

people of his country, who will, perhaps, exist more secure from an abuse by those disposed to make laws for themselves. He feels that he stands on high ground, as the treaty is of American conception, and the result of American pertinacity. And when a duly constituted treaty-making power shall express a desire for its abrogation, it will not be likely that the United States will have as much trouble in effecting that as was experienced in its consummation, and when the people of the Pacific Coast shall be instrumental in killing the goose which has laid their golden eggs, they will experience all the disappointment of the old woman in the story, and like her realize, too late, the irreparable injury to themselves and others which they will have consummated. But Minister Chin Lan Pin has no apprehensions as to the effect of the present action on final results, nor of any injurious consequences to his country from any action on our part.

Several papers publish Pope Leo's encyclical letter in full. It is preceded by a telegram to the following effect: The Pope's encyclical is the great subject of talk. The whole of it is, I am told, written by Leo XIII himself, and much of it gives hopes of a great change from the policy of Pius IX. There is no reason to doubt that the present Pope is far more enlightened and liberal than his predecessor. The Jesuits are down on Leo XIII, and the organization formed under their influence, for the collection of Peter's pence is slackening its exertions; in fact, 1878, shows an immense falling off in this source of revenue, even from 1877, which was a very bad year. There is trouble at the Vatican, owing to Leo's not issuing many bulls and dispensations which yielded large sums. He is taxing the incomes of highly-paid clerical officials, which is most unpalatable to them. I fully expect to see a change of policy, and reconciliation of the church with the necessities of the age. Perhaps, too, the Pope will not long continue in the imprisonment which the Curio Romano has imposed upon him.

The flag of the army officer was at half-mast, yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Linderman.

Bret Harte lectured at the Crystal Palace, London, last evening, and was well received.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The nomination of Senator Christianity to be minister to Peru was unanimously confirmed without the usual reference.

The Treasury Department states that over \$25,000,000 coin obligations, including \$1,400,000 United States notes, presented for redemption, have been paid.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The ice started last night. There is no damage as far as known. The Missouri River is still solid. A rise of six feet is coming down that river from Gasconade, and will probably be open in a day or two.

BOSTON, 29.—At a meeting here, to-day, of shipowners of New England, now having ships at San Francisco, it was agreed to hold for 50 shillings freight per ton, on wheat, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 28.—The commission to deliberate upon protective measures against the plague has resolved to ask the government to send a commissioner to Russia and recommend the same measures as the Vienna conference recommended against the importation of Russian goods. Herr Finlenburg told the commissioner that, according to official date, the plague has not spread beyond originally infected districts. Moreover, Russian authorities have commenced to enclose these localities by a double military cordon. The federal council met to-day to discuss measures against the plague. There is no truth in the statement that Russia has issued a diplomatic note denying the dangerous nature of the epidemic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—Russia having protested against the delimitation of the frontier between Siliaria and Mongolia, refuses to cede the line regulated by the commission. Roumania has addressed a circular to the powers in regard to the matter.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—Owing to the plague the fair of Simbirsk may not be held. Usually five million roubles change hands.

LONDON, 29.—The Standard's correspondent at Khost telegraphs that Whali Mahomed, a half bro-

ther of Shere Ali, is en route to Hazarpair, where he will surrender to Gen. Roberts. He decided on this step because, having been summoned to Cabul, he feared he was about to be put to death for his defeat at Peiwar.

A dispatch from Paris says in event of Prest. McMahon's resignation, Gambetta will favor the candidacy of Gen. Chanzy or Admiral Pohlmann for the presidency.

A Berlin correspondent says: Opposition to protection is rapidly increasing in numbers and power.

A dispatch from Rome states that the changes of the Nuncios have been postponed for the present.

The famine in Upper Egypt is reported terrible.

The High Court of Justice has dismissed the motion to arrest the United States frigate *Constitution* and cargo.

Negotiations continue between the British ambassador at Constantinople and the Porte relative to the purchase of the state domains of Cyprus.

France counsels Greece to moderate her demands relative to the central portion of the frontier not distinctly defined by the Berlin congress.

BIRMINGHAM, 29.—Hinks & Sons' lamp works were burned, and an immense quantity of goods lost. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

BERLIN, 29.—It is said that the Imperial chancellor clings tenaciously to the tobacco monopoly scheme. The Russian ministry only resolved to oppose it by a majority of one.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

Editors Deseret News:

On Friday, January 24th, at 9 a. m., the second term of the third academical year of the Brigham Young Academy closed with a public examination. On the stand were Presidents A. O. Smoot and H. H. Cluff, Bishops Myron Tanner and L. E. Harrington, Hon. Judge Dusenberry and Morris Young, Esq.

On the tables were placed specimens of ladies' work, plain and ornamental, various records, general programme of studies, diagrams of several scientific studies during the second term, and specimens of penmanship. Musical conductor, Miss Susa Young; conducting monitor, Mr. S. D. Moore. Visitors became quite numerous as the exercises progressed. Two squares for recitations had been arranged on the east and west sides of the hall respectively.

The opening exercises consisted of singing by Academical choir, and prayer by Student Stephen Bunnell.

PART I.—EXAMINATION OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Chart class, conducted by Miss Ida Coombs.

Arithmetic A, conducted by Mr. Justin Olson.

Arithmetic B, conducted by Mr. Zerah Terry.

Second Reader, conducted by Mr. Just. Olson.

Dictation, Second Reader, conducted by Mr. Joshua Greenwood.

First Reader, conducted Professor Maeser in the absence of regular teacher.

Object Lesson A, conducted by Miss Mary Friel.

Object Lesson B, conducted by Miss Eunice Stewart.

Prof. Maeser then read several names for advancement from the Chart class to First, Second and Third Reader.

PART II.—INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Academical choir.

Grammar A, Arithmetic A, Elocution, Geography A, Fourth Reader classes were conducted by Prof. M. H. Hardy.

Grammar B, arithmetic B, arithmetic C, geography B and III reader, by Miss Teenie Smoot.

Names of students to be advanced from III to IV and from IV to V reader were then read by the principal.

Principal then read his report to the board and the examination adjourned till 1 p. m.

Polysephical choir.

1 p. m.

Choir.

PART III.—GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Grammar B and arithmetic B by

Mr. J. M. Tanner; grammar A by Mr. S. H. Moore; arithmetic A and V readers by Prof. Maeser.

Some few names were read to be advanced into the academic and normal departments.

PART IV.—ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Choir.

Advanced arithmetic, commercial arithmetic and book-keeping by Prof. J. E. Booth. Latin B, Mr. J. M. Tanner; phonography B, Miss Susa B. Young, and Latin A and German, by Prof. Maeser.

Short and appropriate speeches were then made by Bishop L. E. Harrington, Judge Dusenberry and Prest. A. O. Smoot, each congratulating both students and teachers on their success and eulogizing the general spirit of the academy and the beneficial influences it was already exercising in this community.

Prof. Maeser announced that the III term would commence Monday, Jan. 27, 1879.

Polysephical choir sang.

Benediction was offered by H. H. Cluff, and the thus far most numerous attended term of the B. Y. Academy was closed.

A. AND O.

In addition to my report of yesterday I beg leave to add the following as overlooked:

General Statistics for II Term.

| | Registered | Left | Remaining |
|----------------|------------|------|-----------|
| Primary B | 27 | 2 | 25 |
| " A | 40 | 5 | 35 |
| Intermediate B | 45 | 2 | 43 |
| " A | 54 | 1 | 53 |
| Grammar | 47 | 5 | 41 |
| Academical | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| Normal | 22 | 2 | 20 |
| Totals | 248 | 20 | 228 |

Extract from the Principal's Report under the heading of "Domestic Department."

"Never before has this academy thus far been patronized to such an extent from outside of Provo, as this term. According to the report of the Monitor of the department, Bro. W. Price, there are 85 students, from abroad, who hail from 18 different counties, from Bear Lake County, in the north, to Washington County in the south. These students are distributed in 13 different boarding places in the town, all of which are on record. Wherever three or more students board together, one of them has

been appointed senior. Certain instructions and domestic regulations have been given to them, the principal ideas of which are found on record in the Book of References."

POLYSEPHICAL SOCIETY REPORT.

"The Polysephical Society is organized into four sections, each of which have their own evening of meeting every week. They are again divided into subdivisions from three to four each, which have to furnish the material respectively for the evening. The society is under a president, each section is presided over by a chairman, and each sub-section by a senior. This society gave a very interesting entertainment in the Academy building to the friends and patrons of the Academy."

STATISTICS OF THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Thirteen elders, 6 priests, 9 teachers, 39 deacons, 158 lay members, 9 over 8 years and not yet baptized, 6 under 8 years; 6 non-members; total 248.

The principal, his assistants, and normal students teaching classes make a total of 16 teachers operating daily.

Fifty-five recitations take place in the academy every day.

The normal organization of the Academy can be seen in the statistical report.

A. & O.

The Centaur Liniments

are of two kinds. The **White** is for the human family; the **Yellow** is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Dey Street, New York City.

PERSONS wishing any information about land matters should address T. C. Bailey, Land Agent, Salt Lake City, who can generally save settlers the expense of a trip to the Land Office. Information free. Inclose stamp. w 20

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DISCUSSION

BETWEEN
Prof. Orson Pratt

AND THE
Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman

On the Subject,

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

held in the New Tabernacle, at Salt

Lake City, August 12th, 13th

and 14th, 1870.

To which is added the Correspondence prior to the Discussion between the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman and President Brigham Young. Also

DR. NEWMAN'S MARGINAL LAW

—AND—

THREE DISCOURSES

On the same subject, by

President Geo. A. Smith and Elders

Orson Pratt and Geo. Q.

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MY Agent having just returned from an extended business trip East, and having made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the New England States, I am now prepared to buy in quantities, from one pound and upwards THIS SPRING'S CLIP OF

WOOL!

For which I will pay the

Highest Market Price, in CASH!

I am also shipping Wool on Commission, and would respectfully ask the Wool Growers of this Territory, and all others interested, to give me a call before disposing of their Wool, as I am prepared with unequal facilities to do as well by them as any House in the

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WOOL SACKS and TWINE to tie Fleeces, furnished on application; also, the best quality of SHEEP SHEARS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

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IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

NO single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more of these sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it in the aid of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his **RADICAL CURE** has won my hearty approval. I believe it likely to succeed when all the usual remedies fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease, viz., the acidified blood, while it heals the ulcerated membrane by direct application to the nasal passages. Its action is based on certain fixed rules, and unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, must, in the great majority of cases, effect a cure.

GEO. BEARD, M. D.
Nonscott Block, So. FRAMINGHAM, Oct. 1, 1874.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remedies receiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in private, not only freely recommend it but use it in their families in preference to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

"You are aware," said a distinguished city physician, "that my obligations to the Mass. Medical Society are such that I cannot publicly recommend or prescribe the Radical Cure; but since I received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have saved your cure no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN.—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have learned the first complaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this remedy or any part of it that you wish.

Very truly yours, S. D. BALDWIN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price, \$1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each of which performs its function and unitedly produce more cures than any liniment, lotion, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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