

America. One point discussed was the admission of foreign lawyers to practice in English courts.

London, 6.—Humpsted & Co., engineers, have failed. Liabilities, £200,000; assets, £250,000.

Dublin, 6.—It is reported that official inquiry will be entered into concerning the circumstances of the recent riot at Londonderry and the action of the officials of that place.

Berlin, 6.—Dr. Dollinger, president of the Royal Academy of Munich and leader of the Old Catholics, writes as follows: The Old Catholics may take part in the festivities on Saturday next in honor of Martin Luther, apart from religious grounds, because he did so much for language, letters and education and the country, as to deserve the everlasting thanks of all nations.

LONDON, 6.—The students at St. Andrew's University have proposed the name of U. S. Minister Lowell for the Rectorship.

Paris, 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Salander moved the pardon of Beresowsky, the Pole who attempted to assassinate the Czar while riding in Paris with the Empress.

The fire at Roubaix was in Delliess factory; 300 persons were employed, 30 women working in the upper stories. The flames caused an explosion which cut off their escape, and they leaped from the upper windows. Number of persons injured, 40. The scene of agony witnessed while the victims were being extricated from the ruins is described as dreadful.

Waddington, Ambassador to England, in an interview expresses the belief that the Tonquin question will be the cause of extended negotiation between France and China but will not cause a rupture.

Belgrade, 6.—Servian troops under Gen. Nicolaitch attacked the rebels at Canarka yesterday. Fighting is also proceeding to-day; result unknown.

LONDON, 7.—There was an explosion this morning in the Marshall Colliery, Lancashire. One hundred and ten miners were in the colliery, and only six have thus far been rescued.

Parties are searching for the missing miners. The searchers will traverse a distance of a quarter of a mile before reaching the scene of the explosion.

Later—Twenty persons are now rescued, some badly burnt. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons killed.

Later—Thirty more men are rescued. The shaft has become blocked and many miners are imprisoned thereby, and little hope is entertained of rescuing them. Some were taken through the Whineyhill shaft, a mile from the blocked shaft.

Paris, 7.—It is said that the French forces have occupied Sontay and Bachinh, Tonquin.

Cairo, 7.—A large number of British troops are ordered home. There is a report current that the false prophet is dead. There were six deaths from cholera at Alexandria on Tuesday.

Hong Kong, 7.—Admiral Courbet has postponed his attack on Bachinh until the roads are ready for the transportation of heavy cannon. Preparations are making for a desperate defense. The Chinese arsenal is a busy place; regiments are marching south.

LONDON, 7.—A number of foreigners in Madagascar, including three American citizens, sent a memorial to Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, asking that a British ship be sent to take off those persons who in view of French operations wish to leave the island.

Latest accounts show that 63 miners were killed.

General Pryor says he has not applied to take part in O'Donnell's defense, and does not propose to make an application. He is aware of the rule excluding any but English barristers from British courts, and does not imagine it will be relaxed in his behalf. Gen. Pryor states that O'Donnell is already provided with counsel in whose fidelity his friends have implicit confidence.

It is expected that all witnesses for O'Donnell will reach England before November 23rd, the day the trial begins.

The Times says in regard to recent rumors on the subject of Irish emigration, that the government has done nothing since Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made his last statement in the House of Commons.

Last mail advices from Madagascar state that the Hovas have secured a large supply of gunpowder from America.

Dublin, 7.—The Irish National

League declares no confidence should be put in the government inquiry into the riots in Londonderry, on the occasion of Lord Mayor Dawson's visit there.

In a meeting of the Irish National League, Michael Davitt denounced the proposed system of expatriation, and urged the league to organize vigilance committees to frustrate it and send delegates to the United States and Canada if necessary. A motion to that effect was adopted.

A plot is discovered to tar and feather the Lord Mayor on Thursday while attending a meeting of the University Philosophical Society at Trinity College.

Paris, 7.—Marquis Tseng states that if the French Chambers should vote credits for the Tonquin expedition so large as to indicate an intention to make war on China, she would respond by taking military measures. He thought either Tricou's telegram had been misinterpreted or been ordered to be concocted. No revolution is feared at Peking; there might be hostility to the French in several open ports in the south, but the Chinese garrisons would maintain order. The Black Flags in Tonquin number 11,000; they had many reserves on Upper Red River. They did not live by rapine, but were paid by the Kings. Commissioner Harmand had no influence in Anam. The Hue treaty was unimportant. China was on excellent terms with the King of Anam.

St. Petersburg, 7.—At a meeting of Nihilists, the views of the moderate party prevailed. Proposals of terrorists in favor of violence were rejected.

The motion made by M. Joubert in the Chamber of Deputies, impeaching the ministry, was rejected by the committee to which it was referred.

The British steamer *Iris* from Cardiff to Port Said, is lost off Cape Villano, Spain. Of a crew of thirty-six, all but one are drowned.

The Telegraph says: Premier Ferry has in his possession a document showing that the attack on Sontay and Bachinh must lead to war with China.

WARSAW, 8.—The Imperial Marie Institute was burned, it is supposed by Nihilists, in order to destroy their treasonable documents and the press for printing the Nihilist journal *Proletariate*.

Alexandria, 8.—The deaths from cholera are confined to Europeans; there were two deaths yesterday.

Berlin, 8.—The Crown Prince of Germany is expected shortly to visit King Alfonso.

The *Aide-de-Camp* of the Emperor has gone to Madrid with an autograph letter stating that Crown Prince Frederick William will visit Alfonso. The Crown Prince will reach Genoa about the 15th inst., from which port he will be escorted by three German men-of-war to Spain.

Paris, 8.—China's note to Marquis Tseng it is said alludes to a proffer of mediation by a power friendly to France, (supposed to be the United States) and rejected by France.

Paris, 8.—It is stated that Prime Minister Ferry told the department that he had no intention of making a proposition to the Chamber of Deputies to send more troops to Tonquin, being confident that Admiral Courbet would be able to conduct the campaign successfully with his present forces.

Lisbon, 8.—Portuguese forces have occupied Cardana, north of the Congo.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The 25th Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened at Heber City at 10 a.m. November 3rd, 1883.

On the stand were Apostle F. M. Lyman, Elder C. W. Penrose, Abram Hatch, President of the Stake, and his Counselors; members of the High Council, Patriarch, President of High Priests, Presidents of Seventies' and of Elders' Quorums, Bishops of the several wards and their Counselors, and numbers of others.

After singing and prayer Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke of the necessity of making the reports of our quarterly conferences faithful and true in regard to the good and worthy conduct of our brethren and sisters.

President Hatch reported the Stake. He was pleased to be able to say that many in this Stake were anxious to assist in building up Zion. Spoke of the Bishops as being superior men, and the Presidents of quorums as being prompt in the dis-

charge of their duties; urged the necessity of the Word of Wisdom being kept by all.

The Ward Bishops represented their wards very favorably, as generally trying to do their duties.

Elder C. W. Penrose explained the Word of Wisdom in its fullest sense, and the promises to those who keep it faithfully, showed that it comprehended more than abstinence from certain forbidden things. Spoke of the necessity of teaching our children correctly and seeking to save men and not destroy them.

At 2 p.m. Bishops reports continued to be received, also reports from Presidents of Quorums, all giving favorable accounts of those over whom they preside.

Bishop Attwood, from Kamas, having arrived since the morning services, addressed the meeting, testifying to the truth and efficacy of the work.

Apostle F. M. Lyman, exhorted us to be punctual at our meetings, prompt in every duty. We have no time to spare, no opportunity should be let slip. Compared the Gospel to a combination lock, it is a combination of principles; we must miss no figure but keep the whole law; keeping one law will not entitle any one to a full salvation. It is just as necessary for a deacon to live by the law and do right in all things as it is for an Apostle. There are men in the world who are outwardly clean and pure but inwardly corrupt and rotten. We must be clean and pure within as well as outwardly.

A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening at which valuable instructions were imparted by Elder Penrose, Apostle Lyman and Pres. Hatch.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Meeting house was crowded. Counselors T. H. Giles and H. S. Alexander made appropriate remarks, expressing their faith in the work and progress of the gospel.

A number of reports were made expressing the progress of the brethren in their different callings.

Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke in regard to the duties of parents toward their children, who at a very early age take notice; their desires for knowledge will increase as they grow in years, and they should be properly taught so that at the age of eight years they will be desirous of baptism, knowing and understanding its purposes. The Sabbath schools and Primary institutions are helps to the parents; they are not to take the care and instruction of children from the parents. Children after being baptized come under the supervision of the Teachers and the Bishops, and should be taught, counseled and encouraged by them. The Wards are made small, so that the Bishops and Teachers can easily take the oversight of all in their Wards. The speaker continued his instructions to the Bishops and Teachers, also to parents in regard to their children, showing the great responsibility resting upon all.

Elder C. W. Penrose showed that all truth is God's truth and may be ours if we learn and practice it as we should. Sanctification comes through obedience to divine laws. Our future glory will only be that the law of which we receive and obey. Read from the Revelation on Celestial Marriage, showed that justice must have its course, and is eternal and that even those who receive the promises of the everlasting covenant must abide its conditions and those of every other law, or they cannot claim the fullness of its blessings, and that those who deserve it will be beaten with many stripes.

The sacrament was partaken of in the afternoon.

Pres. Hatch, spoke in reference to the Mutual Improvement Societies, and on education and required no recommendations to be given to anyone who does not conform to the laws and requirements of the Gospel. Wanted to see no one in responsible positions that does not keep the law in full. Believed that infidelity among the young people is in consequence of the parents' neglect.

Elder C. W. Penrose discoursed on the effects upon every individual of their own acts. Taking up the subject of the duty of parents he explained the reasons why Latter-day Saints cannot consistently send their children to schools established for the very purpose of drawing them from the faith of their fathers. Dwelt on the need of wives qualifying themselves to be companions for their husbands in exaltation, and showed that as a man could not receive the blessings of Abraham

without doing the works of Abraham, so a woman could not stand with Sarah and the holy women without receiving the law of Sarah, etc.

Apostle Lyman presented the General Authorities of the Church to the Conference who were unanimously sustained. The clerk also presented the Local Authorities, who were also sustained by unanimous vote.

Bro. Lyman read from Book of Covenants in regard to teaching our children the principles of the Gospel, and showed that parents are responsible for the way in which they bring them up. Impressed upon the Presidency of the Stake and all the local officers the need of setting examples in all things worthy of imitation.

Our Conference was replete with instructions that will be remembered and tend to much good. At the close the congregation joined in singing, "We thank Thee O God for a Prophet, etc."

Benediction was pronounced by Apostle F. M. Lyman.

CHAS. SHELTON, Clerk.

"WEBSTER AS AN ORATOR."

ADDRESS BY HON. A. O. BREWSTER IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Before a fair sized audience, yesterday afternoon, Hon. Augustus O. Brewster delivered an address on "Webster as an Orator." On the platform were Hon. Stephen M. Allen, formerly president, and now secretary, of the Webster Historical Society; Postmaster Tobey, Hon. A. H. Rice and Rev. W. B. Wright. Mr. Rice presided, and Rev. Mr. Wright offered prayer, after which the Temple quartet rendered a vocal selection. Mr. Rice then said that to perpetuate the memory of the great and good was an exalted privilege and a bounden duty. To do this in the case of Daniel Webster, the most illustrious statesman of his country, the Webster Historical Society was formed. On the 31st anniversary of the death of Daniel Webster, the society chose as the orator of the day Hon. Augustus O. Brewster.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Brewster paid fitting tribute to the oratory of the ancients, saying that, in power and sublimity of language, in elaborate and exquisite finish, in their wonderful and mighty sway over the minds of men, the speeches of the Grecian and Roman orators have stood the test of criticism among men of taste and letters throughout many years. In the long procession of generations yet to come, the graceful and accomplished scholar, in spite of modern criticism, will turn back to the heroic age of Greece, and find in her language and literature, as embodied in the speeches of her master spirit, all that is beautiful, wise and patriotic, to encourage ambition, awaken pride and stimulate him on in the true path of intellectual life. In contrasting the eloquence of Webster with that of Demosthenes, the speaker drew a graphic picture of the days of classic Athens. The personal presence of Demosthenes, as he spoke from the bema, continued the speaker, his slender figure, his face, lean and haggard, the nervous temperament, the exquisitely chiselled head, serene and thoughtful countenance always betraying concentrated fire and action, indicated the man, the statesman and the orator. You who have heard the Demosthenes of America, and looked upon the manly, majestic form of Webster, can realize something of the wonderful power and influence of personal presence before a popular assembly. Why, then, wonder that the hearts of the Athenians are stirred as they contemplate with deep emotion their noblest statesman? His earnest and impressive manner, his vehement and impassioned eloquence, his compact reasoning and severe logic, have often before controlled and electrified tribunals and popular assemblies. The deepest eye, the volcanic fire on brow and lip, bespeak the man, the orator, patriot and statesman, whose genius and unrivalled eloquence only can restore Athens and save her walls, her fleets and her maritime ascendancy. The speaker described the scene when the great Athenian at the age of 52 spoke the oration for the crown, and this, with Webster's defence of the constitution, he regarded as monuments of ancient and modern lib-

erative eloquence, unrivalled in the union of solemnity, dignity, force and logic. He then spoke of some instances in which American oratory seemed to rise to Alpine heights, such as the glowing and defiant eloquence of Henry in the Continental Congress, and the scene in the Senate chamber in January, 1830, when Massachusetts, through her heroic defender, came upon the field of debate and never left it until he had turned the staggering wing of nullification. He next considered the combination of circumstances among the ancients, which, he said, were better adapted to call forth the spirit and power of the orator. The decline of liberty, the dreaded apprehension of the encroachments of tyranny; the mighty interests at stake, the burning sense of wrong and injustice, the terrific events that had passed, and the still more terrible ones at the door, opened a vast field to the orator.

Mr. Brewster then spoke of his personal recollections of Mr. Webster, and said he had never seen a man as God framed him, with a form so grand and noble, and endowed with such severe beauty of countenance and extraordinarily attractive and imposing presence. His speech, he said, was of the purest Saxon-English, simple, direct and forcible, and never wanting in those grand passages of eloquence which persuade and convince the public mind. Webster had the iron logic and massive strength of the Greek, and his rhetorical finish and poetical expression, but he lacked his impassioned delivery and intense enthusiasm. Webster's eloquence was that of grave earnestness, of sincere conviction and of deep and profound reason. On the floor of Congress, in the Senate chamber, in Faneuil Hall, or in the open air, addressing tens of thousands on the ordinary political topics of the day, he never opened the springs of inspiration, fathomless as a great sea. He needed a great occasion, the defence of some living mighty principle of constitutional civil liberty to call forth his all commanding power.

In the department of advocacy, said Mr. Brewster, Mr. Webster held the supremacy. His greatest achievement in oratory was his reply to Hayne, in 1830. This scene was portrayed at great length, and the speaker concluded as follows: I have described this greatest of Mr. Webster's efforts as an orator, and solely for the reason that I know of no one speech of modern times, in any language or tongue, which can approach it in strength of argument and solidity of reasoning. In clearness, force and earnestness, in severe logic and teaching pathos, in lofty tone of national feeling, in warm and impassioned appeal for unity and fraternity, in undying devotion to the constitution and the laws, in ardent and patriotic attachment to the union of all the states, it will stand forever a fitting monument, eternal as the granite hills of his native state, to commemorate the genius and spirit of American eloquence.—Ex.

THE OLD MASTERS.

LUDICROUS ABSURDITIES IN ART.

The blunders in pictures which have been described in catalogues as works by various old masters have long doubts on their genuineness, but they might be taken as proofs to the contrary, for what forger of old masters would ever dare to introduce such an anachronism as that which Tintoretto committed when he represented the "Israelites Gathering Manna" armed with guns? Cigoli also painted the aged Simeon at the circumcision of Christ with a pair of spectacles on his nose, and Rubens committed the same error in his famous picture of "Mary Anointing the Feet of Christ." In a picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," by Verrio, the spectators are represented as wearing periwigs on their heads. In the famous picture of Raphael at Milan, the Virgin has six toes. Albert Durer painted the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by an angel in a flounced dress. The same artist, in a picture of "Peter Denying Christ," introduces a Roman soldier smoking a German pipe. A Flemish picture of the wise men worshipping the infant Christ, has one of them in a large white surplice and in boots and spurs. In this incongruous dress he is represented in the act of presenting the child with a model of a Dutch man-of-war.