

vation to drink. He quarreled with one man in the saloon, who picked up a shotgun and fired, killing Peyton almost instantly. He was desperate to the last and aimed a pistol at the man who shot him, when falling, but was too weak to pull the trigger. Peyton had been ordered by the vigilance committee to leave town, but refused to do so.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Brigadier-General Delas B. Sacket, Senior Inspector General of the U. S. A., died this morning at his residence in this city.

Col. Nelson Davis, located in Chicago, who is next in rank to Gen. Sacket, will succeed the latter, and on assuming the duties of Senior Inspector General of the army, will take the rank of Brigadier-General.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The Marquis of Lorne last night, in a speech, ridiculed the idea of an approaching war with Russia. He said all would be peacefully settled.

LONDON, 7.—Teheran advices state that it is reported there that the Amir of Afghanistan is sending troops to protect the Afghan frontier against the Russians.

It is also rumored that the British members of the boundary commission will soon return to India.

Paris, 7.—The *Gaulois* states that the Emperor William has determined to preserve the peace of Europe. He has written the Czar impressing upon him the necessity of reaching an amicable agreement with England.

Suakim, 7.—Hostile Arabs at Tamir are becoming alarmed at the ships arriving. The Amarai tribe is ready to desert Osman Digna, whenever an opportunity presents.

Food is scarce and the Haskeen Arabs are sending their women and cattle into the mountains.

GIBRALTAR, 7.—The British steamship *Strathleven* arrived here with a cargo of Remington rifles and ammunition. As her destination is presumably China, the French consul telegraphed to Paris for instructions as to whether the *Strathleven* be allowed to proceed.

LONDON, 7.—Gen. Graham's ill health keeps him at Cairo. He has been placed on the invalid list and advised to return to England. Gen. Greaves will probably succeed him in command of the Suakim expedition.

The advance beyond Sinkat will not be extended until autumn. The intention is to encamp the main body at Sinkat during the hot weather, the site selected being 4,000 feet above the sea level and three days' journey from Suakim. A successful battle with Osman Digna will have to be fought before the camp can be safely established.

The North Pacific and Australian fleets will be reinforced, as the result of a conference with the Agents-General of the colonies at the War Office. The government will rely upon receiving contingents from Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The transports on the way to Suakim with the Guards, etc., are detained at Suez, awaiting Gen. Greaves' report regarding the water supply at Suakim. The transports, it is also said, await reports whether to proceed to Kurra- chee from Bombay.

Gen. Wolseley proposes a constant change of position of the troops on the Nile. Enteric disease is rife among the men lying inactive at Korti, but the health of Gen. Brackenbury's and Gen. Buller's men, doing active work, is splendid.

LONDON, 7.—The Tories now hope to attack the government with success, as the deficit in the budget between the revenue and expenditure for the current year has been ascertained to be £150,000,000. An equal deficit is estimated for the next year, with increased war estimates. The chancellor of the exchequer will be obliged to admit that the expenses next year will exceed the revenue by £10,000,000. The Council rejected the plan to meet the deficit by increased duties on beer and tea. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Gladstone favor the suspension of the sinking fund and an increase of the income tax and succession duties. The negotiations of the Government agents and the Parnellites are at a standstill. The Government's offer to limit the duration of the Crimes Act to one year has been refused, and the Government now proposes the extension of the Crimes Act to two years.

PARIS, 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Soubeyran questioned the government regarding the monetary circulation. He pointed out the danger of allowing silver to lie idle, and said Germany's futile attempt to demonetize silver, after the war of 1870, showed the necessity of admitting the principle of bi-metalism. He believed the financial crisis arose from the paucity of silver circulation, and predicted that depreciation in the value of silver and fresh commercial difficulties would follow the suspension of silver coinage in America. The only remedy for the present troubles was to restore the circulation of silver on a wide basis. He moved the resumption of negotiations for a speedy meeting of the monetary conference.

The Minister of finance admitted the advantage of bi-metalism, but pointed out the difficulty of its attainment. He said he would consider whether it was possible to demand the reassembling of the conference of 1881, but owing to the difference of views of the powers, he had little hope of succeeding. He asked the withdrawal of the motion, as inopportune, and Soubeyran consented.

LONDON, 7.—The Italian government threatens to terminate the Latin Monetary Union unless concessions are made to enable Italy to coin a certain amount of silver. The treasury holds 25,000,000 francs in silver of the old Bourbon government, and it is desired to recoin it in five franc and lire pieces.

The breach of promise suit of Lady Claude Scott against Captain Spicer has been settled. The plaintiff is the widow of Sir Claude Scott, and the defendant is a Life Guardsman. He made love to the beautiful and still youthful widow, but when she asked him to fulfill his many promises of marriage he always asked for delay. At length Lady Claude appealed to the law, and the suit was to have been tried this week. It was quietly dropped Monday, and it has since been learned that Spicer paid \$33,000 to Lady Claude rather than see his love letters published.

Wilson Barrett has settled with Miss Helen Vincent, and her suit for breach of contract, in which seduction was incidentally mentioned, will never more be heard from. Miss Vincent has been prevailed upon by a mutual legal friend to accept payment from Barrett of £500. Barrett is also to pay the costs of the legal proceedings as far as they have progressed, and Miss Vincent is to return a big bundle of love letters. This agreement will be legally ratified to-morrow, and the case will be dropped.

HAVANA, 7.—The insurgents Bonachea, Oropesa, Estrada, Torres and Cestero, were shot dead to-day at Santiago de Cuba.

Paris, 7.—The majority of the newspapers consider the speech made by Granville, in the Lords last evening, in explanation of England's attitude in the Bismarck controversy, was an act of humiliation unworthy a great nation like England.

LONDON, 7.—Granville has sent an emphatic remonstrance to Prime Minister Ferry against the searching of vessels going from English ports to Hong Kong or Japan, not touching at Chinese ports.

The *Observer* understands that the government, on Friday, sent an emphatic demand to St. Petersburg for the withdrawal of the Russians from Afghan territory. The dispatch, the *Observer* says, partook of the character of an ultimatum.

The *St. Stephens' Review* says Gladstone recently bought, in one day, over 100 hats, and that his mind is giving way under the strain to which it has been subjected.

Instructions have been sent to India and British stations in the east, stringently enforcing the foreign enlistment act. The Chinese government complains that the regulations have been relaxed at Hong Kong and Singapore in favor of the French.

English traders in Chinese seas complain that German ships have been assured protection, and are thus obtaining freights that would otherwise be secured by English vessels.

SUAKIM, 8.—The plan adopted for the defence of the town is as follows: The Indian Contingent will camp on the right of the town and the Guards on the left, where a semicircle of redoubts, four hundred yards apart, will be formed eighteen hundred yards from the inner line of defences, and connecting with the latter. The water supply is abundant.

Osman Digna sent a letter to the British General in command at this place recounting Arab successes, announcing that the fall of Kassala is imminent, and warning the English that they will be defeated and driven into the sea if they venture outside the city.

LONDON, 8.—The *Times* in a leader, urges England to occupy and fortify Herat at once and check the Russian advance toward the interior of Afghanistan at any cost. It says, if Russia wishes to fight, England is not only ready but willing, and Russia has only to say the word.

The Russian batteries of horse artillery in Turkestan and along the Afghan frontier have been increased to six guns each.

CALCUTTA, 8.—All preparations for the transportation of troops by railway, in the event of war, are rapidly maturing.

VIENNA, 8.—The Governor of the Caucasus has arrived at St. Petersburg to attend the staff conferences on the military movements in Central Asia.

It is reported that Russia has resolved to send an army of 35,000 from Baka.

LONDON, 8.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Times* says: The Russian government has sent an official offer to England to withdraw the Russian frontier from the hills bordering on Herat, but states that Russia will not retire troops from the positions occupied at Heri Rud, or Penjeh, which Russia claims, are essential to are effectual hold on the Turkomans.

LONDON, 8.—The *Daily News* states there is a constant exchange of dispatches between the English and Russian governments, and that although there is a possible hope of a peaceful settlement the condition of affairs is critical. The British government's demand that the Russians retire put in the form of an ultimatum or not, are final. The choice of peace or war lies in the hands of Russian statesmen.

KORTI, 8.—Gen. Wood has ordered the complete evacuation of Gakdul by March 4th. Lord Beresford's naval brigade is here. They heard en route that the whole Hassanafieh tribe intended to harass the English retreat. The Mudir of Dongola has started for Merawi.

PARIS, 8.—Gen. Briere De Lisle, French commander in Tonquin, telegraphs that he has relieved the beleaguered garrison at Thuyenquan. He says: We arrived on the 31st instant at Thuyenquan. The Black Flags and Yunnan army had occupied the passes which were inaccessible, and built forts with three lines of trenches before Dusc. Fights of a severe nature occurred. Our troops behaved more admirably than ever. The enemy raised the siege of Thuyenquan yesterday evening, the French garrison having fought 18 days. After the first breach in the body of the fortress, the garrison sustained seven assaults and caused immense loss to the enemy. This siege should be counted among the most brilliant on the pages of our history. The gunboat *Metraillense* actively assisted in the defense of Thuyenquan. Gen. Negrier's column has pushed rapidly northward since the capture of Langson. He has now destroyed the forts which guarded the Chinese frontier and blown up the fortifications known as the "Gate of China."

PARIS, 9.—Gen. Briere de Lisle telegraphs the government that his loss, during the two days' fighting to relieve the French garrison at Thuyenquan, was 66 killed and 133 wounded. The garrison itself lost 50 killed and 30 wounded. Thirty French officers were among the killed.

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Korti says: The rear guard of Gen. Buller's troops arrived at Korti from Gakdul in a terribly fatigued condition.

LONDON, 9.—Orders were sent by Sir Peter Lumsden, British special commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, to direct the Afghans to evacuate Penjdeh on the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Akrofat. Baron Saaal, Russian ambassador, promises that the Russian troops shall retire.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is seriously ill from the nervous shock caused by being thrown from her carriage at Farnborough, on the 2d inst.

LONDON, 9.—Late advices show there can be no doubt that Russia is rapidly concentrating troops in Central Asia. The active dislocation or breaking up of the smaller scattered and unimportant military posts is progressing. Additional guns are being sent to Central Asia, and troops are moving in from the Caucasus.

MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly Conference of Millard Stake was held in Fillmore City, Saturday and Sunday, February 21st and 22nd, 1885.

All the wards were represented by their Bishops or Counselors, and reported in a very favorable condition.

A number of changes were made in the local authorities as follows: Bishop J. D. Smith, who had been called to go on a mission to England, resigned his position as Bishop of Fillmore Ward, and Thomas C. Callister was selected to fill the vacancy, who chose Alma Greenwood for his first and James A. Melville for his second counselor.

Bishop Callister was then released from his position as a member of the High Council, as first counselor to the President of the High Priests and as Superintendent of the Sunday Schools, and Ira Noble Hinckley was chosen to fill the vacancy in the High Council, Alexander Melville was chosen as first counselor to the President of the High Priests, and Joseph L. Robison as Superintendent of the Sunday Schools, with F. A. Robison and Ira Noble Hinckley as his assistants.

Reuben McBride, 82 years of age, and infirm, resigned his position as a member of the High Council, and Christian Anderson was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Joshua Greenwood, who had been called to go on a mission to England, resigned his position as a member of the High Council, and Platte D. Lyman was chosen to fill that vacancy.

The visiting brethren, and also several of the local brethren, spoke with much freedom, and many valuable instructions were given, which will long be remembered and be of lasting benefit to many. Many remarks of approval of what had been done, and expressions of satisfaction with what had been said were also heard among the Saints, and harmony, confidence and good feelings seem to exist in the various departments of the laboring Priesthood.

C. ANDERSON, Stake Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On School Books.

MONROE, Sevier County, Utah, February 16, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Please allow me a small space in the columns of my old and reliable friend, the *DESERET NEWS*, while I give vent to a few ideas which seem to me, and perhaps may seem to others, of vital importance. We have public schools established in nearly, if not quite, every settlement throughout the whole Territory of Utah; and largely patronized by children of the Latter-day Saints, who are being instructed by teachers, many of whom are members of our faith. This is all right so far; but there is another consideration to be looked at, and that is this: In our public schools there are school readers placed in the hands of our children which contain excitable and fabulous narratives which have a great tendency

to captivate the minds of the young and lead them on the downward road to infidelity.

I remember once hearing a teacher, whose school I attended when I was a Chapman Duncan) say that what a person read and was drilled in while at school in youth, was a strong foundation to build character upon. I have found the remark to be too true in many instances in my experience. When young people who express infidel ideas are asked where they obtain them, they frequently answer that they get them in school, and by reading their class books. Well, I would suggest the idea of obviating this demoralizing excuse by putting into the hands of our youth a better class literature, a class built upon truth, not fiction. We have as wise, intelligent and capable men and women in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, who are sufficiently talented to write and formulate books of corresponding grades to those in use, which would be just as interesting, just as instructive and more truthful than they are. For the ground work, for instance, take the history of this Church, beginning with the commencement or early rise of it, carrying it through the revelations, organization of the different departments, mobings, drivings, expulsions and whippings up to the time of the Echo Canon war, or later for the matter of that.

I am perfectly aware that objections would be raised to the making of this change, because, in case of adopting this course, the schools would be deprived of the school appropriation, and without this appropriation competent teachers could not so easily be obtained to instruct and teach such schools. But let me say right here, that those books could be placed in private schools without fear or hindrance by the law. I can point to or name men who have taught school for years in this Territory who would gladly take charge of such institutions and teach with pleasure, and take in payment whatever the patrons could afford to pay. By thus implanting in the minds of our young folks historical truths in the beginning, they would not be obliged to unlearn what they have learned, in consequence of false ideas.

For the portrayal of character I would be in favor of giving them sketches of the lives of the Prophet Joseph Smith and others, not forgetting George Washington, all of which would be worthy of taking pattern after.

Hoping to hear from you upon this important subject, if you consider it worthy your notice.

I respectfully remain,
Your Brother in the Gospel,
OBSERVER.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

PAROWAN, Feb. 28, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Late numbers of a certain foul sheet published at Salt Lake City, stigmatize the Saints as cowards because we do not readily jump into the trap they and their ilk have set for us. Sorry, but maybe we will when the right time comes, and when it may not be to their advantage. Five times the Saints were driven from their comfortable homes and farms, rather than give up to their enemies, and in 1847 when the body of the Church—men, women and children—were banished from Illinois and were halting on the boundaries of civilization, they had the privilege of returning if they would abandon their principles. No, on they plunged into the wilderness, to apparently die of starvation, or be killed by Indians, but through the hatred of their enemies, and the blessing of God, they have come here and built up a prosperous Territory in the Great Desert and here they intend to stay, even though they may have to pass through trying ordeals to prove their devotion and sincerity. These will probably come in the due time of the Lord, who will also bring judgments on their enemies, and if the Saints barely escape how about the wicked?

We read in the good old book how in old times a much dreaded, all-conquering army invaded the country of the people of God, who "cowardly" gave up their fenced cities and treasures rather than fight, but the enemy in their blind rage, still determined to wreak vengeance upon and break up the Saints. The Lord, however, overruled their wicked designs; "Let the daughters of Zion laugh them to scorn" said He through his prophets. "I will not let them come against this city, nor raise a bank nor cast an arrow against it; I will put my hook in their nose and my bridle in their lips, and lead them back the way they came."

Then the angel of the Lord smote the camp of the Assyrians, and 185,000 were killed in the night. And Sennacherib arose and fled to his own country, where he was soon after killed by his own sons; and so perished

the enemies of Zion. The Sennacheribs and their followers of to-day ought to profit by the experience of their prototypes of old, as given in this example. Respectfully,
HEZEKIAH.

The Canadian voyageurs received an enthusiastic welcome at Ottawa last night.

T. S. Arthur, writer and publisher of *Philadelphia*, died last night, aged 76.

The German Reichstag yesterday rejected the motion in favor of an established bi-metallic standard of currency.

London society is exercised over the suicide of a young Englishman recently married and who lately lost \$250,000 gambling at Monaco.

A conference was held at the British War Office last night upon the conditions of service of the colonial troops in the Sudan. The result was not made known.

Le Temps says all the powers have accepted the proposal of France to form a committee to frame provisional regulations for the freedom of navigation of the Suez canal.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Z. C. M. Drug Store.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchial Tubes. Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. Drug Store. Large Size \$1.00. . . 5

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

My Son aged nine years, was afflicted with catarrh: the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One iron grey MARE, four years old branded S D on left thigh. If not claimed on or before March 12th, 1885, will be sold to the highest bidder at my corral at Panguitch at 2 o'clock p.m. A. DELONG, District Poundkeeper. Panguitch, March 2d, 1885.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Vilate Korth, Plaintiff.

vs. William Korth, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah send greeting: To William Korth, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant, and failure to provide plaintiff the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

SEED Warranted to Grow.



For a better redited seeds. I have sold vegetables and flowers seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some of your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet, are some of the vegetables of which I was the original introducer. A fair with \$500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass.