

service from its subjects in the United States. The German Government has instructed all its consuls to notify German subjects liable to military duty, to report. Among the persons notified are Germans resident in this country, who have not been naturalized, and sons of such Germans, who have not reached their majority and consequently cannot yet elect their nationality.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.

Davies, the sporting manager, says: Sullivan thinks of coming to San Francisco for a business trip and then to England. I am expecting a letter from him every day. Mace is in San Francisco getting up an exhibition. The Moor is with him. They will be here in about two weeks. They may stop in Chicago before going to New York to see Fox. There is to be a fight between Sullivan and the Moor, and perhaps a glove contest between Mace and Sullivan in a city where the authorities are more liberal than in Chicago.

A Plano, Ills., special says: The wife of Charles E. Slocum recently applied for a divorce on the ground of infidelity. Last night he sought her out, confessed his guilt, promised reform and begged her to return. She refused, whereupon he drew a revolver and shot himself in the head and died in ten minutes.

A Wheeling special says: Information is just received that Robert Kase and Jack Moore, two middle-aged men, while asleep in a house in Western County, West Va., were burned to death. They had probably been drinking heavily, built a large fire, and laid them down. The matter, however, is not yet investigated.

FOREIGN.

London, 4.—The Times says: The government invites the powers to recognize definitely the free navigation of the Suez canal by the ships of all nations.

Liverpool, 4.—The stock of wheat here on the 1st inst. was 300,000 cents; not 10,000,000 as previously reported.

Dublin, 4.—The National Land League, will present Egan, treasurer of the late Land League, a service of plate in recognition of his services.

A man named Carney, a tenant farmer, was beaten to death near Claremorris. His brother-in-law is arrested.

Paris, 4.—Victor Hugo brought a wreath to lay on Gambetta's coffin, but before he could reach the room his strength failed him.

Gambetta's father has consented to have the body buried temporarily in Pere la Chaise. Prince Hohenzollern is expected at the funeral.

The trial of sixty-six Socialists begins at Lyons Monday; thirty-eight are charged with belonging to the International Association, the remainder, including Prince Krapotkin, with being officers of the association.

The Siecle, replying to articles in the German papers on the death of Gambetta, says: These papers are mistaken if they suppose the just claims of France will die with Gambetta.

Madame Grevy placed the first wreath on Gambetta's coffin.

The Journal de Paris declares convincing proof that domestic affairs had nothing whatever to do with the pistol shot wound of Gambetta, will be published when the proper moment arrives.

It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 people will be present at the funeral. The markets will be closed.

The Seine has again reached the level of the December flood.

Leon Say is suffering a violent attack of gout. His condition causes anxiety.

Victor Hugo is expected to attend the funeral and deliver a short oration.

Only four speeches will be made at Gambetta's funeral, in the name of the French government, the Chamber of Deputies, the bar, and the Government of National Defense. The speakers will probably be Follereux, Minister of the Interior; Deputy Brisson, Falateuf and Jules Ferry. Prest. Grevy will follow the cortege for some distance.

A delegation of French societies of Alsace request permission of Gambetta's family to erect a monument over his grave.

The Municipal Council General of the Department of the Seine will be present at Gambetta's funeral.

The service in this city takes place on Sunday.

The Tammany Hall Alsace-Lor-

raine Society cabled a message of sympathy, and that a floral crown be placed on the coffin.

A Berlin dispatch to the New York Herald says: In well-informed circles a story is now circulating to the effect that the Emperor Wilhelm, on the 22nd of March, which is his 86th birthday, will abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince.

Hamburg, 4.—Lippert, importer in the South African trade, has failed for several million marks.

Mayence, 4.—Frequent robberies in houses abandoned on account of floods, have induced the authorities to station troops in the deserted villages with orders to shoot persons attempting to escape when challenged by the guards.

The Empress sent 110,000 marks to the sufferers.

The barometer is rising.

St. Petersburg, 4.—The sale of the Golos on the streets is prohibited.

The St. Petersburg Zeitung states that Prince Waesemsky has resigned the post of director of the press administration.

Rome, 4.—A man fired three shots before the Austrian embassy as a protest against Overdank's execution.

Panama, Dec. 23.—The American minister to Bolivia presented his credentials Nov. 4th. The Vice-President of that republic replying said: If at any time Bolivia and her ally Peru entertained hopes that the government of the United States would take an energetic stand in the war as pacifier, in order to arrive at some solution of the difficulties in consonance with the principles of justice, such hopes were based on the openly declared policy of the eminent statesman Blaine secretary of foreign affairs, and on the assertion of the plenipotentiary in Lima, Gen. Hurlbut. Manifestations proceeding from such unauthorized sources would necessarily inspire hopes amongst these nations which were the victims of injustice. Nevertheless, such expectation vanished before the result of the Viva Delmar conference and the declaration made by Minister Trescott that the good offices of his government could not be employed whilst Chili insisted on her conditions of peace.

St. Petersburg, 5.—The Municipal Bank of Sapajok has failed. The liabilities will probably reach some millions of roubles. The assets, exclusive of furniture are only 29 roubles.

Milton, Ont., 5.—Michael Crowther, who murdered old man Maher and his daughter, in January last, was hanged this morning. He was firm to the last, but made no statement on the scaffold.

LONDON, 5.—The Times says: The death of Gen. Chanzy, following so quickly that of Gambetta, must disturb many political calculations, and will increase the uncertainty prevailing as to the immediate prospects of the French political parties.

Dublin, 5.—The Commission Court has sentenced, for arson, the men in whose case the jury disagreed, to seven years' penal servitude.

John Givan, M. P. for Monaghan, is appointed permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

A husband and wife starved to death at Ballanalog. Sanitary works are being started at Kilrush to offer relief.

La Francaise says that the death of Gen. Chanzy is calculated to make people pause and reflect. Is it possible not to feel with a thrill of awe the hand of the Almighty being laid upon us?

La France asks: What has France done to death? Has Bismarck signed a compact with it? General Chanzy's death is a great sorrow. The Germans feared him as they dreaded Gen. Skobloff. Le Telegraph: The memory of two glorious servants of the nation teaches us to be of good courage, and maintain a steadfast faith in our immortal land.

To-day while Paul de Rome was watching by the side of the catafalque of Gambetta, Mayer walked into the room. Roulede said, "you have no right to approach the coffin of the man you insulted during life." With these words, he struck Mayer, who returned the blow. Bystanders separated the combatants.

Dr. Schroeder is summoned to London to attend the Prince of Wales.

Wiesbaden, 5.—The Rhine is falling slowly.

Tunis, 5.—The remains of John Howard Payne was shipped to the United States to-day.

Warsaw, 5.—The river Vistula is rising.

PARIS, 6.—The car to be used in Gambetta's funeral cortege is one specially designed by Bastien Le

Page, the painter. It moves on low black wheels streaked with silver. On it will be placed the catafalque as it now stands. Wreaths will be deposited at the base of the catafalque. At the four corners will be burning perfumes shrouding the coffin in vapor. Several cars will follow containing wreaths, the number of which is momentarily increasing. It has been proposed to bear Antoine Marcere's statue, Gloria Victis, now in the Place de Lafayette, on an artillery wagon, before the coffin, as an allusion to Gambetta's services in 1870, but objections were raised by the authorities. As early as day-break, the aspect of the street was animated. Flags draped with crape were everywhere displayed, and troops are marching between the Esplanade des Invalides and the Palais Bourbon.

Lisbon, 6.—The papers here state that the basis of arrangement between England and Portugal regarding their respective possessions on the west coast of Africa, is the cession of Whydas to England on condition of the latter supporting the claims of Portugal on the Congo River.

Constantinople, 6.—Under-Secretary Sartoris of the British Embassy is dead.

The Pottstown Iron Company notifies the puddlers of a reduction of 25 cents per ton on Jan. 15th.

IDAHO NEWS.

[News Special Correspondent at Boise.]

BOISE CITY, Idaho.

December 28, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

In consideration of the hue and cry made in some counties of this Territory during the last campaign, about the "Mormons" and the alleged war cry on the anti-"Mormon" issue, your correspondent would ask the howling agitators, what it is they want? I have considered the matter thoroughly, and have come to the conclusion that Idaho is large enough for us all. Other persons may think differently, and I would simply recommend such persons to leave and find a country where they are not likely to be troubled by proximity with the "Mormons," and would suggest Greenland's icy mountains, or Svalbard's Hole as the most likely places of retirement. We can't think of leaving ourselves, for we have located for good and intend to stay.

We would like to know, however, what is the matter with the growlers. We don't want to capture the Delegate, neither do we want the Federal offices nor the Territorial Capital. We don't want our sons to marry their daughters, nor their sons to marry ours, unless they will repent of their sins and obey the Gospel. We do not want their whisky saloons, their bawdy houses, their sectarian churches, nor any other of their vices. They may have them all so far as we are concerned. But we do want them to mind their own business, and we promise them we will attend to ours.

In very many things we are agreed. And there is nothing so antagonistic in our faith that should lead us to fight and devour each other. For our part we have no feelings of hostility towards any upright, honorable man. We may differ in our religious faith and politics, but we are just as willing others should enjoy unmolested their opinions as ourselves. They don't want the Gospel of Jesus Christ now restored to the earth, and His eternal Priesthood, nor the institutions and government of God; and they do not want them to reign over them. On the contrary, we have received this Gospel and Priesthood, institutions and government, and will have no other God to reign over us.

They don't want to marry those with whom they cohabit, and repudiate the idea of dignifying those with whom they mingle out of the marriage relation as their wives, nor do they wish to acknowledge the offspring of such union as their children. On the contrary, we would not dare to cohabit with any other woman than a wife, and would look upon ourselves as worse than the brute, if we were to deny any such as a wife, or disown their children. So in these things we must agree to disagree. We do not expect to convert them to our opinion, and they are not likely to convert us to theirs.

The law of increase is one of the first great laws of human nature, and legislation cannot stop it. And

if the parties are agreed and no other person's rights infringed upon, it is no other person's business. Bigoted human nature is exacting and obtuse, but it will be discovered by the social cynic that he has miscalculated on the vast resources of human nature and human rights. Her latent forces and recuperative prerogatives and vitality will astound those who have only studied the abortions and infanticides of monogamy and the barren rotteness of its social system. And we hazard nothing by expressing an opinion that the prohibitionist is a simple blockhead, and will find that the children will come, the rights of maternity will be vindicated, and all will be sustained by the Almighty; the invectives and thunder bolts of hireling priests, and the prohibitions of legislation to the contrary notwithstanding.

If it be our religion the Gentiles are opposed to, we will tell them plainly we dislike their godless religions as much as they dislike ours. But that is not sufficient reason for us to oppress and persecute each other, for that is a matter between each person and his God. And no man nor set of men—not excepting the General Government of the United States—has the right to interfere with the citizen in matters of religion. It is said in the first article of the amendment to the Constitution that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibit the free exercise thereof. In accord with this sentiment and the spirit of the framers of the Constitution, we are willing our neighbors should worship whatever God they please, and will defend the right of every person to do so, providing he does not impinge on the rights of his neighbor, and if he does we shall be after him with a sharp stick—the printer's stick.

There are some other questions we would like to ask the malcontents of this Territory. Do they wish us to sell out and leave this country? And what object would be gained if we did? Now we do not think the Governor and all his friends together have money enough to buy one of our smallest settlements. In fact the leaders don't own enough outside of their salaries to buy a dogcart. They have built no bridges, and made no roads, and have done nothing to develop the resources of the Territory. They have no monies invested in our mines or other enterprises, because they have none. They own no houses, lands nor any real estate, and pay no taxes, for the reason they own no taxable property. They are distinctively non-producers and Government suckers. Yet these men are continually abusing, insulting and threatening the ten thousand "Mormons" of this Territory, who are infinitely their superiors in all that goes to constitute goodness, independence and nobility, and who own over one and one half million dollars worth of real estate and personal property, as shown by the last assessment rolls. These much abused "Mormons" own the only woolen factory in the Territory. Their numerous grist mills, steam saw mills, planing and carding mills and tanneries, with other manufacturing enterprises, together with their agricultural and stock interests, are developing wealth that bids fair to make them the most prosperous and substantial citizens of the Territory. And we do not see how the people of this Territory could get along without this industrious, frugal and enterprising community. In fact we could get along without our neighboring counties much better than they can without us. It is admitted by those who know the "Mormons" best that they have none of those vices that so waste the energies and resources of other communities. And a community so steady, sober, industrious, frugal and intelligent is really necessary in our judgment to give the Territory some tone and respectability, both as it regards morality and population.

To make this matter plain I submit figures for the benefit of those who may be interested in the question, which will fully bear out the latter statement.

The United States census for 1880 accredited Idaho with a population of 32,611 souls. It is well known that the Delegate-elect has pledged himself in the interest of the northern annexation question, and that memorials are now in order in the present Legislature asking Congress to segregate all the northern counties of this Territory, that they may become a part of Washington Terri-

tory. In that event this Territory will lose 6,883 souls as represented in said census returns. Suppose Oneida and Bear Lake Counties—saying nothing of Cassia County—should be restored to Utah from which they were carved when this Territory was organized, and it would transfer according to said census returns 10,199, making an aggregate of 17,182, being a large majority of the population, and would leave in Idaho Territory only 14,429 souls, hardly enough to make a good sized city.

Now we are not advocating the segregation of either portion of the Territory, but we submit these figures for the consideration of thinking men that they may see the insane policy of the Republican party of this Territory. It would be immaterial to us whether we were attached to Utah, or remain in Idaho. We have no wish however for any change. We have the highest regard for the leading citizens of our Territory who have shown a disposition to treat us fairly. And let the General Government call home the few disreputable carpet-baggers that have run loose among us during the last few years, and there would still be a prospect for peace and prosperity throughout our Territorial domain. But while low, pot house politicians are paid by the Government to rule over this Territory, there will continue to be strife and confusion.

There are other reasons why it would be impolitic to discard South-eastern Idaho. The Governor and his few anti-"Mormon" satellites would become politically bankrupt, for without these "Mormon" counties they would have no campaign thunder. There is no other people they dare slander and abuse. And assuming the "Mormons" have no friends they scandalize and threaten them to their heart's content. But as this cowardly policy seems to please them and will do us no harm, we shall note their childish folly, and in the meantime, supply them with more capital by filling up as fast as possible the rich and fertile valleys of our inviting Territory.

Moreover these "Mormon" counties contain all the salt deposits in the Territory. And nearly all of that which is called "the salt of the earth." And while we are prepared to furnish the natural salt to preserve the Territory physically, we are also prepared to furnish that article that would preserve it geographically, politically and religiously. But while we are willing to furnish the conservative elements to preserve the Territory in its entirety with all its republican institutions, and devote our energies to protect every citizen in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and furnish biennially a large contingent of healthy brain to legislate in the interest of all sections of the Territory, we suggest to our neighbors in return that they call off the yelping dogs that are now snapping at our heels, and in the language of U.S. Grant, let us have peace.

JAMES H. HART.

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