

and military circles, where the news has been the chief topic of conversation. The death of Barnaby is more talked about than the battle itself. The news was not generally known until the late editions of the evening papers published it. There is great excitement.

A special, giving further particulars, says: The battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops, after the first round had been fired, fought with shortened sabres and with sword bayonets, wielded at half-arm length. Col. Barnaby was killed by the thrust of an Arab's spear, which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. When Gen. Stewart's horse was shot, the rider fell to the ground and was badly shaken, but he soon recovered and obtained another horse. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle.

A special from Rome says: Terrible accounts continue to be received from the region of the Piedmontese Alps of casualties and destruction caused by snow storms and avalanches. Twenty houses were destroyed and forty persons killed at Borgorino. Fifty houses were demolished at Frassineto and the number of fatal casualties that occurred were eleven. In the little village of Frassineto, which has a total population of less than 1,800, seventy persons were killed. Soldiers have been sent to all the places named to assist the villagers in digging out the dead and rescuing the wounded.

Berlin, 21.—The sub-committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the proposal to subsidize a line of mail steamers, recommends that public tenders be invited for a fifteen years' contract to carry the mails to Eastern Asia, Africa and Australia. The conditions are that the steamers shall sail at least once a month, and that their minimum speed shall be eleven and a half knots an hour.

The Reichstag to-day referred the Bourse tax proposals to a committee of twenty-one members.

Herr Vnn Burchardt, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the government would in no way be bound by the bill.

Prince Bismarck said he thought the control clauses of the measure were too rigorous. He announced that the government would participate in the discussions of the committee.

LONDON, 21.—Lowell, American Minister, presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts this evening. Mr. D. Pigeon delivered a lecture on "Labor and Wages in America." He said workingmen were not likely to institute free trade, and that the movement was more likely to be effected through internal competition. A discussion followed, in the course of which Lowell observed that his position prevented him from expressing an opinion on the subject, but he would say that many far-sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England dangerous competition in all the markets of the world, because many American fabrics were more honest than English goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine, which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American navigation law and tariff. England would find America the most intelligent competitor she had yet met.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—It is believed that Fehmi Pasha's proposals regarding Egypt are as follows: That Turkey agrees to recognize the Egyptian loan granted by England; that part of the expenses of the English expedition shall be defrayed by the Egyptian treasury; that English occupation shall continue at least eight months, and shall not exceed two years; that the Sultan will recognize the native tribunals of Egypt; that Turkey shall occupy certain ports in the Red Sea, and that the right of Turkey to conclude treaties shall be modified. It is stated that the dispatch of 6,000 Turkish troops to Saoum depends on the acceptance of these proposals.

PARIS, 21.—The Gaulois declares the special instructions sent out by England to the Governors of various British colonies in the far East, for their guidance in enforcing the foreign enlistment act, constitute an act of hostility to France.

ROME, 21.—It is rumored that Italy is prepared to act in concert with England in establishing Anglo-Italian military occupation of Egypt. It is stated that 20,000 Italian troops are in readiness to embark for Egypt as Italy's contingent for garrisoning that country.

LONDON, 21.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: King Alfonso, having completed his tour of the provinces which were devastated by earthquakes, returned to the capital to-day. He was escorted in state to the palace and greeted with loud cheers by throngs of people who lined the route of the procession. The King looked pale and ill.

LONDON, 22.—The report is current that General Stewart has occupied Mittemeh. This lacks official confirmation, but is generally believed, as Stewart had pushed forward with the greater part of his forces immediately after the victory on Saturday near Abuklia Wells. It is highly possible also that all the rebels who had been stationed at Mittemeh left that point to take part in Saturday's engagement, and it is thought unlikely that they rallied and made a stand at Mittemeh so soon after their decisive defeat. Government telegraphed public con-

gratulations to Wolseley and Stewart. Advice from Melbourne show that the popular feeling against the home government for allowing the recent German annexations in New Guinea and neighboring islands still continues strong. The municipal authorities of Melbourne adopted a resolution which expresses regret that England did not regard the representations of the colonies in reference to foreign annexation, and urges the government to remedy the injury already done, and take effective steps to prevent its recurrence in future.

LONDON, 22.—Gladstone returned to Hawarden to-day after a long interview with the Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville.

Parnell is ill at Cork and has postponed all immediate engagements.

TURIN, 22.—The Gazette of this city declares that England and Italy have signed a treaty, providing that Italy shall occupy the territory from Mas-sowah south to Obok, a distance of 300 miles. England also agrees to support Italy's occupation of Tripoli, should the question arise, and will favor the creation of an Italian colony in West Africa. Italy, the same paper says, is giving moral support to England's Egyptian policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22.—A famine is prevailing in the governments of Archangel and Valogada.

#### JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

Our Stake Conference convened in Nephi Tabernacle Saturday morning, January 17th, at 10 a. m. On the stand were President Paxman and Counselors, Bishops of the several Wards, members of the High Council and Apostle Geo. Teasdale.

After the opening exercises Apostle Teasdale expressed great pleasure at meeting with his old friends and fellow-laborers of this Stake. During the course of his remarks he said that those who had led the best and most virtuous lives had been the most persecuted all the world through; and it is for this cause to-day that the Latter-day Saints are persecuted. Just after Joseph Smith received his first vision this persecution began, and it did not cease until it culminated in his martyrdom. This same spirit is being made manifest to-day, and he did not expect it to cease until many of the servants of God would be called upon to lay down their lives, thus sealing their testimony with their blood; and the world would give their assent to it as they had in times past, believing their murder to be a good thing.

The Bishops occupied the remainder of the time, reporting their Wards, (with the exception of a few minutes by President Paxman indorsing the Bishops' reports) which showed that the Juab Stake is still improving.

In the afternoon, President Seymour B. Young occupied the most of the time. He referred to his recent trip to Arizona, and to the unlawful proceedings of the courts there in prosecuting our brethren for acts committed (if at all) outside the jurisdiction of their courts and which were barred by the statute of limitation; also of his organizing the 83d Quorum of Seventies. He also instructed the Seventies to keep the Word of Wisdom, remarking that some Seventies thought it did not hurt them to use things which the Lord had forbidden. Such should think of the example they were setting the young of our community. He then spoke upon the persecution brought to bear upon the Latter-day Saints generally, and remarked that the advice of Gamaliel would be of use to this generation if followed: "Refrain from these men; and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of man, it will come to naught; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it."

Apostle Teasdale followed with a few well chosen remarks upon the folly of ordaining unfaithful priests or Elders into the Seventies Quorums, and said the Lord did not call such. When he called men to office, they were such as had magnified their callings in the Lesser Priesthood. Such should be recommended to our Temples and no others.

In the evening an enjoyable concert was given in the meeting-house by the members of the Sabbath School, in which the object contemplated was fully accomplished, namely, that of spending a very profitable evening, and the raising of funds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

On Sunday morning President Seymour B. Young and Elder Robt. Campbell occupied the time in more fully organizing the 49th and 71st Quorums of Seventies, into which nine of our brethren were ordained. Brother Samuel Linton was also set apart as one of the junior presidents, and many wise and fatherly instructions were given by the brethren and attentively listened to by a very large congregation.

In the afternoon and evening, after the business of the Conference had been attended to, President Paxman and Counselors occupied the time in instructing the Saints in their duties. The attention of our farmers was called to the foolish practice of investing heavily in farming implements, and paying for the same promissory notes drawing a heavy interest. The speakers advised them to use their old tools and put up with inconvenience rather than resort to such a ruinous policy.

All of our meetings were largely attended, especially that of the evening, there being 228 of the brethren of the Priesthood present.

Yours in the Covenant,  
THOMAS CRAWLEY,  
Conference Clerk,  
Nephi, January 20, 1885.

#### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Silence is a sign of wisdom.

Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.

Mystery always magnifies danger as the fog magnifies the sun.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.

Consolations only console those who are willing to be consoled.

Satirists gain the applause of others through fear, not through love.

We are never ruined by what we want, but by what we think we want.

Pleasure is the business of the young; business the pleasure of the old.

A wise man will neither speak nor do whatever anger would provoke him to.

The best heads can but misjudge in causes belonging to jurisdiction of the heart.

Oh! it is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.

Very nice scruples are sometimes the effect of a great mind, but oftener of a little one.

Nurture your minds with great thoughts, to believe in the heroic makes heroes.

From the knowledge of what you should not do, you may easily judge what you should do.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures.

A wealthy man who obtains his wealth honestly and uses it right is a great blessing to the community.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and the beast by nature.

Credit is like a looking glass, which, when only sullied by the breath, may be wiped clear again, but if once cracked can never be repaired.

Begin your course in life with the least show and expense possible. You may at pleasure increase both, but cannot easily diminish them.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence; if you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the end of the year.

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#### LEGAL NOTICE.

##### GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNT.

In the Probate Court within and for Salt Lake County in the Territory of Utah.

Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn, William F. Garn, Wilhelmmina Garn, Phillip Garn, Jacob Garn, and Fanny M. Garn, minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased.

ZERUBBABEL SNOW, THE DULY appointed and the duly qualified Guardian of the Estate of the above named minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased, having on the second day of January A. D., 1885, duly filed in this Court his report and account as such Guardian up to the first day of January A. D., 1885, by which it appears that the said Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn and Phillip Garn have arrived at full age, and that he had settled with them and each of them the property and money belonging to them and each of them, which came to his hands as such Guardian; and also showing the estate and its condition now in his hands belonging to Wilhelmmina Garn, Jacob Garn, Fanny M. Garn and William F. Garn, who are yet minors, and praying for an order of Court appointing and confirming the same. It is ordered by the Court that this matter be set for a hearing at the Court House in Salt Lake County in said Territory on the third day of April A. D., 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that all persons interested in said estate then and there appear and show cause, if any there be, why said report and account should not be approved and confirmed, and that this order be published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, in three successive issues before the said third day of April, 1885, and the Clerk of this Court post up notices thereof in the manner required by law.

Dated January 7th, 1885.

ELIAS A. SMITH,  
Probate Judge.

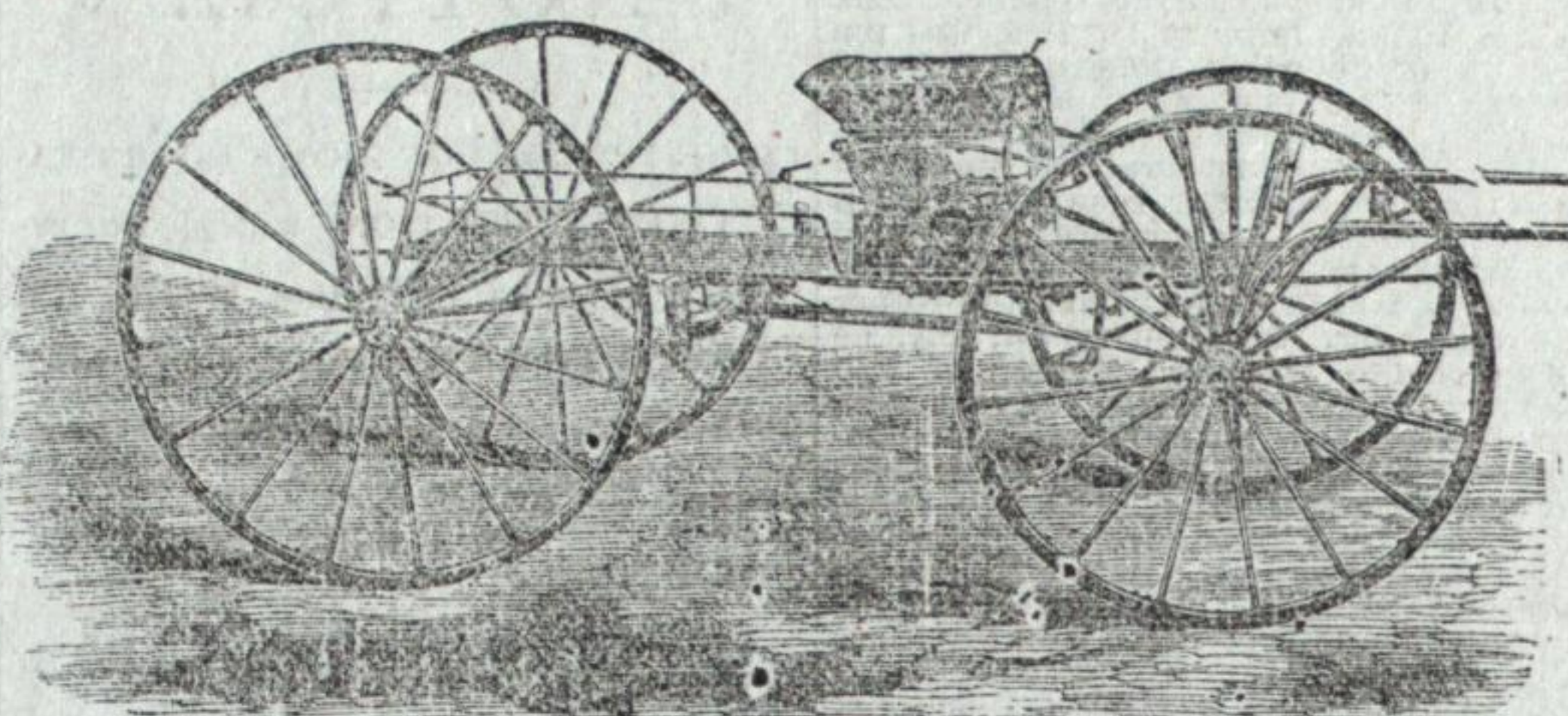
Territory of Utah,  
County of Salt Lake, } ss

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Order appointing time and place for settlement of account, etc., in the matter of the Guardianship of the Estate of Mary M. Garn et al, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER,  
Probate Clerk.

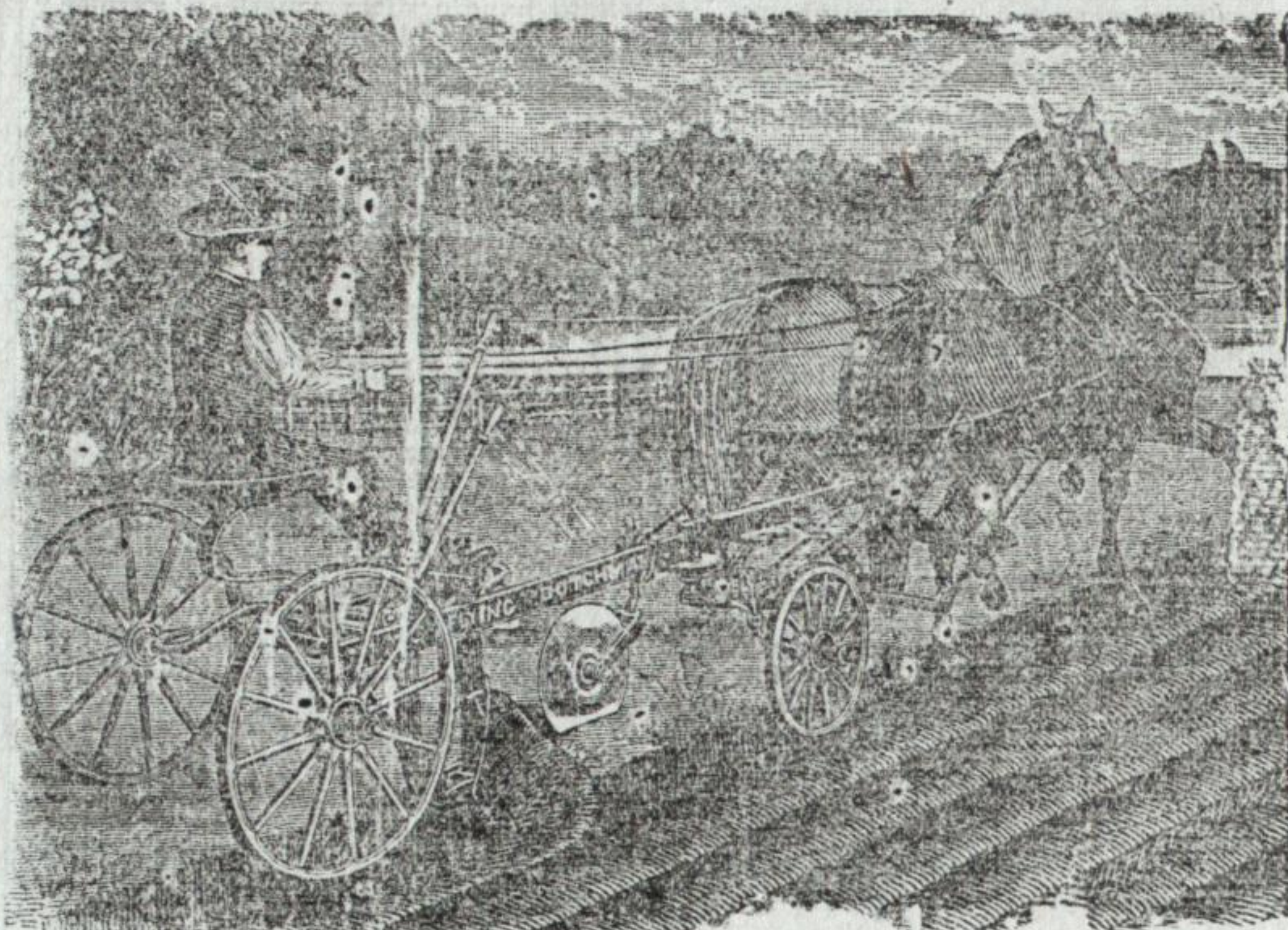
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