

will report that the investment of foreign capital under a foreign charter cannot be disconnected from the assertion of a foreign power. The Panama route offers our commerce no advantages over that of foreign nations. De Lesseps' scheme would cost \$300,000,000 and take twenty years to complete. The Nicaragua route is not free from objection, and is inferior to the Tehuantepec in advantages. The practicability of Eads' ship railway has been fully proven, and it can be constructed at one-fourth the cost of the canal with locks, and completed in five years.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Tribune* says: Negotiations have been pending between the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific mail steamship company, in regard to the existing freight compact as to whether it shall be discontinued after the completion of the Southern Pacific road, which will be about March 1st. A consultation was held yesterday between Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific, and J. B. Houton, president of the Pacific Mail. The provision of the contract is that it shall become inoperative when a competing road for the Pacific Coast business shall be completed. Dillon stated that nothing definite had been decided upon, that the matter was still in abeyance and could be annulled at any time without previous notice having been given. It is thought that the contract will virtually control the local business and will be a stronger competition for the through business if it can have the co-operation of the Pacific Mail which it might yet have if the contract were annulled.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—The vice-president of the council said to-night that the greater part of American cattle landed in England were in splendid condition. Allegations of ill-treatment were being investigated in the House.

Lord Lytton, late viceroy in India, gave notice that he would ask for the production of papers showing Russian intrigue with Shere Ali, found in Cabul after the murder of Major Cavagnari.

Lord Granville, foreign secretary, said Government had no objection to produce the papers. Copies have been furnished the Russian ambassador, who sent them to the Russian foreign office. The latter had obtained from Gen. Kauffman all his correspondence with Shere Ali, and on comparing it with the documents in possession of the British, found the latter gave a wrong impression, in consequence of omissions, mis-translations and confusion in the use of the words "alliance and friendship."

Lord Lytton also gave notice that at the earliest opportunity they would offer a resolution regarding the evacuation of Candahar.

The most important documents in the Russo-Afghan correspondence are as follows: A draft of a secret treaty, signed August 7th, negotiated by Skobeloff by which Russia bound herself to perpetual friendship with Afghanistan, and undertook to assist the Ameer against foreign enemies and by which the Ameer agreed to communicate with the Russian General Kauffman, on matters of importance. On Oct. 7th, Skobeloff wrote from Livadia to the Afghanistan foreign minister as follows: The enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Sultan of Turkey. You should look to your brothers on the other side of the river, and make peace openly, but in secret prepare for war. The correspondence also reveals a plan for inciting rebellion among the Mahomedans in India. A letter from the Ameer to General Kauffman, in November, asking aid of 32,000 troops, which he had heard were ready to assist him, and the reply of General Kauffman that the troops could not be sent to the Ameer in winter. The dates of the documents are important as being all subsequent to the date of the treaty of Berlin, which professedly settled the differences between Russia and England. Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador here, alleges that Skobeloff wrote to the Afghan foreign minister in ignorance of the European agreement.

DURBAN, 9.—The British forces yesterday attacked and broke up the Boers between Newcastle and Frontcrater. The British loss was 150 killed and wounded. The officers killed were Capt. Greer, of the artillery, and O'Connell and Garratt of the Sixteenth Regiment. The Boers lost heavily. The British marched

towards Newcastle rapidly with five companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, rifles and mounted force to restore communication between the camp and Newcastle. The Boers made a stubborn attack upon the British forces, and the British repulsed them with heavy loss. Fighting lasted six hours, the British condition being critical, the Boers taking up commanding positions on all sides.

The Boers, though repulsed are still threatening, and military critics fail to see what has been gained by so costly an operation. It is believed there are a number of Orange Free State Boers in sympathy with Joubertta, the Boer commander general.

A correspondent surmises the situation as follows: Sir S. P. Colley suffered another defeat. His position is critical. The officer, McGregor, reported among the killed, was Gen. Colley's private secretary. Reinforcements are greatly needed.

LONDON, 9.—Gen. Colley telegraphs to the War Office: I marched to Newcastle with five companies of the 60th regiment, two field and two mounted guns, and a detachment of horse, leaving one company and two guns to command the crossing of Inzago River. The Boers attacked me from all sides for over five hours, but were completely repulsed and withdrew at sunset, when I returned to camp. Their loss must have been very heavy. Ours was four officers killed and four wounded, and about 150 men killed and wounded.

DUBLIN, 9.—At a meeting of the Land League, Dillon urged the continuance of the agitation even after the passage of the coercion bill, and advised tenants to resist landlords in every way short of physical force, for which they were prepared. A resolution was passed declaring that in view of the importance of securing the sympathy of Americans and Irish in America, Parnell be requested to proceed to America immediately. It is stated the holding of a national convention in Dublin will be postponed. Dillon advises its postponement until Parnell, Davitt and Brennan can be present.

PARIS, 8.—At to-day's council the minister of foreign affairs announced that the United States Government has agreed to an international monetary conference this year at Paris. He said the United States consented to negotiate upon the basis whether to admit a double standard of gold and silver. In consequence of the United States Government's acceptance of the invitation, France will address invitations to other powers. The United States has selected Consul General Walker as its representative in the conference.

Berlin, 9.—The adhesion of Italy and Germany to the proposed international monetary conference is said to be certain. Germany is anxious for it.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Basutos were defeated at Mazum with heavy loss.

The storm along the southern coast has been the severest in years.

Some 18,000 cattle were lost by the floods in the province of Seville.

Gen. Garfield has not yet decided when he will start for Washington.

The examination in the Whitaker case still continues in New York.

New York had a collision on the elevated railroad on Thursday. No one hurt.

The royal decree dissolving the Spanish Cortes was read at to-day's sitting.

The *Columbia*, of the Anchor Line, from London, is a week overdue.

The damage by fire to the Victoria Docks, London, last night, was £440,000.

The vessel which ran ashore on ship Island was the *Josephine Day*; ship and cargo a total loss, \$200,000.

An engagement has begun between Colley's column and the Boers, the result of which is not yet known.

DeLesseps received a telegram from Panama, announcing the commencement of operations on the canal.

Snowfall at Winnipeg for the week ending last night is altogether unprecedented. The amount is 33.26 inches.

A memorial asking Congress to pass the Reagan bill, passed the Nevada Assembly to-day, 30 to 3.

The destruction to coal property by the flood is not so great as at first reported. It does not exceed \$40,000.

Distress is so great among the Ural tribes that they are selling the male children for grain and leaving the girls to perish.

The Treasury department, to-day, purchased 175,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

Governor Roberts ordered the Texas State troops to Fort Comanche to protect the people against the acts of negro soldiers.

The new telegraph company between Chicago and the eastern cities is progressing finely. All the stock but \$90,000 is paid in.

The British home secretary says there are grave and just causes for cancelling Davitt's ticket-of-leave, but he declines to state them.

A terrific storm of wind and rain, from the southwest, struck the town of Bass Manchas, La., this morning at 3:30, sweeping away every building. No lives lost.

The Pennsylvania railroad has again reduced emigrant rates, making the fare to Chicago \$3, Cleveland \$2, St. Louis \$6, and in that ratio to all principal points.

The Montreal Exchange is greatly excited over the apparent intention of the absorption of the telegraph company by the mammoth Western Union consolidation.

Rufus Hatch says: "There's music in the air," and he will begin a further proceeding hostile to the consolidation of the telegraph companies. He alleged all sorts of frauds.

Henry W. Oliver, Jr., republican caucus nominee for United States senator from Penna., has formally withdrawn from the contest.

The propeller *City of Ludington*, which has been drifting about in the ice nearly three weeks on Lake Michigan, has arrived off Milwaukee.

The pursuit of Sitting Bull is over. Major Ilges will endeavor to secure the hostile Sioux lurking in Yanktonias' Camp and march to Fort Buford.

A party of ten cowboys near San Jose, N. M., had a fight with 38 Indians and left six reds dead on the field. More than the troops have done.

At Jersey City the small-pox is increasing; one house has eight cases, and another four. There are several cases of small-pox at the sea beach.

A railroad accident near New York, on Thursday, by which some cars were burned, a couple of passengers fatally, and others slightly injured.

It is said that Conkling has been refused one place he desired to be left at his disposal in the cabinet, but that any other place is at his disposal.

Politicians are at sea regarding the meaning of Oliver's withdrawal from the senatorial contest in Pennsylvania. The deadlock is likely to continue.

The annual test of the coinage of the United States mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, Nev., was commenced at the former place to-day.

The Senate bill to restore the lands included in the Fort Reading and Fort Crook military reservations, in California, to the public domain, passed the House.

Rufus Hatch intends to continue his suit in the telegraph case, notwithstanding his defeat. He vehemently repudiates the reports that he is in the employ of Jay Gould.

Eleven passengers of the steamer *Northern Light* arrived at Georgetown, Prince Edward's Island, from Cape Sharp, all badly frostbitten, having been 28 hours on the ice.

Clarence H. Clark brought suit at Richmond, this morning, against the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad in the Union Court, for himself and associates for \$865,000.

There was an accident on the Old Colony Railroad to-day, caused by the carelessness of the engineer, which resulted in the death of the fireman and injury to four passengers.

The water is still rising in the rear of New Orleans in many places. On the east side of the city skiffs and sail boats are coming into very general use. The water in the canals is slowly receding.

The following estimate is made of the total amount of matter passing through the mails during the year 1880: Number of letters 5,129,312,224; postal cards, 163,048,912; newspapers, 496,706,132. Pieces of all classes: 1,605,502,829.

A half witted girl was inveigled into a saloon at Harrisburg, Claire County, on Monday night, and outraged by seven lumbermen. There is great indignation because the authorities have taken no notice of the horrible crime.

A mail weigher in a Dubuque postal car is arrested for robbing a registered pouch last Tuesday night, of letters containing \$12,000 to \$15,000. He confessed the crime and handed over the packages, some of which had not been opened.

The marshal of Collierville, Tenn., attempted last night to arrest a desperado who resisted him, also a young man who had gone to the assistance of the marshal, whereupon the assistant seized a shotgun and blew off the head of the ruffian.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRIAL.

THERE is something wonderful in that order which evolves from the unwelcome lessons of trial the finer attributes of human nature; it may be called a divine order, an eternal one if you please, and one to which the most lofty standard of humanity was subject even "Jesus Christ the righteous!" It was said of him that he became "perfect through suffering," and yet during his thorny experience he made declaration, "The Son can do nothing of himself but what he seeth the Father do;" implying that divinity was but glorified humanity, purged and purified by suffering, enlarged by experience and trial, and through this process having "overcome," become entitled to the "Majesty on high."

What this advancement is may be measurably felt, if otherwise unrealized, when the truth is presented, that he "chargeth his angels with folly, and that even 'the heavens are unclean in his sight.' Yet of man he saith no more than that 'He remembers we are but dust,' and consequently subjects of that mercy in its infinitude which comprehends unfolded man subject to infirmity, temptation and death.

If the experience of any community has had the imperfections of human nature brought home to it, it is the community called the "Latter-day Saints," and if there are living witnesses to the fruits of trial, they can be found right here. The larger the experience the more certain the conclusion, but even small and narrow experience comprehends that the discipline of trial wonderfully aids in the creation of a Latter-day Saint. The first rude lessons taught in the school of discipleship was this one, that obedience to divine law brought condemnation from the disobedient. Every man's tongue and hand was against the neophyte in the gospel; schoolmates, workfellows, religious associates and social companions could each find time to condemn and sneer at assumptions of new found light. All the weapons of argument, sarcasm, railery, and even gradual ostracism had to be encountered; character and sanity had to be impeached; the reason and judgment otherwise courted, were considered at fault; those once called models of shrewdness were held to be deluded and deluders, and pity was indulged for the unsavable victims of a fraud. But all this opposition produced its effects, effects not anticipated by the opponent, may be, but good for the opposed. It induced humility, it fostered faith, it drove to study, to comparison, to analysis; it made men think. Prayer was found to be a source of power, the scriptures were found to be an armory of weapons, offensive and defensive; and as the hollowness and inconsistency of sectarian system and logic became more and more apparent, the truths of the gospel appeared more and more orderly, systematic and conclusive, until countless "little Davids," were prepared with the sling of testimony, and scriptural pebbles from the stream of truth, to do battle in the name of the "Lord of Hosts," with any of the religiously intellectual "Goli-

aths" on the battle fields of Christendom.

Every encounter was a means of strength, every battle fought was a conquest, and every victory exposed the hidden weakness of the adversary, and made the stripping more and more a man. The faculties became sharp and ready, the timidity of inexperience was supplemented by the sense of the gospel having come "not in word only but in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," until the champions of orthodoxy fled the field, resorting finally to guerrilla warfare with the weapons of misrepresentation and downright lies.

And this mental and religious training was not confined to the male youth of the early converts in this Church. There was considerable discipline imposed upon the fairer sex; in the factory and the school-room, in the tea party and social gathering it was found, that no half-received, half-believed, or half-understood theory would enable them to stem the tide of gossip and clamor, or satisfy the query of the suppositious wise. In the household-visiting for the distribution of tracts, the smile of welcome was rare, the jeer and scoff the rule, scarce a thoughtful enquiring question was ever put. But there were abuse, suggestion, assertion and falsehood; and while sensitive woman might have shrunk from a thankless mission, God went with the factory girls and the more tenderly reared women on their otherwise solitary errand, sometimes they "answered a fool according to his folly, lest he might be wise in his own conceit," and again they would answer otherwise, caring not to cast their "pearls before swine;" and even their warmth of love for, their desire to do good in, and their knowledge and testimony as to the gospel, laid the foundations and created that superstructure of womanly character, which has aided their similarly trained and cultured brethren in connection with themselves, to become social and religious magnets in the local centres of attraction in the colonies of the Saints.

The line of duty, and discipline of trial was in early life a wondrous thing for them. It developed latent powers, it brought out unknown talent, it created individual stamina, it encouraged local union, it suggested the advantages of gathering; it prompted self-denial, it whispered of a brotherhood more dear than ties of blood, and by proving the weakness of human institutions and exhibiting the depths of human folly, it brought about sympathy with all the prophets of God, who looking or peering into the misty future, made clear this necessity and gave birth to the assurance that the restoration of the gospel and the coming of the kingdom of God were among the inevitables of divine procedure. Thus every lower ambition of country and family, of wealth and purpose, of pursuit and action, were of slight moment to the privilege of laboring in the divine order, for a programme which includes redemption and exaltation for all those who, with undivided affection, "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness;" and unto them alone is the promise that all other things shall be added thereunto.

NOTICE.

BIG COTTONWOOD WARD,
Salt Lake County,
December 27, 1880.

Dr. E. L. Plant:

Dear Sir—For upwards of 4 years I have suffered with an affection of the spine and pleurisy, and was hardly able to walk. I had tried 4 doctors in S. L. City, who had not benefited me in the least. I took your herbal medicines as you directed, and used them, and am now entirely cured and able to attend to my work.

I thank you and my God for the good I have received from nature's remedies, and I am willing to convince any one who may doubt this certificate, and I remain, forever,

Yours truly,
JOHN NIELSON.

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. s w

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches, and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by GODBE, PITT & Co.