

and entirely abolished in 1883 in favor of a differential duty. The bill also proposes to reduce by one-third, for a period of three years, duties on articles for consumption imported into Cuba, and to establish relations with the United States with the view of developing a Spanish maritime trade between Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States.

LONDON, 24.—It is estimated that England will require seventeen million quarters of foreign grain during the ensuing year.

A Halifax dispatch says: By the wreck of the schooner *Nancy* on Cariboo Island, the captain, four seamen and a boy were drowned.

T. Edison, a nephew of the American inventor, died in Paris, where he recently arrived to superintend his uncle's patent affairs.

In a duel in Algiers between a lieutenant of Zouaves and the commissary adjutant the latter was killed.

A Lahore dispatch says: A reconnaissance was made on the 21st inst. from Gundamuck, and a large quantity of military stores and provisions was seized.

Ali Ka Pasha, the governor of Eastern Roumelia will visit the Sultan after the closing of the Roumelian Assembly.

General Bildini has withdrawn his resignation.

The new elections for the Bulgarian Chamber resulted in a government majority.

Lord Beaconsfield will attend the banquet of the Lord Mayor on the 10th of November.

Henry Labouchere, of the *Truth*, has refused to withdraw from the Beefsteak Club.

The Executive Council of Transvaal consists of a Lieut. Governor, Commandant of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Native Affairs.

The possibility of trouble between Russia and Persia is a further reason for the postponing of the Tekke-Turcoman expedition. The Persians are jealous of the commercial advantages gained by the Chinese through the treaty between Russia and China, by which the latter secures *Kuldja*, and have made claims which Persia is not likely to comply with. It is very generally believed that the Russian advance in Tehran is gradually being supplanted by the British.

The Russian Grand Duke Constantine, on his way to St. Petersburg halted at Berlin only three hours. He never paid nor received visits. Speculation, of course, seeks to invest this incident with serious meaning.

The deficit in the French sugar beet crop will be between 25 and 50 per cent. less than last year.

A Rome paper says: Peter's Pence thus far this year is considerably larger than at the same time last year.

Signor Topoli, a Trieste banker, committed suicide on account of the impossibility of fulfilling some large corn contracts. His liabilities are 430,000 florins. The creditors are not likely to obtain more than 20 per cent.

Everything excepting the common qualities of pig iron is adversely affected by the relapse in Glasgow. The iron market continues at late rates, and the firmness gradually extending to the high class of iron. Native iron of all kinds and pigs of approved brands are 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton higher than prices current at the end of September, and marked bars are strong with considerable transactions therein. Leading firms in the finished iron trade in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire yesterday considered the application for an advance in wages on the ground of the improvement in trade, and decided they did not consider that the state of trade justified the advance.

The cast steel works of A. Bookhoff have been ordered to suspend their large private business, every resource being required to execute the enormous orders of the government of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war.

LONDON, 25.—It is confidently expected that the workmen from the two extremities of the St. Gothard tunnel will meet midway in the mountain before New Year's day.

The chief of police of Moscow has agreed with the military authorities to organize a system of military night patrols to co-operate with the police in preventing disturbances.

It is said that Valyeff, Russian Minister of Domains, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs

before the end of the year, in place of Gortschakoff, who will, however, continue Chancellor.

Baron Ring, French representative in Roumania, has been attacked and robbed by brigands in Macedonia.

Gambetta has returned. An evening paper states that he is opposed to reopening the amnesty question and that he disclaims the responsibility for the utterances of the *Republique Francaise*, but whether Gambetta opposes or supports amnesty the chamber of deputies will certainly reject it. The ministry will not need to make it a cabinet question. They have strengthened themselves and have reassured moderate men by recent prosecution. It seems also quite settled that clause seven of Jules Ferry's education bill will not be made a cabinet question. Thus the cabinet will not fall on two questions which menace it, though if it lives through the coming session of the chambers, France will certainly show itself a country of surprises.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* states in the budget as realized for the last year the revenue was 625,972,000, and the ordinary expenditures 600,510,000, besides 408,000,000 for extraordinary war expenses.

At the Liberal demonstration in Manchester, yesterday, Lord Hartington, replying to the criticism on the supposed attitude of the liberals regarding foreign affairs and to the charge that a change in the government would unsettle the present arrangements, said: The liberals are aware that international obligations must be respected as long as the circumstances under which they were made remain unchanged, and we have felt from the beginning that one of the worst consequences of our mischievous and misguided foreign policy was that its consequences do not cease immediately with the tenure of power of its authors. We know that the engagements the government have entered into must be respected, and I defy any one to put his hand on any statement by any responsible leader of the liberal party to the contrary. We are asked what our policy will be. It is impossible to describe, in its details, the policy of the future under circumstances of which we can know nothing certain and of which we can only forecast. England's policy should not be an imitation of the policy of any other power. There is not a power in Europe except England which has not known the horrors of foreign invasion in the present century. It is natural that the foreign policy of every other state should be greatly influenced by the dread of a recurrence of such disasters. It is not to be wondered at that other States view with suspicion the policy and movements of nationalities for the disturbance of the balance of power, and I say that England, which is to a great extent free from apprehensions of this kind, may see unmoved a great deal that passes in Europe which naturally excites the suspicion and apprehension of other nations. But while the heart of our empire is the source of all its power and greatness and enjoys this remarkable, this exceptional security, England is, through her many colonial possessions and her Indian possessions, more likely to vital injury, to injury of a different character, but not less vital, than any other State. The conclusion which I derive from these considerations is that England is less fitted by her position and the nature of her resources than any other power for a policy of military administration. The prime minister spoke the truth when he said that the resources of England were so great that if she went to war she would not have to consider whether she could maintain a war for one or for three campaigns. That I believe to be true, but it is also true that England is less prepared than any other power for a first campaign, and no minister ought to threaten war or go to war unless he asks himself the question whether the cause is so obviously just in the eyes of the whole people that they will be ready to make those long, those continued, those protracted sacrifices which would be necessary for the prosecution of war for the campaigns, nor does it follow from these opinions that the policy of England ought to be one of selfish and timid isolation. I believe the resources of England to be so great and her naval power so great, her alliance will always be courted in Europe. That alliance

ought to be used for the purpose of forming and joining in a combination of the states of Europe for the purpose of preserving the peace and independence of Europe, repressing the aggressive ambition of any power, protecting the weak against the strong, the free against the oppressor. This is the policy which has always been in the main adopted by the liberal party, it has been the policy of the present government.

LONDON, 27.—The great Liberal demonstration was continued at Manchester on Saturday. The Marquis of Hartington and John Bright made speeches, vehemently attacking the Government.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul have started from Paris for Russia. They will visit the Emperor William at Berlin on their way home.

M. Garol, one of the amnestied Socialists, has been elected Municipal Counselor at Lyons, France.

General Kauffman has left St. Petersburg for Taskend.

It is believed that Midhat Pasha, having received a satisfactory explanation from the Porte, withdraw his resignation.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the powers, pointing out that the demands of Greece excel the frontier line indicated in the treaty of Berlin. The Greeks laid down in detail their frontier line at Friday's sitting of the commission.

A Kabul dispatch says: The tribes which were infesting Shutar-garda have dispersed.

A Dublin dispatch reports a man named Leonard, an Irish American, has been arrested at Charlestown, County Mayo, Ireland, for posting threatening notices on his houses. The document implicating him in the illegal movements was found on him.

A Vienna correspondent reports that rumors prevail there of great excitement in Constantinople, in consequence of placards being posted inciting the inhabitants to revolt.

A dispatch from Madrid says: In the council on Saturday, the minister of the colonies presented a plan for the recognition of the right to immediate liberty of the slaves in Cuba and their civil rights of citizenship, but withholding the enjoyment of political rights until the expiration of eight years' forced labor.

A dispatch from Kushi, says: Gen. Gough's brigade has arrived there to succor the force holding the entrenched camp at Shutar-garda, the commander of which reports that he is surrounded by thousands of Mongols. He signals that he can hold his own, but from heavy firing it is clear he is hotly engaged. Gen. Gough will march for Shutar-garda to-day. If the position should prove untenable it will be evacuated, but if the enemy disperse the force will remain at Shutar-garda and Gen. Gough's brigade return to Cabul.

Gortschakoff is expected in Berlin November 11th.

A dispatch from Thymyo says: the embassy from the King of Burma was expected there on the 23d inst. It will be detained and questioned on the object of its mission.

Inquiry into the massacre at Cabul is proceeding. The Amer's father-in-law, the ex-governor of Cabul and the minister of finance are under close arrest.

A correspondent at Simla writes that the idea must be abandoned that we intend to stand aloof from the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It cannot be too soon published that we mean to remain in the country. Those who now resist us will not hereafter be left to settle accounts with the future ruler. The correspondent indicates that the tendency of opinion at Simla strongly favors a policy of disintegration other than the attempt to set up a strong central government at Cabul. He points to the fact that Herat, Candahar and Afghan-Turkestan remains tranquil under their petty chiefs months after all control from Cabul had been withdrawn.

A correspondent at Candahar denies that the government of Kelati Ghilza fled with his whole staff. He left because he lost all authority and at the request of the British officers.

Yakob Khan is voluntarily in General Roberts' camp and is in a pitiable state of apathy and depression.

It is stated that the daughter of the French general of Division De Galliffet, commandant at Tours

has eloped from Paris to London for the purpose of marrying a son of Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador here.

The Consett, Jarrow, Hartlepool and Stockton iron plate mills have stopped because a certain class of workmen refuse to bear any portion of reduction under the recent award of the arbitrators.

An Irish national land league will be formed with a central committee in London. A land meeting in Eamul-cory yesterday was attended by 6,000 persons and addressed by Mr. Parnell.

## Correspondence.

A SUNDAY.

MONTPELIER, Idaho,  
October 14, 1879.

Editor Deseret News:

Some time last summer, a person representing himself as agent for Jeffers, Wells & Kipps, proprietors of the "Universal Copying Co." and manufacturers of India ink, Berlin finish, silvered plate, crayon, oil portraits, etc., of San Francisco, Cal., canvassed through this place for pictures, portraits, etc., and showing samples of finely executed portraits, full size, in India ink. He succeeded in obtaining a number of orders, guaranteeing to furnish the portraits as desired, executed in India ink, to equal the samples he exhibited, so that they would endure for many years, and deliver them in the Fall.

Last week he came into the settlement, passed around with his pictures just at dusk, and early on the following morning collected his money and was off for other parts almost before the people were astir.

One of the brethren took his picture out of the frame, examined it, and found that it was nothing but an enlarged photograph, touched up with water colors, which by wetting the finger and rubbing the surface will bring all the coloring off. Others hearing of this made a similar examination, and found that they had all been "bilked" in the same way.

This person stated that he had an agent canvassing through the southern settlements of Utah and they, together, would visit most of the settlements in that Territory, and had already a great many orders to fill.

If parties receiving such pictures would only take the trouble to remove them from the frame and examine, they could easily detect the fraud.

As there are many who might patronize this person, and unsuspectingly be "sold," who can ill afford to lose ten dollars on such an investment, I give these items, hoping that by their insertion some may be able to protect themselves from such "frauds," and not have to acknowledge that they are at least wiser, if not better men by being "taken in."

Respectfully &c., R. P. S.

## The Chinese Navy.

The Chinese Government, feeling the necessity of providing for its coast defenses when its neighbor Japan (having secured the services of E. J. Reed, C. B. M. P.) was constructing an iron fleet, was advised by Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to order a few small steamboats carrying heavy guns. Mr. Hart was, therefore, instructed to invite proposals from Sir W. Armstrong & Co., of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a member of which (Mr. Rendel) had introduced the *Stanch* type of gunboats. In the result, he entrusted to that firm the entire responsibility of producing four gunboats representing a high development of the original type. Hence the now well known *Alpha* and *Gamma* types of gunboats. The *Epsilon* series is a further advance on the original type. Four vessels constitute this new series, and are identical in every respect. They measure 127 feet in length, 29 feet in beam; their draught is 9 feet 6 inches, and their displacement 440 tons. On their official trials they realized a mean speed of over ten knots (eleven and a half miles) with 430 indicated horse-power. They make 9 knots going backwards, and having bow rudders and suitable lines, can be equally well handled whether running ahead or astern. These vessels are wholly of steel;

they have twin screws, and separate engines and boilers, and riped masts. The engines and boilers, the magazines and shell-room, are all protected by being under the water-line. For further security the hull is divided by four transverse bulkheads and a longitudinal bulkhead forward of the engines, there being also a horizontal underwater deck over the magazines. The coal bunkers contain 70 tons, and the actual consumption at full speed is six cwt. per hour. The main feature of the vessel is the great gun, which is placed on line with the keel, in the bow, and is mounted and worked wholly by hydraulic machinery. This enables five men to manage it efficiently, and at the same time gets rid of all complicated mechanism. There are no chains, wheels, cogs or gearing—not even a gun carriage. The gun lies on the deck between two great beams with two pistons sliding upon them, which take hold of the trunnion, and there is nothing more to be seen. In the *Epsilon* series the great gun weighs 35 tons, whereas in the *Gamma* series the gun weighed 38 tons. Nevertheless, owing to the extraordinary advance realized by the Elswick firm in the power of ordnance relatively to its weight, the new 35-ton gun is much more powerful than the old 38-ton gun. With the 235-pound battering charge the 35-ton gun has nearly one-fifth more penetrative power than the 38-ton gun with its battering charge, the actual figures being 356 foot-tons per inch of shot's circumference as compared with 300. With a charge of 250 pounds the 35-ton gun has given its projectile a velocity of 1925 feet, equal to 400 foot-tons energy per inch of circumference. The high initial velocity of the 35-ton gun causes the trajectory of its projectile to be very flat, and thus gives the gun a much better chance of hitting any object, while also largely increasing the range of the gun. Thus the Chinese government now possess the most powerful guns afloat. In addition to their big gun the new gunboats carry field-guns and Gatlings to keep off small enemies. On July 24th these four vessels were inspected by H. E. Marquis Tseng, the Chinese minister, and suite in the presence of almost all the higher British officials connected with the subject of our armaments, including Sir Cooper Key and Admiral Hood, Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Hall, Secretary of the Admiralty; Admiral Hamilton, C. B., Director, and Captain Brown, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance; Mr. Barnaby, C. B., Director of Naval Construction; Mr. Robinson, Chief Constructor at Portsmouth; Admiral Boys, Captain Bridge and other naval officers. From the War Office came Sir Lintorn Simmons, G. C. B., Inspector General of Fortifications, with Col. Nugent, Assistant Inspector, Gen. Campbell, Director General of Ordnance, etc. A numerous company of foreign naval attaches completed the party. The vessels are under command of officers from the active list, an evidence of the great interest taken in them by the Admiralty. Commander Lang, R. N., commands the *Squadron*, Lieut. Paul, R. N., the *Zeta*, Lt. Walker, R. N., the *Eta*, and Lieut. Bell, R. N., the *Theta*. They are expected to reach Tien-Tsin in from three to four months, and are going out in man-of-war trim. Great interest attaches to the part which these diminutive but most powerful vessels may be enabled to play in future naval warfare. The opinion as to their importance gains ground, and enough has been already universally admitted to evince the foresight of Mr. Hart, who has by a simple expedient saved the government he serves from unwise and extravagant competition with a neighboring power in the production and maintenance of costly ironclads.

Bartlett pears are so plentiful in the eastern markets that they are selling for \$1.50 per barrel. The crop has been enormous.

The following smart and sensible sentence is from *Good Company* number two: "We must beware of treating Bible statements as a kind of jelly, to be run into whatever molds we think fit."

The Massachusetts *Ploughman*, a good authority, says that "nothing is gained by setting out asparagus roots in autumn." They should be planted in the spring and none out during the first year.