

country. Might they not hope for the highest and noblest federation under different governments? It might be, that united by race, sympathy, freedom of industry, and communion of interests, a federation of perpetual peace might be obtained that would lead the world and one better than all hoped for and believed in, although it might not be permitted their mortal eyes to behold.

The *Daily News* considers Bright's utterances more characteristic than judicious. It doubts the prudence of a man in his position letting Canadians see he does not care how soon they set up for themselves.

The *Morning Post* says: There is no need of insisting upon Bright's idiosyncrasies. He appeared as a representative Englishman; and if his good will was not quite tempered by discretion, his words will be judiciously interpreted in America.

ROME, March 28.—General San Marzento, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has telegraphed the War Office that at 3 o'clock this morning a number of Italian sharpshooters had a skirmish with an advancing detachment of Abyssinians. After half an hour's firing the enemy ceased to advance. There are large bodies of Abyssinians behind them.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 28.—Today the following vessels were given up for lost: The Norwegian bark *Emigrant* and the American bark *Vesuvius* and *Mable Stoddard*. It is believed they were caught in the great gale and lost. Forty-five people were aboard the vessels.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Emperor receives daily reports concerning the floods. The damage is estimated at \$50,000,000. The towns of Bartenburg, Dornitz and Damsberg are still flooded. Twenty-nine lives have been lost and 10,000 head of cattle have perished; 30,000 people are homeless on account of the floods.

Disastrous storms are reported in Spain. Much damage has been done to property.

PARIS, March 28.—A storm of unprecedented violence is raging at Brest, and much damage has been done.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court, today dismissed the suit against the great Credit Mobilier. The suit was begun 14 years ago by Rowland Hazard and other stockholders of the concern against Sidney Dillon as trustee. An accounting for work done in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway was sought for. The defendant demurred to the complaint and the matter has since been pending in the court. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Shipman.

DENVER, March 28.—The third annual meeting of the International Cattle Convention convened at the Chamber of Commerce at 11 this morning. There were 300 delegates present, representing every section of the range country from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. The meeting was called to order by Governor Adams, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the State, followed by Mayor Lee, for the city. President Head then delivered the annual address, at the conclusion of which a resolution was introduced and adopted amending the constitution of the association so as to give individual membership instead of membership through local associations. The convention adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 28.—A quarrel arose between Charles A. Cadovia, special policeman, and Henry Wilson, in a saloon this evening, when Oliver Griffith, the barkeeper, attempted to eject the men. Cadovia fired twice, striking the latter in the head. Griffith went back into the saloon for a weapon, and Cadovia continued firing, one bullet passing through Wilson's left lung and another taking effect in the leg of a Mexican bystander. Griffith now returned and sent a ball into Cadovia's left leg, which ranged upward into the groin. The policeman returned fire, shooting Griffith through the heart. He and Wilson are thought to be dying.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Every member of the Cabinet was present and with them entered General Sheridan, who was clad in full uniform. In a few minutes afterwards the Congressional committee entered, followed by Bishop Paret, reading "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," blessed be the name of the Lord," as the casket inclosing the remains of the deceased was borne into the chamber and placed upon the bier. The bearers of the casket were all employees of the Supreme Court and behind them attired in their robes of office came the honorary pall-bearers—the justices of the court. The casket was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches and with floral tributes of roses and lilies. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was then read by Bishop Paret, the music being rendered by a choir of eighteen voices. The solemnity of the occasion was heightened when, as Bishop Paret read the Apostle's Creed, the vast audience rose of their own accord and joined in the solemn recitation of the faith. At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne from the chamber and the ceremonies in the House were closed. The House then, at 12:45 p. m., adjourned, and the Senate repaired to its chamber and immediately adjourned. In the corridor immediately outside the House the procession was formed, and the remains were slowly borne to the hearse. The funeral party was immediately driven to the depot.

St. Louis, March 28.—Mrs. Morrison R. Waite and a number of members of the family arrived this morning from California, en route for Toledo. The party will arrive at Toledo tonight at 10 o'clock.

On the arrival of the procession at the Baltimore & Potomac station the casket was placed on a raised crape-covered platform in the combination car at the rear of the train. The family and friends and the committee of Congress were shown to the cars set apart for each, and at 2 o'clock the train moved from the station.

Toledo, March 28.—The city is all astir with preparations for the funeral of Chief Justice Waite. The funeral train will be met at the depot by the mayor and city officials, committees of the city council, Produce Exchange, the Bar Association and other bodies. The Toledo cadets will act as a guard of honor. The body will be conveyed to the Trinity building, where it will lie in state from 1 to 2:30 p. m., when it will be removed to Trinity Church. The service will be conducted by Rev. Henry B. Walbridge, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly rector of Trinity. From the church the body will be taken to Forest Cemetery, where it will be deposited in a vault.

Mrs. Waite arrived here tonight at 10 o'clock from California.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—In the United States Circuit Court today suitable resolutions were passed and ordered spread upon the records on the death of Chief Justice Waite.

Short eulogies were delivered by Judge Matthew P. Deady, ex-Attorney General Geo. H. Williams and District Attorney L. L. McArthur.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The minister of finance has again presented to the council of the empire a bill permitting the use of metallic currency in business dealings of Russia. The minister now insists upon the acceptance of the measure.

BERLIN, March 28.—Emperor Frederick appeared at the window of Charlottenberg Palace in undress uniform and was heartily cheered. The formal declaration of amnesty is delayed, but the persons who are to be pardoned are being liberated in order that they may be with their families at Easter.

BERLIN, March 28.—The address of the women of Berlin to Empress Victoria is being so numerous signed that it affords convincing proof that the majority oppose the unworthy gossip that has been circulated concerning her.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Eighty-five switchmen from Reading and New York district arrived last night. They will be set to work today in the places of the strikers on the Burlington road. One of them said there were 150 more ready to come whenever summoned.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Burlington Company received information this morning that 50 of their switchmen at Creston, Iowa, had quit work.

CHICAGO, March 28.—In regard to the allegations that the radical element in the Brotherhood was chafing under the conservative measures adopted by their chief and the statement that he contemplated simultaneous retirement from the strike with the Burlington, and from his office as head of the organization, he said: "The statement that the Burlington strikers have cut away from their leaders and their grievance committees is a base falsehood. There is not a word of truth in it. The grievance committee yesterday unanimously endorsed the action of the grand chief all the way through. If it is true that committees have been appointed by the radicals and that they have visited every road running into Chicago as reported and obtained pledges from all the switchmen and switch engineers, that under no circumstance will they move Burlington cars, it has been done unbeknown to me. I can't believe that members of the Brotherhood will do anything contrary to the laws of the organization or not endorsed by me."

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Major General Terry has written a personal letter to the Secretary of War, saying that he is in bad health, and requesting to be ordered before an army retiring board.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Western Union Telegraph Company filed its answer today in the suit of the United States against the Telegraph Co. and Union Pacific Railroad for the collection of \$12,500. The answer denies that the Western Union was a party to any such agreement of the government, which is for the collection of tolls for messages transmitted over government land.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28.—The great rainstorm continues. The country is flooded and all the water courses are unprecedentedly swollen. Many bridges have been swept away and washouts are reported on all the railways leading into the city. Trains that came in yesterday afternoon are held and none departed south, east or west last night. Dispatches from all parts of the state tell of tremendous floods and great damage.

Tiffin, Ohio, March 28.—Continuous rains for forty-eight hours here have caused the Sandusky River to overflow its banks, causing great damage to thousands of acres of wheat and flooding that portion of the city located on the flat.

PARIS, March 28.—The sub-committee of the chamber of deputies which has been considering the recent election of M. Florentin, minister of foreign affairs, as deputy for the department

of Haute Alpes, recommends that the election be nullified on the ground that it was effected by the use of undue official influence.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The failure of Louis H. Zerega, broker, was announced on the cotton exchange.

NANTUCKET, Mass., March 28.—The British steamer *Canoebury*, reported ashore, has been abandoned. Her crew of twenty-four men were rescued by the life-saving crew. One of the crew died later from exposure.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 28.—At 10 o'clock the special train bearing the remains of Chief Justice Waite rolled into the Pennsylvania depot and the funeral party alighted. The casket containing the body was at once removed to the hearse, and the funeral cortege proceeded up Summit Street in the following order: A squad of police, the Toledo bar association, the city council, the mayor and other city officials, the body with a guard of honor, composed of the Toledo cadets, the justices of the supreme court in carriages, the Senatorial and House committees, and citizens on foot and in carriages. The remains were taken to the residence of Richard Waite, brother of the deceased, to enable Mrs. Waite and other members of the family to obtain a private view. The city is thronged with strangers and business is entirely suspended. Flags are floating at half-mast, and emblems of mourning are displayed everywhere.

A tremendous crowd was gathered in the vicinity of the Hon. Richard Waite's house. The casket was borne into the house by a squad of Toledo cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is stated that the tariff bill will be reported to the House on Monday. Republican senators had a caucus this morning pending the bond bill, and the Stewart amendment proved the chief topic of discussion, but no decision was reached. Another caucus is to be called for Monday, and in the meantime the committee will undertake the task of outlining the financial policy for the party. Some rather vigorous efforts were made during the caucus to reform the silver views of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, but without any apparent effect. An effort was made to secure unanimous agreement in favor of Palmer's motion to recommit the bond bill, but several silver men refused to assent to this proposition.

ALEXANDRIA, March 28.—The remains of Prince Hassan, son of Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive, of Egypt, was buried today. There was an imposing pageant on the thoroughfare leading to the mosque where the services were performed.

THE SUGAR SUBJECT.

A Reply to the Communication of Jacob F. Gates.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 26, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Your correspondent who writes under date of March 1-1, 1888 from Honolulu, whose letter you published on Saturday, the 24th inst., says he is afraid lest "undue influence" should be given to the enterprise of the prospective "Utah Sugar Company" in producing and manufacturing some portion of the million dollars' worth of sugar we now consume. I am sure the people here ought to feel very grateful to him for his tutelary care, and especially the poor and unemployed who might possibly obtain labor and consequent wages from a company of wealthy men who might be induced to invest capital on a prospective return of from 15 to 25 per cent. If your correspondent had only given us reliable statistical information and answered my letter with figures clear cut and worthy of confidence, instead of generalities and surmises, it may be that we could have obtained a better understanding of the reason why the sugar planters of the island "can hardly keep their heads above water;" but as it is he leaves them open to the suspicion that it is because they put something else instead of water under their heads, for certainly if the advantages and superiorities he claims for the islands are susceptible of proof, and I regard them so far as I am concerned without argument, there must be some egregiously bad management as the cause of their impending failure. But without taking up your valuable space with unavailing controversy on the advantages of the islands as a sugar-producing country, their climate, richness, magnificent

yield, their exceptions from duties and imported labor, (for I see by your correspondent's letter that the planters have tried to remedy what I spoke of in my former letter and finding the native labor incompetent have sought abroad for better, but your correspondent does not say how much more they pay for it, leaving the inference that they pay as much more for it as the proportion of superiority). I care only to know what can be done here by the company now on the eve of formation. I know they can raise a ton of cane and work it up into sugar, syrup and cleaned seed for six dollars, and that the sugar at 97 per cent sweetness, at \$6 per 100 lbs., the syrup at 30 cents per gallon, and the seed at 50 cents per bushel will give gross returns of over \$10, and they can do this with a capital on which the above returns will pay from 10 to 15 per cent net, according to the amount of cane raised and worked; they will, moreover, within five years after commencing, be employing from 500 to 700 hands, and their annual output will be at least a quarter of a million dollars. Now as we do not intend to make sugar here for the islands and do not intend to make sugar there for Utah, but do intend to make sugar here for our own consumption, we are satisfied that the disadvantages we suffer in comparison with the islands are more than compensated by the additional cost they are subjected to by the handling and thousands of miles of water and land freight which has to be paid for before their sugar reaches us. Prosperity must have solid food on which to exist; it must have production and manufacture; merchandizing based upon purchase of goods from abroad only serves to deplete by gathering up the money and paying it to men who earn it thousands of miles away; and in this connection let me say that the shoe and clothing department of Z. C. M. I. does more practical good to Utah than all its merchandizing, for the institution adds not a penny to the intrinsic value of the goods it sells, and only by the employment given to people here does it do real financial good, except wherein by its large and powerful influence it serves to maintain reasonableness and stability of prices, which we all readily see. Consequently if we are merchants we go to the wall, but the real foundation of permanent and worthy success is production and manufacture right here at home. And I do not doubt for a moment that if we were to listen to the manufacturers of the Eastern States who provide us with our shoes and clothing they would labor to discourage us from attempting any deliverance from their thralldom by showing us how much superior their advantages are and they would be very anxious lest an "undue influence" might be brought to bear in favor of any enterprise looking to production and manufacture at home.

One other remark I wish to make; your correspondent claims that I base my calculations upon Wiley's report. I beg to inform him: that I do not. I base my calculations upon what I actually saw and personally observed at the Fort Scott Factory while in operation last September and October, and as what I saw there is corroborated by my own actual experience in Utah I speak of my own and not another's knowledge, and what I say I guarantee.

ARTHUR STAYNER.

FISH AND GAME LAW.

The following are the amendments to the fish and game law, made at the last session of the Legislature, to go into effect May 31, 1888.

An act supplemental and amendatory to chapter 6, session laws of 1884, entitled "An act for the protection of fish and game."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That any person who, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September in each year, willfully takes, kills, destroys or offers for sale, any kind of wild geese or ducks; or who shall at any time rob the nests of the above-mentioned birds; or who shall kill any wild geese or ducks between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. Every person who, between the 15th day of November of each year and the 15th day of August following, takes, kills or destroys any deer, or who shall at any time kill any of the

above animals for their skins, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person who puts into the waters of this Territory any poisonous substance, giant powder or other explosives, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100, or imprisonment not less than one hundred days, or may be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It shall be a misdemeanor to take out of this Territory any game taken or killed within its boundaries.

SEC. 5. The county court of each county shall appoint a fish and game commissioner, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; said commissioner shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe to an oath of office, and give a bond in the penal sum of \$1000 for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be filed with the probate judge. The commissioner shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the county court, to be paid out of the county treasury, and shall perform his duties under the direction of the county court. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to see that all laws of this Territory for the protection of fish and game are faithfully enforced, and shall report his doings to the county court quarterly. All fines and forfeitures for violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county wherein the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 6. That sections 1 and 2 of chapter 6, laws of 1888, be and are hereby repealed.

The Historical Record.

The first number of Vol. 7, of this valuable magazine, has just been issued from this office. It contains the opening chapters of what promises to be a very interesting history of the Prophet Joseph Smith, compiled by Elder Jensen and arranged in such a way as to be strictly harmonious with the other contents of the *Record* as a work of reference. The next new feature of the magazine will be a history of the various Stakes of Zion as they are now organized, including descriptions and historical articles on every settlement and point of interest in these valleys.

Elder Jensen has launched out upon a wide and laborious field and desires the patronage and good will of the Saints generally.

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