

party of freighters. They were all huddled together under a bank or declivity, and judging from their accoutrements they must have been on a hunt for game, and on their way to Wichita Falls for ammunition and supplies. Two empty quart bottles that had contained whisky lay near the corpses. It is said that the Indians on the reservation are in a distressed condition, notwithstanding the aid of the Government in furnishing them with supplies. The Indians found frozen to death were poorly clad, and evidently anticipated no severe weather before reaching Wichita.

NEW YORK, 18.—The excise law was enforced to-day as strictly as it ever was, the police having been notified by Superintendent Walling that the liquor shops must be closed on Sunday.

A large number of arrests were made during the day. Five hundred dealers met in Irving Hall this afternoon, and adopted resolutions pledging themselves to assist the police in the impartial enforcement of the law, believing that such action will compel citizens to demand a modification of the statutes.

BOSTON, 19.—To-night a fire broke out in the Bay State Sugar Refinery, No. 37 Eastern Avenue. The building was of brick, four stories high with a frontage of about 40 feet on Eastern Avenue, and extending back about 90 feet to Sargent's Wharf. The flames spread to the Standard Dye Wood Works which abut upon the refinery on the Sargent's Wharf end and extend down the avenue towards the wharf. These mills are three stories high and about 80 or 90 feet in length. They are nearly, or quite destroyed. The refinery is operated by E. Atkins & Co., who, it is understood, own the brick block as well as the refinery buildings. Their loss will probably be heavy, though fully insured. The Dye Mills property was owned by the heirs of George N. Black.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The *Standard's* correspondent sends the following dispatch from Howenjatt: "The difficulty of the desert march is immense. The column starts at 2 a. m. We are going to Gakdul via Abu Halfa Wells, where we hope to find sufficient water for the men and the camels. A small party left at Howenjatt was fired into one night, but otherwise we have not been molested. Small parties of Arabs, wearing the Mahdi's uniform, are roaming the desert, yet some sell us sheep and assert that there are only a few rebels at Metamneh. The heat is very trying. The camels have gone 60 hours without water, and the men are allowed only two pints daily. The water is in a condition resembling pea soup. Soldiers freely offer a dollar for a tumblerful of water. If the Arabs in active hostility had rendered the desert route impassable, it would have been necessary for us to carry every ounce of food and water for both men and animals."

KORTI, 15.—Gen. Stewart's forces reached Howenjatt Wells Saturday, the 10th, and obtained a supply of water and resumed their march to Gakdul. A detachment of the Essex regiment will remain as a garrison at Howenjatt, where a fort and hospital has been erected. The few natives in the vicinity of Howenjatt appear friendly. Col. Burnaby, with a convoy of grain, joined Gen. Stewart's troops at Gakdul on the 13th instant, and will accompany the expedition to Metamneh.

BERLIN, 15.—In the Reichstag during discussion of the bill for the adoption of a law for the protection of workmen, Bismarck declared it was impossible to establish a normal working day, and asked how workmen could be indemnified for hours of labor thus lost. He said employers would be unable to indemnify their men without conducting their business at a loss. A normal working day would, he said, involve a reduction of wages, and, even if feasible, it would be necessary to erect a Chinese wall around Germany to prevent the importation of foreign production.

LONDON, 15.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Pekin says: The country is divided on the Franco-Chinese embroglio. The masses are in favor of war, but the wealthy, who were obliged to contribute to the war expenses desire peace. Vast hordes of officials are greatly interested in the continuance of the present state of things. The amount of population is something astounding. Had the Chinese fleet 10 efficient men and trained officers aboard each man-of-war, it could sink Admiral Courbet's fleet with ease. The Empress is devoted to the warlike policy. German officers in the service of China demand that the forts be rebuilt and equipped with modern ordnance, and the Chinese are dismayed at the probable cost of the new order of things, declaring that the new structures and equipments demanded would furnish opportunities for immense frauds. The provincial mandarins, as a rule, are openly hostile to the proposed innovations, and the masses of the people are sullen and apathetic.

LONDON, 15.—The announcement that the British representative at the Berlin conference had been instructed to accept the French proposal regarding the freedom of trade in the Congo country causes great excitement in mercantile circles. France proposes that the freedom of Congo should be limited to a period of twenty years. African traders here say the object is to attract capital to that country during the next twenty years, and at the end of that time, after the country has been devel-

oped and made valuable by the enterprise of merchants of all nations, it is to be closed to all except King Leopold's International African Association, or to France, which is looked upon as the future legatee of that association. The proposition is denounced as a trap. Agitation in favor of the withdrawal of English consent is in progress under the leadership of local chamber of commerce. Memorials from these bodies, urging a reconsideration of the subject, are pouring into the foreign office from all sections of England.

LONDON, 15.—A severe storm is raging at Nice. The sea has overflowed the Quai Midi and Promenade Anglaise. Cellars, hotels and even villas are flooded.

Cairo, 16.—Dispatches from Gakdul Wells state that Stewart's force reached there Monday noon from Howenjatt Wells. This force consists of a squadron of hussars, a heavy section of the camel corps, mounted infantry, the Sussex regiment and the naval brigade. The Egyptian soldiers engaged in conveying a supply of water during the march behaved in an infamous manner. They drank the rations belonging to others and refused to obey Colonel Burnaby when he ordered an advance.

BERLIN, 16.—Among the proposed changes in the German customs tariff, the following duties will be imposed: Cotton twist 48 to 120 marks, wheat 3 marks, maize 50 pfennigs, jute twist and hemp uncolored and unpressed 5 to 10 marks, do. colored and pressed 12 to 20 marks, dressed yarn and sewing thread 70 marks, cords and ropes 10 marks, salted fish in barrels 3 marks, fish otherwise prepared 12 marks, fish in hermetically sealed cans 60 marks, oil in casks 4 marks, palm oil and coconut oil 2 marks, hog's lard and fatty substance of the nature of lard 10 marks.

LONDON, 16.—Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, is apparently doomed to undergo the four months' imprisonment to which he was sentenced for libelling Lord Lonsdale. The court of appeals to-day dismissed his appeal against the sentence. He decided to abandon the proposition of his counsel to further appeal his case to the House of Lords, and after the court pronounced its decision he surrendered to the officers, and was removed from the court-room and placed in custody.

PARIS, 16.—Norbert Balleich, the man who was wounded in three places by M. Duc, one of the editors of the *Cri du Peuple*, the other night, when he and his brother Charles invaded the newspaper office in search of vengeance, died at the hospital to-day.

LONDON, 17.—A dispatch from Gakdul says: Thirty camels dropped dead on the march from Howenjatt, and the troops suffered severely. The majority of the waterskins leaked, and the majority yielding to their thirst exhausted their rations of water prematurely. Very few fell out of line, however, and the condition of the men under the circumstances is splendid. All bore their hardships bravely, as was evidenced by their singing as cheerily as their parched throats would permit. They are keenly desirous to fight.

BERLIN, 17.—In the Congo conference three reasons were given for the participation of America in the deliberations: firstly, because America was the first power to officially recognize the African International Association. Secondly, because the population of America comprises six million negroes whose parent country is Africa, and thirdly, because Americans mainly have explored the country.

LIVERPOOL, 17.—It has been definitely ascertained that the steamer *Admiral Moorsom* was sunk and that 12 of the crew and 4 of the passengers were drowned.

PESTH, 17.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day it was suggested that invitations be addressed to all foreign newspapers, asking them to send representatives to the opening of the exhibition here in May.

LONDON, 17.—In accordance with previous announcements, a mass meeting of unemployed workmen was held in front of the Royal Exchange this afternoon. Shortly after noon people began to assemble, and by 3 o'clock fully ten thousand people had come together. The multitude in perfect order awaited the arrival of the speakers—Henry George, Helen Taylor, William Saunders and other well known Radicals—who were loudly cheered. Speaking began a little past 3. Radical pamphlets of the most advanced description had an immense sale. Some of these were headed in bold type with the words, "Blood, bullets and bayonets," and presented an extraordinary appeal to the half-starved, herring-gutted, poverty stricken, parish-damned inhabitants of the disunited Kingdom.

LONDON, 17.—A special from Brussels gives the following account of the arrest of a German traveler in that city for supposed complicity in the murder of Herr Rumpff. The police authorities of this city claim to have made an important arrest in connection with the assassination of Police Commissioner Rumpff at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. They are reticent concerning the prisoner, but state that he arrived at Antwerp yesterday from Germany. He immediately took the train for this city and was arrested on his arrival last evening. From other sources it is learned that at the proper time evidence will be forthcoming to show that the prisoner is the man who drove the dagger into the murdered man's body. Detectives at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, after finding the dagger, traced its owner, and the arrest here last evening is said to have been on a telegram from

German police, who were close on the heels of the assassin; that he fled to Antwerp and thence to Brussels, hoping to escape.

LONDON, 18.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, says: Fehmi Pasha's mission is to obtain England's opinion on the proposal of the Czar, for a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey, in accordance with which the Czar will lend Turkey armed assistance, in the event of domestic or foreign complications.

PARIS, 18.—The marriage of Prince Colonna to Miss Mackay will be solemnized Feb. 12th.

BERLIN, 19.—Baron Lambermonks report to the Congo Conference, embodying an English proposal regarding neutrality, and laying down formalities to be observed by powers annexing African territory is considered a further step to English advantage.

VIENNA, 18.—Klagenfurt the capitol of the Province of Carinthia in Southern Austria, was visited by an avalanche to-day, which wrecked several buildings, killed twenty of the inhabitants, while many others were injured and rendered homeless. All efforts to rescue the buried was futile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The Sultan has ordered 6,000 men to be sent to occupy Suakim, and that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed with the revenues from certain Egyptian territory on the Red Sea coast.

LONDON, 18.—There was a special meeting this afternoon of the officials of the war office in the rooms of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis M. Sullivan, director of the department of transport, Pall Mall. The meeting was in session for several hours. The unusual occurrence of a council at the war office on Sunday, caused every one to connect the circumstances with the startling information received to-day to the effect that Turkey was about to take an active part in the Egyptian war. The officials were ominously serious as they emerged from the council room and were very reticent.

LONDON, 19.—The excitement caused yesterday by the unusual occurrence of a council at the war office, on Sunday, was greatly increased to-day by a report that this government has decided to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy any portion of Egypt or land troops in that country. There is considerable bustle and excitement at the war office to-day. Orders have been sent to Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich, which have caused much activity at the great naval stations. Another battalion of troops at Malta has been ordered to embark at once on the steamship *Poonah* for Alexandria. Other troops are under orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Indications all point to stirring events in Egypt. There is no doubt that the ministry is determined not to allow Turkey to interfere in Egyptian affairs by placing an armed force in any part of Egypt.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is confined to his bed with fever and rheumatism.

The Earl of Wilton is dead.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Trieste, relating to the avalanche at Klagenfurt, says many residents of the place are missing, and it is believed they are buried under the snow, in addition to the 20 already known to be killed. The city authorities are exerting themselves vigorously to ascertain the fate of the missing people. Three thousand men are digging through the snow to recover the bodies of the dead and rescue the imprisoned.

MISSIONARY WORK IN IRELAND.

Brother Joseph McMurrin, of the 8th Ward, has kindly permitted us to make the following extracts from a letter just received from his son James L. It is dated Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 22nd, 1884:

"You will, no doubt, have learned ere this that I have been released from laboring in your native land, and appointed to labor in Ireland, in which land the Gospel is once more being proclaimed by the servants of God. For a number of years the inhabitants of this 'land of the shamrock' have never heard the sound of the principles of divine truth, but the time appears to have arrived when our Heavenly Father has decreed once more to pour out the glorious light of truth among its honest seekers of this far distant land, previous to the coming of his judgments.

The efforts which are being made in the direction of leading some of the misguided but truly sincere worshippers of this section of country from the gross darkness in which they are wandering, to the great and marvelous light so copiously diffused in these latter days, are causing his Satanic majesty to howl and marshal his forces in opposition to the Lord of hosts. Notwithstanding the determined stand he has taken, however, some have joyfully received the proclamation of the Lord, and a flourishing branch of about 50 members has been organized since last May. The preaching of the gospel heretofore, since the opening of the Irish mission, has been confined almost exclusively to Belfast, and it is here that the branch has been established; but from all reports there seems to be bright prospects in other places in this region, as new fields are opening in various directions, and we are living in hopes of doing a good work when the season for outdoor preaching arrives.

I did not think when I left my mountain home that I would ever set foot

on Irish soil; nor did it ever enter my head that the day would come when I would ride on an "Irish jaunting car," and in all probability meet with the gentleman whose name I have often repeated while engaged in singing

I am an Irish boy,
From Dublin town I came,
I drive an Irish jaunting car,
Pat Murphy is my name.

But such is the case at present, I am surrounded on all sides by these peculiar Irish vehicles, called jaunting cars, and it is not unlikely that some of their proprietors bear the renowned cognomen connected with the song.

I have been in this new field two weeks, and am just beginning to get acquainted with the people of Belfast. Yesterday I held three meetings in this city, and had an enjoyable time with the Saints. To-night I got to another neighborhood for the purpose of expounding, in company with Elders Greenwell and Marshall, the principles of truth in our humble way. The Saints in this vicinity are like those among whom I was traveling in Scotland, very warm hearted people, and earnest, energetic laborers in the work of the Lord. The time is fast approaching when a large conference will gladden the hearts of the faithful workers in this part of the mission: I firmly believe that the Lord is working with the people, and the seed now sown, like bread cast upon the water, will be seen after many days.

I was told a great many stories about the Irish people before leaving Scotland, as to their manner of living and narrowness of mind in religion; but thus far I have seen nothing to substantiate the statements made. My food has been better during the past two weeks than at any other time during my mission, and the people with whom I have come in contact are just about as rational as any I have met.

There is one sure thing, when you gain the confidence and friendship of one, you have a friend on whom you can rely and who will stay with you, come what may, through thick and thin. I feel to rejoice in my new field, and am thankful for the privilege of prosecuting my labors among so worthy a class as those by whom I am surrounded; and my prayer is that I may prove faithful to the trust reposed in me and do my utmost to clear my garments from the blood of all men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADIES' FAIR.

PETERSON, Jan. 14, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The sisters of Peterson united their efforts and held their first fair in that place on the 29th of December, which was pleasing and proved a success. The walls were nicely decorated with a variety of rugs and quilts; a cape made of bark; a picture; the words (made of wax set on velvet): "God bless our home;" wax flowers; wool flowers; glass basket; tidies of different kinds; crochet lace; hand paintings; home-made shawls; knitted lace; fancy aprons; fancy brackets; plain sewing, and many more articles too numerous to mention.

We closed with a dance for the little folks, commencing with the hornpipe by Thomas Colborn, who is 84 years old, which pleased all present. The officers most actively engaged were Mrs. L. Carragan, Mrs. S. Tribe and Mrs. Craner. L. CARRAGAN.

A VOICE FROM NEWTON.

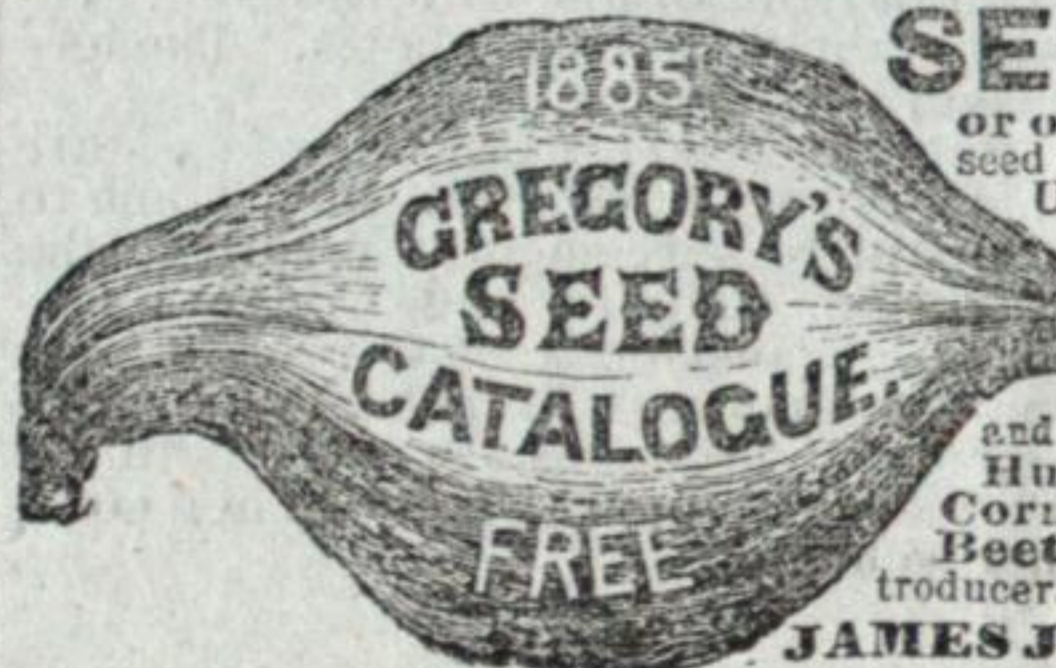
NEWTON, Jan. 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few words from Newton might let people know there was such a place, and a goodly number of people living there, I will take this opportunity to tell them. It seems as though some do not know it, and some that we should be very glad to have know it. Some times our good brethren traveling to preach and instruct the Saints get as far as Clarkston; but our Clarkston friends seem satisfied, and fail to say, "Well, brethren, just over that bench, about four miles and a half, is a town called Newton, and there are some good Latter-day Saints living there, who would like to hear from you."

As I said, they don't tell them, and the travelers do not know it, so we are passed by. We could stand it for once, but now comes Brother Roberts on a lecturing tour, and Newton is not on the programme.

Now I hope they do not think Newton is going down hill, because it is not. We have a good Bishop and Counselors, a good Teachers' quorum, who are alive to the interest of the Ward, and our other quorums hold their regular meetings, which are well attended, and where they are well instructed.



We have a good Y. M. M. I. A., a good Sabbath School, and everybody seems to be up and doing, and the most are anxious for such treats as Brother Roberts might give them; but still they do not come. We hope, however, in the future for something great in this line.

We are having a mild and open winter, so far, and good health prevails. Our dramatic association is looming up again, and, in fact, we can say Newton is going onward and upward, both temporally and spiritually.

Hoping we may continue in so doing,
I remain, yours respectfully,
Q. E. D.

PLAY BOOKS AND DRAMAS.

A large assortment just received at Dwyer's, also dialogues, recitations, etc. Send for catalogue of play books. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DWYER'S BOOK STORE,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Always Reliable! Warranted!

Frost bites, inflamed sore eyes, burns, bruises, cuts and old sores, cured at once or your money refunded by your druggist. This is the positive warranty placed on every box of Brown's Arnica Salve by the Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Company. Only 25 cents. d&s

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 positive 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

I have Been Free from Catarrh and cold in head the past year. I used Ely's Cream Balm. Have recommended it to many. It worked like a charm. —J. D. Wolfe, Insurance Agent, Princeton, N. J.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels, *Angostura Bitters* will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

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. I. Drug Store Large Size \$1.00. 5

STRAY.

A LIGHT RED COW, ABOUT FOUR years old, branded U on left hip, has been at my place for several weeks. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expense of advertising.

WM. B. HARDY,
Mountain Dell, Parley's Canyon.
January, 10, 1885. ds&w 1w

STRAW!

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN STRAW,
delivered at
PAPER MILL.

\$5.00 per TON

SEED Warranted to Grow.

or order refilled gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are 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.