of the World, Sun and Tribune think the President will veto the Chinese bill. The latter says at least five members of the cabinet are known to be uncompromisingly opposed to it. Not one of the President's advisers is believed to favor it.

Blaine's Reply to Garrison. The Tribune says, editorially of Blaine's letter, in reply to the resolutions made by W. Lloyd Garrison, upon the Senate who voted for the Chinese bill: "It is marked by many of Blaine's strongest characteristics. It is clear, concise, admirably stated, full of reason and amply backed by authorities. Doubtless it is as strong a presentation of the anti-Chinese view as we are likely to have. But while the proposition is a reversal of the traditional policy of the United States, if that policy is to be reversed it should be done deliberately and decently, not with a discounting which we would not think of showing even to Spain or Mexico. If our traditional policy is to be reversed it should be done with a decent respect for the fact that the danger is so clear as to plainly warrant it. If, nevertheless, our traditional policy must be reversed, it should be at least a decent excuse for it that danger is increasing. Yet, to-day, and for at least the past six months, the danger has been steadily and largely diminishing."

The Greenbackers. Nearly all the greenbackers elected to the next House are in Washington in consultation. They expect to number about 20, which will give them a decided majority, according to the present program they will nominate one of their own number for speaker, and vote for him to the bitter end.

The Anti-Chinese Bill Opposition. The opposition to the anti-Chinese bill is undiminished, but there is a noticeable change in the treatment of the subject by some of the leading papers, growing out of a better understanding of the question, which has been reached by the attitude materially held by the Tribune, World, and other leading journals to the present program being a reversal of all the facts of the case, and of national honor and the interests involved by the treaty. Alluding to the remark imputed to Bayard that the bill was "a piece of all over the land to watch and oppose stealthily the steps of Monogamy," the World says: "It is quite certain that no adequate discussion of these dark and formidable possibilities has taken place as yet, either on the floor of congress or in the public press, and insists that the danger is not so imminent or alarming that it cannot be postponed to next congress."

The Tribune, this morning, also has an extended review of the political situation says: As regards the democratic candidate, the opinion at Washington do not materially differ from those recently expressed at Albany. Although there is some diversity in both capitals, there is a marked preponderance of republican expectation that Tilden will be the democratic candidate, and on the democratic side a preponderating preference as well as expectation. This is truly remarkable in view of all the news and scandal which attended the cipher dispatches.

The Tribune also says: The Tilden wave is looming in the west,

east, north and south. All at once Connecticut has been submerged by it.

The Cincinnati Commercial has sounded the party workers of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and found among them all the general impression that Tilden is the coming man.

New York Stocks. Money active, 2 @ 4; Government steady; Stocks closed quiet; Western Union, 101; Quicksilver, 12; Pacific Mail, 14; Mariposa, 25; Wells Fargo, 90; New York Central, 117; Erie, 33; Panama, 133; Union Pacific Bonds 109; Sutor Tunnel, 31.

The Defaulter's Angel. PHILADELPHIA, 24.—Chas. W. Angel, defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Co., arrived here late last night in charge of a detective.

The deputy sheriff took Angel into custody and conveyed him to the court of common pleas. Counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Co. announced his readiness to make proof of the prisoner being the person named by the warrant. The judge informed Angel of his rights under the law, but he replied that he did not desire that a writ of Habeas corpus be issued. After hearing testimony, the judge remanded Angel to the custody of Detective Frank, of London, representing Illinois, and the sheriff taking a written receipt for the prisoner, Angel was then taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and started for Chicago.

More Trouble. GALVESTON, 24.—A special from Santa Fe, N. M., announces more trouble in Lincoln county. H. J. Chapman, a lawyer, and the head of the McQueen faction, was shot dead in front of the court house, Lincoln.

Daring Robbery. FORT WORTH, 24.—A special says: On Sunday morning the stage hence for Fort Yuma, was halted inside the city limit, by three masked highwaymen, and two of the passengers compelled to give up their money. The mail bags were robbed of 11 registered packages.

Another Swimming Feat. PITTSBURGH, Pa., 24.—Captain Paul Boynton, who has undertaken to float from this city to New Orleans in his life-saving suit, started on his long voyage at 8:20 this morning. The temperature of the water was 41, freezing point, and the river running full of ice. He expects to reach Rochester, Pa., to-night, Steubenville on Tuesday night, at Wheeling on Wednesday night.

Freight Trains Attacked by Indians. DEADWOOD, D. T., 24.—A courier arriving at Fort Meade, yesterday, bringing news that two freight trains were attacked by the Indians, a few miles from Rapid City. He stated that the Indians fired several volleys into town to prevent citizens going to the rescue of the teams. Another board of Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, on the Blackfoot road, killing one man and running off four horses. Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Captain French, started yesterday from Fort Meade, in pursuit of the marauding savages. It is the general opinion that the present trouble is caused by Little Wolf, a Cheyenne making their way to Sitting Bull's camp.

## FOREIGN.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## After the Khedive.

LONDON, 24.—Correspondents at Paris say: The French dispatch boat Renard has been ordered to Egypt. An English vessel is also going there so as to penetrate the record of Great Britain and France, who will certainly insist that the Khedive shall not, by relapsing into extravagance, become the cause of uneasiness to the European powers.

The French Impeachment Question. A dispatch from Paris says: The discussion on the impeachment question will probably result in a resolution ceding that the country, by successive votes, has disapproved the acts of the ministry of the 16th of May. The Chamber of Deputies will then pass to the order of the day.

Disbandment of the native force of South Africa. The native force of South Africa, consisting of 20,000 men, is to be disbanded in accordance with instructions from the home government.

Consols, 93-16 (90); 44 bonds, 107; 67s 104; new 5s, 106; Erie, 33.

Entertainments.—The 20th Ward Dramatic Association announce that they will give a performance in the 20th Ward School House this evening, when the moral drama "All that Glitters is not Gold" and the laughable farce of the "Toodlees" will be presented. The School House has been prepared with a new and commodious stage, appropriate scenery, painted for this occasion, and all necessary mechanical effects. Besides this an efficient orchestra will be in attendance. All these attractions ought to fill the house to overflowing, especially as the general admission price is only 25 cents.

The concert given in the 16th Ward Meeting House, on the eve of Washington's Birthday was attended by a very large audience, the house being perfectly crowded. The performance, too, was very well rendered, some portions being really excellent. Our limited space prevents an extended notice, but we must mention that the farce, "The Boots at the Swan," was given with unusual ability and to the utmost satisfaction of the audience.

The dramatic performance by the 21st Ward Theatricals, at the Social Hall, on Saturday evening, was well attended. There was an attentive and appreciative audience, and judging from the hearty applause, the entertainment was a success. The drama, old and new, were all well rendered.

"Star Light."—The following are from the Millennial Star of February 2d: Elder Orson Pratt, having completed arrangements with printing and electrotyping establishments in London, for procuring plates of the proposed new edition of the Book of Mormon, with references, is in that city attending to these important business. Elder Joseph Bull, sen., who has lately been engaged in the printing department of this office, in which he rendered most valuable service, has also gone to London, to assist Elder Pratt in his labors.

On Saturday, February 1st, Elder Joseph Hyrum Parry, having been released, left Liverpool on the steamer S. W. Gwynne, en route for the Southern States of America, where he will spend a few months before returning to his home in Utah.

Elder Parry arrived in this country on the 9th of August, 1877, and from that time until the appointment recently of his successor, he presided over the Welsh Conference, in which position he labored with much diligence and ability. He was lately appointed to labor in the printing department of this office, but owing to the publication of the new edition of the Book of Mormon being conducted in London, instead of at this office, as formerly expected, Elder Joseph Bull, sen., will continue his labors in the Sheffield Conference.

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Accidents in Ogden.—Our correspondent "Semper" writes us the following particulars of two more accidents which occurred at Ogden on the evening of the 21st inst.:

Ralph Pidcock, while coupling some cars, had his right hand caught and jammed between them, crushing his thumb and two forefingers. The thumb can be saved, and no means will be left untaken to save the fingers, although the young man fears they will have to be amputated.

Marshall Allen, who was also coupling cars, had one of his hands caught and some of his fingers tightly pressed, but I am informed he was not seriously injured.

## Correspondence.

KOSHOREM, Feb. 11th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I have sometimes thought somebody might like to see a few lines from this place. Here are three settlements, viz. Koshorem, Burrville and Greenwich, and some ranches, together constituting Grass Valley Ward, under the presidency of Bishop Joseph H. Wicks. Although being almost outside of the civilization (I am tempted to call it corruption) of the world, a number of warm-hearted Latter-day Saints live here, trying to live their religion to the best of their knowledge. We have started a co-operative store and some stock has been taken in a co-operative factory, also in a dairy and co-operative herd, and a co-operative saw mill is under erection.

I have often heard opposers ask where the signs that should follow the Church? I would like to make more widely known an incident that happened here some three or four weeks ago, if you will afford a place for it in the Deseret News.

The bishop and myself being at Burrville on Church business, we, together with Brother Beck, bishop's counselor, and five other brethren, were called upon to go to a certain brother's house to administer to the sick. When we came there he told us that seven of his family were down with the sickness; he had administered to some of them without effect. His daughter, perhaps eight or ten years old, had a dream last night, in which she saw her father trying to lift a heavy cloud hanging over the house, but not being stout enough, he went and got some of the brethren to help him, and they lifted it; so he had called in help to subdue the sickness. We administered to seven in his house and four in his neighbor's, and all of them were up and about next morning.

Your brother in the gospel,  
L. G. DE LANGE.

## MARRIED.

In this City, Feb. 20th, 1879, by Elder Joseph P. Smith, Mr. Geo. C. Wood, son of Mr. Daniel Wood, of West Bountiful, and Miss Addie W. Riden, daughter of Mr. J. Riden, of Salt Lake City.

## DIED.

In the 16th Ward of this city, February 20th, 1879, of brain fever, LINNA SCHOENHALS, daughter of Edmund and Katharina Schoenahls, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In the 10th Ward of this city, February 23rd, 1879, at 3 a.m., of old age, Sister ELIZABETH ALLEN, nee DUNN, aged 84 years.

She lived consistent with the principles of the everlasting gospel, and died with a bright assurance of a part in the first resurrection.

Funeral services were held in the 10th Ward Meeting-house, on Sunday.

In Payson, Utah, February 14th, 1879, BREKED SEARLE, aged 75 years, 10 months and 7 days.

He died in full faith and fellowship in the gospel of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and leaves a numerous posterity.

In Pecos, Summit County, Utah, February 14th, 1879, of old age, DAVID C. (Daisy) MAXWELL, daughter of Ralph and Isabella Maxwell, aged 15 years, 1 month and 7 days. She was beloved by all who knew her. [Com.]

In East Porterville, on the 10th inst., of old age, FRIBERILLER HENNING, aged 85 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Deceased was born in Conway, Mass. Married Zophor Hensin in the year 1818; received the gospel in 1825. Her husband dying, she was the ex-wife of the State of New York, who passed through the trials incident to this memorable event with the family alone; came to Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint, with an assurance of a glorious resurrection. [Com.]

February 8th, 1879, at Kanab, Kane County, of inflammation, CHARLES KELIS, infant son of Edwin and Sarah Jane Sprague, aged one month and 29 days.

GOOD NEWS AT HOME. JAMES TURNER, from blocks west of Deseret News, says he has been able to inform his many friends and the public generally that he will make a tour of the States, visiting all the States, at prices good and safe. He will be in the city for a short time, repairing and giving a short notice. Manager, Henry Whitaker.

MULBERRY TREES! For sale at the Forest Farm, from 60, each and upwards.

Phone forward all orders to MRS. LIZA H. YOUNG, Salt Lake City.

42- Editors by mail or otherwise are promptly attended to.

LOST. On Friday eve, between the mouth of Buffalo Hole Gulch and a heavy Indian blanket, red, white and black. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving them at this office, or at the residence of d 28 25 A little east of the City Hall.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following goods, which I do not claim in ten days will be sold as the law directs at the Bazaar, on Thursday, February 28th, 1879.

IMMENSE  
ATTRACTION!  
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

## AT—

## SPRING GOODS

## ARRIVED,

And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our

English Walking Jackets,

\$2.75 EACH.

A large line of solid colored

## DRESS GOODS!

Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c., 27

inches wide at 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored

## SILKS,

Or our own importation at

prices to suit the closest buyers.

A choice variety of

## EMBROIDERIES

— AND —

## TORCHON LACES

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

And all other goods consisting of

Black and Colored, Cashmere,

Poplins, all wool Scotch

Plaids, Black and Colored

Alpacas, Biegies,

and other

## DRESS GOODS

Of latest importations and de-

signs at prices to satisfy all.

We will give the Ladies a chance

to inspect the leading

## SPRING FASHIONS of 1879.

Our MR. FRED. AUERBACH

who is now in New York will

endeavor to ship to this

Market the

## CHOICEST OF GOODS

To be sold at the lowest New York

retail prices.

Received new lines

## RUCHING,

In White Black and Gilt Edged.

Also an assortment of

## KID GLOVES

AT 40 cts. PER PAIR.

ACTUAL VALUE, \$1.00

Newest shades of

## HARRIS KID GLOVES.

46th School District.

## New Goods for all

Departments.

We extend an invitation to the

Ladies of Utah to call and

inspect the

## NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

## A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!

## WINTER GOODS

Reductions in every Department.

Our winter stock consisting of

Cloaks, Shawls, White and Colored

Blankets, Fur, Felt Skirts, Hosiery

and particularly Dress Goods and

all other goods at Half their real

Value. This is

No Boasting but a Fact!

## OUR MILLINERY

AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

TO THE

## WHOLESALE TRADE!

Our Jobbing Stock for the coming

Season will be well selected

and purchased at bottom figures,

which we will sell at closest mar-

gins meeting keenest competition.

Orders will receive prompt

attention and care.

Honorable Treatment Guaranteed

ESTABLISHED 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

55, East Temple Street,

SEMI-ANNUAL  
CLEARANCE SALE

WE DESIRE TO CALL

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC  
TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE OFFERING

## GREAT INDUCEMENTS

IN THE SHAPE OF

## THE BEST GOODS

## AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

— IN ORDER TO —

## CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK

BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF

## OUR SPRING PURCHASES!

## Z. C. M. I.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

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