

worth and importance of the organization are shared equally by all, whether officers or privates.

The value of such organizations cannot be over-estimated, as the history of this nation and the progress of events in the present Franco-Prussian war illustrates. The army of Prussia is composed wholly of citizens, for all her citizens are soldiers, organized, equipped and educated for military service in the most perfect manner; and they have proved their vast superiority over the French conscripts, who, though they may also be members of military organizations, are not nearly so well trained, organized and educated as the Prussians.

It is true, as many may think, that there is no need, whatever, of military efficiency among the people of Utah. All hope and pray that there never may be; but in a wild, frontier Indian country, it is always well for every man to be prepared to defend his own hearthstone and domicile and country, if need ever should arise, in the most efficient manner.

More might be said in reference to this subject; but we think this is enough on the present occasion to awaken reflection in the minds of many who may have reviewed the matter with coolness and indifference; and if by the perusal of this they feel spurred up to make extra efforts to acquire the necessary efficiency, as citizen soldiers, they will only be acting the part of all good citizens.

CORRECTION.—In our notice on Saturday of the arrival in town of Mr. Studebaker, of the Studebaker Carriage and Wagon Company, we stated that Mr. S. would do business through H. B. Clawson, Esq., Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. This was an error. We understand that other parties will assume the agency of selling the Company's wagons.

THE KILLING AND SUICIDAL MANIA.—One of the most noticeable features at the present time, in the news of the day which reaches us in our exchanges, is the prevalence of murders and suicides. The mania for killing others and for self-destruction seems to be on the increase.

LAGER BEER.—A gentleman of St. Louis, desirous to know how much lager beer was swilled down in that city in one year, went to the trouble of making an estimate of the number of kegs of beer sold at retail. Placing the number at the lowest possible estimate, he footed them up to two million one hundred and ninety thousand kegs!

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The sharp animadversions in the *Times* have had the effect to bring the members of the cabinet back to London. There is reason to believe that England will soon take action to stop the war. The British gunboat *Trinidad* was run down by a merchantman, on the Spanish coast near Matago; two seamen were lost.

Rumors prevail here that peace proposals have been laid before the King of Prussia from France. The leading bankers here regard the political outlook as unfavorable. The Bank of England has made no change in its rate to-day, but money is rather active. No Prussians have yet been in the department of the Seine. Strategists are puzzled by the abandonment of the siege of Montmedy, when the town was burned. The Prussians, under General Morung, have occupied Rheims.

A Berlin correspondent says that all thought of admitting mediation or intervention is abandoned, at least for the present.

There is no hope of a healthful reaction in the stocks market here, so long as the republican authorities at Paris bluster about war. The *Times* and other papers deprecate the attitude of the Republicans, whose duty is plainly not to inflict on the country the consequences of a policy, for which they are not responsible. There was an immense meeting at New Castle-on-Tyne, last evening, to express sympathy with France.

BERLIN.—King William entered Rheims on Monday.

PARIS.—Every French armory is now open, making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless. Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan: one of the officers burned every flag before capitulation was completed.

The *Journal de Paris* says all the theatres have been closed.

The Prussians are expected to appear before the walls on Friday.

Many soldiers who escaped from Sedan are arriving here. Some batteries of Mitrailleurs and a body of cavalry passed through the streets to-day.

Jules Favre has received the adhesion of the entire press.

The Bourse is decidedly firmer, the

last price of rentes was 53 francs 40 centimes.

The French Consul at Balz telegraphs to the government that the garrison of Strasbourg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing eight or ten thousand Prussians and capturing many guns. The Prussians attempted to cross on pontoons between Port Juifs and Port Austerlitz, and were absolutely annihilated by the mitrailleurs and the infantry, at Port de Rechors.

The *Journal de Paris* says that notwithstanding it was first announced that efforts for mediation had failed, it now seems probable they may succeed.

Dispatches received from Italy state that the proclamation of the French Republic has caused the greatest agitation there.

A dispatch from Marseilles says a Republic has been proclaimed in Italy, but this is not confirmed.

The prefect of Haut Marne has announced to the ministry that Diziers had been occupied by the enemy. A force of about 20,000 has also appeared in front of Loan. A detachment of about 5,000 men was repulsed there by the guard mobile, which occupied the citadel. Communication between Paris and Mulhouse has been restored, as well as communication between Paris and Meziere. It is reported here that the garrison at Strasbourg yesterday, made a successful sortie, killing a large number of Prussians. It is said the Prussians have been decimated since the siege began by the fire of the garrison. Late yesterday afternoon Minister Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre, at which he announced that the American government had recognized its sister republic of France. Favre was much moved, grasping Washburne by the hand he exclaimed "I receive the notification with gratitude and profound emotion." It is reported that Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin and Dufaure will be appointed ambassadors to London, Washington and Vienna respectively.

BRUSSELS, 8.—Count De Palikao is at Namur where throngs of French prisoners pass hourly.

Robert Mitchell and Paul Cassagnac were among the prisoners taken at Sedan.

Martial law has been declared at Havre. A new corps, called the Guardians of Paris, is being organized here. The official journal of the Republic, to-day, prints a letter from Minister Washburne, declaring himself authorized to recognize the French Republic, and offering the congratulations of the American Government and people, who hear with enthusiasm of the formation of a Republic.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of departments, bidding them to think only of war and the restoration of calmness and security, which are alone productive of strength. Postpone every thought, says Gambetta, adverse to that of the national defense. The official journal says no new loan is contemplated; Paris is provisioned for two months for two million of men.

BERLIN, 8.—That part of Lorraine now in the hands of the Prussians and all of Alsace will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity by Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esche, on the border of Luxembourg, flanking the River Moselle at about ten miles from its west bank, crossing that stream at Couray, half way between Metz and Pont a Mousson, following the course of the Moselle and Meuse, and then from the east bank of the latter to Montdupon. The southwestern frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine. This district comprehends Alsace, and Saarbourg, Saad, Gemund, Metz, Monville, Clidons, Allius, Pfalsberg, Bitch, Weissenburg, and so forth. Bazaine is still negotiating for the surrender of Metz. The French prisoners in German hands are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition. Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Welhelmsol, near Cassel.

HALIFAX, N. S., 8.—Many vessels and lives were lost on the fishing banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by a severe storm on Sunday.

Jules Favre, yesterday, received all the employees of the foreign affairs office, who called to pay their respects to the new minister. Favre made a speech, thanking them for the kindness they expressed toward him, and announced that he would make no change in the office at present.

No call for universal suffrage will be made till after the war; this seems to be the sentiment of the Paris journals. The French Ambassador to Constanti-

nople has resigned. The French yacht club has given half a million of francs for the wounded.

General Viny appeared before the ministers, and explained his late march towards Paris. He stated that he was closely pressed by the Prussians during his whole march.

The French armories and factories are working day and night. The Viceroy of Egypt has transferred to France a large supply of arms and artillery, purchased in Paris and Marseilles.

Bands of young men paraded the streets of Padua, Milan, and Cremona yesterday, with French and Italian colors flying, for a universal republic. Reports have been received from various officers that Metz is thoroughly provisioned, and that Bazaine will certainly hold out to the end. The force at Metz is now a hundred and fifty thousand, about the half of whom have been received in the regular fleet or marine. The effective French armies are estimated at 700,000, and it is believed the number can be raised to a million within three months.

A hospital flag, white with a red cross in the centre, has been hoisted over the Tulleries, which, with the garden attached, is declared national property.

The journals have stories of horrible cruelties practiced by the advancing Prussians who, it is said, shoot women on the road side. Terrible reprisals are demanded of the government.

The death of McMahon is regarded as a national calamity. Canrobert is wounded. Men from McMahon's army are pouring into Paris.

PARIS, evening.—Great crowds of the garde mobile, with French and American flags, made a demonstration before the American Legation to-day, of gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. The letter of Washburne, to Favre, gives great satisfaction. The people seem persuaded that the American government will interfere in favor of peace.

The following proclamation appears in the extras, and is placarded about the city: "The country is in danger. In the presence of the enemy all differences of opinion and opposition should disappear before the general safety. Accused be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undesignated set aside all opinions save one, that is our safety, to offer our most energetic and absolute assistance and to make no condition save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of Paris rather than agree to the dismemberment of France." Signed Blanquin, La Crombre, Thetridor, Lois Villenove, Fignard La Vraud, Pillhes and others.

LONDON.—The Prussian advance has reached Laferte Sans Jonarre, forty miles from Paris.

The Princess Mathilde has been liberated from surveillance and conducted to the Belgian frontier.

Brussels is crowded with paroled French officers captured in the recent battles around Sedan.

It is said that Bazaine is in Metz, well supplied with provisions.

The *Independence Belge* says the fact that England offers no mediation is attributable to Earl Granville, who adheres to his position that the integrity of the French Territory is no longer possible.

A rumor comes from Marseilles that the Republic of Italy has been proclaimed in Florence, and that the Crown Prince is named for President. The Pope still retains the service of his legationaries, though aliens are preparing to enter Rome.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Paris correspondent says Lyons and Nigra, the English and Italian Ministers, are about to go to King William's headquarters to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities; the Republic is averse to war, but faithful always to the dignity of France. The French officers who surrender, all attribute the necessity of McMahon's capitulation, to treason in his own army.

Mr. Drummond, the banker, writes to the *Post* an interesting account of the Emperor Napoleon, while a prisoner. He says:

"Before long we joined in the rear of the Emperor's train. The cortege was of great length. We had a good opportunity of seeing it, as it passed over the bridge at right angles with the main road. First came the Emperor's carriages; after these three carriages, something like the prison of Vansalle, marked 'Maison Militaire D'Emperur,' and containing the members of his staff. Numbers of horses followed, some mounted by the Imperial servants in liveries. The horses were magni-

ficient animals, over sixteen hands high. The postillions had glazed hats, gay coats and scarlet waistcoats. There were relays of horses and carriages and hacks, saddle horses and chargers beyond price. At noon the Emperor alighted in Bouillon and walked to an hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but they were kept off by Belgian troops. French officers of high grade, among them Prince Murat, strolled about, and the Emperor appeared at a window and the crowd hurried. The French prisoners were silent and made no response. It was impossible to find quarters and food at the hotel. The Emperor dined first, then his suite, the rest ate what they could get. At about two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by General Ostleman, came to the door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion, though he leaned heavily on the arm of the servant who led him out. He walked well. He wore a red cape, embroidered with gold, and carried a decoration on his coat. Dispatches were handed him and he sat down out of doors, on the platform, and wrote replies. He afterwards paced up and down the platform, smoking cigarettes. He returned to the waiting room and read the *Independence Belge*, but when the special train arrived he departed.

Communications with Paris are liable to interruption any moment. The shopkeepers of Paris, in the absence of customers, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians.

It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton is preparing the Isle of Arron for the residence of a number of the French Imperial family.

BRUSSELS 8.—The *Independence Belge* describes the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Mause. It says, "he was attended by three persons, dressed in plain clothes, one being Capt. Duperne, of the navy. There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de la Couronne, on Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The Prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him, saying, 'Have no fear, you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where harm cannot befall you.' After a hasty lunch he left, thanking the host and various attendants. He is greatly changed since he left St. Cloud, a fortnight ago. He looks very pale. After the arrival of his suite, consisting of 19 persons, the Prince left for Ostend, whence, on Monday, he sailed for England.

PARIS, 8.—The *Moniteur* makes a great display of the news of the recognition by the United States. The *Siecle* has a flattering and most grateful article and *La Liberte* follows suit.

It is now stated that Ledru Rollin is to be appointed French Minister to Washington.

An Associated Press report, dated Paris 8, says the *Journal de Paris* says: "We are on the eve of another revolution."

The Princes De Joinville, Danmal and Charters were in Paris; they called on Minister Favre and asked to be allowed to share in the defence of Paris. Favre told them their presence might be misunderstood, and, appealing to their patriotism, requested them to leave the city, which the Princes consented to do, and they have since fulfilled their promise.

Some of the journals say the Prussians will defer the attack on Paris in hope of a civil war; others fear they may move to attack other places less prepared for defense. A noticeable change has been made in the department of the telegraph. The new director, General Stenoecker, is most liberal and obliging to change the spirit of opposition to all innovations, merely because they are such. Remarkable improvements have been made in the workings of other government departments. The popularity of Trochu is undoubted. The people, all day long, await his entrance to the Louvre to cheer him. The aspect of Paris is that of a military camp. The gards mobiles and gards national dwell in the streets. On all sides there are men in uniform, regiments of cavalry and artillery are passing through the streets, and mobiles from the provinces are billeted upon the inhabitants. At the railway depots are many harrowing scenes: women and children endeavoring to leave by thousands upon thousands. Baggage is piled up as high as the houses, and most of the railways now refuse to take baggage as upon each departure hundreds are left behind. The women fret and weep, and the children are frightened at the sight. There are no police but a patrol of citizens who severely investigate everybody. No places of amusement are open. The death of McMahon is still contradicted.