

ators Jones and Gibson, requesting the President to take steps to terminate the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. A minority committee will report in favor of the resolutions.

Senator Sewell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter, Harrison, in Logan's absence, said there would be a minority report.

Sherman introduced a long preamble and resolution reciting the circumstances connected with the election riot at Danville, Va., and the killing of Mathews, of Capihan County, Miss., and instructing the committee on privileges and elections to make a full investigation of the whole subject. Sherman asked immediate consideration of the resolution. Under the objection of Cockrell it went over until to-morrow. Cockrell thought the gentleman offering it may, by to-morrow, desire to add a few more where-ases.

CHICAGO, 23.—Wheat firm, early, closed lower, 90¢, Jan., 90¢; Feb., 7½¢ @ ¼; corn firm, 53¢, Jan., 3½¢; Feb., 8½¢; oats irregular 32¢, Jan., 2½¢; Feb., 6½¢; whiskey 16¢.

PITTSBURG, 23.—A hearing as to Jas. Nutt's present condition took place this morning, before Judge Stow, and resulted in the prisoner's release. Drs. Wylie, Beatty, Herron and Christy examined him and all agreed that at the present time Nutt is of sound mind, and fully responsible, and thought it would be perfectly safe to restore him to liberty. He was then discharged, and in company with friends, left the court room for Major Brown's office, where his mother and sister and other relatives were waiting to receive him. On the way he was tendered a perfect ovation. The scene in Brown's office was very affecting. His mother and sister wept bitterly and threw their arms around him.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, 17.—The reformatory ship *Clarence* was burned in the river Mersey; all saved.

Paris, 17.—It is said the English Charge d'Affaires at Peking has induced the Chinese cabinet to declare that China will be satisfied if the French abstain from invading Lang, Son and Caobinh. The Chinese forces at Bacninh are ordered withdrawn 25 leagues northward. The mediation of America, after the capture of Bacninh, is considered certain.

Constantinople, 17.—Delon, an American, has presented to the Porte a scheme for a ship railway connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

Rome, 17.—A conference is discussing the project of a uniform hour system with a common meridian. A diplomatic conference will shortly assemble in Washington to effect an international agreement on the subject.

St. Petersburg, 17.—The nephew of Lieut. Col. Sudeikin, wounded by the Nihilists who assassinated his uncle, died to-day, without recovering consciousness.

The murder of Col. Sudeikin has exercised a terribly depressing effect among the higher Russian officials. The Emperor summoned Count Tolstol, Minister of the Interior, and violently reproached him for lack of energy and incompetency. Tolstol thereupon resigned.

DUBLIN, 18.—Farmers with 160 plows and 320 horses, plowed 50 acres of Parnell's estate yesterday.

PARIS, 18.—Prince Victor Napoleon replying to an inquiry from Cassagnac as to how far the Bonapartists might count on him, says, that at present he has no political role to fill, and intends to hold himself in reserve until duty calls him to serve his country.

CAIRO, 19.—The position of the troops and Europeans at Khartoum is most critical. Their retreat is cut off by Arabs, who hold both sides of the river. Bands of Arabs are also closing in around Berber. The general cry is "Who shall help us, we are deserted." The rebels captured, within three hours march from Suakim Sheikh Moussa, who recently brought in half of his tribe which had joined the rebels. His tribe men have gone to the rescue and a portion of the garrison has gone out to support them. Osman Digna, a chief of the rebels, sent a communication refusing to negotiate with the Egyptians. He occupies a position on the Sinkal route, twenty-seven miles from Suakim.

NEW YORK, 19.—Wm. H. Guion, of the late firm of Williams & Guion, has made an assignment for the benefit of individual creditors.

The firm of Williams & Guion was yesterday dissolved in consequence of the embarrassment of Wm. H. Guion. Guion's liabilities are rumored to be \$2,000,000.

PITTSBURG, 19.—The prosecution of the Nutt case included rebuttal testimony, this morning, and the defense not caring to offer any sur-rebuttal evidence, the case closed.

Alexandria, 19.—It is officially announced that the Khedive has not the slightest intention of resigning. General Gordon goes to Khartoum with full power to make the best arrangement possible for settlement of the affairs in the Soudan.

London, 19.—Mail advices are received to the effect that several Chinese bankers have committed suicide, owing to the unsettled political situation and deplorable state of financial affairs in Canton.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Poi How states that Chinese troops from Canton landed there with stores and torpedoes. The English vice-Consul asks for a gunboat.

THE HAGUE, 19.—The Achenese demand 300,000 guilder for the release of 32 of the crew of the steamer *Nisero*.

LONDON, 21.—The *Times* says: That Soudan, south of Khartoum is in condition repugnant to all healthy reorganization. A mass of Egyptian soldiers, estimated at 40,000 men has been let loose upon the country in the name of occupation. The lawless hordes of plunderers must evacuate the territory before Soudan can become tranquil.

Khartoum, 20.—It is reported that a number of Dervishes near here have summoned the people to join El Mahdi. The great army is expected in ten days. English sovereigns recently popular in the bazzars are now refused, or only taken at a discount. This is regarded as ominous. The bearing of the people is totally changed; some strong influence is evidently at work.

London, 20.—The *Times* says: General Gordon goes straight to Suakim via the Suez Canal and will meet Banny Bulesh, Consul General at Suez and come to an agreement in regard to co-operation with the English Authorities in Egypt as far as may be necessary. Meussa, Chief of the Hadeadowa tribe, whose sons General Gordon saved from death, to which they were condemned by the Egyptian officials for making raids, will be summoned to Suakim, and General Gordon will go with his escort to Khartoum, where he will meet the assembled heads of tribes and announce that he has come on behalf of England to restore their liberty and remove the adventurers who have been a curse to the country. He will also inform the chiefs that the slave trade must cease. As soon as he has finished his task in Soudan he will go to the Congo country and deal with the slave trade at its headquarters. General Gordon expects to be five months in the Soudan. The King of the Belgians has asked the English government to send him English officers to act in General Gordon's place in the Congo country until General Gordon is ready to fulfill his engagement.

LONDON, 21.—The *Morning Post* says that on Tuesday last, shortly before the special train which took the Prince of Wales to visit A. Rothschild at Holton, left Euston station, five packages of dynamite were found in a tunnel through which the train passed.

DUBLIN, 21.—The Nationalist's meeting at Boyle yesterday was attended by 5,000 persons. Speakers, O'Brien and Kenny, members of Parliament.

During a riot at Enniskillen on Saturday, the police charged the mob and were met by Nationalists with a shower of stones. Orangemen also stoned the police and afterwards stoned the Catholic school house.

Notwithstanding the government's proclamation and the presence of 200 police, a meeting of Nationalists was held yesterday in the yard of the Catholic chapel at Loughrea. Three priests addressed the meeting, denouncing the government for suppressing meetings of Nationalists, advising their hearers to join the League.

SUAKIM, 21.—Baker Pasha's negotiations with the tribal chiefs were successful.

Sheiks who visited the Egyptian camp represent 35,000 men who were willing to fight. A large body of Arabs from tribes actually with the rebels entered camp.

Cairo, 21.—Seven hundred black recruits for the Egyptian army had to be driven by cavalry to the train waiting to transport them to Suez.

Khartoum still remains open to Cairo.

The appointment of Chinese Gordon is generally welcomed, and it is said receives the cordial sanction of the government.

St. Petersburg, 21.—The Czar and Czarina attended a concert at Noble's Club last night, and were loudly cheered.

The police are carefully examining the basements of houses and alleys in the vicinity of Antshkoff palace, and the inhabitants of the city are subjected to stringent surveillance.

Vienna, 21.—Hugo Schneck, recently arrested for murdering four women, has confessed that he planned five murders for the last week, expecting through them to obtain 3,000 florins, with which he intended to escape to America.

LONDON, 22.—The Dutch expedition sent from Padang early in December to the west coast of Acheen, to rescue the captive crew of twenty-five men, including an American, lost from the steamer *Nisero*, returned without success. The expedition destroyed several villages belonging to the Rajah and his tribe. The crew were removed to the interior, and the prospect of their lives being spared are faint.

The East India Association sent a memorial to the President of the Council of India, urging the desirability of extending the railways in India, to enable India to compete with America in the supply of wheat and seed cotton.

Dublin, 22.—The police captured five armed men at Tullamore, while attacking the residence of Gen. Leman for the supposed purpose of obtaining arms.

Madrid, 22.—A Frenchman and a Portuguese are arrested, suspected of meditating an attack upon Alfonso.

Vienna, 22.—In addition to his previous confession of having murdered four girls, and having planned five more murders for last week, Schneck confesses he intended to murder all the family of Baroness Malenatti, together with the maid. It appears that Schneck induced the maid to steal pearls valued at £2,000, which the Emperor of Austria had presented Dr. Malenatti for attending on the Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Emperor Napoleon I, in his last illness. The maid had prepared every-

thing for the reception of Schneck and his accomplices on the night when the former was arrested.

Khartoum, 22.—The total number of soldiers in Khartoum is 61,000, of which 2,000 are Chaggias, known as the Beddified black troops, also as unreliable, and the whole garrison is in a state of demoralization, on account of long arrears of pay. There are only two small steamers that navigate the river to Berber. It is evident the evacuation of Khartoum would take months; meanwhile, the rebel forces are daily increasing south of town. It is also reported the rebels are coming from the west. Sula Bey repelled the attack of rebels near Mesalamia.

LONDON, 23.—Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Kensington, said: England had no interest in maintaining Egyptian domination throughout the Soudan. England would, however, maintain her domination upon the Red Sea, especially with a view to prevent the slave trade.

Dublin, 23.—The *Irish Times* states that the British Home Office and police have been warned that serious steps are being taken to perpetrate outrages in England.

It is stated regarding O'Donnell's vengeance fund that of £1,800 subscribed, between £800 and £850 was forwarded to London from New York last week. English detectives are working hard to trace the holders of the money.

London, 23.—A Hong Kong dispatch points out that French occupation of Chusan, Formosa or Hannan would amount to *casus belli* with England, as according to the treaty of 1846, it is stipulated, upon the evacuation of Chusan by the British, that it should never be ceded to any other foreign power. England will undertake, in the event of attack, to protect the Chusan dependencies and restore them to China. The Chinese could and would insist upon the fulfilment of the stipulations.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

NEPHI, Juab County, U. T.
January 21st, 1884.

Prest. Paxman made the opening remarks on Saturday morning.

The Bishops of the several wards, with the exception of Juab, reported their charges in good condition.

Apostle George Teasdale occupied the remainder of the morning in his usual way. Among the many good things that he said was the following:

It had been said that "order is heaven's first law." There could be no order without obedience. The wife should not dictate to the husband any more than the husband should dictate to Christ. The government of God is a government of love. A mother has a right to exercise righteous dominion over her children and the husband has a right to exercise just such dominion over his wife or wives, and no other. Woman is not our slave, but our equal.

In the afternoon, after the usual opening, and the reading of the statistical report, Counselor Joel Grover expressed himself as being pleased with the condition of the Stake. Said he should seek to be inspired in our labors, and having God for our friend, it mattered but little what others said or did.

Apostle Wilford Woodruff addressed the congregation for the remainder of the time. It was very pleasing to listen to the whole of the discourse. He said there is a good people living here. When he looked upon the great work it required to build up Zion he felt that we fell far short of what we ought to be. He was not surprised that the devil is mad, or that the world are against us. He and his followers always oppose the truth. They call upon us to give up our religion. What a strange position we should be in; we should have the devil and all the world for our friends. But God and all the heavenly hosts would be against us. We cannot do this. Our nation has a constitution, and it was made for us just as much as it was for any other religious denomination, and if they trample it under their feet they will be destroyed. We have a right to serve God and we are going to do it.

In the evening a priesthood meeting was held and largely attended. The presidents of the several quorums gave very cheering reports of the faithfulness of the brethren of this stake.

Bishop William H. Warner reported that the deacons, mostly, had hauled about 50 loads of wood for the poor and our meeting house, and they made it a practice of turning out in quorums and chopping the wood up. Apostle Wilford Woodruff said during his remarks at this meeting that this was the first time that he had ever heard that the deacon's quorums had ever magnified their calling. He also said that all those who had been ordained to the Priesthood were expected to magnify their callings or they would be condemned.

On Sunday morning a Stake Conference was held for the Sabbath Schools. Our meeting house was crowded with children and teachers. The Sabbath Schools were reported in a flourishing condition. Apostles Woodruff and Teasdale addressed the children. The Stake Conference convened in the afternoon, when the General and Local authorities of the Church were presented and sustained. James Latimer and Christian E. Nielson were appointed to fill vacancies, the first in the High Council and the latter as Counselor to Bishop Haws of Mona.

President Woodruff occupied the remainder of the time. He read from the 122 Section of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, after which he related

many incidents in the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the History of the Church.

In the evening Apostle Teasdale occupied the most of the time, his subject being baptism for the dead. Apostle Woodruff followed upon the same subject, and urged upon the Saints the great necessity for them to live so that their labors may be acceptable for the redemption of their dead.

THOMAS CRAWLEY.

MORMONISM.

The Worth County *Index* has the annexed crabbed article:

The sooner the people look this question square in the face the better. Constitutional and statute laws enforced in the ordinary way will never wipe out Mormonism in this country. It can only be done by the strong arm of the government. When this fact is generally realized, it will be an easy matter to remove this great disgrace to our civilization. Let Congress declare war upon the institution and place the surplus revenues of the government subject to the control of the President for the purpose of its prosecution, and we would soon be rid of this relic of a barbarous age. A peaceful solution of the matter is out of the question.

To this the Lake Mills, Iowa, *Herald* responds as follows: The writer of the above has not yet made it quite clear how he proposes to "wipe out Mormonism." A religious belief is a very sacred thing. The more it is persecuted the faster it grows. A man will not sacrifice his hope of a hereafter for the privilege of a few years existence here, as the guillotine, the stake and the rack have proven. In this country a man is not supposed to be responsible to the government for his religious belief. For his crimes he is amenable to the law, but for his religious belief he is accountable only to his God.

There are two questions we would be pleased to have the *Index* answer, 1. Why would it "wipe out Mormonism in this country?" and 2. How?

Polygamy is a stain upon Mormonism which a large portion of that church would rejoice to see removed. It is probably this crime for which the *Index* would have Mormonism "wiped out." Now if it can be shown that in the States there are fostered and protected institutions equally revolting with that of polygamy, would it not be well for us to look about us for one guiltless to cast the first stone? We are informed that in polygamous Utah drunkenness, which is the source of so much misery here, is hardly known; that houses of prostitution which we license do not exist there, and illegitimate children are much less common with them than with us. In view of these facts, Mr. *Index*, do you consider it our Christian duty to exterminate the Mormons? Do you believe in the government dictating what churches shall exist in this country?

To read the newspapers one would suppose that Mormonism has no redeeming features whatever. To show that much of this hatred is born in ignorance and jealousy we make the following extracts from Chambers' encyclopedia, which, of course, would not give them credit for any virtues which they do not richly merit.

"Account for it how we may, they were, in many important respects, morally, socially, and industrially, far in advance of their neighbors. * * * In February 1846, the first emigrants crossed the ice-bound Mississippi, settled for a year in Iowa, and then marched under the strictest discipline across the great wilderness. Agricultural operations were commenced almost the instant they arrived at the shores of the Salt Lake. The cheerfulness, intelligence, and zeal exhibited on all sides, is very admirable. The world has never seen swifter, more active, more glad-hearted colonists than these singular Saints. It would be unfair to shut our eyes to such facts. In judging Mormonism, we must keep them constantly in view, to prevent us from forming mere abstract and theoretical decisions, which will not in the least affect the future of Mormonism. * * * A defence of the practice [polygamy] is also set up on moral grounds, Mormons assert that their community is free of the horrible sin and viciousness that prevail elsewhere; fornication and adultery, with their guilty passions and abandoned conduct, are declared to be unknown; they boast that they have no wretched prostitutes, no illegitimate children, no vile seducers; their wives are asserted (Burton and others are very strong on this point) to be happy, virtuous and healthy, and they challenge comparison in regard to their domestic and social purity and felicity with any monogamic community in the world."

The first Mormon church was organized at Manchester, N. Y., in 1830, therefore, according to the *Index*, we must live in a "barbarous age." That partially accounts for the article in that paper.

IN RELATION TO CHURCH DOCTRINE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 23d, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In my travels as a missionary both at home and abroad, I have frequently met with members of the so-called reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and in my conversations with them I have occasionally listened to their denunciation of the endowments, received by the Latter-day Saints in the house of the Lord, stating positively that no such doctrine was ever taught in the days of Joseph

Smith the Prophet. In all cases I have been able to prove the reverse by referring to the Prophet's own writings, which seems to be very clear concerning this very doctrine, and the following extracts from the History of Joseph Smith speaks for itself:

Wednesday, May 4th, 1842. I spent the day in the upper part of my store, that is in my private office (so-called, because in that room I kept my sacred writings, translated ancient records, and received revelations), and in my general business office or lodge room (that is, where the masonic fraternity met occasionally, for want of a better place), in council with Gen. James Adams, of Springfield, Patriarch Hyrum Smith, Bishops Newel K. Whitney and George Miller, and Presidents Brigham Young, H. C. Kimball and W. Richards, instructing them in the principles and order of the Priesthood, attending to washings, anointings, endowments, and communication of keys, pertaining to the Aaronic Priesthood, and so on to the higher order of the Melchisedec Priesthood, setting forth the order pertaining to the Ancient of Days, and all those plans and principles by which any one is enabled to secure the fullness of those blessings which have been prepared for the Church of the First Born, and come up and abide in the presence of the Eloheim in the Eternal worlds. In this council was instituted the ancient order of things for the first time in these last days. And the communications I made to this council were of things spiritual, and to be received only by the spiritual minded; and there was nothing made known to these men but what will be made known to all the Saints of the last days, so soon as they are prepared to receive, and a proper place is prepared to communicate them, even to the weakest of the Saints; therefore let the Saints be diligent in building the Temple and all houses which they have been or shall hereafter be commanded of God to build, and wait their time with patience in all meekness, faith and perseverance unto the end, knowing assuredly that all these things referred to in this council are always governed by the principle of revelation."—(Mill. Star, vol. 19, page 391). Also: "Friday, May 26, 1843. I met in council in the upper room with my brother Hyrum, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Gen. Jas. Adams, Bishop N. K. Whitney and William Law, and gave them their endowments, and also instructions in the Priesthood, on the new and everlasting covenant, etc."—(Mill. Star, vol. 21, page 170).

Peradventure some of your readers may not be aware that the foregoing is recorded in Church History, I respectfully draw their attention to it.

Your Brother in the Gospel, ANDREW JENSON.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for immediate bloom. Delivered safely by mail postpaid, at all post offices. Splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$12; 24 for \$24; 36 for \$36; 48 for \$48; 72 for \$72; 144 for \$144. WE GIVE a Handsome present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete treatise on the Rose, 75 pp., elegantly illustrated—free with every order. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

NEW CHOICE SEEDS! FRUITS!

All of the best, both new and old. Plants, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., by mail, a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. 60 choice, cheap, \$1 sets, for example: 12 ROSES—Ever-Blooming \$1. 30 PACKETS—CHOICE—SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS, \$1.

For the other \$3 \$1 sets and 1,001 things besides, send for our illustrated Catalogue of over 100 pages, free. None better nor more valuable. Established 30 yrs. 500 acres. 21 large Greenhouses.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
FAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50. 4 Ton, \$60. Beam Box Scales, \$40. 240 lb Farmer's Scale, \$5. The "Little Detective" 1 lb to 25 pounds, \$3.

FORGES, TOOLS, &c.

Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles. Reduced Price List free.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 2,200 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives whole-

sale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Price List free.