

Salt Lake about 1861 or 1862. Her maiden name was Emily Lovett. He would much like to know if she is still living.

New Daily and Weekly.—The Beaver Enterprise is to be transformed into a daily and weekly paper, under the title of the *Square Dealer*. Mr. Joseph Field, the proprietor, recently bought the material of the *Mail*, formerly published in this city.

Broke His Leg.—Yesterday John Lees, about seventeen years old, son of Brother John Lees, of the 19th Ward, was riding on horseback, in the direction of the Jordan River, and, when near White Bridge, the animal, being smooth shod, fell to the ground, coming down its full weight on the lad's leg, breaking it below the knee. Dr. Benedict, being sent for, attended to the injured limb.

Woman's Exponent for Feb. 1 contains "Pre-existence," "Back-biting," "R. S. Reports," "Woman's Voice," "The Good Girl's Resolve," "The Common Lot of All," "No Surplus Women," "Governmental Powers," "Winter Evening Reveries," "Mormon Elders in the East," "Storing Grain," "Woman in the Churches," "Saying Hateful Things," "The Curse of the Hour," "Causes of Ill Health," etc.

India.—Next Thursday evening Elder William Willes, by invitation, will deliver a lecture before members of the 20th Ward Institute, on India. He will treat more particularly upon the different religions of the natives. His personal observations, while laboring as a missionary in that part of the world, will enable him to treat the subject advisedly and intelligently.

Leeds.—A. G. McCleave, writes from Leeds, Utah, Jan. 14, as follows—

"The first snow fell here yesterday. It continued falling until today. It has fallen to the depth of eight inches, being the heaviest snow storm that I ever saw in 'Dixie,' and it looks very much like snowing more. The health of the people in this place is good. The mines in this district seem to continue good, but there is a poor chance for laboring men at present. The quartz mill at Silver Reef City is expected to be running by the 1st of February next.

"Later—Sun shining, and snow melting fast."

Early Sunday School.—Angus M. Cannon writes, Salt Lake City, January 29, as follows—

"In reply to 'Teacher,' permit me to say I attended Sunday School conducted by Elder Richard Ballantyne, in the 14th Ward of this city, during the winter of 1849-50. Father John Murdoch was the Bishop of the Ward at the time, and it gives me pleasure to say I received much good instruction from the teachings of Brother Ballantyne."

Highway Robbery.—We are informed that a robbery was committed on White Bridge, which crosses the Jordan, on the western border of the city, one night last week. A man named Hall, who had been at work in one of the mining camps, was crossing the bridge at rather a late hour, carrying his blankets upon his shoulders, when he was sprung upon by a couple of ruffians, one of whom struck him a heavy blow upon the head, felling him to the ground and rendering him insensible. When he recovered consciousness he was very cold, as if he had lain a considerable time, and he discovered that the scoundrels had robbed him of all the money he had, about \$30.

Beaten and Robbed.—On Saturday night Joseph Reynolds and a man named Swanson, both recent inmates of the city jail, were at the house of "Jack" Langley, Little Cottonwood, in company with Thomas Jenkins, engineer at the Germania works. About four o'clock yesterday morning Jenkins left the house named and was followed by the two others mentioned, who beat him badly about the head and robbed him of \$165.

After committing the robbery the two ruffians made the best of their way northward and were tracked to this city by Constable Maxfield and an assistant named Jamieson. They got word of them being in the vicinity of the brewery north of the Warm Springs, to which place the officers repaired, Policemen Phillips and Ringwood

meanwhile going to Wood's Cross, by rail, at which latter place they succeeded in finding and arresting the robbers, who were brought to the city and lodged in jail.

A portion of the stolen money was found upon the person of Swanson. Reynolds says that he beat Jenkins over the head and held him while the others relieved him of his money.

Weather Report.—The following report was received by Deseret Telegraph, at 3 p. m. to-day—

Ogden—Snowing all day, three inches on the ground.

Logan—Snowing fast, looks like more, ten inches deep now.

Paris, Idaho—Snowing, eight inches deep now.

Kaysville—Snowing, with every indication of continuing.

Fillmore—A little cloudy, looks like storm, thawing.

Cedar City—Rained a little last night, fine now, thawing.

Toquerville—Mild and cloudy, rained a little last night.

Pine Valley—Snowed about two inches last night, cloudy, looks like more storm.

Manti—Mild and pleasant, looks like snowing before long.

Provo—Cloudy and cold, snow about one foot deep.

American Fork—Cold and cloudy, snow fell one inch during the night.

Rickfield—Calm and a little cloudy, thermometer 50, no snow.

Payson—Mild.

Springville—Not very cold, looks like storming.

Moroni—Cloudy and warm, snow one inch deep.

St. George—Rained last night, cloudy and warm to-day.

Parowan—Fine, but roads muddy.

Leeds—Cloudy and warm, with a sprinkling of rain.

Missionaries South.—We are in receipt of a letter from Elder Melton Gonzales Trejo, with the Pratt company of missionaries. The communication was dated at Hayden's Ferry, Maricopa County, Arizona.

We herewith present an extract—

"We are now between the Salt and Gila Rivers, on a very extensive, rich plain, covered with trees and small brush, watered in some small places by means of canals, from the two rivers named. The river dams and canals are very easily made, on account of the solid bottoms of the rivers, and pure farming clay of the plain. In fact, the people who are now living here find it very easy to get good farms in one or two years without much hard labor. They unite as we do in making canals. The climate is one of the most delightful in the world, and, until a few years ago, one of the most healthy too, but lately the people have been troubled with fevers, of which nobody seems to know the cause. The water is good, and the sky is clear, there being no stagnant pools; the ground is dry and the winds blow freely in every direction; in fine I don't believe those fevers are naturally in the country, but they are caused by the people not taking proper care of themselves."

The letter further states that the plain is about fifty miles long by thirty miles wide, and is as level and easily watered as any extent of land in the world, with a climate well adapted for the cultivation of vineyards, olives, figs, etc. Grain is high priced, wheat being \$3 a hundred pounds, butter 75 cents a pound, and other things in proportion. Lucern and sugar cane flourish, and the farmers get a fine return for sweet potatoes, which are easily produced, and sell there at six cents a pound.

He states that the missionaries were meeting with some success in their missionary labors, and were in hopes of accomplishing great good.

—The Omaha Bee of Jan. 23 says, "Thirty-seven head of cattle were run over by the cars on last Monday night, between North Platte and Sidney. The cold wind drove them on the track where they would lie down and becoming numb made no attempt to get away despite the efforts of the train men."

—The Memphis Theatre managers sue Miss Clara Kellogg and Mr. Hess for breach of contract.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The School Book Business.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

I see in the *Herald* of this morning, somebody, styling himself a trustee, seems to think that somebody is in great danger of being sued, as "the law is so plain" on this book question. When Professor Riggs was threatening legal force and telling us what learned counsel he had consulted, I told him that was nothing, some better lawyer would tell him the opposite, and that I did think that he had been premature, and I am satisfied that the Legislature did not intend to be hasty about the change of books, and very correctly did not provide for the old officers to do this very important work, and I have plead with Mr. Riggs to let the matter rest, being one of his bondsmen under the old law. I felt that it was becoming needful, when suits were threatened, to try and find out where I stood, so I took up the new school law, and find that it very properly provides, in the first thirteen sections, for school districts, houses, trustees, &c., and in section fourteen says that at the general election of A. D. 1877 (time not yet arrived), that a territorial superintendent of district schools shall be elected, and that these men, with the president of the faculty of the University of Deseret (not at that time any of them supposed to be in office), shall, at a convention to be called, decide what text books shall be adopted in the schools, and their use shall be exclusive and mandatory in the district schools of this Territory, &c.

Now it would be unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature would undertake to impose new obligations upon an officer and his bondsmen that might involve them in damages and costs not possible or contemplated when he accepted office. No, sir, the law makes ample provision to select new men, if needed under the new law, and give their bondsmen a chance to choose whether they would be held responsible for the additional risks. "What risks," some one says. Suppose that, in order to force a certain book upon the community, some book agency should offer to corrupt certain officials, and they should accept, and some wide-awake citizen like Hon. John Taylor should find it out, after the community had been damaged thousands of dollars, would any law presume to go back on bondsmen who had given bonds under another law in which such duties were not required? I think not.

Now, as Superintendent Riggs' bondsmen under the old law, I have before and do now repudiate all his actions under the new as illegal, as he is not the officer contemplated.

And I do not see who the agency of the Pacific Coast Readers can sue, as they had as much right to know what the law reads as any other person.

Neither does the new law make it the duty of the trustees to see that the dictum of this self-constituted convention is carried out, although I understand some of the learned gentlemen did declare that they had got them this time, for they could not only take the horse to water, but make him drink.

Now it seems to me that Hon. John Taylor has been right all the time, and his bold front has saved to the community at large tens of thousands of dollars, that A. R. Wright has as much right to sell school books as any one, and the book he offers is worth fifty per cent. more than the Pacific Coast Reader.

Respectfully,
THOMAS TAYLOR.

Weather and Health—Things Dramatic, Etc.

NEPHI, Jan. 22nd, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

As usual the snow king has not slighted us Nephites this winter, but we have had beautiful weather as a general thing. The health of the people is very good indeed, for which we have every reason to thank our heavenly Father, and I think the spirit of the people is to give praise to him on high.

We have had pleasant entertainments here this winter. Among the foremost are those given by our dramatic troupe, which I think I am safe in saying are excelled by

but few if any in the Territory. They have an entire new fit out of beautiful scenery, and it is a credit to the artist, Mr. Lambourne, of Salt Lake City, and the troupe. Mrs. W. A. C. Bryan is our leading lady. Her name draws full houses. Mr. Walter Read, our leading gentleman, is one that pleases long and pleases many, and there are many others in the troupe who render their parts in a very pleasing and creditable manner.

AN OBSERVER.

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—A despatch to the *Times* from Pera reports that disorders have broken out in Aleppo, Mersin and Tarsus.

The Pera correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of Jan. 19th, states that Midhat Pasha intimated to Ignatieff that upon the breaking up of the conference he would enter into direct negotiation with Russia.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Liverpool, last night, said peace was essential to the interests of England. The government deeply sympathized with the oppressed, but intervention in the internal affairs of a foreign country was a step requiring grave consideration. Government has proceeded on the principle of limiting their intervention within proper bounds, and avoiding what they felt to be a false policy, namely, coercion. He strenuously denied that the government ever had any intention of going to war on behalf of Turkey, or were ever influenced by an unworthy jealousy of Russia. He considered that the Turks had acted ill-advisedly and had undertaken a grave responsibility in the rejection of the friendly proposals of the conference, but Turkey had, in this rejection, done what she in her free right thought would be for the best, and he was unable to understand the language of those who apparently desired to turn the conduct of Turkey into a cause of offence for Europe.

LONDON, 25.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in speaking at a banquet in Liverpool last night, made the following allusion to the American presidential question: Nobody can witness without sympathy and a certain amount of admiration the conduct of the great mass of the American people under the difficulties presented by the presidential question. We believe they have a constitution which they are able satisfactorily and honestly to work out for themselves; and even in the present great difficulty, we cannot help seeing that they are endeavoring, by honest exertions, to find a constitutional solution of the matter, which must come to an end shortly. The settlement, I hope, will be very beneficial to the commercial condition of the United States, and therefore also to that of England. I am happy to think that a good feeling exists between England and the United States. In regard to the European situation the Chancellor expressed the opinion that the moment was one of anxiety, but it was not an anxiety that should prevail over the hope for a satisfactory result.

QUEENSTOWN, 26.—The steamship *Somerset*, from Bristol for New York, put in here with her main steam pipe broken.

LONDON, 26.—The *Standard's* despatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian war office is preparing circulars to inform the commanders of the army entering friendly country, that the inhabitants must be treated like their countrymen, and any offence against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania.

Midhat Pasha has also ordered the provincial governors to maintain friendly relations with foreign consuls and residents, and take measures to prevent disorders.

The *Times's* Belgrade correspondent confirms the report that Midhat Pasha proposed peace negotiations to Servia. The correspondent adds that this fine stroke of diplomacy is to force Russia, and Servia dare not refuse the Porte's overtures unless Russia openly promises to support Servia; hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself or lose the assistance of the Servian army and Servian territory, in case of war.

LONDON, 27.—The Vienna corres-

pondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs the text of Midhat Pasha's dispatch to Prince Milan. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Convinced that your highness shares my desire to secure peace and terminate a regrettable and disastrous strife, I frankly invite you personally to a conciliation with the Porte by direct negotiations."

The *News* special from Vienna states that the powers agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia unless Turkey's conditions infringe on Servia's rights.

The Pesth correspondent of the *News* says I hear from Cetinje that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war, and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita declared that he will never make peace unless he receives additional territory.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Vienna reports that Dervish Pasha, by command of the Grand Vizier, made overtures to the Montenegrins at Scutari for an arrangement which would include territorial concessions.

The Paris *Temps* announces that France refused to furnish the Porte with officers for the gen d' armie.

Gladstone, in a speech, to-day, said, "We ought to mind our own business, and why we should mind the eastern question is because we have chosen to make it our own question. It was made our business under circumstances which no true-hearted Englishman will disown. I have had, within the last few days, the honor of a letter from Schuyler, the United States Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Constantinople, in which he says he is about to make a further report on the trials and executions in Bulgaria. I think you will find in it that he writes abundant confirmation of the remark at which Selim Effendi took offense. I quote this because those who wish to lull the people of England into an ignoble slumber, are fond of saying there has been great exaggeration on this subject. There has been no exaggeration except the exaggeration that the Turks had, in their capacity and desire of reform. Do not listen to that for a moment; but as to the black deeds done in Bulgaria, the whole vocabulary of human language is insufficient to paint them as they deserve."

BERLIN, 28.—St. Petersburg advices confirm the report recently circulated of Prince Gortschakoff's failing health. His condition is so bad that his death is expected to take place soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—It is said that Prince Milan, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch proposing direct negotiations for peace, has expressed a desire for the commencement of the negotiations.

LONDON, 28.—The *Independence Belge* says the Czar, on being asked by Milan for advice, replied that peace was desirable and should be accepted from whatever quarter offered.

The Porte, in accordance with the friendly advice of France and Austria, has requested Servia and Montenegro to send delegates there to arrange for peace. It is thought the proposals will be accepted.

A special from Madeira announces that Lieut. Young, of the Livingston mission to Africa, is coming to England. He reports that the mission had a great effect upon the slave trade. Only three slaves were sent to the coast in 1876, although the traffic previously amounted to many thousands annually.

A special from Pera announces that the first Turkish Parliament will meet on the first of March.

Midhat Pasha has issued an edict ordering the disarmament of the population. The Turkish envoy has been commissioned to conclude peace with Servia on the basis of the *statu quo ante bellum*. Turkey is willing to grant some territory to Montenegro.

LONDON, 29.—The American spiritualist, Slade, who was sentenced to three months' confinement at hard labor, had his sentence quashed on an appeal on a legal technicality.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sore Legs, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. can be cured The rational Treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the local inflammation, soothe the neighboring nerves, cool the heated blood, and render the watery ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily, Holloway's Ointment accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty, 25 cents per box or pot.