

tainly an untoward event, because it may adversely affect negotiations pending between Russia and England, which still justify hope for peace. The war feeling here is overwhelmingly strong.

The Czar appeared at the theatre last evening, and the audience was enthusiastic over the news from Penjdeh on the general assumption that Komaroff's conduct had the imperial approval. They rose when they saw the Czar, and shook the building with an ovation of applause.

LONDON, 11.—In official circles it is believed that the latest communication from Russia on the Penjdeh incident has not in the least lessened the tension between England and Russia.

PARIS, 11.—The new ministry has endorsed the project of M. Ferry's cabinet concerning the enlargement of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 1.30 p.m.—The stock market was active to-day; home and foreign funds were steady. Russian securities of 1873, however, declined from 84, the closing price yesterday, to 83.

BERLIN, 11.—It is reported here that Turkey has decided, under Prince Bismarck's advice, to remain neutral in the event of war between England and Russia.

SUKIM, 11.—Hasheen, recently headquarters of Osman Digna's entire army, is now wholly deserted.

TEHERAN, 11.—Ayoub Khan, ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, who has been residing here for some time on a pension of \$1,750 per month from the British government, has again tried to leave Persia for Afghanistan. The British minister has kept a close watch on Ayoub Khan ever since his return to this city after his attempt several months ago to leave Persia, and has redoubled its vigilance since the Russo-Afghan difficulty began. Learning from letters which fell into his hands that the ex-Ameer was again planning to escape to Afghanistan, the British minister complained to the Shah, when the latter arrested Ayoub and has confined him in the citadel. Persian officials have taken possession of Ayoub's house.

LONDON, 11.—Two men-of-war belonging to the channel squadron, now at Kigstown, Ireland, have been ordered to Portsmouth to take torpedoes on board. It is reported that they will then proceed immediately to the Baltic.

Advices from Odessa state great military activity prevails in that city. This is manifested not only by the garrison, but also by other troops stationed there. Numerous battalions of Cossacks are reviewed every day. The garrison at Kertsch are engaged night and day in hastening the completion of the works at that point and the flouring mills are worked to their full capacity in the preparation of provisions.

PARIS, 11.—The government has decided to form two divisions, to be under command of Gen. Courcy, for service in Tonquin. Another division will remain in the south of France ready to embark any moment. It is hoped, however, that China will loyally fulfil the terms of the treaty and thus render the dispatch of reinforcements unnecessary.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The Czar and Czarina and members of the royal family attended a concert this evening at the Grand Theater in this city for the benefit of invalid soldiers. The presence of the Czar aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The national anthem was sung by the whole audience, and when the Czar advanced to the front of his box and bowed his thanks he was greeted with a hurricane of cheers. The ovation was continued outside the theater, and the royal party was followed by crowds of people to the gates of the palace. The Minister of War, speaking to a circle of officers to-night, said he had the assurance of the Czar that the Russian troops might advance, but they would never retire.

LONDON, 11.—The War office is overwhelmed with offers of service sent in by army, militia and volunteer officers. The recruiting depots in London and the provinces are daily besieged by men anxious to enter the military service in view of the prospect of war with Russia. Suitable applicants are being accepted as rapidly as can be arranged. All the admirals of the British navy have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service. An injunction has been sent by the Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Tordhays, commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, to hold himself and fleet ready for service. A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the English government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. The Minister, it appears, has been coerced by the aggressiveness of public opinion into a tardy but evidently determined attitude of pugnacity. At first, Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding of Russia an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance the action of her commander, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party; but when the Czar answered that he would explain to England as soon as General Komaroff explained to him, the British Premier was forced to conclude that the Czar was trifling in order to gain time. To-day, therefore, Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, advised Baron De Staal, Russian Ambassador to London, that the British government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explanation of General Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further

discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier to go on until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory back to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all of the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

The utmost secrecy is maintained about the movements of the British troops in India. Press correspondents at Rawalpindi are refused all information about army orders. It has, however, been ascertained that a number of detachments have already left, en route to Quetta. News has been received from Odessa by way of Varna that transport services on the Black Sea are busily absorbed in the work of carrying troops and munitions of war from Sebastopol to Nieckalooof and Batoum and Batoli. Extensive works are being constructed for the defence of Batoum and Nieckalooof. The new works of defense at Sebastopol have been, for the present, suspended.

Earl Northbrooke, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has decided to organize a great cruiser service of swift vessels. From this fact it is conjectured that the government intends to repudiate the declaration of the treaty of Paris concerning privateering. A part of the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous at Point Hamilton Island, the Island in the Korean Archipelago recently taken possession of by England. As Point Hamilton commands the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and largely commands the way to the Russian ports on the Pacific. This order has been issued, it is believed, with a view to an attack on Vladivostok if war with Russia is declared.

LONDON, 12.—Twenty thousand unemployed workmen men in Hyde Park to-day. Five platforms had been erected from where speeches were made. Resolutions were adopted asking the government to reduce the working day to 8 hours and to provide public works for the unemployed.

The Times editorially says: General Komaroff makes no excuse for his fresh advance. He admits he did not see the Afghans until near the bridge. The admission from such a source, that the Afghans had not advanced is valuable. Gen. Komaroff deliberately went in search of the Afghan entrenchment; sat down within easy speaking distance; threw out an advanced guard to seize an undisguised convenient position, and sent an ultimatum, demanding that the Afghans evacuate their position. He then marched forward and made an attack.

KINGSTON, Ireland, 12.—The British men-of-war *Neptune* and *Sultan* have gone to Portsmouth to receive equipments. The other vessels of the channel fleet have gone to Queenstown.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The Imperial Armies at Kronstadt and elsewhere are being worked to their utmost capacity, preparing field and siege artillery, small arms and ammunition for immediate service.

It is reported that Lieut. General Obroutcheff, of the federal staff of the Imperial army, is about to proceed to Merv to assume command of all the military operations in Turkestan and Afghanistan. General Obroutcheff is known as the conqueror of Moukhtar Pasha, whom he defeated at Aladaja Dagh, after a pitched battle lasting two days, in October, 1877.

QUEENSTOWN, 12.—Stephen J. Meany, associate counsel for Cunningham and Burton, who are charged with causing the explosion at the Tower of London in January, arrived here to-day from New York. He says his journey to the United States to secure evidence to exculpate his clients was crowned with the greatest success. He says he has procured exclusive evidence to prove an *alibi* for Burton and expresses the opinion that the government has no direct evidence against Cunningham, except that he was in the Tower at the time of the explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The *Official Messenger* publishes the following telegram from Gen. Komaroff, dated April 1st:

On the 25th of March, our attachment approached Dash Kapri. When near the bridge we saw an intrenchment occupied by Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict, I stationed my troops five versts (a little over three miles) from the Afghan position. Negotiations with Captain Yates (a number of Sir Peter Lumsden's force) commenced on the 26th. When Afghans became convinced that we had no intention of attacking them, they daily drew nearer to our camp. On the 27th they dispatched against a company of ours a reconnoitering party of three companies, with a gun and some cavalry. Next day their audacity and arrogance increasing, they occupied a high and commanding position on the left flank of our camp; made entrenchments and placed a cavalry post in the rear of our line and a picket within gunshot of our fort. On the 29th I sent the Afghan commander an energetic summons to evacuate the left bank of the Murgahab, as far as the mouth of the Kushk. He replied that, acting on advice of the English, he would not retire beyond the Kushk. I then sent him a private letter, couched in amicable terms. On the 30th, in order to support my demand, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, still expecting a pacific issue. But the fire from the Afghan artillery and an attack of the cavalry, compelled me to accept a combat.

St. Petersburg, 12.—The *Journal* says:

The foregoing statement leaves no question of Russian aggression. That, moreover, Sir Peter Lumsden's second dispatch to the British government justified Gen. Komaroff's action; and that even Gladstone has shown praiseworthy anxiety to atone for the ungracious words about Russia, which first escaped him.

The effect of Gen. Komaroff's detailed statement which showed the Afghans provoked the recent battle, has been weakened by reports received by way of Austrian telegraph stations on the Russian frontier, that Penjdeh was occupied by Col. Alikhanoff, on the 2nd inst. Gen. Komaroff states he was obliged to occupy Penjdeh in order to stop the pillaging of the district by Turcomans and Afghans who had threatened to resume offensive operations.

The Russian Minister of War has sent a congratulatory letter to General Komaroff, and has directed him to thank the troops in the name of the Czar and announce to them that all who took part in the battle will be rewarded according to their rank.

CAIRO, 12.—The Russian consul here has ordered the Russian transports, *Nostrema* and *St. Petersburg*, to proceed to Vladivostok, avoiding all British posts.

CAIRO, 12.—Gen. Wolseley says he has no idea of abandoning his intention to capture Khartoum in the autumn.

BOMBAY, 12.—Troops are moving towards Quetta as rapidly as transport facilities will allow. The third and fourth army corps have been ordered to be placed on a war footing.

LONDON, 13.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, stating that Russia refuses to yield an inch of the territory she has occupied on the Afghan frontier, and the Czar intends to express his approval of Gen. Komaroff's action by appointing him commander-in-chief in Turkestan.

LONDON, 12:20 p. m.—The stock market was unusually quiet this morning. The Russian explanation of the late battle does not seem to increase the feeling that there will be no war. On the contrary, the general opinion upon the streets seems to be that the action of Russia since that battle has largely decreased the chances of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Consols, which closed on Saturday night at 95, opened this morning at 95, and at this hour are still lower, at 94 1/2 for both accounts. This is the lowest point touched in many years. Russian securities are quoted at 82 1/2.

1.30 p. m.—Consols have fallen to 84 for both securities.

3 p. m.—Consols 94 1/2.

LONDON, 13.—Instructions have been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden to transmit to London as quickly as possible his report and that of Captain Yates of the conflict on Kushk river.

At the various military and naval stations the preparations for war continue to be vigorously made.

Admiral Sir George Sartoris is dead.

LONDON, 13.—Dispatches from Hanoi say the Chinese forces in Tonquin have received orders to cease hostilities.

LIVERPOOL, 13.—Closed 3.30 p.m.—Wheat demand good, new 2 winter 7s 11d firm, ditto spring 7s 10d firm. Flour demand good, 8s 8d firm. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 19,500 quarters, Pacific ports, 51,000 quarters; from other sources, 10,000 quarters.

LONDON, 13.—Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon stated that the Government, upon receipt from Russia of General Komaroff's explanation of the Penjdeh incident, telegraphed Sir Peter Lumsden for information as to the correctness of the Russian commander's justification of his conduct in attacking the Afghans. Gladstone also announced that the government had received a full report of the communications which had passed between Earl Dufferin, British Viceroy of India, and Abdurrahman Khan Ameer of Afghanistan, in the councils recently held between them at Rawal Pindi. These communications, the Premier added, were entirely satisfactory to the government explaining the delay of the government in reaching a final decision with Russia. Gladstone said that the report of the Russian officers who took part in the Penjdeh battle, and those of the English officers who witnessed the engagement, differed so materially in substance and in effect, that the government felt obliged to make independent inquiry. This is proceeding now, and government is doing everything in their power towards ascertaining the facts.

Gladstone also stated in the Commons that Gen. Komaroff's report of the recent battle between the Russians and Afghans had been telegraphed Sir Peter Lumsden, but no reply had as yet been received from the British Commissioner. Russia had, the Premier admitted, failed to answer the material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of news of the battle. Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, conservative, asked if government had been informed that the Russians had advanced to Murgahab River. Gladstone replied that government had not received any information of the exact character of that mentioned by Mr. Bartlett. Government was aware, however, that a rumor existed to the effect that the Russians had made such an advance. In response to other inquiries, Gladstone said he expected to soon receive further communications about Gen. Komaroff's action, from De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister.

**NEW LAND LAW.**

Inasmuch as the following recently enacted law may affect persons in this Territory we give publicity to it:

**AN ACT TO PREVENT UNLAWFUL OCCUPANCY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all inclosures of any public lands in any State or Territory of the United States, heretofore or to be hereafter made, erected, or constructed by any person, party, association, or corporation, to any of which land included within the inclosure the person, party, association, or corporation making or controlling the inclosure had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto by or under claim, made in good faith with a view to entry thereof at the proper land-office under the general laws of the United States at the time that any such inclosure was or shall be made, are hereby declared to be unlawful, and the maintenance, erection, construction, or control of any such inclosure is hereby forbidden and prohibited; and the assertion of a right to the exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the public lands of the United States in any State or any of the Territories of the United States, without claim, color of title, or asserted right as above specified as to inclosure, is likewise declared unlawful, and hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the proper district, on affidavit filed with him by any citizen of the United States that section one of this act is being violated showing a description of the land inclosed with reasonable certainty, not necessarily by metes and bounds nor by government subdivisions of surveyed lands, but only so that the inclosure may be identified, and the persons guilty of the violation as nearly as may be, and by description, if the name cannot on reasonable inquiry be ascertained, to institute a civil suit in the proper United States district or circuit court, or Territorial district court, in the name of the United States, and against the parties named or described who shall be in charge of or controlling the inclosure complained of as defendants; and jurisdiction is also hereby conferred on any United States district or circuit court, or Territorial district court having jurisdiction over the locality where the land inclosed, or any part thereof, shall be situated, to hear and determine proceedings in equity, by writ of injunction to restrain violations of the provisions of this act; and it shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction if service of original process be had in any civil proceeding on any agent or employee having charge or control of the inclosure; and any suit brought under the provisions of this section shall have precedence for hearing and trial over other cases on the civil docket of the court, and shall be tried and determined at the earliest practicable day. In any case if the inclosure shall be found to be unlawful, the court shall make the proper order, judgment, or decree for the destruction of the inclosure, in a summary way, unless the inclosure shall be removed by defendant within five days after the order of the court.

Sec. 3. That no person, by threats, intimidation, or by any fencing or inclosing, or any other unlawful means, shall prevent or obstruct, any person from peaceably entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land subject to settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, or shall prevent or obstruct free passage or transit over or through the public lands: *Provided*, This section shall not be held to affect the right or title of persons, who have gone upon, improved or occupied said lands under the land laws of the United States, claiming title thereto, in good faith.

Sec. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions hereof, whether as owner, part owner, agent, or who shall aid, abet, counsel, advise, or assist in any violation hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year for each offence.

Sec. 5. That the President is hereby authorized to take such measures as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful inclosure of any of said lands, and to employ civil or military force as may be necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 6. That where the alleged unlawful inclosure includes less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, no suit shall be brought under the provisions of this act without authority from the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein shall affect any pending suits to work their discontinuance, but as to them hereafter they shall be prosecuted and determined under the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 25th, 1883.

**EMPANELLING A JURY.**

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN IDAHO.

OAKLEY, April 8, 1885.

*Editor Deseret News:*

All here are still busy. The weather, however, is, and has been for some time past, quite as dry as a juryman. Speaking of

JURYMEN,

brings in the subject nicely.

We are having a session of the U. S. District Court in Albion, the county seat for our county, and necessarily a grand jury has been empaneled. Summonses were issued among the citizens of this place in lavish profusion, and on the 5th the dust on the road north from here was kept on the move by the teams conveying the prospective members of that

"GRAND INSTITUTION,"

anxious to make a quick trip, not only to avoid pains and penalties, but to get back to work.

On Monday morning court convened and adjourned till afternoon, at which time the examination commenced.

The questions propounded showed at once the style of man who had no need to apply for the position. To some they were, "Are you a member of the 'Mormon' Church? Do you believe in its doctrines?" "Have you ever taught the doctrine of polygamy?" "Have you ever practised polygamy or bigamy?"

An affirmative answer to either was sufficient cause for excusing his services, and in a very short time the dust was moved from an opposite direction.

One gentleman wasn't a "Mormon," but acquainted with some who were. Thought they were pretty good men and women, and, as a body, were being imposed upon, and was willing to do his best to assist them to have their natural rights.

HE WAS EXCUSED.

The sun still gives us light and heat, and the chickens are as unconcerned as though there never was a grand jury.

We are anxiously watching for signs of rain, and have hopes that the Conference storms will come and save us the labor of one irrigation.

SNOOKS.

**SPOILED BY A PARTISAN SPIRIT.**

We learn of an incident of some interest that occurred this morning in connection with the Third District Court. According to the information that has reached us regarding it, a proposal was agreed upon a few days ago by the petit jurors on service in the present term to tender to Judge Zane a testimonial of their appreciation of his courteous treatment of them. It was to be an evidence of the friendly relations existing between the bench and the jury. The article selected was a walking cane, and District Attorney Dickson was spoken of as an appropriate person to make the presentation speech. There was a disposition evinced by some of the jurors, however, to go further in the matter than making the affair an evidence of merely personal esteem, by accompanying it with an expression of endorsement of the Judge's entire judicial course. Certain of the jurors stated that they were fully in accord with the proposal except as regarded that point, as they could not agree, with, among other things, the court's action in refusing to admit to bail pending final adjudication in polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases. They had also a similar view in relation to the packing of grand and traverse juries that had been resorted to.

This conscientious proviso was interposed by "Mormon" jurors, and several non-"Mormons" admitted the consistency of the position. On the other hand, this morning, when this matter was being ventilated, some of the rabid anti-"Mormons" flew into a rage, and made an unseemly and foolish exhibition. They showed their bitterness by dragging the names of people into the matter who had nothing whatever to do with it, uttering blasphemous and scurrilous epithets against the Church authorities. The "Mormons" refused to quarrel and simply stated that it might be considered that the matter was dropped so far as they were concerned. Had the affair been confined to a matter of personal friendly relations between the jury and the Court it would have passed off pleasantly, because Judge Zane is undoubtedly courteous, possessing a marked degree of regard for the ordinary amenities of life. But some of his judicial acts, notably those named, among others, are considered by all fairminded people as extremely extra-judicial and unjust, being without doubt the result of prejudice. The soundness of many others of his decisions only serves further to show that it is when he touches cases in which plural marriage is involved that his judgment becomes warped. The attempt to coerce people into an unqualified endorsement of his entire official career in a matter in which it was in any case a superfluity, was an insult to consistency. At the same time the gentlemen who protested against being placed in a false position appreciated the Judge's courteous demeanor toward the jury, probably more than those who wished them to appear in a false light. Rabid anti-"Mormon" bitterness, as usual, spoiled what might have been a pleasant affair and placed the Judge in a more or less awkward position, for which there was not the slightest necessity.

**Farmers' Day and Ledger Book.**

D. A. Raleigh, agent for the above work, is canvassing Box Elder County for this valuable book, with his headquarters at Willard City. Every farmer should have one. d116 2sw&w