

London, 29.—It is intended to divide Zululand into two parts, reserving the portion abutting on Tugtha river from John Dunn and another chief where the natives averse to Cetewayo's rule will be expected to go. In neither divisions of the country are Europeans to be allowed to hold farms. There will be a British resident in each territory.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been made a Field Marshal.

The large flour mills at Belfast burned; one fireman killed and three wounded, loss £40,000.

Madrid, 29.—The government has a telegram from the Spanish consul at Suez, that twenty-one pilgrims died of cholera between Mecca and Medina; ten deaths from the disease at Madina.

The Times has reason to believe the Boers have decided to send a deputation to England to request the Government to revise the Transvaal Convention. Earl Kimberley told them in advance that no such request was likely to be listened to.

Paris, 29.—The French Minister to Switzerland has informed his government that a considerable quantity of dynamite left Switzerland for France. There have been several fresh arrests of dynamite conspirators.

The Senate to-day adopted the budget sent back from the Chamber of Deputies. Both houses were prorogued to-day.

IDAHO NEWS.

[Our Special Correspondent at Boise.]

BOISE CITY,
Dec. 23d, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

The feeling of intense opposition and bitterness that had been engendered and fostered by the Governor of this Territory and his few friends during the last campaign, is now diminished to a most remarkable degree, and the "Mormon" delegation that was at the outset passed in contemptuous silence, or looked upon as occupying a lower position in the social and legislative scale are now treated with courtesy and respect, and recognized as their co-laborers, and in every way their peers.

The Statesman of the 23d, contained a Jeremiad about the committee of the House. The article being headed, "Falling down before the Mormons." The speaker, Mr. Fouch, a republican, is severely censured in the most approved anti-"Mormon" style for his action in appointing those committees. It is further charged that Mr. Fouch canvassed Ada County, and made telling speeches against the Mormons, and that now when power is placed in his hands, and the republicans expected he would use it for their benefit, he has placed them at the tail of all the committees of any importance, and has fallen down before the "Mormons." I submit the following as a sample of Bro. Kelley's lamentations:

In looking over his committees we find four out of five important committees presided over by Mormons, or by Democrats who went into caucus and voted with Mormons. Not a Republican or an Independent Democrat on one of those committees. On the mining committee, probably the most important committee of all, we find a Mormon at the head, a Mormon at the tail, and a Republican sandwiched in between the two Mormons, and neither of the Mormons from a mining country, or know anything about mines. It is true Republicans have been appointed at the head of as many committees as Democrats, but they are committees of little or no importance. Who cares anything about the committees on military, affairs or roads and bridges? Republicans have the distinctive honor of standing at the head of these committees, with another Republican on each committee to help perform the arduous duties, which duties will probably never be thought of during the session. These committees could have been given to the Mormons out and out, and not give away much either. The worse part of it all was in the appointment of a Mormon at the head of a committee to investigate Martindale's case and determine his standing as a polygamist.

This interesting but anomalous condition of affairs is the result of the little Governor's brilliant tactics. His slate was complete long before the members arrived at the Territorial capital, he had all the officers picked out for both houses from the President and Speaker down to the Pages. On the arrival of the members he presented his slate and told them to sign. Some of them did so, but others resented it as an insult to their intelligence and manhood. Among the latter was a Republican from Silver City, named J. M. Harbour, who refused to sign, and told the Governor he might just as well have sent it to Silver City for him to sign a week before. This action on the part of Mr. Harbour, and his refusal to give the Democrats all

the officers in the House except the Speakership for E. M. Wilson, which the Governor demanded in the interest of his prospective Speaker, brought down the vials of his wrath upon the young Republican. The Governor was discreet enough, however, to abuse him when at a respectful distance. It reached his ears, however, and, meeting the Governor in the hotel, told him if he dare repeat to his face what he had said about him behind his back he would slap his mouth if he was Governor of Idaho. The latter was too discreet to repeat his abuse, but excused himself by saying he was drunk—I mean inebriated—it should not be said that Governors ever get "drunk."

These were some of the reasons why the Statesman's republican friends were left out in the cold or placed at the tail end of the committees. And were it not for the fat printing jobs at the disposal of the Governor the Statesman would curse him as an imbecile, and make Idaho too hot to hold him. But the \$80,000 in the Territorial Treasury and the Government patronage controlled by the Governor, creates a fellow feeling and makes them wondrous kind.

The Governor has not forgiven the last Legislative Assembly for their manly independence in ignoring his silly communications concerning finance and polygamy, and took occasion to fling at them some satire and invective in his late message. A member of that body resents his attack through the Idaho Democrat, presenting facts and figures that make him the more contemptible.

The gist of the Governor's message on the questions of schools and finance is found in his expressed desire for the surplus fund by putting it out to interest, his proposition to increase the comptroller's salary, the creation of a superintendent of public instruction, a private secretary for "I, John B. Neal," at \$1,200 a year, a thousand dollars to wind up the Denver exhibition, and several hundred dollars to answer Gov. Murray's call in the lead interest, with other schemes and jobs that are developing; all these things are squinting at this \$80,000, and cause an itching in the palms of our public men that is most distressing.

The bill asking for \$500 to send our Territorial Secretary to Washington to lobby for the lead interest, in place of instructing our present Delegate, Hon. Geo. Ainelle, passed the Council, but was sat on in the House this afternoon by the motion to postpone its consideration till the 4th day of January, 1883. It is therefore as good as dead. When a member of one of the committees told the Governor the other day, that the Legislative Assembly would as soon trust him as any other person with the disposal of the surplus funds to invest at interest, providing he could give satisfactory security in real estate, it was said to operate like a wet blanket on his brilliant hopes, and he seemed to say to the \$80,000, "Thou art so near and yet so far."

Governor Neil has magnified the result of the last congressional campaign into a monstrous bubble. He has tried to make it appear in his message that the three thousand majority obtained by Singiser over Hon. George Ainelle, was the result of a religious issue in this Territory, and an evidence that the sentiments of the majority were in accord with his own. No conclusion could be further from the facts, as will be seen by the following well authenticated statement: While the Secretary should have been attending to the business of the Territory, and guarding the Public Library and Government for which he is amply paid, he was canvassing the northern counties in his own interest. And on his pledge to work for the segregation of those counties in view of attaching them to Washington Territory, he obtained over 1500 majority in those counties. Again, in the county of Alturas, with only 824 taxable inhabitants, and many of them aliens, Singiser obtained 1,500 votes. Through the influence of Mr. Strahorn, whom the last Legislative Assembly employed in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to prepare and publish a pamphlet showing the resources of the Territory, the Secretary captured the hosts of laborers and employees who were working on the Oregon Short Line, and every thing was voted that could be construed into a Christian name. At one place 150 Italians, newly imported into America, and of course aliens, were marched to the polls like so many cattle, and cast their votes in sym-

pathy with John B. Neil. The writer heard a railroad employee, who had charge of a polling district on the railroad track between Pocatello and American Falls, boasting that he voted anything that came along, and aggregated 90 votes, and declared it was the greatest farce for an election he had ever seen. It was through ballots cast in the manner, and for the object above stated in Northern Idaho, and the hordes of aliens and transients on the line of railroad through Oneida, Alturas and elsewhere that Mr. Singiser obtained his large majority; and the governor's canting and sickly sentimentalism was no material factor in the question. The governor says in his polygamous message referring to the loyal voters above described, who called up so large a majority for his friend Singiser, "I rejoice in the knowledge that their sentiments accord with my own, I have always believed that upon the first opportunity presented they would give indisputable evidence of their love for the genius of our institutions." The innocence of his joyous knowledge, and the sublimity of his belief concerning the vote as herein described, is only equalled by the old lady who always knew the old cow would swallow the grindstone. The Legislative Assembly adjourned this afternoon till January 3, 1883. J. H. HART.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

Provo, Dec. 28, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

For some time we have been neglectful in sending you regular reports from this Academy, not because we had grown less solicitous of your opinion and endorsement, but the unprecedented rush of new students upon us has called all our time and energies into requisition in order to meet the expectations of our pupils. The overcrowded condition of our Academy during the previous school year having demonstrated the necessity of enlargement of the premises for the future, and their being no funds at the disposal of the Board outside of the low tuition fees, President A. O. Smoot concluded to erect an addition to our building at his own expense, if nobody would help him. He commenced early in the summer to have the plans made out, material hauled on the ground, and to get, after much tribulation and coaxing, on account of the scarcity of mechanics, the new building ready for use at the beginning of this second term.

The cost amounts to over \$2,500. There is one large recitation room up stairs 22x27, for our normal students exclusively, nicely fitted up, viz: Desks, chairs, blackboards, maps, pictures, washstand, and a large class case for the normal library, and ladies' work department. Down stairs a separate entry in the hall leading into the laboratory, library, music room and Principal's office. The music room is 15x22, contains an organ, a piano, glass case for music books, blackboard, 24 chairs and a large bench for the accommodation of the singing classes, and the Academy and polycephal choir. The Principal's office, 12x22, is handsomely carpeted, papered and correspondingly furnished, making, with the other two rooms, an addition to our Academy of which we feel proud on our own account and grateful to Brother Smoot for his liberality.

Nor has the Executive Committee been behind hand in securing greater comforts to our students. The south front of the building has assumed a more presentable appearance, doors, windows, stairs, benches, and desks have undergone an overhauling, more chairs and desks have been added, and our laboratory, formerly stuck away into a little temporary room under the old stage, has been removed into the former principal's office, and under the tasteful arrangement of Bro. Hardy, is now quite a distinguished feature of this academy. Neither have the affairs of the teachers escaped the general spirit of improvement, inasmuch as their salaries have been raised to something more in accordance with their increased labors, Bro. Hardy conducting the scientific department; Bro. Tanner the commercial department and higher mathematics; Brothers Nelson and Cluff assisting these brethren in their respective departments; Mrs. Zina Y. Williams conducting drawing and work class, and exercising a general superintendency of all lady students; Miss Caddie Daniels teaching the preparatory de-

partment; Miss Nettie Southworth presiding over the music department, and myself having charge of the normal department, theology, and languages. There are now 83 class recitations going on in the nine classrooms every day conducted by the eight regular teachers, and twelve normal students, making twenty teachers in all.

The rush upon our academy at the first term was so great that we have been obliged to dismiss the primary department altogether, in order to make room for the larger students, so that in future none can be admitted any more below the Fourth Independent Reader grade, the latter kind of students forming now what is called the preparatory department. The number of students registered until the adjournment for the holidays is 380 for this present term, who are distributed, besides those living at their own homes, in sixty-five boarding places, under our domestic rules. We have now students from New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, California, and from the different counties of Utah.

Our missionary meetings, held every Sunday at 2 p.m., and instituted for the purpose of qualifying our students for home and foreign mission work, are constantly increasing in attendance, which is entirely voluntary. Apostles Woodruff, Erastus Snow, F. M. Lyman, John H. Smith, Presidents Smoot, W. W. Cluff, Harvey H. Cluff and others have addressed these meetings at various times. Several of our leading families in Provo, have opened their homes to our students for boarding, only to assist the Academy, as otherwise we would have been at a loss where to place them suitably.

There are now 25 normal students here, of whom 10 are studying under an appropriation from Utah county, 11 under an appropriation from the Church, and 4 are paying their own tuition, besides a few that desire to commence a normal course after the holidays as independents. Our Polycephal Society consists of three sections, one for Civil Government, in charge of Brother Booth, meeting Tuesday and Thursday evening; one for Science and Literature, under the supervision of Brother Hardy; and one for Music and the Fine Arts, superintended by Mrs. Williams; the whole society is in charge of Brother Tanner as president.

We held a conjoint meeting last Friday, in which the vocal and instrumental performances reflected great credit on our music teacher. This present term closes January 19th with a public examination, and the third term commences the following Monday, January 28th, when we shall have to solve the problem how to put 1½ bushels of wheat into a bushel measure. Thanking you for the friendly and brotherly interest you have always manifested in our Academy, I close by wishing you the blessings of the God of Israel upon your unceasing efforts and struggles for the cause of truth and right.

Your brother in the Gospel.
KARL G. MAESER.

Correspondence.

FILLMORE CITY,
Millard Co., Utah,
Dec. 24, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

I am Gabriel, and you have not heard a sound from me for a long time, and I hardly know yet whether you are ready to go.

I regret to be forced to say to you that our honorable Mayor of Fillmore City, B. H. Robison, died at his residence in Fillmore City at 9 o'clock this morning. He was an honorable and much respected gentleman, and leaves a large family to mourn his value, besides a numberless circle of relatives and friends who regret his departure. His disease was pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

The health of the people here is generally good.

I had a son born unto me on the 15th inst., the mother is happy also the father. Fillmore is a good place for Utah's best crop, if nothing else, but all are under the marriage relation.

Times are quiet with us. Our friends, or should be, I mean the "Liberals" so-called, have hardly chirped since they took such an overdose of Caine. I think it was good as a gallon of nerverine to settle their nerves. I notice that Van Zile and McBride are still a little restless, and I would as a medical man, recommend for

them a large dose of mullen stocks, well shaken before taking, that their hides may settle closer to the natural man, that the people may see their natural shape, and by doing so some of the so-called "Liberals" may vote for them to represent Utah at the next Centennial.

Fillmore is not surrounded with encouraging prospects financially, but the Latter-day Saints seem to be hard to get discouraged; they believe in the saying of the Savior: "That it is hard for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." If this is the case, they think perhaps a poor person will stand a better show to get in if he is pinched a little in poverty. We still are happy and know that truth will prevail. I have worried you long enough, but I still remain yours as ever,
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