

Daniel in the outskirts of the town of Ashland, November 20th, 1884. He had been criminally intimate with McDaniel's wife and intended to marry her after he had made her a widow.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 27.**—The breaks on the Southern Pacific Railroad between here and Los Angeles have been repaired and the road is open its entire length from here to New Orleans. All trains are running on regular schedule time to-day.

**TORONTO, 27.**—Peter Ryan, who recently purchased the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Works at Oshawa, has failed with liabilities of \$100,000.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 27.**—The California fruit growers have addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth that the Mexican reciprocity treaty to come before Congress for action will seriously injure the fruit-growing interests of California if passed; that the present duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on prunes, 2 cents per pound on raisins, and \$1 a gallon on olive oil affords no real protection to these enterprises. Congress is therefore asked to raise the duty on prunes to 50 per cent., raisins to 8 cents, olive oil to \$3, and to decline to ratify the Mexican reciprocity treaty.

**NEW YORK, 27.**—Field, Turrill and Farm in its next issue will announce the permanent retirement from the turf of Pierre Lorillard, who has for years figured so prominently in the racing annals of this country, and whose victories on the English turf with Parole and Inquinos made his fame world-wide. His racing stable will be sold at auction on February 27, including the well-known thoroughbreds Drake, Carter, Pontiac, Emperor, Unrest and Dewdrop. Wanda will be retired for breeding purposes. Lorillard retains his Rancocas establishment.

**FRANKLIN, Penna., 28.**—The Opera House block in this city valued at \$185,000 was burned this morning, insurance \$28,000. Ten business firms lost their entire stock. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

**NEW YORK, 28.**—The jury of the court of Oyer and Terminer, before which Gen. Alex. Shaler has been on trial for bribery during the past two days, came in this morning, after being locked up all night. The foreman announced that the jury found it impossible to agree. Judge Barrett sent the jury back to consider the case still further.

**CHICAGO, 28.**—A special dispatch published this morning asserts that fully 15,000 head of cattle lie dead on the prairies within a radius of 75 miles of Fort Elliott, Texas, having been killed by starvation and exposure during the recent cold snap. Not more than one per cent. of them, it is said, were native cattle.

## FOREIGN.

**ATHENS, 25.**—A demonstration was held yesterday to protect against the attitude of England. The ministry met yesterday and to-day to consider Lord Salisbury's note, which mentioned that the course by England had been consented to by the Powers, especially by Germany. Premier De Lyonnais has had several interviews with the King on the subject. The newspapers unanimously condemn the unjustness of Lord Salisbury. The reserves abroad are responding with alacrity to the summons to return to duty.

**LONDON, 25.**—Admiral Lord Hay, commanding the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the *Alexandria*, *Neptune*, *Thunderer*, *Dreadnaught*, *Iris* and *Helicon*, has received instructions as to the course he should pursue in the event of it becoming necessary for him to take action on England's demand of Greece to disarm.

In the Commons this afternoon, Burke, political Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in answer to inquiries regarding the warlike news from Greece, said at the instance of England, six great Powers notified Greece yesterday that a naval attack by Greece upon Turkey would not be permitted.

The Greek government in reply to the note of the Marquis of Salisbury, says the representations of England infringe on international and diplomatic observances, and declares that Greece reserves perfect freedom of action. The answer further says that Greece has not declared war nor has she given cause for England to interfere regarding her attitude. Bulgaria having violated the treaty of Berlin, under the aegis of England, Greece is justified in using every means in her power, and even to resort to arms if necessary to obtain the concessions the treaty of Berlin gave her. Greece will maintain her claim to Thessaly and Epirus, no matter what the cost may be, and is prepared to take the field at the earliest moment and fight to the bitter end in support of her rights. She is confident of success. The first movement of the Turkish troops against Greece will be the signal for a revolt in Albania and Macedonia, and Europe will not look placidly on.

**ATHENS, 25.**—The army will soon be ordered across the frontier.

**SMYRNA, 25.**—Great activity exists in Turkish military and naval circles. Troops and horses are being dispatched to Salonica. The transportation department is using extraordinary efforts to accelerate the movement of troops and munitions to the Greek frontier.

**LONDON, 25.**—Count Von Hatzfeldt, Count Karoly and M. Waddington, the German, Austrian and French ambassadors, had a lengthy conference with Lord Salisbury to-day, for the purpose

of considering measures to prevent warfare in the East.

Dispatches are frequent between London and Athens, but so far with no result. Greece has completed her preparations for war and is now seeking a plausible pretext for a conflict.

**ATHENS, 25.**—Other diplomatic representations have been presented to the government, the notes being identical with that from the British minister. The government has made a reply similar to that to the British note. Frequent warlike demonstrations are taking place in this city.

**LONDON, 26.**—The British Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Hay has been ordered to Piræus port of Athens.

**ATHENS, 26.**—The Greek fleet has departed from the Piræus to avoid being blockaded by the British fleet. The Greek fleet comprises 33 ships, including two ironclads and six gunboats. Seven Turkish ironclads are cruising in the vicinity of Prevesa, Epirus, on the north side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta.

**ATHENS, 26.**—The Cabinet council with the King presiding, is now in session discussing the political situation. New regiments are being rapidly formed for active service.

**LONDON, 26.**—The people of Athens, through a committee, have telegraphed to Gladstone as follows: "We place in your hands the Hellenic cause with a firm hope that it will find in you a generous champion."

Gladstone in response telegraphed: "Considering the authority attaching to the action of the Powers, both on general grounds and by reason of their intervention in the formation of the Greek kingdom, I earnestly hope Greece will pause before placing herself on this occasion in conflict with their deliberate determination."

**LONDON, 25.**—An urgent appeal has been issued by the Tory whip to the Conservative members of Parliament to be present to participate in the divisions to take place to-night, as defeat will involve the resignation of the cabinet.

The *Morning Post* says the resignation of the government will be announced on Thursday.

Mr. Collins moved his amendment to the address on the subject of allotments.

Mr. Gladstone strongly supported Mr. Collins' amendment, and the Marquis of Hartington opposed it.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the government would willingly accept the decision of the House, as they had assumed office with reluctance and would resign without regret.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 329 to 250, the government thus being defeated.

The result of the division was received by the Irish members with derisive cheers and cries of "boycotted" House.

At the suggestion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the House adjourned till Thursday.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.**—The Porte has issued a note to the Powers in which it points out that the strained political situation is unbearable. It says Turkey, though not to blame for this state of affairs, is compelled to maintain her huge army on a war footing, at an expense which will empty her treasury unless the Powers effect a speedy settlement.

**LONDON, 26.**—Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative leader, gave notice in the Commons this afternoon, that the government would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Irish National League and other dangerous societies, to prevent intimidation, to protect life and property, and to maintain public order in Ireland. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

Sir Michael said he would ask the House to give the bill precedence. He added that this measure would be followed by a bill dealing with the Irish land question, on the lines of policy indicated by the land purchase act.

**NAPLES, 26.**—Thirty forgers have been arrested in Cantaula, Palermo and Cusani, and a number of presses and forged notes to the amount of ten millions lire have been seized.

**DUBLIN, 26.**—W. H. Smith took the oath of office as Chief Secretary of Ireland to-day and immediately after started for London.

**LONDON, 27.**—The defeat of the government last night has left all political parties in the House of Commons in a state of chaos and may result in the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

**LONDON, 27.**—Gladstone held a conference this afternoon with Granville in regard to the resumption of office by the Liberals. Salisbury will have an interview to-day with W. H. Smith, yesterday sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland. A meeting of the Cabinet will also be held to-day, after which the ministers will proceed to Osborne to place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. The crisis excites but little interest among the general public. Everything is quiet and commercial and financial stocks are but slightly weaker.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.**—The inhabitants of the Island of Crete, three-fourths of whom are Greeks, are excited over the prospect of the arrival of the Greek squadron. There are only two Turkish ironclads in Cretan waters and they are stationed at Zaiba Bay. They would not be able to resist the progress of the Greek fleet. The Turkish garrison on the island numbers 10,000 men.

**LONDON, 27.**—The *Times* says: Gladstone is face to face with the greatest problem and the greatest opportunity of his public life. His position is ex-

traordinary in its possibilities. The "Three acres and a cow" doctrine is the Parliamentary stock in trade of the member for Ipswich. To have fallen in opposing such a motion puts the Tories at a serious disadvantage in the next and probably not distant general election: for the enfranchised voters; some 2,000,000 in number, are to a large extent directly interested in Collings's somewhat visionary schemes. The position of the Queen is extremely embarrassing.

The *Herald* special cable quotes the *London Times* as saying: "It will be the duty of all who regard patriotism more than party attachments to maintain an unflinching resistance to the measures of such a government as that now threatened, and to wage war against it till the Commonwealth has been delivered from the peril which is greater than any that has impended over England for seventy years." The *Times* ascribes the defeat to the hesitations and delays of the Cabinet and claims that it goes out needlessly on a side issue. It says Gladstone's arms have to rest on the country, and it is certain his Parliament will be short lived.

The *London Post* in its vexation calls Collings an amateur Socialist.

The *Chronicle* denies the Irish victory acknowledged by the *Post*, and this in the face of the fact that while the majority was 79, the Irish members gave 82 votes.

The *Telegraph* dubs the outgoing Ministry as short-lived, honorable and public spirited, and adds: Mr. Gladstone will not shrink from the onerous enterprise of framing another administration.

The *London Standard* says: The political outlook is gloomy in the extreme. Either England and Ireland will be torn apart or we shall witness a succession of short-lived administrations and consequent weakening of action of the executive, both at home and abroad, and a shock to representative institution that will leave its traces for many years. All sides agree that now comes the political problem—almost a circus feat for Gladstone—of framing an Irish programme even partially acceptable to Parnell, while retaining all his own Liberal and Radical supporters.

**PARIS, 27.**—M. Girod Benaud, of the Grand Theatre of New York, made an ascension in a balloon. The balloon was drawn out to see and suddenly vanished.

Two thousand striking employees at one of the iron works in Dréasville, Department of Aveyron, attacked the house of the manager of the works, broke open the doors, entered the building, seized the manager and threw him out of the window. He was then trampled to death by the angry crowd. Troops were sent to quell the disturbance. The strike grew out of the question of wages. The troops restored order, but not until several rioters had been killed and a number wounded.

**LONDON, 28.**—De Lesseps' party includes the usual adjunct of a doctor. When leaving Paris De Lesseps said: "I will be back in sixty days. I cannot die before opening the canal." A large concourse witnessed the distinguished engineer's departure. There was much enthusiasm, the crowd cheering and shouting, "Vive De Lesseps!" The party will embark at Southampton to-day.

**LONDON, 28.**—A *Times* correspondent at Constantinople in a dispatch concerning the understanding arrived at between Turkey and Bulgaria, says the Porte will bestow upon Prince Alexander the title of Mushir and Governor General of Eastern Roumelia.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says that a rumor is current there that a skirmish between Greeks and Turks has taken place at Glasova on the frontier of Epirus.

The *Evening News* says it has authority for stating that Salisbury has advised the Queen to summon Lord Hartington to form a cabinet.

**PARIS, 28.**—Telegrams received this afternoon from Athens, state that the warlike views of the Greek Cabinet have suddenly changed. The dispatches add that yesterday evening the Hellenic ministers issued a declaration that "Greece would comply with the wishes of Europe."

**DUBLIN, 28.**—Lord Carnarvon, ex-Viceroy of Ireland, left Dublin Castle to-day accompanied by his wife for their home in England. The retiring Viceroy was followed to the railway station by an enormous crowd of people and his route all the way to Kingstown, where he took the ferry for Holyhead, lined with people anxious to witness his departure. He was cheered almost continuously from the time he left Dublin Castle until he departed from the Irish coast. The enthusiasm of the populace was phenomenal.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

TO THE MEMORY OF SISTER EMELINE OLSON, DAUGHTER OF J. C. AND M. M. LITTLE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DEC. 24TH, 1835, AGED 20 YEARS, 4 MONTHS AND 24 DAYS.

Inasmuch as God has deemed it wisdom to take from us a dearly loved friend who was just budding into beautiful and noble womanhood, thus rendering desolate the fond heart of her husband and making motherless a helpless babe, and whose sad death has made sorrowful the relatives, who will sadly miss her whose cheering presence seemed to chase away care and whose pleasing qualities made her a universal

favorite; and inasmuch as her friends deeply deplore her loss; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we extend our condolence and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved husband, relatives and friends. May the sunlight of consolation fall upon the grief-stricken husband, and may God help him to sustain his loss. May Providence ever shield the life of the infant that it may grow up and become an honored man. And be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the husband, another placed upon the records of the Y. L. and Y. M. I. Association, while a third be sent to the *Deseret News* for publication.

T. C. CALLISTER, Bishop.  
ALMA GREENWOOD, J. A. MELVILLE, Councillors.

## CONFERENCE IN OGDEN.

CROWDED AND INTERESTING MEETINGS IN THE WEBER STAKE.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The two days conference meetings held in Ogden City on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 23-1 and 24th were among the most interesting which have been held there since the organization of the Weber Stake of Zion.

The morning of the first day was occupied by reading the reports of the several wards in the Stake, which showed that, notwithstanding the pressure that had been brought to bear by the enemies of the people, they are by no means discouraged, but that the work of the Lord is on the increase among them; the various institutions of the Church are in a flourishing condition and the Latter-day Saints are more determined than ever, if possible, to stand by their convictions, to defend the principles of their holy religion and to sustain their brethren—the servants of God—who bear the Holy Priesthood; to blend their sympathies with and help those who are now, or who may hereafter be, in tribulation for the Gospel sake.

The reports of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations in this county developed the fact that hundreds of young men are qualifying themselves not only for the ministry, but to fill any important positions which may be made temporarily or permanently vacant by the removal of their fathers or brethren, by incarceration in prison or by death. Their studies are not confined to theology, but are extended to every useful branch of knowledge, ancient and modern, including history, biography, arts, science, etc. Quite a number of lectures on scientific and other useful subjects have been delivered by many of these young men. General educational interests receive the constant support and encouragement from the united people of this Stake, and the poor and indigent are well provided for, so that there are not and need not be any lacking the necessities of life.

On Sunday morning the time was occupied by Elder George Stringfellow and A. H. Cannon, who delivered a couple of stirring discourses, in which they depicted in a vivid manner the present condition of affairs among the people of Utah, showed that the condition of the Latter-day Saints at this time was similar to that condition of the former-day Saints, who were always persecuted, afflicted, and in some instances put to death for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus. They gave much good counsel and exhorted the Saints to be true to their covenants, as it was by the sterling integrity of the people only that they will be able to endure the trials they will be called to pass through, and be able to overcome the evils that will beset them.

Long before the hour of 2 p.m., the Tabernacle was completely packed. Not a foot of standing room was left unoccupied. All who could find a place in the vestry resorted thither, and very many who could not gain admission by either the front or rear of the building were compelled to return to their homes, the weather being too inclement to admit of their standing near the doors on the exterior of the house. This fact shows how appropriate was one of the hymns sung;

"Give us room that we may dwell."

Apostle J. D. Richards was the speaker in the afternoon. He said true knowledge, secured directly from God, is now and always was a very costly article to those who receive it; yet while it was a source of great peace and consolation, and of inestimable value to the righteous, it was the cause of much discomfort to the wicked, and disturbed their minds in a most wonderful manner. As an instance of this kind the speaker referred to the announcement of the birth of the Savior, which filled the mind of the cruel king Herod with fear, jealousy, hatred and murder, which culminated in the massacre of hundreds of innocent infants in the hope of destroying the life of the young child, Jesus. He said the angel of the Lord warned the parents of Jesus of the immediate danger he was in and told Joseph to take the mother and the young child and escape with all possible speed by the "under ground road" into Egypt, and remain there until the danger was past, and then they could return. The speaker also adverted to the facts that Abraham, Daniel, Moses, Elijah and many others of the ancient prophets and Saints had to take the "under

ground" road and flee from their enemies to save their lives; yet some of the people in this day think it a strange thing that the servants of the Lord should absent themselves to elude the vigilance and the grasp of those who are anxious to deprive them of their freedom and confine them in loathsome dens. The speaker reminded his hearers that when the wise man seeth the evil he takes advantage of this knowledge and hideth himself until the evil is past. He further admonished the Saints that there were many evils and trying times ahead, and gave a great deal of valuable instruction, showing and advising them how to act when the clouds of trouble shall burst upon them, and upon the nation at large. He counseled all to be faithful and true to each other, and to God, that nothing may be able to move them from the lines of rectitude and duty; but that they may be able to endure all things for the love of the truth and overcome all things, that they may inherit all things that are promised to them in the new and everlasting covenant.

WENNER.

## SCHOOL TAX QUESTIONS.

SPANISH FORK CITY, January 23rd, 1886.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions through the columns of the *News*.

By doing so you will greatly oblige. Yours, TRUSTEE.

1st.—Who is it that has to furnish the delinquent list of School Taxes to the County Collector?—the Trustees, or District Collector? (See Sec. 8 of School Law.)

2nd.—Must said delinquent list be handed to the County Collector at the expiration of 60 days after said taxes are due; or, can the Trustees use their discretion in the matter?

3rd.—If said list should not be handed over at the end of the said 60 days, what method would have to be employed to enforce the payment of said taxes, afterwards; and who would be the Collector in such a case?

We answer as requested, but think the questions needless, as the law is plain enough for those who are not captious. The Trustees are responsible in the matter, and it is their duty to see that the delinquent list is sent to the County Collector at the expiration of the sixty days.

If the Trustees do not send the list to the County Collector of course he cannot collect the delinquent taxes and there is no other way to enforce collection than that provided by law. Whenever the County Collector receives the list he must proceed to collect as in the case of other taxes.

## STOP THAT COUGH.

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## A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

## CUSHING'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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