

is interested, but Peru must gain seek to become a military power. If she should she certainly again disturb the peace of America. Chili in size and nation is inferior to either of the nations with which she has at war, and yet her enemies asserted that she has been of advantage of her strength, a deal like comparing the attack on Montenegro. The fact is simply acted in her own demand and has come out victorious.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Concordfield continues improving. The King of Italy has summoned the Sella to form a cabinet. Barber shot and killed a stranger with Arkansas, Colo., to-day. German delegations to the treaty conference have started Paris. The emancipation celebration at Birmingham on Saturday was a affair. Concordfield is much improved. The are now confident of his late recovery. The international sanitary conference, in session at Washington, has turned sine die. The proposal to hold an international socialist congress at Zurich is highly disapproved. A Greek priest announced that the island of Chio is about to be completely swallowed up. A fire in New York on White street, damaged several firms, the aggregating \$90,000. The Gibson and Crane's Comedy Company start by special train for San Francisco on April 24th. The special returns show the republicanism in Michigan's April election will reach 45,000. The smarm has submitted a motion to the federal council, that the coin be increased 15,000,000 marks. Last night and to-day it rained at Yreka at the north to Santa Clara in the southern part of California. The small addressed an anti-coordination at Newcastle, day, about 15,000 persons being present. The gap in the embankment at Agrod, Hungary, is repaired and town saved. Rain has ceased at Berlin. The French are not expected to operations against Kroumires a week, owing to a defect in the report service. The steamer Gallia will take out Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Ford and a party for a tour through Canada. The male Russian, between the of 10 and 18, will be allowed to broad without the permission of Government. The steamer plying between Midborough and Grangemouth, land, sunk by a collision and 14 ens were drowned. The Paris newspaper, this morning, ounced that 22 Kroumier spies been captured by the French imprisoned at Bona. The New York, yesterday, tailors, smiths and wheelwrights, and carpenters held meetings ing to an advance in wages. The German bark Tiger, spoken of time ago, 124 days out from Liverpool, with a crew in a starving situation, has arrived near Baltimore. At J. Wells and Hollenbeck's lling and boot and shoe factory part of the Wyoming Valley el at Wilkesbarre, Penn., burn-day. The Roumanian chamber of deputies has passed a bill authorizing the government to expel all foreigners ected of compromising the pub-ecurity. The new Italian cabinet, under or Sella, has been nearly com- ed, being formed exclusively of bers of the right; which causes t excitement. The denver and New Orleans road s to be pushing ahead. The k allotted to Denver was sub- ded some time ago and the first alment paid up. The Stanley Club, Paris, enter- ed Gen. Noyes with a farewell quest last night, at the Hotel

Continental. Miss Thursby sang several national airs. Five bodies from the wrecked schooner J. N. Huntington have been picked up by the crew of the life station, at Chatham, Mass. One is identified as R. H. Ames. Colonel Fred. Grant has resigned from the army for the purpose of entering the employ of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railroad Company as civil engineer. A socialist of Chicago has written a letter to Garfield styling him as much of a despot as the Czar of Russia, and says he ought to be served with a big dose of dynamite. It has been snowing at Mount Washington since the afternoon of the 11th. There is more snow on the summit, and the drifts are greater than at any time before this winter. Easter was celebrated in the churches of San Francisco with the usual pomp. It rained heavily all day, preventing the customary display of fashionable attire by the ladies. Emilio Castelar, of Spain has issued an eloquent and important manifesto to the moderate republicans, commending them to take part in the municipal elections in May. Moody and Sankey last night held the last of their series of meetings in Denver, having had immense crowds at each meeting. About 5,000 were present at an open air meeting in the afternoon. Dillon at Kanturck, County Cork, said: Irish farmers are agreed unless radical changes are made in the land bill, that it would be the duty of the Irish members to reject it with contempt.

Correspondence.

KANOSH, Millard County, Utah, April 6th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The Fillmore base ball club, emboldened by their recent defeat of the Deseret club by one tally, have again essayed to meet the Kanosh Clippars, who for about six years have held the championship of Millard County. Our Fillmore friends came quite unexpectedly, in all nine wagons well filled with ladies and gentlemen from the county seat, who arrived here on the 4th in time to attend the wedding dance of Brother Jacob Hopkins and Sister Barbara Jane Watts. The Kanosh boys declined a championship match, as they had had no notice of the visit. They therefore agreed to play for two balls and a bat. The match came off yesterday, when, after six innings for each club, the score stood, Kanosh 31, Fillmore 14. Kanosh then played another innings and added 12 more to the score, which entirely satisfied our visitors, who now retired from the contest and gracefully admitted the invincibility of the old champions, who would be pleased to hear from any base ball club in any of the adjoining counties. Respectfully, G. C.

EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion was held in Snowflake, Saturday and Sunday, March 26th and 27th, 1881. Present, President Jesse N. Smith and Counselors, the majority of the Bishops and Presiding Elders. President Smith made a few opening remarks, expressing his satisfaction in meeting with the Saints. He called on the various Bishops to make reports of their Wards. Bishops John Hunt, J. H. Standiford, Sextus E. Johnson, P. J. Christofferson, E. A. Noble, and Counselor L. H. Hatch made very favorable and encouraging reports of Snowflake, Taylor, Erastus, Round Valley, Bush Valley, and Woodruff. Pres. Smith spoke of the Smithville Ward. He understood they were doing well and were energetic in their duties. Referred to the condition of the different camps of our brethren on the railroad, that some of them were quite rough, but that he and others were looking after them as much as they could.

2 p. m.

Bishop David K. Udall, and Elder John Wodei made very favorable

and interesting reports of the St. John and Smithville Wards. Elders James Lewis and Jacob Hamblin spoke upon various subjects, giving some excellent counsel and advice, and encouraging the Saints to faithfulness and to perform their duty. Sunday, 27, 10 a. m. Elder Savage spoke at considerable length upon the subject of the United Order, making some very interesting and instructive remarks upon it, after which, the general and local authorities were presented by the clerk and sustained by the Conference. 2 p. m. After the sacrament was administered the Home and Indian Missionaries were presented and sustained by the congregation. The statistical and Sunday School reports were read by the clerk, after which, Counselor L. H. Hatch made some very excellent remarks upon the subjects of our duties and what the Lord required of us. President Smith made a few remarks in reference to the education and advancement of the Prophet Joseph Smith, that no man made greater progress. Spoke a short time upon matters connected with the railroad. Counselor Oscar Mann made a few spirited remarks in regard to our home industry, such as planting out trees, putting up machinery and using the advantages that nature offered us. Conference was adjourned until the last Saturday and Sunday in June next, to convene at Taylor. There were three Priesthood and other meetings held on the evenings of the 26th and 27th. JOSEPH FISH, Clerk.

[For the DESERET NEWS.]

SCIENCE vs. RELIGION, AND RELIGION vs. SCIENCE.

BY W. R. MAY.

In taking a bird's-eye view of the scientific and religious state of the world at large, the unbiased observer is impressed with the antagonism which apparently exists, and peradventure it may profit us to examine a little into some of the causes which create such a confusion. On the one hand, we see those who stoutly maintain the necessity of Divine revelation resist every attempt in this direction. Hence, from a profession of Christianity results a practice of Paganism. On the other, we find those who, claiming to be votaries of the great principles which govern the universe, and which bear the seal of liberality, most contracted in their views, hence they form conclusions from a whole of which they have but a limited knowledge of a part, and reject all laws but such as have become cognizant to their understanding. One looks upon science with the greatest mistrust, the other upon revelation as pregnant with destruction. The scientist says that we have no need of revelation, because all nature is governed by immutable laws, and that as pain ensues from burning our fingers, so have no need of further teaching than that of experience, and that we must look to other sources than Divine will for our rules of conduct. Because evils are consequent upon a continuance of wrong actions must we disregard Divine admonition? or, rather, would not reason tell us to dwell the teachings of Him in whom dwells a fullness of knowledge and intelligence, and does not sententiary of his helplessness and limited capacity naturally cause us to do so? Because from the necessary relation of cause and effect, all moral rules are ultimately derived, must we obey only such laws as we know of and ignore all others we know not of? and must injunctions founded on unknown laws be rejected because of such ignorance? Because the government derives its powers from the very existence of the governed, must that government be repudiated? Because of the existence of law is there no need of a lawgiver? Because truth is co-existent with Deity is it necessary in order to believe in the one to deny the other? These are some of the questions which scientific writers unwittingly force upon our consideration, and when they have been answered in accordance with truth, perhaps they will not be so hasty in arriving at conclusions. Religion has been at all times, and is to-day, a most potent agent for good or for evil, and on account of

the many excesses perpetrated under that name many well disposed persons have been led to seek for rules of conduct in other directions, and the infidelistic tendencies of mankind are mainly attributable to this cause. Yet it is patent that in our day there is another of great weight which is operating in the same direction, and that to the persistent exclusion of the law of causation from the faith of the believer, is due a great deal of this unbelief. At divers periods, men actuated with a love of truth and no doubt according to the Divine will, have discovered some of the great natural laws by which the creations of God are governed, and no sooner have they been communicated than the believer in divinity has cried heresy! And he has condemned such truths, as well as those who advanced them, because they seemed to conflict with the narrow, contracted conceptions which he had of the divine word. But time, that great agent in preserving equilibrium, finely amalgamates the conflicting elements, and the believer points to these same truths as evidences of his faith. However, such is the dread of innovation that mankind will resist to the last any attempt, no matter how benevolent, to lift it out of the old rut, and notwithstanding the lessons which we have been taught in this respect, the same feelings prevail to-day. The momentum of thought naturally tends to a circle, any defective force has this impetus to meet. The laws which govern matter in a certain state will govern it whenever that state is duplicated, hence, "as it was in the beginning, so it is now and ever shall be." Now, on the other hand, because scientific men follow out the details of cause and effect, accumulate observations, collect facts and by the systems of inductive and deductive reasoning, interpret some great universal principle, and dare to apply it to the masses with which we are surrounded, the believer in revelation is startled, a cry of holy horror emanates from his lips, and all his combative powers are called into action to oppose that which he considers subversive of his faith. If the state of popularity permits, the rack is used to extort denials of such heresy, if not, the epithets are most lavishly hurled at the heads of such poor unfortunates who spend their lives in the search and elimination of truth. Sometimes it is most amusing to observe the knowing look of the self-considered faithful, the feeling of pity which he silently expresses for the must be heretic who, in his estimation, is doomed to eternal damnation and to hear the ejaculations of absurd! insane! forgetting that perhaps a retrospective examination of self would more aptly illustrate the application of such exclamations. Here the religiousist falls into the same error as the scientist, viz: Too much self-sufficiency, unheeding the fact that of one flesh God created all men, that He is no respecter of persons and that He feels the same solicitude for the one as he does for the other. Let us then profit by the lesson of humility which these things teach us, and let us mould our conceptions in harmony with truth and not shape and model truth to our imperfect knowledge and limited understanding, for herein lies one of the greatest obstacles to human progress, and when it is overcome the great reign of peace may be said to have fairly dawned upon the world.

The Tidy Housewife.

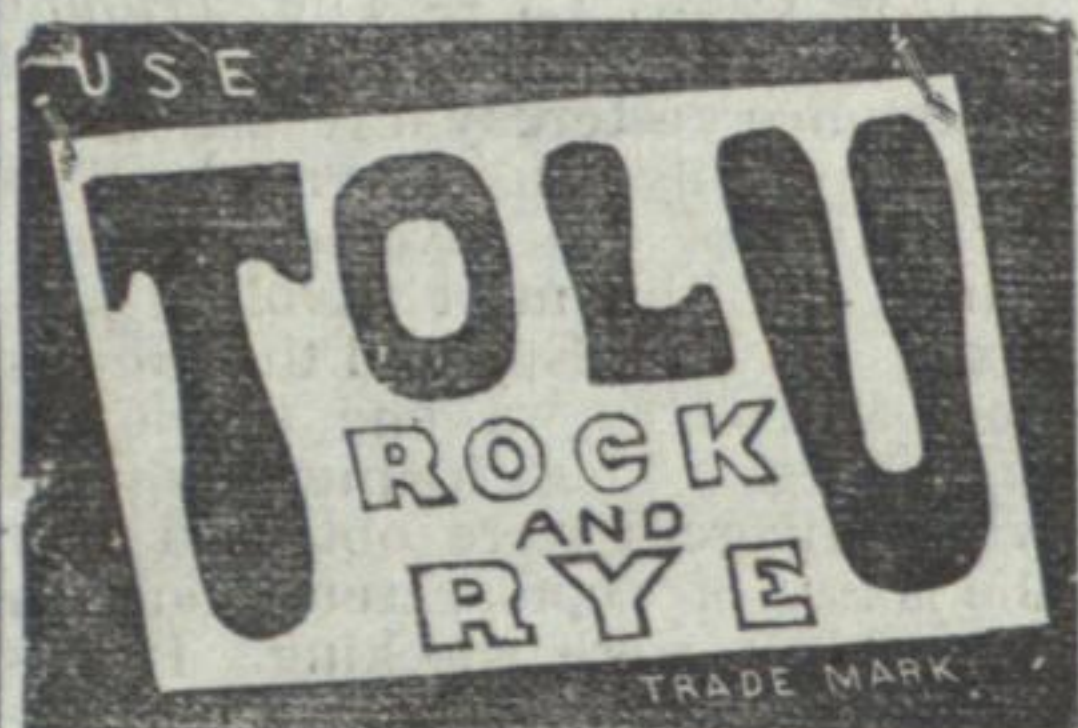
The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

The Chicago Times, this morning, consists of 24 pages, of eight columns, aggregating 192 columns. The edition is 225,000, and it is to be circulated through America and Europe.

French revenue returns for the first quarter of the present year show, under indirect taxes an increase upon the corresponding months last year, of 45,200,000 francs.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW EDITION DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.25, at DESERET NEWS OFFICE.



(Trade Mark Secured) Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use. FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, And All Diseases of THROAT AND LUNGS. BALSAM TOLU is relied upon by the Medical Faculty for its healing and nourishing properties; but it has never been so advantageously combined as by our process of distillation, where all the virtues of the Gum are retained.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1880. The TOLU ROCK AND RYE has a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM of TOLU to give it all the advantages in pectoral complaints, and rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. It may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Grocers and other persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers. Your Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

CAUTION. Don't be Deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a Proprietary Stamp with our name on each bottle.

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For Coughs and Colds, Take BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM. For Sore Throat and Hoarseness, Use BROWN'S TAR TROCHES. For Headache and Biliousness, Use BROWN'S LIVER PILLS. For Indigestion, Take BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC. For Catarrh, Use GERMAN CATARRH CURE. For Purifying the Blood, Use SASSAPARILLA AND DANDE. LION. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Frost Bites, Use BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE. Sore Lungs Cured, By using BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM. For Western Diseases, use BROWN'S WESTERN REMEDIES For sale by all Dealers in Medicine, in Salt Lake City and Utah.

Various Causes.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointed, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. 3dsw

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Are a cheap and simple remedy for Dyspepsia and Biliousness in all their worst forms. It is a well known preparation, and has been known and endorsed by physicians for many years, and has been used by thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world as a Standard and Reliable Remedy.