

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—A British resident of Cashmere reports, that earthquake shocks continue of great severity. The towns of Baramulla and Sapor have been utterly ruined and 400 persons killed. There has also been great loss of life in adjacent villages. Many cattle and sheep have been killed.

PARIS, 11.—The political crisis in British affairs strengthens the belief generally entertained here that the International Suez Canal Commission, at present in session, will dissolve without reaching any decision on clause 10. It is thought that after dissolution drafts of the proposed treaty, each containing the full text of clause 10, will be submitted to the different powers, who will deal, through their respective diplomatic agents, with the question involved.

PARIS, 11.—At Thiers, a town in the department of Puy de Dome, a murder trial has been in progress for some days. Yesterday was the last day of the trial, and the court house was crowded with men and women anxious to witness the closing scenes. When the people were leaving, immediately after the adjournment of court, and were jammed upon the stone staircase leading to the street, the loft staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of masonry from above crashed down upon the struggling people below, grinding through their flesh and bones, and maiming and mutilating them in a horrible manner. The fall of the staircase and the screams of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the court room, and there was a rush for the now wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind, and were hurled down upon the men and women crushed in the fall of the staircase, and whom people in the street were already trying to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself and the immense stone steps of the fallen staircase had been removed, 20 persons were taken from the ruins dead. The injured not less than sixty, and many of these will die of their injuries. A later dispatch says, that in addition to the twenty persons killed in the court house disaster yesterday, fully one hundred persons were injured.

A still later dispatch from Thiers makes the court-house calamity there yesterday by far more disastrous in its consequences than earlier dispatches indicated. The dead already number 24, and the total number injured is now placed at 163. Of these, fourteen are very seriously injured, and some will die.

LONDON, 12.—Now that it has become apparent by the departure of the Marquis of Salisbury for Balmoral that the Tories will assume the reins of government, Parnellite members have begun conferring with leading Conservatives with regard to the government of Ireland. Parnell and his followers strongly urge the Tories to adopt home rule measures for Ireland, stating that the advocacy of such steps by the conservatives would completely dish the Liberals.

ROME, 12.—Public announcement is made that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII has given his sanction to the decisions of the Irish bishops upon the questions submitted to them at their recent meeting in Rome. It is also stated in this connection that His Holiness has given his approval of the programme for the meeting of Irish bishops soon to be held in Dublin.

SIMLA, India, 12.—It is understood here that the change of ministry in England will not involve any change in the position of Earl Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

LONDON, 12.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry and has summoned the Earl of Salisbury to form a new Cabinet.

LONDON, 12.—Gladstone announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had resigned office, that the Queen has accepted his resignation and that Her Majesty had informed him she had summoned the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords to Balmoral for the purpose of entrusting him with the mission of forming a new ministry.

Salisbury has arrived at Balmoral. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Gladstone received a communication from the Queen acknowledging the receipt of his resignation as Prime Minister and that of the Cabinet. She also states that pending consideration of the resignation of the Gladstone ministry, she had summoned to Balmoral the Marquis of Salisbury.

LONDON, 12.—Telegrams from all the principal points along the route taken by the Marquis of Salisbury to Balmoral, show that the journey was made through a continued series of popular ovations on all that part of the way which lies in Scotland. Crowds of people assembled at the railway stations and cheered the "coming man." At Aberdeen station, where the train stopped, the demonstration was particularly enthusiastic. Here someone called out "Three cheers for Gladstone," an invitation greeted with groans and hisses.

In the Lords, Granville announced that Gladstone had tendered the resignation of himself and his entire cabinet and stated that the Queen had accepted the resignations and had summoned to her presence the Marquis of Salisbury who is now at Balmoral in

conference with Her Majesty. Therefore Lord Granville said he hoped the House would abandon all ordinary business.

LONDON, 12.—It is reported to-day in certain circles that the Marquis of Salisbury, after consultation with conservative leaders, had decided to advise that an effort be made to induce Mr. Gladstone to reconsider his resolve to resign, and should these efforts fail, then to suggest that Sir Stafford Northcote be called upon for a cabinet.

The Queen is expected at Balmoral on Tuesday next.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—An earthquake occurred in the Eastern Caucasus. The town of Sikuch was completely swallowed, and the township suffered damage to the extent of several million roubles.

PARIS, 12.—In view of the prevalence of cholera in Spain, the French Government has given orders to subject arrivals from Spain on the Franco-Spanish frontier to three quarantines.

M. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day addressed the committee appointed to examine the agreement signed at the Congo Conference. He said Germany demanded the right to trade with Lake Tanganyika, but had given assurance that she had no design against Zanzibar.

SHANGHAI, 11.—Following are the provisions of the Franco-Chinese treaty of peace: French soldiers shall not enter Chinese territory, nor shall Chinese soldiers enter French territory. The relations between French and China must not be of such a character as to embarrass China. A boundary commission shall be appointed to settle questions relating to the frontier by December next. Frenchmen entering Chinese territory, and Chinese entering French territory shall be provided with passports. Taxes at Pao Shun and Langson shall be collected by Chinese, and French Consuls shall be appointed at those places to superintend the commercial relations between the north of Tonquin and Yunnan and Kevangsi. The French shall construct a railway in Tonquin. The treaty shall endure for ten years. Existing negotiations shall remain unchanged. The French shall evacuate Chinese territory directly.

SCUTARI, Albania, 12.—A terrible tragedy recently occurred in the family of Preuk Doda, Prince of Meridites. The Prince is detained as a hostage at Constantinople. From there he sent a message to his mother, who resides at Scutari, saying that he suspected his cousin was playing the part of a spy for the Turkish government. The cousin, afterwards visiting the residence of Preuk Doda in Scutari, was shot dead. The arrest of the mother and sister of Preuk Doda was immediately ordered. They escaped arrest by seeking and securing refuge in the French consulate. The Porte now demands the surrender by the French authorities of the mother and sister of Preuk Doda, claiming that they are accomplices in the murder.

MADRID, 12.—Eleven cases of a disease resembling cholera are reported in this city. Four deaths occurred here yesterday from the malady reported. The sanitary officials continue the work of disinfecting the streets and keeping large bonfires burning at all available points. Into these bonfires quantities of sulphur are cast frequently. Seven new cases of cholera and three deaths occurred in the city of Murcia to-day, and three new cases and ten deaths in the province of Murcia, outside the city. Some are reported from other districts in Spain.

LONDON, 13.—It is announced to-day that the Marquis of Salisbury has not yet accepted the office of Premier.

DUBLIN, 13.—A dispatch just received from Mallow, states that the mail passenger train, while going at a high rate of speed, broke down to-day, between Mallow and Tralee. No further particulars of information about it have been received, but there is a rumor that several persons were killed and many wounded.

Later dispatches from Mallow state that no one was killed, and with the exception of a few slight bruises, the passengers in the railway wreck escaped uninjured.

LONDON, 13.—The Marquis of Salisbury is on his way to London from Balmoral. His acceptance of the responsibility to form a cabinet is still uncertain.

SHANGHAI, 13.—The shipment of rice has been resumed. Lihung Chung, Prime Minister, has informed M. Pattenotre, French Minister, that China will look to France for aid in the construction of railways and other public works.

LONDON, 13.—The Queen, it is said, is delighted over Gladstone's downfall, and the Parnellites, who accomplished his overthrow, are apparently going to encounter the hardest times they ever had. The Marquis of Salisbury, everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. He has been bold, but never far-sighted as a leader of the opposition; but the very moment the Gladstone ministry resigned the Marquis of Salisbury became a supplicant for public help, and vowed he would not take power unless the Liberals "gave his government a 'show'." Gladstone never asked a "show" from anybody. The Queen could not conceal her satisfaction over the change in politics. She never liked Gladstone. He was too superior to etiquette, could not flatter, and was impatient as a state servant to the throne.

Her Majesty was so pleased over the prospect of again having a Tory and an aristocrat at the head of affairs that she telegraphed her acceptance of Gladstone's resignation, and by wire summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to Bal-

moral to assume the task of forming a new government. It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury will refrain from the work of forming a new government until he has held conferences with all the conservative leaders. Singular as it may appear to foreigners, the chief political interest of the Britons just now does not seem to be in the constitution of the new ministry, but principally in the foreign policy, and secondly, in the Irish policy of the Conservative government.

It is not believed that the Marquis of Salisbury will seek assistance from any of the Gladstone members in forming his policy toward Ireland. His plan will be to split the Liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion based on Earl Spencer's report—a measure the same as the Marquis of Hartington, Gladstone's war minister, and a majority of Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing, in spite of the opposition of Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan. Such a line of Irish policy would be almost certain to lead at least to a temporary coalition between the moderate Liberals and Tories against the Radicals and Parnellites, and give the new government a tremendous majority.

The marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg will not, after all, be such a "quiet" affair as it was at first intended. In fact, the Queen seems to have made up her mind to marry off her last daughter with a great deal of pomp and ceremony. Her Majesty has issued orders to largely increase the invitations to the wedding, and the bride cake, which is something quite extraordinary in the confectioners' art, will weigh 250 lbs. This big sweet-piece is to be built up in terraces and to repose upon a pedestal of gold. No member of the royal family of Germany is to be invited to the Princess Beatrice's wedding.

From Brussels comes a pleasant letter concerning the Empress Carlotta, the unfortunate widow of Maximilian of Mexico. It states that marvelous improvement is noticed in her mental condition. The Empress entered her 46th year on Thursday last, and the physicians who have been attending her have observed recently that her health has grown to be excellent, and that the malady which has for years oppressed her brain, has been gradually disappearing.

The French government has decided to suppress the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. Schaefer, the reporter to the French Senatorial committee which has been investigating the entire subject of gambling at this famous resort, has written a letter to the association formed to break up the games, that the government will no longer tolerate the criminal enterprise carried on at Monte Carlo, and which discredits that fragment of French territory. Prince Monaco, who owns the gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, declares the French government has no jurisdiction over his property, and he will resist its efforts to interfere with his business.

Gladstone's intimation of a determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized arrangements for the coming electoral struggle. Desperate efforts have been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches during the ensuing election, but the only engagement admitted by Gladstone is one for Midlothian. In a letter declining a request for speeches elsewhere, the Premier states that he has given a verbal promise to his political agents in Midlothian that he will not retire without addressing that (his present) constituency. The Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats on a Liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, reported plentiful. The Birmingham Liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals formulated by the recent miners' parliamentary conference. The proposals call for a reformation in the House of Lords by the exclusion of the bishops from seats, and for a specific limitation of the power of the Peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

LONDON, 14.—The Marquis of Salisbury has decided to form a conservative ministry and is in active negotiation with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Rawton, Mr. Rowland Winn, member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, and Mr. Edward Stanhope, member of Parliament for Midlothian. Lord Salisbury will come to London to-morrow, when a consultation of the leading members of the conservative party will be held. The court circular confirms the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury is to form a ministry.

Arthur Balfour, member of parliament for Hertford borough, and nephew and confidential representative of Lord Salisbury, joined the latter at Hatfield. Lord Salisbury met with ovations at the various railway stations at which stoppages were made on his journey to Hatfield. His secretary arrived in London yesterday, and visited Sir Stafford Northcote. The Conservatives were active all day on Sunday; Sir Stafford Northcote being in communication with Lord Salisbury.

GENOA, 14.—A desperate fight occurred here to-day between a procession of clericals and a mob of roughs; knives, clubs and stones were freely used. One man was killed and many persons wounded.

LONDON, 14.—Mr. Chamberlain will shortly visit Scotland on a political tour. He will develop his views of a local government for Scotland and Ireland.

PARIS, 14.—Italian Opera will be revived at the Grand Opera House next winter, when Mme. Patti will appear.

BERLIN, 14.—Count Schavaloff, Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to Emperor William to-day. The Emperor will go to Ems on Thursday.

It is reported that England and Germany have arrived at an agreement in regard to their rights on Benue and Niger Rivers, similar to the St. Lucia agreement.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Baker, Russia, says the Assistant Commissioner of Police of that place was stabbed to death to-day. The assassin escaped.

The steamer *Speke Hall* from Liverpool for Bombay, has foundered in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. There was only one survivor.

LONDON, 14.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in London from India.

PARIS, 14.—Albert Pel, prisoner, has been sentenced to the guillotine.

BERLIN, 14.—Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the Emperor of Germany, has had a stroke of apoplexy, with symptoms of paralysis on one side.

POTSDAM, 15.—Prince Frederick Charles, who had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, died this morning at 10 o'clock. His cousin, the Crown Prince of Germany, was present at the time of his death.

MADRID, 14.—Two new cases of cholera were reported in this city to-day, and there were seven deaths from the disease. In the City of Murcia and outside the city, 37 new cases and 16 deaths. In the city of Valencia three cases were reported and in the province, 40 cases.

LONDON, 15.—The Russian fleet in the Japan Sea has taken possession of a port in Corea.

TIENSEN, 15.—The Emperor of China has ratified the "Pekin treaty," or treaty of peace with France.

LONDON, 15.—The *Times* says: Lord Salisbury has not accepted office unconditionally; nothing will be definitely settled until the Queen's arrival. The Conservatives will require some kind of a guarantee from their opponents that they will leave the new government unmolested until the general election.

LONDON, 15.—The *Times* continues to condemn the late government. It publishes a copy of the *Liberal Whig* issued for to-day's formal meeting of the House of Commons and says it is precisely similar to that sent out for the crucial division of last Monday night. It says the Whigs cry wolf too often, and by using urgent terms for trivial occasions weaken the effect of the summons when the real crisis is at hand.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: The Marquis of Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country and warns the radical leaders, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, not to make the mistake of obstructing elections in the provinces but to see fair play.

MADRID, 15.—Cholera is spreading westward along the Mediterranean. There are several cases in Terlo, Alicante and Cartagena. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The exodus is increasing.

PARIS, 15.—An official dispatch, just arrived, announces the death of Admiral Courbet, on board of his flagship, in the China Sea. In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, Admiral Lallebe, Minister of Marines, announced the death of Admiral Courbet.

## BRAVERY AND COWARDICE.

## PROVERBS—CHAPTER SECOND.

1. A coward is a fearful man, and should be shunned by the brave, as altogether unworthy of their notice.

2. He croucheth before an enemy, and often with tears and many concessions entreateth him to spare him.

3. A coward often becomes a traitor, for he will always sacrifice others to save his own person.

4. He will even sacrifice his wives and his children in order to save his own life.

5. The bars of a prison hath an especial terror for him, to avoid which he will renounce his faith and will also deny his God.

6. A coward makes manifest his true character only when put to the test, for at all other times he is (seemingly) as brave as a lion.

7. He boasteth continually to his fellows of what he would do, should he be tested; but his bravery consisteth only in words.

8. For as soon as danger menaceth him, he will deny his own words and seek to shelter himself under any thin covering.

9. He should never be trusted with any position of responsibility, for he would abandon it upon the first appearance of danger.

10. A post of honor should be given only to the brave, for, unlike the coward, he would hold it at the risk of his own life.

11. A brave man is the pride of any family, community or nation to which he belongs.

12. But because a man is brave, it need not follow that he should rush recklessly into danger.

13. For a glorious success quietly obtained is more profitable than the dangers of a battle.

14. Solomon says: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

15. It does not betoken a lack of bravery to take no notice of the threats of an enemy.

16. A brave man seldom reveals to his foe his entire strength, but reserves it for the final contest.

17. A coward is always ready to talk of compromise with an enemy, but a brave man never surrenders; although he may retire for a while in order to obtain a greater victory.

18. The bravery exhibited on the battle field or in times of physical danger is not the only kind that ought to be applauded.

19. The maintenance of correct principles against great odds has always brought reward to the man or men who dared maintain them.

20. A coward will generally echo the sentiments of the strongest party, be they right or wrong, while the brave man when he sees the minority is in the right, will sustain them against all odds.

21. The enduring of imprisonment and a willingness to sacrifice life itself rather than to yield a correct principle, is the highest type of bravery.

22. The acme of cowardice is only reached when physical punishment is applied to suppress moral convictions.

23. The world is full of cowards who boast and make a great noise, while the truly brave are few indeed, and have to be sought after diligently, because of their retiring modesty.

24. When a brave man speaks, his words are full of meaning; while the utterances of coward are not worthy of notice.

PROVERBIALIST.

## AN ABLE PLEA.

SPEECH OF HOMER STULL, ESQ., IN BEHALF OF HUMPHREYS.

The following eloquent plea, made by Homer Stull, Esq., before Judge Morgan's court in Blackfoot in behalf of Mr. Samuel Humphreys, charged with unlawful cohabitation with his wife, is copied from the *Bear Lake Democrat*. Mr. Humphreys is one of the men whom Judge Morgan sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300:

Gentlemen: The accused is here before you upon trial by a jury of his countrymen. Let us see what is the issue. The indictment charges that he did "unlawfully and wilfully cohabit with more than one woman." To this charge he pleads "not guilty." Remember, that by law he is presumed to be innocent. Remember, that you are bound by your solemn oaths, by the most sacred obligations which it is possible for men to assume, to accord him this protection that the law gives to the humblest citizen.

What is the situation here to-day? On the one hand is a man living in an obscure station, in a remote hamlet, in our mountains; a man against whom there has never, up to this hour, been a breath of suspicion; a man of unblemished reputation, honored and honorable in all the relations of life; a man humbly striving to rear his family and provide for its wants by the industry of his hands; a man honestly and eagerly striving day by day and year by year to do his duty, as God has given him to see it, to all men—to his household and to the commonwealth. It is upon the humble labors of such men that governments are founded; it is by the toil and sacrifice of such men that civilization wins its triumphs.

I adjure you to remember, in this hour of his trial, that but for the humble, unwavering, unceasing labors of such hands as his, our jurisprudence, our commerce, our arts, our literature, our religion—everything that lends dignity to a nation or character to life, would be impossible. He, and such as he—his friends and associates—first pioneered these mountains and planted homes in the waste places. History will yet do them justice. The time is coming when a great commonwealth will exist here in these valleys of the mountains. She will be among the best and brightest in the fair sisterhood of States. In that day, students of the past, with reverent hands, will brush aside the grass that grows above the graves of this defendant and his associates, and say one to another, "This is sacred ground; here rest the pioneers!"

By a strange combination of circumstances, this honest and honorable man, who has done no act which his conscience does not approve, which his religion (that is more to him than his life) does not teach, is here charged with crime! For the first time in his life he finds himself arraigned in court! Who are his accusers? Humble men like himself? Men who are, like him, unaccustomed to the arts and wiles that wait on the administration of our laws? Oh, no! He is confronted here to-day and he is surrounded by the officers and retainers of a great government! By a cruel and relentless fate, this honest man, whose heart does not accuse him, is prosecuted here by a nation's power. His only hope, gentlemen, is in you and in the law which it is your sacred duty to administer. See that this charge is proven strictly. When you retire to your room, to consider this case, remember, I charge you upon your honor, as men, not to forget that to him belongs, under the law, the benefit of every doubt! Let not the eloquence of counsel, nor the pressure of public clamor, drive from your minds this one great truth.

One witness appears here to sustain the indictment; only one! There is no document, no letters of the accused, nor the slightest hint of any evidence