

became affected with neuralgia of the forehead and temples, pure tincture of iodine failed in relieving the pain. M. Bouchut ordered the brow to be painted over three times a day with a solution of half a drachm of sulphate of morphia in half an ounce of tincture of iodine, and a cure was effected in the course of three days. The professor adopted the same method of treatment in the case of a lady, aged fifty-two, suffering from interscapular neuralgia, symptomatic of chronic pulmonary disease. Morning and evening sedative tincture was applied to the regions, and on the second day amendment set in, and the neuralgia was altogether removed on the fourth day."

A FEW days since, the eastern telegraphic dispatches, contained a paragraph in relation to a man named Wilson, condemned to death for murder, confined in the Connecticut State prison who persistently refused all nourishment, and had not had a morsel of food within his lips for several days, intending to die of hunger rather than endure a public execution by the hangman. Since then his counsel has appealed for a new trial, and thus holding out a slight chance for life, the poor wretch commenced taking food again after nine days' abstinence. Having endured the pangs of starvation it may be well supposed that he is capable of describing them, which he does in the following graphic manner, under the heading "What I know about starving:" "On the fourth and fifth days the trial was terrible: the cravings of hunger were fearful. I could hardly stand it. After that hunger ceased. On the sixth day my thirst was so intense that involuntarily I brought the wash-dish to my lips and drank several swallows of water; the dish came involuntarily to my lips, I could not help it; this was the only time I drank during the nine and a half days." With regard to the first meal, he says: "I was careful not to take much, and I selected the mush and took fresh water. It was sweet and good; and I took it because it was the lightest food, and then I only took a quarter of the ration. It felt hot in my stomach, and at once it caused my heart to beat in a very rapid manner, and also very hard." Wilson proposes to publish a book of his adventures. He boasts of having been concerned in over a hundred burglaries, and many prison escapes.

THE census of New York city shows that its population is something below a million, at which result some people are badly disappointed, and it is said the census is to be re-taken, in order to be sure of correct returns. The New York Tribune professes to be perfectly convinced that the figures given are correct, and shows from statistics that thirty-eight years ago there were thirteen cities in Europe larger than New York City, whereas now there are but three; and that while the largest increase per cent. of any city there during that time is 220, that of New York is 368.

The following table, furnished by the Tribune, shows the population of New York City, and fifteen of the largest cities in Europe, in 1832 and 1869, and their rate per cent. of increase:

| | 1832. | 1869. | Increase per ct. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| London | 1,424,000 | 3,214,000 | 98 |
| Constantinople | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 50 |
| Paris | 800,000 | 1,950,000 | 118 |
| New York | 197,092 | 924,313 | 368 |
| St. Petersburg | 480,000 | 667,000 | 37 |
| Naples | 358,000 | 600,000 | 67 |
| Vienna | 310,000 | 640,000 | 107 |
| Dublin | 300,000 | 362,000 | 21 |
| Moscow | 289,000 | 420,000 | 50 |
| Berlin | 250,000 | 800,000 | 220 |
| Lisbon | 240,000 | 340,000 | 44 |
| Manchester | 238,000 | 350,000 | 49 |
| Amsterdam | 230,000 | 250,000 | 12 |
| Glasgow | 202,000 | 401,000 | 99 |
| Liverpool | 190,000 | 520,000 | 174 |
| Madrid | 190,000 | 390,000 | 105 |

THE OGDEN TRIP.

ON Saturday morning President Young and party left this city, by special train, per the Utah Central, to hold meetings for two days in Ogden City. The company left at about a quarter to eight o'clock, reaching their destination in an hour and a half. Among those present were the First Presidency, Presidents Young, Smith and Wells; Elders John Taylor, Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young Jr., Joseph F. Smith, and Albert Carrington of the quorum of the Twelve; also Bishops Edward Hunter, A. H. Raleigh, E. D. and S. A. Woolley; Elders Elias Morris, John Squires, J. R. Winder and several others, with quite a large number of ladies. On the way Bishop Layton, of Kaysville, joined the party.

On arriving at the Terminus the company proceeded direct to the Meeting House, where the people were already

gathering. A number of the leading men from the North had come to Ogden to attend the Conference, among whom were President Lorenzo Snow and Bishop Nichols, of Brigham City, and President Peter Maughan and Bishop Preston, of Logan, Cache county. The service was opened, by Elder F. D. Richards, at about a quarter past ten o'clock, the speakers, at the morning's meeting, being Presidents Smith and Wells. In the afternoon Elders Albert Carrington and Geo. Q. Cannon and President Geo. A. Smith, occupied the time. At the close of the afternoon meeting as many of the excursionists as chose to do so returned to Salt Lake city, by special train, the train running morning and evening each day.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening, at half past six o'clock, at which there was a large attendance, the speaker of the evening being Elder Joseph F. Smith.

Yesterday morning a large number of citizens of Salt Lake city went up, among whom were President Joseph Young Sr., Hons. W. H. Hoopes and Elias Smith, Bishop Sheets, and Elders R. L. Campbell, S. W. Richards, Jas. W. Cummings, John T. Caine, W. H. Beattie, Theodore McKean, A. M. Musser, Wm. Clayton, H. W. Naisbitt, D. O. Calder, Isaac Groo, S. B. and Lorenzo Young, and George Teasdale.

The meeting in the morning, opened at 10 o'clock, and was addressed by Elder John Taylor and President Joseph Young, Sr. In the afternoon the time was occupied by President Brigham Young, who addressed the congregation for one hour and twenty-five minutes, the subjects touched upon being the gathering of the poor, the Word of Wisdom, domestic economy, and other matters of vital importance to the development, independence and physical and spiritual welfare of the Latter-day Saints.

The President made some pertinent remarks in relation to elders who, while on missions from this country to Europe, had borrowed money from the poor there, and who had not yet repaid it. Said he, "I have no fellowship for men who do not keep their promises, and especially under such circumstances as this,—borrowing money from the poor and not repaying it. And if there be any such elders present this afternoon, I counsel them not to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and not to cease their efforts until such money is repaid, and neglect to do this shall subject them to the risk of being disfellowshipped by the Saints." The discourse will shortly appear in the News. The number present yesterday afternoon was not far short of eighteen hundred persons.

At the close of the meeting the entire company proceeded to the station, and left for the city at a quarter to five o'clock, arriving here at six o'clock.

The time was one of rejoicing to all, the addresses being spirited, the instructions practical, and to the point; and there can be no doubt that these two days' meetings held occasionally throughout the Territory will result in great good, arousing the people generally to a livelier sense of the responsibilities resting upon them as Latter-day Saints, and inducing them to pay a more thorough respect thereunto.

REJECTION OF THE ARMISTICE.

FOR some days past the telegrams have contained allusions to an armistice between France and Prussia. One day it was said the preliminaries were settled; and again they were rejected, and so it continued for some time, the reports being of the most conflicting character. Finally positive intelligence came that no armistice could be concluded, the French authorities declining to accept the terms demanded by the Prussians. The grounds upon which the proposition was finally rejected, it is said, was the refusal of the Prussians to permit the revictualing of Paris. This demand on the part of the French was extravagant, for it was virtually asking the Prussians to nullify no small amount of the advantages they have gained in the war; and it gives room to doubt the patriotism of the present provisional government, and some reason to believe the charges of fondness for and determination not to resign power, preferred against its members by the malcontents in France.

A Constituent Assembly elected and in session, and systematic measures, for the vigorous continuance of the war, or peace resolutions, would soon have been adopted and have been acquiesced in by and acceptable to the people gen-

erally. Authority at the head of affairs, which the people will recognize as legitimate, was never more needed than at the present time in France; that authority does not exist, and hence the danger of internal division through the machinations of malcontents, ever the curse of any country and especially of France in times of trouble and excitement. Should those turbulent spirits, the "Reds," who are ripe for mischief, gain the ascendancy at the present critical juncture, there is every reason to believe that, with their rabid and bloodthirsty tendencies, the horrors of the present deplorable situation would be intensified.

The Prussians were willing to accede to French proposals for an armistice, in order to hold elections for members to the Constituent Assembly; but nothing further. This would have been a great point gained for France, for it would once again have placed her in possession of a governmental body possessing and wielding power, as the representatives of the entire people, which it might have been reasonably hoped would soon have given a different hue to the complexion of affairs throughout the country. Such an event would have been of more importance than the revictualing of Paris, whereas now, neither one nor the other can be expected.

Viewed under all circumstances it is to be regretted that a rejection of an armistice has been concluded upon; for the election of a Constituent Assembly now, would do more to restore order throughout the nation than any effort of a merely provisional government, however wise, industrious, disinterested and patriotic its members may be.

Correspondence.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
S. L. City, U. T., Nov. 8, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir—The question of a change of Readers for the common schools has been discussed for about a year, strong objections having been urged for several years to the series now in use in the Territory; but the deep-rooted popular aversion to change obtained to that extent that the school authorities, until recently, would not seriously entertain the idea. A year ago a prominent Eastern house made the Territory a liberal offer, but no unanimity of action in relation thereto prevailed, as the books offered were, by some, considered inferior, and the matter dropped. Last Spring the subject was revived among some of the principal educators, when the Territorial Superintendent was solicited to open a correspondence with eastern publishers on the subject. Pursuant thereto, the books and terms of several houses were obtained, when the Territorial Superintendent met with the Northern County Superintendents, in August last, at which, as reads the minutes then taken, "The merits of the Readers now in use as text books was called in question and canvassed and the many objections thereto noted. The introduction of the McGuffey, the National and the Independent Readers and their respective merits were freely discussed, when, on motion of Superintendent Rosskelly, the National series of Readers was decided upon for uniformity in the common schools of the Territory.

Although no publisher was cognizant of the meeting, yet the McGuffey series was well represented. One of the County Superintendents present had posted himself as to the recent improvements in that series, their increasing popularity (every State being named in which they had recently been introduced), their cheapness, &c., and presented their claims so eloquently, that for a time it was doubtful whether any other series could be made to appear equally meritorious. At the second session, however, the full and complete elocutionary exercises of the National series were prominently brought into notice, the care evidently taken in the grading of the primary readers, giving to the immature youthful mind easy lessons, step by step, preparing such for advancement, the list of standard English authors whose choicest works had been laid under contribution to enrich that series were read, together with some of their gems and the valuable epitome of biography of the authors following each selection was favorably referred to, after which the motion noted was taken and passed without one dissenting voice. At the meeting, named the Territorial Superintendent was instructed by vote to publish the proceed-

ings, the terms on which the books could be introduced &c., when the Southern County Superintendents coalesced with the arrangement.

When the Territorial Superintendent returned to S. L. City, with the unanimous acquiescence of the County Superintendents, except one, subsequently obtained, he was prepared to publish, but the bargain as to terms not being finally closed the matter has laid over until last week when Z. C. M. I. informed the school authorities definitely pertaining to their wholesale terms.

The retelling will be arranged between the County Superintendents and their respective co-operative stores. The County Superintendents at the meeting in August agreed to notify their county co-operative stores, of the contemplated movements and get their orders for the new series, which some of them have done and their orders are on hand. Some of the County Superintendents have a financial lever which will aid them much, if applied skillfully, in procuring books cheaply. The permanent price of the National series will be much lower than similar books have heretofore commanded, and for the first three months will be somewhere in the neighborhood of half of Eastern retail prices. The County Superintendents of S. L. County will shortly give publicity to the arrangements for this County.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

42 ISLINGTON, LAIE, OAHU,
Sandwich Islands, Oct. 1st, 1870.

Editor Deseret News, Dear Brother.—The hot season having past, during which the drouth has been more than usually severe, and has done considerable damage to the cane crops, we seem again to have awakened from a docility which is characteristic of this climate. Refreshing showers have enabled us again to go to planting. We are continually having new arrivals of emigrants, who intend to settle on Laie.

It may, perhaps be interesting to some of the readers of the News, to know the *modus operandi* of conducting the mission in respect to gathering the native members of the church from other islands to this, and the advantages or benefits which they secure by making this a gathering place. The present is a gathering dispensation, and the necessity for it being so must be apparent to every sensible believer in the revelations of God, for no church of God can be built up whilst its members are scattered throughout the world. There seems to be a greater demand for such a separation here than in European or the American nation. Many vices, unknown to this people before the introduction of "civilization" and "Christianity," seem to have a greater tendency to diminish and waste away this race, than among nations who have become more initiated into such evils. The so-called Christian religion, so strenuously propagated among the natives of these Islands, has not checked the fearful decrease in population which has been going on since the landing of Captain Cook in 1778. A historian, in recording the effects of christianity, so-called, upon the Sandwich Islands says: "Providence intends to supplant them (the Islanders) by a more worthy people;" which we hope will be the case if they are supplanted at all. Cook estimated the population in 1779 to be 400,000. The decrease in population during the four years between 1832 and 1836 was 21,734. The population now stands at between fifty and sixty thousand, showing a continual extirpation since the inoculation of "civilization" and "Christianity(?)" So virulent and fatal has this inoculation been, that fecundity is of rare occurrence.

Before, and since, the islands were conquered by the powerful chief Kamehameha, of Hawaii, petty chiefs possessed the land, and exercised more or less power over all who chanced to live within their dominions, which caused much fluctuation and petty thefts among the people and, since then, foreigners have bought and now hold possession of many of those districts that once belonged to the now extinct chiefs; and hence the natives who live upon those lands have to pay tribute to the owners for pasturing an animal or for the use of a little spot on which to produce kalo and vegetables to sustain life. A benefit possessed by native members of the Church, who settle here, is in receiving sufficient land to produce kalo and vegetables, free of taxation, and, as the business of the plantation increases, the young and able work-hands find ready employment, while the females are employed to divest the