

CHICAGO, 7.—A fire at Albia, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed the public school building. About 500 scholars escape, with but few injuries. The loss is \$40,000; insurance \$12,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—Private dispatches report the destruction of 50 houses in the business portion of the town of Macon, Miss. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance \$103,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—Lord Lytton telegraphs that the brigade under General MacPherson has advanced to Bosawal, beyond Khurd, Khyber Pass, to forage and reconnoitre.

OTTAWA, 4.—The illumination, in honor of their excellencies is beyond doubt the grandest ever witnessed at the capital. The city was a perfect blaze of lights. Their excellencies are said to have remarked that it was the grandest illumination they had ever witnessed. Bonfires were lighted in every quarter and fireworks of all descriptions sent off from prominent places. The streets as bright as day, and with buildings illuminated in every imaginable manner, presented a scene of great brilliancy and beauty. The torchlight procession was a grand affair and must have been witnessed by fully 20,000 people. His Excellency and Princess were met by the procession opposite the French Cathedral and escorted through the principal streets.

MADRID, 4.—The Court of Cassation has allowed Monca's appeal on the ground of misapplication of the code of Criminal procedure. The new trial will commence in a fortnight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—The Bulgarian boundary commissioners say they were forced to return because the Russians, despite reiterated requests, delayed furnishing an escort, and General Todleben refused to receive them when they wished to remonstrate.

LONDON, 5.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says it has reason to believe that the expense of occupying the desired frontier in Afghanistan will only be about one million pounds. As soon as Gen. Roberts has succeeded in expelling the Afghans from the positions before him, the ministers main object will be secured.

A dispatch from Lahore says: General Roberts intended to attack the Peiwar Pass by a turning movement. The Afghans were too strongly posted for an attack in front.

A Lahore dispatch says: It is believed that there is no Afghan force between Dakka and Cabul, and that General Brown will occupy Jelallabad.

LAHORE, 5.—General Roberts telegraphs from Peiwar Kohol under date of the 3rd, as follows: During the night of December 1st, the Afghan position was turned by a flank march over the Spergwal pass. We surprised the enemy at daybreak of the 2d, when the 72d Highlanders and the Fifth Gorkhas gallantly drove the Afghans from several positions. They afterwards endeavored to reach Peiwar Kohol, but the assault could not be delivered on that side. We then threatened the enemy in the rear, and attacked and carried Peiwar Kohol about four in the afternoon. The enemy had, on the previous evening, received reinforcements of four regiments. They fought desperately. Their artillery was well served. Their defeat, however, was complete. We captured 13 guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss was moderate considering the number of our opponents and the difficult nature of our country. Major Anderson, of the Pioneers, was killed, Gen. Cobb, and Lieut. Munro, of the Seventy-second Highlanders, were wounded. Our men behaved admirably. We shall move towards the Shutar Gardar Pass on Thursday, the 5th.

A Constantinople correspondent says: The Sultan has great confidence in Kheiriddin Pasha, the new Grand Vizier. His appointment signifies a vigorous effort to inaugurate important reforms, which Kheiriddin Pasha considers perfectly consistent with the cardinal principles of Mohammedanism.

A dispatch from Pesth says: Negotiations between Russia and Turkey, relative to the definitive convention, continue to proceed favorably. Turkey acknowledges her ability to pay 300,000,000 roubles

indemnity, and agrees to pay it in yearly installments. The point still pending is the insertion of a provision relative to Montenegro.

Parliament convened, to-day. The Queen's speech, read in the House of Lords, was unusually short. Her Majesty regrets being compelled to summon Parliament earlier than usual, but the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan compelled the sending of an expedition into his territory, and the earliest opportunity has been taken to call Parliament together, and making to it the communication required by law. Papers on the subject will be laid before Parliament. Assurances from all foreign powers are friendly, and there is every reason to believe the arrangements for the pacification of Europe, made by the treaty of Berlin, will be satisfactorily carried out. After full deliberations upon matters which have led to the early meeting of Parliament, and after a suitable recess, Parliament should proceed to the consideration of measures for the public benefit which will then be laid before it.

LONDON, 5.—In the House of Lords an address in reply to the royal speech was moved and debate began.

Earl Granville complained of several omissions in the Queen's speech, particularly the absence of any mention of the war in South Africa, which was viewed with great anxiety by those best acquainted with the colony. He said he did not intend to move any amendment to the address because of the lateness of the publication of correspondence concerning Central Asia. It could not make any great difference to Parliament whether it met now or next February, as far as any influence it could exercise on the war, which has already been commenced. Nobody doubted the absolute prerogative of the Crown to make war or peace, but it is perfectly certain that the continual recurrence of such surprises will seriously weaken the foundations of the prerogative. He repeated the accusation that Lord Cranbrook's dispatch misrepresented the conduct of Gladstone. The government and Lord Lytton's communications to the Ameer of Afghanistan were harsh and unjust. He concluded as follows: However unnecessary war may have been, however much we may be convinced that you have completely played into the hands of our great rival, we urge this House to co-operate in the strongest manner with the House of Commons to make the most ample provision for the sake of our gallant troops. We trust that government has not made a fallacious estimate, underrating the expenditure in the Abyssinian war.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, declared that he accepted the entire responsibility of his dispatch, and would not withdraw a single sentence. He made a detailed statement in justification, and pointed out that Lord Granville, in 1873, declined to intimate to Russia that any aggression on Afghanistan would meet with British resistance.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, the Under Secretary of State for India, gave notice that he would, on Monday next, submit a motion that the expenses of the Afghan war be defrayed from the Indian revenue, and Henry Fawcett, Liberal, gave notice that he would oppose the motion.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Journal De St. Petersburg and Golos ridicule the idea of Gen. Kauffman's recall from his command in Turkestan.

The Golos says: Russia has as much right to ask for Lord Lytton's recall from India as England has for the recall of Gen. Kauffman.

The Journal De St. Petersburg expresses the belief that Lord Lytton's policy of forcing the Ameer to enter into relations with Great Britain was determined long before the Russian embassy was sent to Cabul, and that the latter was a mere pretext for the position now assumed by England.

LONDON, 6.—The detailed reports of the fighting in the Peiwar Pass show that the Afghans, who were posted in some pine woods, resisted General Roberts' second movement on Peiwar Kohol most obstinately. Sometimes they even assumed the offensive, hard pressing the most advanced troops until reinforcements came up. Not a single body of the Afghans remained unbroken at the end of the day. The English lost 10 killed and 8 wounded.

Lahore, 6.—All is quiet in the Khyber Pass. A reconnoissance

has been made as far as Peshblak. The Ameer is collecting levies near Cabul. Gen. Buddolph has advanced many miles northeast of Quettah. The advance is easy and the natives friendly.

Earl Grey moved an amendment to the address expressing regret that Parliament was not summoned as soon as possible after war became probable.

The Duke of Somerset, cordially supported the prosecution of the war. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, repelled the personal charges that he had deceived Parliament by denying that there had been any change of policy towards Afghanistan. He said they were brought forward by Lord Granville to distract the country's attention from the fact that his most attached political friends were siding with the enemies of their country.

Lord Beaconsfield then addressed the house. He criticized the attitude of the opposition in raising personal questions, and challenged them to attack directly the justice and policy of the war. He stated the inspection of Cyprus by his colleagues showed that that island surpassed all government's expectations, and would soon be recognized as one of the most influential positions in the British dominions. He expressed the opinion that the results of the victory of General Roberts, in Afghanistan, would be speedy and satisfactory. He believed the worst of the commercial depression was over, and expected that in a year the position of affairs would be very different. He added, in reference to the business prospects: The recent words of the President of the United States, coming from such a quarter on such a subject, cannot be treated with too much consideration. The enterprise in America reacts on that of England. I look forward with much confidence to the influence of American industry and enterprise shortly producing more favorable results than we can now estimate.

In conclusion, he said the government was prepared to meet Parliament's decision, however it might affect the ministry individually, but he hoped the house would decide to maintain the empire and not sanction the policy which mistakes timidity for wisdom.

The amendment moved by Earl Gray was rejected, and the address adopted without division.

In the debate on the address in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington made a declaration similar to that of Lord Granville, in the upper house, of the intention of himself and his friends not to hamper the government in the conduct of the war by any attempt to oppose the granting of supplies. He said, the war having been commenced, if necessary for the security of India conduct it vigorously.

Gladstone spoke briefly, expressing the hope that the House would have more information before a vote of credit was asked.

Before the passage of the address in the House of Commons, Mr. McCarthy Downing complained of the absence in the royal speech of any promise to redress Irish grievances.

Power and Sullivan, Irish members protested against the Afghan war, and declared that the Afghan war would be a disaster to the empire.

The Home Secretary promised that when the list of measures for the session was produced, it would be found that Ireland had not been forgotten.

The Derby cotton mill, at Bolton, was burned; loss, £25,000.

The secretary of the state for India, in the House of Lords, and the under secretary for India, in the House of Commons will, on Monday, move the following resolution:

Resolved, That her Majesty, having directed that a military expedition of her forces, charged upon Indian revenue, be dispatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions.

EDINBURGH, 6.—The Scotsman's London correspondent says: In influential quarters it is believed that an arrangement with Russia for the settlement of the Central Asia question, is on the tapis, and it is likely to assume the form of a partition of Afghanistan.

VIENNA, 6.—The Political Corre-

spondent reports that the Russian General Somokine, who commands the road to Herat, is waiting for reinforcements to the number of 8,000 men, who recently crossed the Caspian Sea.

The ministerial crisis at Constantinople has produced a very unfavorable impression here. Kheiriddin Pasha, the New Grand Vizier, is one of Austria's bitterest adversaries. He urged the Sultan to forcibly resist the Austrian occupation of Turkish territory. He is regarded here as an unscrupulous schemer, capable of hastening Turkey to her ruin. The change of ministry is believed mainly attributable to Russian intrigues.

ROME, 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, the minister of the interior combated the accusations against the government. He refused to fetter the press, and showed the uselessness of suppressing clubs.

LAHORE, 7.—The reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum, has been received by the Indian government. It is dated 19th of November, but not having reached Dakka before the 30th of that month it is believed in official quarters to have been rewritten after the news of the capture of Ali Musjid. The Ameer criticises the professed friendly intentions of the British government, and alludes to its action in the past, and especially its intercession in behalf of Yakkool Khan, as contradictory of such intentions. The Ameer explains his refusal to receive General Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose mission was not intended to be hostile, but arose from fear of the loss of his independence, an apprehension which was confirmed by his allusion in the ultimatum to protection being given to the Khyberes, who had been engaged in escorting the mission. The Ameer declared that no enmity exists between Afghanistan and the British government; that he desires to resume the former friendly relations, and finally, that he will not resist the visit of a small temporary mission.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 5.

Call and Get It.—There is a dispatch at the Western Union Telegraph office for James McNamara.

Born.—At half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the wife of Brother R. V. Decker, of the 18th Ward, presented her husband with a fine boy. The young mother is a daughter of Brother Horace K. Whitney, same ward, who by the circumstance is made a grandfather for the first time. This is the first birth on "Deck," since the happy couple sailed into the sea of matrimony.

"Just to Please the Boys."—This is the attractive title of a new serio-comic song, just published by F. W. Helmick, 136 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. The words are by Jerry Cohen, music by Wm. A. Huntley. Sprightly and vivacious in style and composition, and easy of execution, it will be sure to become popular.

Disbandment and Return.—By private letter from Lieut. Willard Young, now in Southern California; in charge of one of Lieutenant Wheeler's government surveying parties, we learn that he has received instructions to disband his party at Sacramento, on December 12. Lieut. Young expects to spend the holidays in Salt Lake.

The "Amateur."—December 2d ushered in another number of this worthy little paper, replete with its usual quota of interesting matter. In the leader columns appears the valedictory of Mr. Jos. A. West, as managing editor; the reason assigned for his withdrawal being the exacting nature of his recently assumed duties as business manager of the Ogden Junction. We wish the Amateur a continuation of its past success.

A Distressing Case.—Two sons of Brother James Nutt, of the 6th Ward, have fallen victims to the scourge diphtheria, and yesterday, the other to-day. The father has been prostrate with rheumatic sciatica in his right leg, for three months, and with the double affliction now visited upon him, the case is one that meets with pity the hearts of the charitable. The Bishop and Counselors of the ward, attended the funeral this afternoon. All but three of the members of

the family were excluded, wisdom rendering the precaution advisable.

Information Wanted.—Captain P. McIntyre, of the ship Simla, San Francisco, is anxious to obtain information of his father, Peter McIntyre, formerly of Argyleshire, and of his brothers-in-law, John McClellan and Benjamin Clegg, formerly of Greenock, Scotland. They came to Utah in 1853, and for seven years the Captain has not heard from them.

Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by Captain McIntyre, ship Simla, care of Messrs. Balfour & Guthrie, San Francisco.

District Court.—Thursday, Dec. 5.

People, etc., vs. Aaron Forsburg, two cases; verdict of jury, guilty. James McKnight vs. Samuel Turnbow; motion for new trial set for a hearing on the 1st day of next term of this court.

People, etc., vs. Jno. Bogar; cause continued for term.

People, etc., vs. H. Carpenter et al. Ordered that marshal serve subpoena for defendant and witnesses. J. G. Sutherland vs. George Crismon; ordered that warrant for arrest issue for defendant.

People, etc., vs. Geo. W. Beck; jury trial in progress.

Arrested for Contempt.—On Tuesday, Mr. George Crismon, the county tax collector, while fulfilling the duties of his office, presented a bill to Judge Sutherland for delinquent taxes for three years, amounting to \$115. Receiving an answer equivalent to a refusal to settle the bill, the Collector proceeded to Mr. Sutherland's residence and levied upon some jewelry for the payment of the debt.

Judge Sutherland had a writ of replevin issued for the recovery of the property. This the Collector did not honor. A warrant has therefore been issued from the District Court for his arrest, to appear and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt.

"Junction" Items.—Next Monday morning, Ogden will be favored with a session of the District Court. Mr. C. S. Hill was there yesterday, making suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the officers of the court, attorneys and litigants. Court will convene in the county court house at 11 a.m.

For several years past the people in Ogden Valley have met with many discouragements. Frequently their crops have been destroyed by the locusts, and when this has not been the case, they have suffered often from the frost, which blighted their wheat when in the "milk," or withered their vegetables while they were tender. But this year we are pleased to learn, the people in that beautiful valley have escaped these evils, and have been blessed with abundant yields of grain, vegetables, hay, etc.

Sanitary.—Mr. F. A. Pascoe advertises in this paper, screened quick lime at a very cheap rate, for use as a disinfectant. The properties of caustic lime for such purposes need not be more than alluded to. Organic substances are deprived of those elements which are dangerous to life when breathed, as they arise from decaying matter. This source of danger may be removed promptly by the liberal use of the screened quick-lime, the moisture will also be absorbed, and the condition of closets greatly improved for sanitary purposes, and for future use on the land. Mr. Pascoe also authorizes us to state that, to persons who are too poor to pay for the lime he advertises, he will willingly give a supply free of cost, on application.

Missionaries Arrived.—By courtesy of President John Taylor, we have read a letter from President Wm. Budge, Liverpool, which informs us that the following named Elders arrived in that port, on the morning of November 16th, all well: Hugh Pindley, Jonas Halverson, William England, George Batt, J. B. Elder, H. Monson, Andreas Hanson, Mangus Bergstrom, Ole Neilsen, P. Anderson, Chas. Anderson, Jens Flanzen, A. P. Rose and Gustav Anderson. They had had a very pleasant voyage, with the exception of a slight scare in mid-ocean, by the breaking out of a fire on board, on two successive occasions. Little damage was done, as the ships were of iron, and the flames were speedily extinguished.

The Scandinavian brethren in the same day for their destination via Copenhagen.