

ed. The United States intends, the commanding officer says, to frown down anything in the way of a prize-fight by soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Gold to the amount of \$2,881,000 was today withdrawn from the sub-treasury at New York, presumably to be used again in making payments for bonds. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$42,066,869. Up to the hour of closing, the department had no official notice of deposits on account of bond purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A statement prepared at the treasury department under the direction of Assistant Secretary Curtis shows the government will realize from the new loan \$111,378,836.97. The following table shows the amount of bonds to be paid for at each of the ten sub-treasuries, together with the proceeds to be paid in at each.

The statement shows approximately the geographical distribution of the loan, as each bidder will deposit his gold at the sub-treasury nearest him.

	Principal.	Proceeds.
Boston.....	\$ 5,124,900	\$ 5,715,714 07
Baltimore.....	507,000	563,877 50
San Francisco.....	2,397,000	2,698,512 04
New Orleans.....	196,000	224,086 43
Washington.....	624,900	698,216 85
Cincinnati.....	232,900	260,154 07
St. Louis.....	553,900	604,110 00
Chicago.....	1,669,900	1,860,751 59
New York.....	87,321,400	97,198,477 19
Philadelphia.....	1,387,800	1,558,107 23
Total.....	\$100,000,000	\$111,378,836 97

The average rate therefore paid for each \$100 is \$111.3788.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs to that paper: "Turkey's plan to implicate the American missionaries in Armenian affairs is being steadily pursued. An attempt has been made to arrest Mr. Knapp, one of the hardest working missionaries at Bitlis, on a charge of sedition and murder, based on an accusation signed under coercion by some Armenians who were in jail. Mr. Knapp appealed to United States Minister Terrell who learned from Consul Hampson, at Mouss, that the charge was wholly unfounded, and was a mere pretext to drive Mr. Knapp from the country. Mr. Terrell insists that unless the charge is abandoned Mr. Knapp shall be brought here and tried before him.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Queen's speech was read previous to the opening of Parliament today in the customary manner, and was in part as follows:

"I continue to receive from the other powers assurances of their friendly sentiments.

"A treaty has been concluded between my government and the government of the French Republic, having for its principal object, a more secure establishment of the independence of the kingdom of Siam.

"The commissioners for the limitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territory of Afghanistan from the dominions of the emperor of Russia have agreed upon a line which has been accepted by myself and the emperor.

The government of the United States have expressed a wish to cooperate in the termination of the difficulties which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the

boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

"The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces, for which in conjunction with the emperor of Russia and the president of the French republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak on a part of a section of the Turkish population that has resulted in a series of massacres in those provinces, which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

"The sudden incursion into a South African republic by an armed force from territories under the control of the British South African company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Burghers forces. My ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioner, this hostile action and warn all my subjects throughout South Africa in taking part in aid of it. The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will form the subject of a searching inquiry.

"The President of the South African republic, acting in this matter with moderation and wisdom, agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the president upon this occasion, and the assurance, which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of persons now inhabiting Transvaal."

The speech concludes with references to the Chitral and Ashantee expedition which have been achieved without bloodshed:

"I have to deplore the loss, from the severities of the climate, of some valuable lives, including my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenburg."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The porte has informed the ambassadors of the powers that it agrees to grant amnesty to Armenians who have been for a long time past besieged by Turkish troops in the town of Zeitoun, after revolting against the Turkish rule and capturing the town.

MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Monday last contains the following regarding Elder Heber J. Grant's remarks at the Latter-day Saints' meeting place in San Francisco on Sunday evening:

There was a gathering at Pythian hall last night to listen to a sermon by Heber J. Grant, the Mormon Apostle, of Salt Lake. Grant said it was the first time he had ever spoken to a congregation not composed exclusively of Mormons. He reviewed the history of the finding of the tablets and the development of the Church and doctrine by Joseph Smith, presented the claims of the Mormon Church, expounded the theory of vicarious atonement, and said that the chief work of those that labored in the temples was to "efflate vicariously for the souls of

those who had died without a knowledge of the Gospel or who had been denied the privilege of baptism." He said that "those who labored in the temples have had personal visitations from those who died without a knowledge of the Gospel."

He claimed that many of Smith's prophecies had been fulfilled and cited acts to prove Smith's inspiration. For himself he claimed to have personal "witness of the Spirit that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet of God." The speaker had performed cures by the laying on of hands.

The Sacramento Record-Union of Monday contains this notice of the Saints' meeting on Sunday evening:

At the Latter-day Saints' meeting last evening the following pointed prophecy, uttered by the Mormon Prophet, was used as a text, as it presents in brief outline the history and subsequent growth of the Church. The prediction was made at Montrose, Iowa, August, 1842, and states that "the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction, and would finally be driven to the Rocky mountains. Many would apostatize; others would be put to death by their persecutors or lose their lives in consequence of their exile, and many of those who listened to him would live to assist in building cities, and to see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky mountains."

It was claimed that in fulfillment the Saints did continue to suffer affliction in the state of Illinois, in consequence of which they were forced to leave their homes in the year of 1848. Brigham Young, whose right it was by virtue of his office as President of the twelve, led the Church after the Prophet's death. By permission from the governor of Iowa they located temporarily in the western part of that state, preparing for the greater march before them. Towns sprung up as by magic in the midst of which could be found churches and schools that the religion of the people and education of their children might not be neglected. While living there the nation whose borders they were about to cross into the "disputed West" called upon them for 500 men to fight for their country in the war with Mexico. Loyalty was shown by the readiness with which the 500 men, known as the Mormon Battalion, volunteered, and they, under the leadership of a United States officer, marched two thousand miles through the most barren part of the American continent. They marched from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, Cal., making a record which the speaker said has no parallel on the pages of history. They were among the discoverers of gold in this state.

The main body of the Church moved westward, reaching Salt Lake valley in the summer of 1847. There, said the speaker, after much privation and trouble, they have turned the barren desert of years gone by into a fruitful field. There they have built cities and become a mighty people, and are enjoying the fruits of a productive soil and the rich mineral treasures of the mountains of the new state. Above all, they claim to be enjoying the blessings of the restored Gospel of Christ, with peace and good will toward all men.