

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Sydney says: "The government of this colony, as well as its citizens, are deeply grateful for Her Majesty's sentiments toward the colonists." Offerings for the patriotic fund continue to flow in. One man gives £2,000, and several give £1,000 yearly.

PARIS, 19.—The Irish National Convention has decided to establish a press for the printing of manifestoes.

Members of the English cabinet are threatened with death in the event of the renewal of the crimes act.

LONDON, 19.—The government will introduce a bill in the Lords to enable the British colonies of Australasia to organize a confederation.

Victoria, B. C., 19.—In the House yesterday the bill to admit women to suffrage was thrown out—14 to 9.

KORTI, 20.—Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded at the battle of Abu Klea, died on the 16th inst., at Gubul Wells, to which place he had been removed.

The surgeon states that Gen. Stewart's wound was of such a character that recovery was hopeless from the first.

LONDON, 20.—A dispatch from Korti states that El Mahdi has ordered all the tribes on the east bank of the Nile to assemble opposite Gubat.

The Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards started for Suakin to-day. Previous to their setting out from Windsor they were addressed by the Prince of Wales. He said he well remembered the day 31 years ago when this same battalion departed for the Crimea, and he distinctly recalled the bravery with which they bore their part in that great struggle. In the campaign upon which they now entered he felt sure they would uphold the honor of the country. In conclusion he wished them God speed and a safe and speedy return to England. After his address the Prince shook hands heartily with the officers, while the men raised enthusiastic cheers. The Queen commemorated the occasion by penning an autograph letter to the officers. She assured them of her good wishes and prayers. After their inspection was over the Guards marched from the Castle to the South Western railway. The streets through which they passed were brightly decorated with flags and banners, and crowds of people who thronged the walks, cheered as the Grenadiers marched by.

At the station they quickly entered the train and were brought to Waterloo Station, London. Immense crowds collected here and the arrival of the train was greeted with tremendous cheering. The wives of the soldiers were admitted to the platform to bid their husbands good bye, and the pathetic scenes of yesterday, when the Coldstream Guards took their leave were again enacted. When the last partings were over, the train moved out from the station amid renewed cheers from the multitude, and proceeded to Gravesend. At all the stations along the way crowds assembled and enthusiastic cheers greeted the train. It was a constant ovation from Windsor to Gravesend. The men though touched by leave taking, quickly rallied and were soon in remarkably high spirits, singing war song after war song, with stirring effect.

At Gravesend an enthusiastic reception awaited them, and they embarked on the steamer which takes them to Egypt, to inspiring strains of music from bands and to sweeter strains of music of cheers from the throats of thousands of their fellow countrymen.

LONDON, 20.—The British steamer *Preston*, from New York January 20th for Avonmouth, has not yet arrived at her destination. Great anxiety is felt in regard to her safety.

ROME, 20.—A bottle of gunpowder exploded last night near the entrance to the Parliament House which is used by the members, but no harm was caused by it.

General Ricotti and Admiral Brin Ministers respectively of War and Marine, are preparing to take prompt measures in the event of the conclusion of an alliance with England.

LONDON, 20.—The government has called out the militia and suspended the transfers of officers from the regular army to the reserves. This action has created a profound sensation and a general feeling of alarm respecting the safety of not only the forces under Gen. Buller but also of those under Wolseley and Brackenbury. The opinion is widely expressed that the war office has received more startling information from Wolseley in the telegram of the afternoon in relation to Buller being hemmed in at Abu Klea Wells.

A dispatch from Korti says: Gen. Buller, who began his retreat from Gubat several days ago, was compelled to halt at Abu Klea Wells and intrench his troops in position there, in order to safely defend himself against El Mahdi's forces who are gathering in large numbers on his line of retreat and continually menacing the British forces.

A dispatch has been received from Korti dated yesterday, in which the retreat of Gen. Buller from Gubat was further explained. This dispatch says El Mahdi on the 11th inst. had been engaged for three days in the work of collecting an army outside of Khartoum for an advance against the English at Gubat. He was loading steamers with guns and ammunition on the 8th inst. and he dispatched two Sheikhs with three thousand men and four guns down the right bank of the Nile to erect a fort opposite the English camp at Gubat.

LONDON, 20.—It is noticed that the quantity of ammunition and projec-

tiles now under process of manufacture and preparation at the Woolwich Arsenal, for transport to Egypt, is greater than the quantity sent out of the country during the entire period of the Crimean war. This fact induces the belief that the government is preparing for a long campaign.

Special dispatches indicate that Gen. Wolseley will have to send strong reinforcements to General Buller if the latter is to be rescued from his perilous position. Grave fears are entertained that Buller may meet the fate of Gordon unless he is speedily succored.

LONDON, 20.—In the Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for war, in reply to questions, stated that Prince Hassan had been appointed Governor-General of Soudan at the suggestion of General Lord Wolseley. Prince Hassan would be under the authority of Lord Wolseley. The Marquis also stated that the government expects Lord Wolseley will to-day have received one volume of Gen. Gordon's diary. The remaining volumes—believed to be five in number—were on the way from Gubat to Korti. After he had seen these volumes, the Marquis continued, he would be better able to state whether or not their contents would be published.

Gladstone announced that the question of granting a special allowance to the family of General Gordon was receiving the careful attention of the government.

In accordance with his promise of yesterday, to-day name a date for debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure, Gladstone fixed Monday next as the day. He also announced that on Monday the Queen's message summoning the reserves would be considered.

The government's motion to give the redistribution of seats bill precedence over all orders of the day, was adopted—223 against 5.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a great meeting soon to be held to promote the work of securing a national memorial to Gen. Gordon.

In the Lords, to-day, Earl Granville presented the Queen's message calling out the reserve and ordering the embodiment of the militia, in view of the necessity of the defense of Egypt and the protection of the interests of the Empire. Her Majesty's message consists of two portions—one ordering out the reserves, and the other the embodiment, or calling out the militia. The reserves are soldiers who have completed their first term of service (six years) with their colors, and are then allowed to retire to civilian life. They are always liable, however, to be summoned, in case of emergency, to serve another term of six years with their regiment. They receive as a retaining fee sixpence a day. The militia are an entirely distinct body. They need not necessarily ever have been in the army. They form the third line of the national defense, volunteers forming the fourth.

An Arabian paper reports that the Mahdi promised Farag 140,000 thalers to betray Khartoum, but gave him only 60,000, and when Farag complained, the Mahdi hanged him.

It is said the Mahdi captured 15,000 rifles at Khartoum.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury has issued a vigorous pastoral letter, in which he denounces dynamiters as "pests," "scourges," "enemies of God and man," and "assassins striking in the dark." The Bishop warns Catholics that they incur the penalty of being debarred from all hopes of future salvation if they join "these emissaries of Satan."

PARIS, 20.—Prince Hohenlohe, German ambassador to France, Prime Minister Ferry and Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, had a conference to-day. Hohenlohe asked for the expulsion of all recognized German Socialists who attended the funeral of Jules Valles. Ferry acceded to the request and instructed the police to track and expel a number of German anarchists.

LONDON, 21.—Upon the arrival to-day of the *Celtic* from New York, a sensation was caused by the announcement that when the steamer was three days out, a mail bag was found in a saloon closet, which had been cut open and the contents, including dispatches from the English consul to his government, had been torn and crumpled. Inside the bag, another bag, specially sealed, was also opened. It is not known if anything was abstracted. The violation of the postal laws must have occurred before the steamer left New York. It is surmised that it was a Fenian attempt to ascertain the contents of the dispatches to the English government, or that it was a bold attempt at mail robbery. The announcement of the fact created no little sensation here, and active inquiry therein will be immediately inaugurated.

BERLIN, 20.—The provisional protective law adopted by the Reichstag yesterday is published to-day in the *Official Gazette*. The Reichstag to-day fixed the duty on malt at 2 marks and 40 pfennigs. The government had asked that the duty be made 3 marks. The duties on anise, coriander, fennel and caraway seeds was fixed at 3 marks, which is the present rate. The proposal to give the Bundesrath power to suspend duties on corn in time of distress was referred to a special committee.

PARIS, 20.—Mrs. Mackay has given the Nuncio of Paris a large cross studded with diamonds and sapphires, in memory of the marriage of her daughter, the Nuncio having performed the ceremony.

KORTI, 21.—The following report is just received from Abu Klea: "Gen.

Buller sent a portion of his force, including all the native troops, to Gakdul, on the 15th inst., after which Arab scouts made their appearance about Abu Klea. Gen. Buller thereupon ordered new forts constructed and our position strengthened, with new facilities against possible attack. The first Arabs appeared about 3 in the afternoon, and their numbers continually increased until in two hours the ridges on the Berber road fairly swarmed with them. While a row of stone defense walls were being erected, our infantry advanced several times and fired a volley at the rebels, killing many of them and preventing them from advancing nearer than 1,500 yards. Lord Charles Beresford also fired the Gardner guns, which were placed in the fort. Until this time the Arabs had made hardly any reply; but at 5.30 p.m., without warning, they opened a well directed fire from 500 Remington rifles. Bullets now rattled all over the camp continually, and there was no intermission until sundown. After sunset an occasional volley was fired. All fires and lights were forbidden in our camp during the entire night, which was cold and windy."

Later details of the night attack on Gen. Buller's force, while on the retreat from Gubat toward Korti, say the attack was made by a party of Arab sharpshooters, estimated to number 400. As previously stated, the Arabs fired at long range, and the British soldiers shielded themselves as well as they could behind their hastily constructed intrenchments. No serious attempt to return the enemies' fire was made, owing to the necessity of husbanding ammunition. On the British side two men were killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter is Charles Williams, correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, shot in the leg—not seriously wounded.

Gen. Buller has erected three new forts and is preparing for a siege. He has dispatched a messenger to Gen. Wolseley describing his situation as critical, and stating that El Mahdi is advancing upon his position with an immense force. The only correspondents now left with Gen. Buller are Mr. Williams and Col. Burleigh of the *London Daily Telegraph*, wounded in the action near Gubat, in which Gen. Stewart was shot.

LONDON, 21.—The enthusiasm of the London populace for a vigorous prosecution of the war in the Soudan reached its culmination to-day on the occasion of the departure of the Scots Guards from the capital.

At the Westminster Bridge, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his daughters, was waiting to bid the guards God speed. The Prince signaled the event by appearing in the uniform of the guards. He addressed them briefly, encouraging them to high endeavors and expressing the hope that the necessity of their absence from England might be of brief duration. The royal party remained while the guards embarked upon the steamer to take them to Gravesend.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

What have these Latter-day Saints done that "they are everywhere spoken against?" Why do the pulpit, the press, the legislator, the senator and the Executive of the nation consider them worthy of their anathemas and special legislative enactments? Why do the officers of the government in their midst assume to exercise functions and powers that do not belong to them nor their office, thus depriving worthy citizens of their rights before the law? Why do judges who have sworn solemn oaths to administer justice impartially, establish precedents unknown under our government, in allowing juries both grand and petit, to be packed, for the sole purpose of indicting and convicting these people, and for what? Why do prosecuting attorneys drag before commissioners and grand juries wives to testify against their husbands, sisters against their brothers, children against their parents, and in some instances aged and infirm mothers against their sons? Why is the unsophisticated youth—nay, the mere child—badgered into making admissions which furnish probable cause for binding over his own father to await the action of a grand jury? Why are men employed to act the part of sneaks and spies under the caption of Deputy Marshals? In short, why are earth and hell returned to find some probable cause for indictment, conviction and punishment? Why is the peace, quiet and happiness of home, with its trusting, loving and confiding wives and happy children interfered with, broken into and destroyed? Why are an innocent and unsuspecting people converted into a condition of doubt, watchfulness and distrust?

Tell me if you can why fifty millions of enlightened Christians stand in such mortal dread of a mere handful of their own race and blood whose members all told do not exceed two hundred thousand? Are these Latter-day Saints menacing the government under which they live; are they interfering with any other people's rights? Do the various religious sects in their midst preach their own peculiar doctrine unmolested? Do members of either of the political parties suffer because of their interference? Do these Latter-day Saints tolerate harlotry, gambling, drunkenness, and kindred vices? Are they an immoral people, or is it their marital relations that so seriously offend these virtuous souls—the marrying more than one wife—that is the great evil complained

of? Is a double, treble or quadruple marriage essentially a crime, or are the Mormons marrying all the women, and thus robbing their fellowmen of the privilege of getting one wife apiece? Are women forced to become wives to these men or do they take them from choice? Are the children of these marriages acknowledged and made equal with the children of the first wife, or are they outcasts?

Seriously, should not the men who have had the courage to assume such grave responsibilities in family matters in place of ostracism, conviction and punishment, be lauded for their bravery and substantially rewarded by their government when old age overtakes them for furnishing to their country such a host of bright and loyal native born citizens?

By the way, is it their union that is the matter; do they vote all one way in their ecclesiastical assemblies and at the polls? Do they unite Church and State or is it the same union that characterizes the church that exhibits itself in State affairs? Is this a crime before God or before law? Must their ministers (Priesthood) hold their peace and withhold their opinions upon all matters of the State? Do the Christian ministers in Utah or of Christendom observe this rule? If not, why not? If union is a crime, why do all the elements, political, religious, social brotherhood and infidel unite to a man in their public assemblies and in all state matters where Mormons are concerned? Explain to me the anomaly of a priest of the Catholic church allowing his name to be dovetailed between the name of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of England (against which the severest anathemas of the Church of Rome have been hurled) and the name of a sectarian minister, in a petition against that people, or the still further anomaly of the executive of a Territory pleading the cause of a harlot at the polls when her vote had been challenged and thrown out, and demanding that it be accepted? Is the existence and longevity of the incoming democracy dependent upon a union with the elements that are the very antipodes of itself, and can the youthful democracy of Utah grow and flourish only upon the ruins of the very structure from which many of them derived their origin? Are sons in their eagerness to unite, compelled to (virtually) proclaim their fathers whomasters, their mothers stumpets and themselves bastards.

But I will stop, for a whole volume of questions still arises in my mind and lastly will enquire what was the first accusation brought against Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter-day Church. Was it not that he was a money digger? Is money digging a crime to-day or is it a most honorable employment supported by legislative enactments and fostered by all classes of society? Was Joseph Smith afterwards accused of the crime of receiving revelation? Are not spiritualists by the million all over the land equally guilty to-day?

If then that that was a crime yesterday is to-day a virtue, would it be at all strange that ere long polygamy might be recognized as a virtue and the legislators of the land legislating in its favor and the Prophet Joseph he held up to succeeding ages as the great moral reformer of the Nineteenth Century.

QUERIST.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 18th, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Engineer Melville wants to go again in search of the North Pole. He wants private parties to put up the money for the expense of the expedition. In the language of Sol Miller, of the *Kansas Chief*, "no man who goes on such an expedition is satisfied until he fails to return."

In Kashmir where there is no vaccination, the mortality from smallpox is frightful. The history of twenty-five families was recently taken, in which it appeared that out of 190 persons born, exactly 100 died of smallpox. All the others, except two children, had had the disease.

The year 1881 finds four English Judges still actively pursuing their judicial labors after attaining the age of four-score years. They are Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who is in his 85th year; Judge Petersdorff, in his 85th; Judge Fulton, in his 83rd, and Judge Payley, of the Westminster County court, also in his 83rd year.

The flexibility of itacolumite—a remarkable sandstone existing in Georgia and North and South Carolina—seems to be surpassed by that of a magnesian limestone found at the entrance of the Tyne, in England. This limestone is reported to be so flexible that thin layers, three feet or more in length, may be bent into a circle while damp, retaining that form on drying.

The restoration of the whipping post as a penalty for wife-beaters, is being mooted in the Pennsylvania Legislature. This form of punishment, though a relic of barbarism, is none too severe for any person guilty of the barbarous practice of beating his wife. The terrors of the whipping post might have a tendency to restrain the brutes who are in the habit of indulging in that sort of pastime.

A tunnel, measuring about 5,000 feet long and constructed nine centuries before the Christian era, has just been discovered by the governor of the Island of Samos. Herodotus mentions this tunnel, which served for provid-

ing the old seaport with drinking water. It is completely preserved, and contains water tubes of about ten inches in diameter, each one provided with a lateral aperture for cleansing purposes. The tunnel is not quite straight.

On a recent feast day at Cotopaxi, Mexico, the leader of a band of thieves in that section concocted a scheme for a large haul of plunder by extinguishing the electric light in the cathedral. He used a small wire, which in his ignorance he threw over the exposed wires of the electric light, and the current passing through his body killed him instantly. His confederates were appalled at the sudden death of their leader and fled, escaping capture.

The discovery in California lately of considerable quantities of the peculiar stone used by lithographers is the subject of much remark in the papers of that State. Heretofore the best lithographic stones have been found at Kelmheim and Solenhofen, near Pappenheim, on the Danube, in Bavaria; but they have been found also in Silesia, England, France, Canada and the West Indies. They are found in beds, commencing with layers of the thickness of paper and increasing till they reach the dimensions of several inches in thickness, when they are easily cut, being yet soft in the quarries, to the sizes required for printing purposes.

Statistics recently compiled and published concerning the population of New Orleans will create considerable surprise. In a population of 230,000 there are seven white women to every six white men, and four females to three male negroes. This is the largest excess of female population of any city in the Union, not even excepting Boston. The death rate is very favorable for the gentler sex. For the first half of January the deaths were, males, 188; females, 103. So it seems that in this remarkable city nine males die for every two females, and the death rate for the men is 46 per 1,000 and for the women 21.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill, which is now before Congress, and which it is hoped will become law provides for two important changes in the present rates of postage. It is proposed to charge two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for carrying first-class matter; that is to say, letters and sealed parcels on which people now pay postage at the rate of two cents for each half ounce. On letters requiring a single postage stamp, there will, of course, be no reduction. Letters which now go for four cents will go for two; while on all heavier parcels belonging to this class of mail matter the postage will be reduced one-half.

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