

class postmasters, has been found by practical experience to work great hardship to the incumbents of those offices, the reasonable demands of the public as to convenience in handling of mail, making the administration of these offices very expensive in proportion to the salaries, and in all cases have consumed a larger portion of it, and in most cases more than three-quarters of it, leaving them no return for their entire time, devoted to a public position of great responsibility and constant labor and watchfulness, the compensation of which is entirely inadequate and out of proportion to the labor and responsibility involved.

Fourth—That we recognize in the Postmasters' National Association as ordered formed by this Association, the official representative of the third and fourth class postmasters of the United States. To them we delegate the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress, specifying in particular the irregularities in the present postal law as affecting salaries and compensation, authorizing them to prepare an have submitted to Congress suitable legislation looking to relief; that to our Senators and Representatives in Congress we recommend these our representatives, respectfully asking for their a patient hearing and equitable consideration of the claims which they may present, having the utmost confidence that the representatives of the people in Congress will afford to their postal servants sufficient means to fairly meet the reasonable requirements of the people in regard to the proper administration of their offices.

The resolutions were heartily applauded, and adopted without question.

The committee on money orders recommended that the "Letter of Advice" be abolished, as cumbersome, and that the name of the payee and remitter be written on the face of the order, and a copy entered on the stub after the style of the present postal note. The committee also recommended that the fees on issuing money orders be reduced, and graded as follows: \$1 to \$10 eight cents; \$10 to \$15 ten cents; \$15 to \$30 fifteen cents; \$30 to \$50 twenty cents; \$50 to \$75 twenty-five cents; \$75 to \$100 thirty cents.

It was resolved to appoint an advisory committee of five to work in conjunction with the National Committee. J. H. Patterson was made a member of the National Committee.

Convention then adjourned.

BOSTON, 17.—The water which for four days has covered two square miles of the city in the Roxbury District; has for the most part disappeared. Great mortality in the flooded districts is expected. People are coming to the station house at the rate of one every ten minutes and asking for aid. In addition to coal, wood and clothing, medicines are in demand, and doctors walk all the streets in company with the police and agents of the poor, dealing out drugs and cordials to those who need them. Six large furniture wagons are kept busy distributing food and fuel to the needy.

Haverhill, 17.—The water in the Merrimack River shows signs of falling here. All along its banks the people have been moving goods and preparing for the flood that is expected when the ice breaks. Futile efforts have been made to blow up an ice gorge with dynamite. In most of the factories work is suspended. Up the river large oaks and elms were torn up and lie prostrate, and logs and lumber are scattered over the flooded area, to mark the path of the ice flow. In the flooded districts of this city, every house, factory and store is damaged.

Lowell, 17.—It is estimated that 5,000 persons have been temporarily thrown out of employment by the freshet here.

WILMINGTON, Del., 17.—A special from Tangier, Virginia, says: On Sunday afternoon Captain W. L. Truitt's wife went to Sunday school, leaving four little children in the house. Three little girls named Cooper from the neighboring house came in, and while they were playing the fire went out. Captain Truitt's daughter, aged seven years, put some kindling in the stove, while another child struck a match and put it to the oil by accident. A terrible explosion followed. The child who held the can was instantly killed, and the two-year-old boy was so badly injured that he died in three hours. The other Truitt children and the three visitors were horribly burned, but may possibly recover. The house was badly damaged, but the neighbors saved it from being burned. Captain Truitt, who is away on his vessel, has not heard of the accident.

NEW YORK, 18.—Claiming that the Eighth and Ninth Avenue railroad company, or its officers had not kept their agreement with their employes, the latter went out on a strike this morning for the purpose of enforcing their rights. The interests of the men is being looked after by the executive committee of the Empire Protective Association. Both roads are being run by the same company and it is claimed that the new time table agreed upon has not been put into effect. Of 68 street cars only twenty eight come within the twelve hour limit, the remainder running over-time without extra pay. The board of directors of the roads and the committee of the Empire Protective Association are now in session trying to come to an agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 18.—Henry Watterson had rather a bad night and is pronounced not so well this morning. His temperature has risen again to 102°, pulse remaining about 114 to 116. The physicians express no alarm, but say they hope for a favorable change in the course of the next 24 hours.

NEW YORK, 18.—John Richaby, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, died this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—John B. Gough is gradually sinking.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 15.—It has been decided to hold a National Exhibition in this city in 1888. Work is about to begin on the buildings in Techow Park.

PARIS, 15.—The Madagascar Committee although dissatisfied with its terms recognize the necessity of ratifying the Malagassy treaty.

LONDON, 15.—Earl Aberdeen, the Viceroy of Ireland, will make his public entry into Dublin next Saturday and will be received with unusual honors. He will reside in the castle.

LONDON, 15.—Gladstone refused on Saturday to grant an interview with Hyndman and his colleagues.

The first memorial to Mr. Gladstone not having been answered, the Socialist leaders have again written to the Premier, enclosing proposals for the amelioration of the distress among the working classes, and expressing the hope that they will be enabled to announce at their meeting of the Federation convened for next Sunday that the Government had resolved to begin work on public improvements, in order to give employment to the workmen now idle.

The Socialists have decided to abandon the proposed meeting on Tuesday (to-day) as they believe their objects have attained sufficient publicity.

The committee appointed by Childers, Home Secretary, to inquire into the causes of the recent riotous demonstrations in London, held its first meeting this morning. The deliberations of the committee were conducted in secret.

LONDON, 16.—A dispatch from Belgrade says a conspiracy has been discovered there to overthrow King Milan and place upon the throne Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch. Several persons who are charged with being implicated have been arrested. Karageorgevitch has long been a pretender to the Serbian throne.

LONDON, 16.—The prize fight which had been arranged to take place to-day near Paris, between Greenfield and Smith for the English heavy weight championship and £2,000 has been abandoned.

LONDON, 16.—Lord Rosebury now Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reiterated to the Greek Government that England is firm in her resolution to oppose a war between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, 16.—The genuineness of the laborers' demand for land to cultivate is being put to a practical test in Kent. A number of landlords in that county are letting half acre plots to laborers at a nominal rental. The experiment will be watched with interest by friends and opponents of Mr. Collyer's scheme for relieving the distress of the poor.

Many interesting features are promised at the hearing on Wednesday before Justice Ingham of Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams, who have been summoned to answer to charges of inciting to riot, contempt of the law, etc., during the disorder in London last week. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Henry Broadhurst have been subpoenaed by the Socialists, and the examination of these gentlemen will be watched by all parties with intense interest.

The Social Democratic Federation has issued a manifesto convening a meeting for Sunday, to demand that the government begin work on public improvements, in order to give employment to workmen now idle, and that the wages paid be sufficient to insure healthy subsistence. The manifesto appeals to workmen to assist in maintaining order, and explains the objects of the Federation. It concludes as follows:

"Let the governing classes face the inevitable downfall of decaying civilization without hypocrisy or panic. Upon them rests the responsibility for a peaceful or forcible issue of the last great class struggle of our times."

The London Chamber of Commerce has called a conference on the silver question for the 22d instant. The Provincial Chamber of Commerce will send delegates.

The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday. The session lasted four hours. Mr. John Morley, new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was present. The principal subject under discussion was the Irish question.

The Queen has sent a donation of \$500 to the Mansion House relief fund for the unemployed. The fund now amounts to \$130,000.

Sir Charles Dilke has decided to persevere in the policy of silence in regard to the very serious disclosures made at the recent trial. He has decided to make no explanation of his conduct to the Chelsea electors. It is certain he will not receive a place in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Dublin, 16.—The corporation of Dublin yesterday adopted resolutions demanding Home Rule for Ireland, and expressing reliance in Mr. Gladstone's promises and ability to secure it. Mr. Mitchel Davitt supported the resolutions, and said there were good grounds for hope that Gladstone would settle the Home Rule question as he settled the church question in Ireland.

Mr. John Dillon said: "We are now on the eve of achieving a National Parliament for Ireland. We will only accept the complete form of Home Rule. When we have that, then I and

other Irish extremists will join hands with Englishmen."

Three hundred and fifty-nine Presbyterian congregations in Ireland, numbering altogether 328,100 persons, have adopted resolutions denouncing the project of establishing Home Rule.

LONDON, 16.—Gladstone is sending letters of inquiry to all sorts and conditions of Irishmen, probably inciting Parnellites.

The cabinet decided that the first business of the parliamentary session after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, should be the introduction of the government's scheme and reform rules of procedure.

Chamberlain urged early consideration of the local government bill.

Gladstone overruled him, giving precedence to the Home Rule proposal, and postponing dealing with the Irish land question.

The government is about to establish a Labor Bureau similar to the Labor bureau at Washington.

PARIS, 16.—Prime Minister DeFreycinet, has made a radical change in the government's policy respecting Egypt. He has instructed M. Saunay, the new French Minister at Cairo, to support the demands of the Porte for the formation of a Turco-Egyptian army to replace the British troops in Egypt and the evacuation of that country by the English at the earliest possible date. If England opposes the demands of the Porte, De Freycinet will seek to induce the Powers to take combined action for the purpose of vindicating the Sultan's sovereign rights in Egypt.

General Billot has been appointed French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in place of General Appert.

LONDON, 16.—Steinthal & Co., Manchester, Merchants in the South American trade, have suspended. Liabilities £150,000.

Berlin, 16.—Two Americans have been expelled from Holstein, Prussia, for having made themselves troublesome to "the authorities," one to the officials of Heide, and the other to those of Marno.

Prince Bismarck has sent a note to the Greek Government strongly insisting that Greece disarm.

Emperor William has prohibited the performance of the drama "Sedan."

Rome, 16.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has sent a note to Baron Von Schloezer, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, accepting the principle of the new Prussian religious bill, but demanding that the rules respecting seminaries be modified.

LONDON, 17.—The hearing in the case of the Socialist leaders Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams, charged with inciting to riots contempt of the law, etc., in connection with the recent demonstration in London, began in Bow Street Police Court this morning the court room is well filled with spectators, but not crowded. Roolland, solicitor for the treasury, in presenting the case for the government, quoted from speeches made by defendants at the time of the riots. Several newspaper reporters were called as witnesses and gave testimony regarding the action of the prisoners previous to and during the disorder.

Poland asked that all the prisoners be committed for trial. He said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it and urged that the men had been prosecuted for a misdemeanor. This he contended, consisted of the utterance by different defendants of expressions and sentiments with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. These utterances were made at meetings held at Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park on Monday of last week. Burns at the Trafalgar Square meeting said to the assemblage:

"UNLESS WE GET BREAD, THEY WILL GET LEAD!"

and, "The next time we will sack the bakers' shops."

It was Burns who suggested to the mob to march through the West End. When the mob arrived at Hyde Park, Burns again addressed the rioters and said "We have shown what stones can do; we will try powder and shot, if they don't accede, and

THERE WILL BE A REVOLUTION."

Champion in his speeches to the rioters on the same day, urged his hearers to influence the police and army to join the people. Williams, in his address, urged the people to organize, saying he was unwilling to have the starving confront the soldiery unless the former were organized. Hyndman said: "Let us show a firm front. If peaceable means fail, I will be the first to summon you."

The case was adjourned for one week. The prisoners were allowed to give bail.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch was received by the police authorities this morning that a mutiny had broken out on board the naval training ship *Arctusa*, lying in the Thames off Greenwich and asking for assistance. A detachment of police was immediately sent on board the ship to quell the mutiny.

BERLIN, 17.—Von Moltke, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, is seriously ill.

LONDON, 18.—Leading members of the conservative party met at the Carlton Club at noon to-day to confer upon the course of the party shall pursue in regard to Irish affairs on the re-assembling of Parliament. Salisbury presided. Randolph Churchill and 150 other prominent Tories were present. The meeting was very enthusiastic on the part of the Conservatives to offer the most strenuous opposition to any

measure presented by the Liberals conceding home rule in Ireland.

St. Petersburg, 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in commenting on the Turco-Bulgarian agreement, says that Prince Alexander has no right to place the Bulgarian army in subordination to Turkey. In proposing to do this Prince Alexander infringes the treaty of Berlin. Such action would be likely to rouse the slumbering passion of the East, and plunge the countries anew into fratricidal struggles.

Russia, the writer continues, which delivered Bulgaria from the domination of the Porte, would not allow Prince Alexander to take this course. This determination of Russia may be forgotten at Sofia, but it will not be ignored elsewhere.

Constantinople, 17.—The Porte maintains the Sultan's right to make a military treaty with a vassal prince, as it claims to have done in the arrangement with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and claims that the treaty of Berlin was not broken by the appointing of Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia, because its effectiveness was made dependent upon the ratification of the Powers who are parties to the treaty of Berlin. The Russian government has sent a note to the Porte signifying its adhesion to the agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey, except the article concerning the military convention.

CORRESPONDENCE

THOUGHTS ON THE SITUATION.

Mesa City, Arizona, Jan. 30th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The poet Burns says:

O ye wha are wise yourself
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've naught to do but mak and tell
Your neighbor's faults and folly.

This might be appropriately applied to the assembled wisdom of the nation now at Washington, particularly since they have shot their last and final shaft into the heart of a free and prosperous community of United States citizens living in the Territory of Utah.

Could the judicial committee that drafted the penal act against the people of Utah—bad as ever disgraced the legal pages of the most absolute monarchy the world ever saw—foresee the consequences of such a violation of man's inherent right to freedom and protection, on the future of this great nation, they would have paused in dismay at their own reckless folly. Had past generations in this nation witnessed the driving of that wedge which has lately entered into our free institutions it would finally have stranded us upon the shores of despotism, and a handful of monopolists would to-day sway the destinies of fifty millions of people.

Happily, however, for the nation at large, this judiciary committee cannot rule forever. The masses yet have the power and the will to right such unwarranted breaches of that glorious document known as the Constitution. It is well said that history repeats itself; it has so done in every age and every clime, it will do so again on this continent, and that too, within a decade of years, and the obliterating year by year of every guaranty of freedom in our Constitution shall once more be rectified through the real source of power, the mighty thunders of an intelligent people.

I would ask these wise law-givers, What has Russia gained by her imperious laws? How fares it with Austria and Turkey? And finally, what has England by her years of cruelty to Ireland gained? Answers the questions truthfully, and you must acknowledge the fact—baugh but murder and rapine and turbulence. If, as you say, a handful of people in Utah have defied the laws of the Union by religious observances not in accordance with your moral (?) code, are you surely so devoid of intelligence as not to know that a great people will soon frown down such errors. Have you not intelligence enough to see that if they so far err in morality, that the good and intelligent of their own creed will doubly rectify the error, and that too, gentlemen of the judiciary, without dishonoring such great names as liberty's roll as Washington, Adams and Jefferson.

Mesa is quiet and peaceful; its people are busily engaged in vineyard and orchard; in wheatfield and garden. We have had a splendid rain which was much needed and had been long desired; our rivers are up and our canals booming, a blessing to us all.

THOS. S. RILLY.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

HUNTINGTON, Utah, January 27, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Perhaps a few words from our quarter will not be amiss. We still live here, and expect to move around our farms, cañons, and other business pursuits so long as we survive the pen, where "perchance we go," and when our time expires, if we should go, we will study the past to judge of the future, and will return to well-doing with the knowledge and assurance that God lives and is a rewarder of faithful doers. With due respect to Congress and the law-makers of our nation, they may work in vain to

scheme and plan and legislate all their days; but they can never legislate the Spirit of God from our hearts. We know the kingdom is onward and upward. If we do our duty and live near to the Lord, sanctify our lives in righteousness and observe His commandments, all is well with us. We can undergo a few trifling trials, and suffer a few dollars to be taken from us, as we expect them returned, for the Lord has said unto His people, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you." Let us remember the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the cattle on a thousand hills are His, and He can give them to whom He will.

We have the promise that the earth is to be cleansed of all such as the crusaders, and their merits await them. We wish them well, and would be glad to see them reform, but inasmuch as they will not do so, may God speed them in filling up their cup of iniquity. Offenses must needs come, but woe be unto that man by whom the offense cometh.

The time is at our doors when the wheat should be separated from the tares, as they have long grown together. We are thankful there is a chance for a division, and we know if the Saints were as pure in heart as they should be the Lord would not suffer the present trials. A separation must take place between the righteous and disobedient. Even as a shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats, so must the Saints and their enemies be divided, and God's will be done with friend and foe on earth as in heaven. Let us, as Latter-day Saints be prepared to keep sacred our holy covenants, and vow to serve God with full purpose of heart.

Respectfully, EMERY.

DEMENT'S PROSPECTS.

The official head of Richard S. Dement, of Illinois, recently appointed to be United States Surveyor-General for Utah, is in danger. He was appointed about two months ago, but, unless a transformation should occur in the minds of Senators Teller, Maxey and Coke, he will never be confirmed. He made sensational statements about land frauds in Utah, and accused Senators and members of Congress of having been bribed by the railroad corporations and monopolists of the West at prices ranging from \$41,500 to \$25,000. He indicated the geographical location of certain of the persons said to have been bribed with such minuteness that their names might as well have been published. Mr. Dement apparently did not realize the broad character of his charges until he saw them in print, and now he denies that he ever said anything attributed to him save one paragraph of his interview that plasters Commissioner Sparks with taffy. The Commissioner repudiates Dement, says he never made any such statements as were reported by his interviewer, and denies that land frauds of any magnitude, so far as he knows, have ever been committed in Utah.—*New York Mail and Express.*

—The Knights of Labor, Denver Division of Union Pacific employes, will issue a monthly Union Pacific magazine, beginning in March.

—Mr. Nelson Bennett, of Deer Lodge, has taken the Cascade tunnel contract of the Northern Pacific for \$800,000. The work is to be completed in May, 1888.

—David Melklejohn, the chief of police in Butte, is being severely criticised by the press of that region for assaulting and severely beating a man named Hendry.

—Axe and Pendry, two men charged with selling liquor to the Indians at the Shoshone reservation, have had a preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner Hocker, at Rawlins, and were bound over in \$700 bail each, to answer at the next term of court.

HAGAN'S

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