

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1896.

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the School of the Prophets, that, instead of meeting next Friday, January 10th,—the time to which it was adjourned at the last meeting—the School will meet at the usual hour, on Monday, January 20th, at the room where the meetings up to the present have been held. **BRIGHAM YOUNG.**

REDUCED INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

There may be many of our subscribers who may not be aware that, under the provisions of the new Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain, held last summer, and which is dated July 8th, 1867, a considerable modification was made in the postage of international letters.

The provisions of the Convention applying to international newspapers, printed matter and other postal packets came into operation on the 1st of October, 1867. In a former article we gave some explanations respecting the rates of postage on such matter. In one of the published regulations on the subject, it is stated that newspapers sent to and from Great Britain are charged two cents postage without regard to weight. But there seems to be some mistake about this, as the *London Illustrated News* has come here with four cent stamps on each number, since the first of October, while previously it came here bearing two cent stamps only. There is a postal regulation which says, that "pamphlets and periodicals over two ounces in weight, and other printed matter, except books, including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth, are charged four cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces." It is probable that this regulation governs newspapers, like the *London Illustrated News*, that are over a certain weight. We may here repeat that books sent by mail to and from Great Britain, are charged for at the rate of six cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

That portion of the new Postal Convention which relates to international letters went into operation on the first of January. Twenty-four cents for a single rate of half an ounce, or under has been the charge heretofore for letters sent to and from Great Britain. Now, letters of that weight are sent to and from the two countries for half the previous amount—that is, twelve cents. But there is a point in connection with this to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. Unpaid or insufficiently paid international letters will, in addition to the full postage, be subject to a fine on delivery. The fine to be levied and collected in the United States upon unpaid or insufficiently paid international letters received from the United Kingdom on and after Jan. 1, 1868, will be five cents each. Letters, therefore, which do not bear a sufficient number of stamps to prepay them, are charged on delivery as though there had been nothing prepaid upon them, and five cents extra as a fine.

The international registration fee was formerly twenty cents; now, the amount is only eight cents. Letters, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, or books, can be registered for the latter amount in addition to the ordinary postage charges.

The provisions of this new Postal Convention are quite liberal, and place great facilities for correspondence and

the transmission of news between the two countries within the reach of their inhabitants. There are many people here who keep up correspondence with their friends and relatives who are on missions in Great Britain, and with other residents of that kingdom, to whom the lowering of the rate will be very acceptable. The difference between the old and the new rates will be more than made up to our Government and that of Great Britain, by the increased correspondence, etc. Rowland Hill's plan of cheap postage, though deemed chimerical and unfeasible when first proposed, has been accepted as the one best adapted to the wants of our age. In a densely-populated country like Great Britain, the penny postage system, besides conferring great advantages upon the people, is more remunerative to the government than the old rates. But in the United States, and especially in the new States and Territories, where a sparse population is scattered over a large surface of country, Government is not at present repaid by the postage for the cost of carrying the mails. Our Postmaster-General, Governor Randall, in his late report, makes some very sensible remarks upon this subject, which are worth republishing. He says:

"It can not be anticipated that the revenues of the Department derived from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, and from other sources, independent of specific appropriations, can equal the necessary expenditures of the Department while the service is being constantly increased, at great cost, to meet the wants of the people in sparsely settled Territories. The faster the new Territories are peopled and their material resources developed, the greater will be the postal revenues coming back to reimburse the Department for its outlays. Until the whole country is well settled by a stable, producing, thrifty population, it cannot be assumed, with certainty, that the Post Office Department can become self-sustaining. New channels of postal communication are opening every where, and necessary expenses grow faster than legitimate revenue increases. When the waste country becomes better settled, and the facilities for mail transportation increased and cheapened, as they will be in a very few years, the increase of revenues and comparative decrease of carrying expenses will entirely change the relation of the taxes and resources of the Department, and, at the present rates of postage, it will not only be self-sustaining but furnish no inconsiderable revenue to the government. There is no appropriation of public money which brings back, directly, or indirectly, so large a return to the Government and the people as that made in aid of the postal service. Only one other department of the Government gets back a revenue anywhere near its expenses, in return for the outlay, of public money.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED!

IRELAND MUST BE TREATED LIKE HUNGARY!

TURKEY WANTS ENGLAND'S PROTECTION AGAINST RUSSIA!

Steamboat Explosion!

THE QUERETARO REVOLUTION QUELLED!

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

The Abyssinian Expedition in *Statu quo!*

THE YUCATAN REVOLUTION INCREASING!

MEXICAN NEWS!

CHINESE REVOLUTION!

JAPANESE TYCOON RESIGNED!

Congressional!

A BATCH OF BILLS!

AN ISLAND SUNK!

STANTON'S CASE!

Detroit, 4.—Joseph Aspinall, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants here, died to-day.

London, 4.—Government is continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. Public excitement is unabated. Dispatches from

Cork, relates another Fenian movement to-day. Men surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city and carried away, unchallenged, half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The Fenian clergy of Limerick have signed a document, declaring there can be no permanent peace till Ireland is treated like Hungary.

The Turkish envoy at Vienna, starts for London immediately to ask the protection of England against the intrigues of Russia. Late despatches from Japan, state that the Christians imprisoned at Nagasaki have been released.

New Orleans, 4.—The finance committee of the Convention reported their inability to effect a loan, and asked to be discharged. Oromwell, colored, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inform Congress that the Convention has been in session for a month, without the means to defray expenses; also, that the Convention be adjourned till the view of Congress can be ascertained. This created considerable confusion.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

Baltimore, 4.—The steamer Highland exploded near this city and 10 persons were dangerously scalded.

Washington, 4.—It is expected that Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England to-day. The peculiar circumstances under which he has been appointed are regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full power to propose a counter proposition with regard to the Alabama claims; also, it is believed that a speedy solution of the complicated question with regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, will take place in a satisfactory manner.

The Government warrants issued to meet the requirements of the government amount to over 30,500,000. This does not include the sum issued for the payment of the public debt.

The immediate cause of Pope's removal is said to be his allowing negroes to vote for the convention, without making an oath that they had been registered. It is believed that Meade will permit a revision of the registry tests, which will cancel the names of 25,000 negroes, minors, registered contrary to law.

New York, 5.—The *World's* cable special says the eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming, a perfect river of fire running down the mountains and nearing the town of Circula. The action is accompanied by shocks of earthquake.

Mexican advices state that Gen. Jimenez has captured Elapa in the State of Queretaro. As a result of this victory, Alvarez and family have gone to Mazatlan, whence it is reported they will sail for San Francisco. This ends the trouble in the State of Queretaro.

Washington special state, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the reinstatement of Stanton, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, and test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law.

Grant has approved of General Howard's plan, to supply provisions from the fund of the Freedmen's Bureau, to persons actually suffering in the south, on security or a lien on their crops.

Cincinnati, 5.—The steamer Harvey Dean exploded her boiler this morning, and burned to the water's edge. Eleven persons were killed and a number missing. Her heavy cargo is a total loss.

The Metropolitan Hotel damages by fire, amount to \$10,000; two men were killed.

London, 5.—Late advices from the Abyssinian expedition state that the troops remained at Senape waiting the arrival of the Commander in Chief. Their health is good, but the horses are dying from want of proper forage and the intense heat.

Paris, 5.—The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Emperor in his New Year's speech, to the deputation from the Corps Legislatif, urged the passage of the army bill.

Lisbon, 5.—A new ministry has been formed under Count Avilla.

New Orleans, 5.—General orders have been issued, reciting the many applications made to the military commander, to employ the existing arbitrary authority vested in the Commanding General, touching purely civil controversies. The number of such applications make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts, and must be settled according to law. The General has no right or power to interfere, and he will allow no forcible resistance to the execution of the process of the civil courts.

Havana, 5.—The latest advices from

Mexico say the proposed expedition to Yucatan is abandoned, General Diaz opposing the measure, and warning the government of the fate which the former expeditions against Yucatan have always met; and advising them to leave the people to fight amongst themselves instead of affording them the opportunity to combine against the national government.

The revolution in Yucatan is increasing.

New York, 6.—The *Herald's* Havana special says advices from the city of Mexico to the 31st state that a steamer with 1,500 troops had sailed for Yucatan to suppress the rebellion.

The Mexican Treasury is reported to be empty, and the Minister of the Treasury is resigned.

Juarez was inaugurated at an extraordinary session of Congress.

On Christmas a duel occurred between Colonel Mejia and Garcia, in which the latter was fatally wounded.

A Shanghai special, dated Dec. 7th, per Atlantic Cable, confirms the reported revolution against the Chinese government.

The Japan Tycoon has resigned; Miko seized him.

Minister Van Valkenburg has issued a proclamation that Port Higo and a port on the coast of Nippon will be opened on the first of January.

Washington, 6.—House.—Broomall introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of legal tenders, when presented in sums of not less than a hundred dollars, at \$1.40 in gold for the first month, \$1.39 the second month, \$1.38 the third month, and so until gold and notes become of equal value.

Van Horn offered a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and organize a system of Government for the Indians in the Territories.

Chilcote offered a bill amending an act to provide a temporary government for Colorado.

These, with others, were appropriately referred.

Upson offered a resolution, instructing the committee on resolutions to report a bill allowing the Southern registration conventions to appoint all civil officers to act till the constitution is ratified; other officers to be chosen as qualified.

Boutwell offered an amendment for the committee to enquire, also, into the expediency of authorizing the General of the Army to detail officers for service in the several military districts; also to consider the expediency of constructing the Southern States into a single military district under the command of the General of the army; also to consider the expediency of declaring, by act of Congress, the governments heretofore set up in said States, by order of the President, not republican in their form of government.

Upson accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Eldridge offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Hancock for his prompt determination to maintain the supremacy of law.

Washburn asked Eldridge to accept an amendment; That we utterly condemn the conduct of Andrew Johnson, in removing that gallant soldier, Sheridan, and the thanks of the House are due to General Grant, for having addressed to the President a communication in relation to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan.

Eldridge declined to accept the amendment, and moved the previous question. After considerable speechifying, the resolution was laid on the table, by 85 to 28, a strict party vote.

Washburn offered the resolution just offered by Washburn of Illinois, condemning the President and thanking Grant.

The question was divided, and both portions adopted.

Ward presented a communication from American citizens, representing that they had been unjustly arrested while visiting Ireland. Ward thought it time to take up this subject earnestly, and offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the matter, which was finally adopted. Banks introduced a bill, making eight hours a legal day's work, by Government mechanics. After a debate the bill passed. Adjourned.

Chicago, 6.—Recluse Island, Lake George, suddenly sunk about five this afternoon, accompanied by a tremendous upheaving of the waters of the lake. The island entirely disappeared, and soundings were made at 85 feet. No lives were lost.

Senate.—Attendance small. The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was taken up. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of admitting him to a seat. Seve-