

fluence of those events upon the character of an Asiatic prince, whose dominions were thereby brought within a steadily narrowing circle between two great military empires, and although no immediate damage appeared to threaten British interests on the frontier, the Afghanistan position in Central Asia had become sufficiently grave to suggest the necessity of timely precaution.

Her Majesty's government considered that the first step necessary was an improvement in their relations with the Ameer himself. Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India, he was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solicited, namely—substantial pecuniary aid, a recognition of his dynasty, and a pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing the British agents to have access to positions in his territory, except Cabul, where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of the unity of the Ameer's interests with those of Great Britain.

The abortive ending of the mission of Colonel Sir Lewis Kelly is then narrated, and the facts are brought out that the offers to the Ameer were exceedingly liberal and the demands upon him not oppressive, but he met both by rehearsals of grievances, dating from 1872, and though the negotiations at Peshawur were terminated by the death of the Ameer's envoy, yet Shere Ali's language and conduct had been so inimical as to justify Lord Lytton in assuming that his overtures were practically rejected. The Ameer persisted in his unfriendly isolation and ultimately, having two years ago declined to receive a British envoy, even temporarily, within his territory, on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, received Russia's envoy, who was received with every appearance of ostentation, also an embassy from the Czar dispatched to his court at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent.

In these circumstances your excellency represented to her majesty's government that the policy of inaction could no longer be persisted in, and that the Ameer's reception of the Russian mission at such a time and under such circumstances left him no further excuse for declining to receive, at his capital, an envoy from the British government. Your excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a mission to Cabul, headed by an officer of rank, in the person of General Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose name and family are held high in esteem by the Ameer. The conduct of the Ameer in refusing to receive the mission was wholly without justification. He was aware, from various communications addressed to him by your excellency and predecessors, that the Russian government had given assurances to the government of Her Majesty to regard his territories as completely beyond his sphere of action. He was equally aware that the whole policy of the British government, since his accession to the throne, had been to strengthen his power and authority, and to protect him from foreign aggression, although the method adopted for doing so may not have accorded with his highest own view. He had received from the British government evidences of good will, manifested by large gifts of money and arms, as well as by its successful efforts in obtaining from the Czar's government, its formal recognition of the fixed boundary, agreeable to himself, between his kingdom and the neighboring Khanates. His subjects had been allowed to pass freely through India, to the great benefit of the trade and commerce of his own country, and in no single instance has the Ameer himself, or any of his people, been treated unjustly or inhospitably within British jurisdiction. By every bond of international courtesy, as well as by the treaty engagement of 1855, existing between the two countries, binding him to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he adopted.

Her Majesty's government was unwilling to accept the evasive letter brought from Cabul by

Nawab Gholam Hassem Kahn, as Shere Ali's final answer, and determined to give him a short time for reconsideration. While, therefore, her Majesty's government acknowledged fully as binding on them the pledges given by Sir Neville Chamberlain to friendly chiefs and the people who undertook the safe conduct of his mission, they desired to make an effort to avert the calamities of war, and with this object instructed your excellency to address to his highness a demand in temperate language, requiring full and suitable apology within a given time for the affront which he had offered to the British government, the reception of a permanent British mission within his territories and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended General Sir Neville Chamberlain and Major Cavagnari, as well as undertaking not to molest them hereafter. These instructions were promptly carried into effect by your excellency's government, and the Ameer has been informed unless a clear and satisfactory reply be received from him by the 20th of November, you will be compelled to consider his intentions as hostile and to treat him as a declared enemy. It only remains for me to assure your excellency of the cordial support of her Majesty's government in the onerous circumstances in which you are placed, and to state that I have received the commands of her Majesty to publish this dispatch for the general information of the public, in anticipation of the papers connected with the important question with which it deals.

Lapora, 21.—The British force advancing from Quetta has arrived at Kushtak, 10 miles distant. The cold is intense. About 100 men are sick in each regiment. Warm clothes are urgently required. Anxiety is felt regarding the weather. A proclamation of the Viceroy has been read to the Belooch chiefs, stating that war will only be waged against the Ameer, and advising the people to remain at their homes. The Quetta column numbers 5,260 men. A division commanded by Lieut-General Donald Stewart, comprising 2,220 men, has left Mooltan for Quetta.

LONDON, 22.—A correspondent telegraphs from the camp of the Khyber column, on Thursday, at daybreak, as follows: The first and second brigades have long since started. The first intends to attack Port Ali Musjid by the mountain road, whilst the second attacks the mountain of Kohataskor, commanding the fort on which the Afghans have placed a battery. The third and fourth brigades are just about to start by the main road up the pass, but this latter movement is only intended as a demonstration, as it is thought the turning movement will compel the Afghans to abandon their defenses.

Khyber Pass, Thursday, p.m. Nov. 21.—At daybreak, this morning, General Brown stood on the little plain beyond Jamrud, watching the march to the front. A platoon of the enemy's cavalry was visible on the top of Shagai Ridge, beyond range. The advance guard marched briskly on and presently crested a height whence, at 10 o'clock, a skirmishing fire was opened on the enemy's picket. The latter retired after a desultory reply. Our force pressing on, and occasionally firing, reached Shagai Ridge, whence Ali Musjid is clearly visible.

At noon, Ali Musjid fired the first shell, which burst in the air. The second shell was well aimed, blew over the flagstaff on Shagai Ridge, and fell, without bursting, beyond.

A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilized by the horse artillery in placing their guns on a height to our right. Fort Ali Musjid replied, and the firing became somewhat brisk. Meanwhile firing was heard to the left of the fort, and some persons conjectured that it was McPherson's turning movement on our right, coming into operation, but the Afghans about Fort Ali Musjid held their ground, although thus apparently threatened on the flank and front. Our horse-artillery fire was fairly served. The Afghans replied with spirit from Fort Ali Musjid at first, but afterwards slackly.

At 1 p.m. the forty-pounders reached the scene, as also the magnetics nine-pounders. The horse guns then moved off the ridge and gave place to the nine-pounder

battery, while the forty-pounders played against the right of the Afghan position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from their seven-pounders in the Central Bastion.

About 2 o'clock two forty-pound shells crashed into the Central Bastion and crumbled a great portion of it, apparently dismounting the gun which had been stubborn.

Soon after 2 o'clock the infantry advanced briskly. The fourth brigade took the left slopes of the valley pressing on through the rocks toward Fort Ali Musjid, while the third brigade took the right side. When at last the rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed, and the rocky plateau followed nearly up to the foot of Ali Musjid rock. The skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly, evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were studding the rock-strewn slopes. Meanwhile Manderson's battery, moving on along the bed of the stream, had come into action, four of the guns previously silenced came again into action, and the enemy developed their guns in new places.

In view of expected co-operation from the two brigades dispatched on the turning movement, and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our position and the troops bivouacking where they stood.

On our left the third brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of Ali Musjid, and indeed they were almost within storming distance.

The proclamation of the viceroy of India recounts the history of the relations between India and Afghanistan during the last ten years. It says: "In return for the kindness of our actions and intentions, as witnessed by the Ameer's reception at Umballa, by material aid afforded to him from time to time, and by free commerce with India accorded to be Afghans, we gained only ill-will and discourtesy. The Ameer openly and assiduously attempted, by words and deeds to stir up religious hatred, and bring about a rupture of the British Empire in India, and although he had repelled all efforts for amiable intercourse by the Indian government, he formally received the Russian Embassy; and finally, while the Russian mission was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed the English Envoy, whose coming had been duly notified to him, and met our attempts to promote friendly relations with open indignity and defiance."

The Ameer mistaking for weakness, the long forbearance of the British government, thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sidars and the people of Afghanistan, the Indian government has no quarrel, and they have given no offense. The independence of Afghanistan will be respected, but the government of India cannot tolerate that any other power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The proclamation ended as follows: "Upon the Ameer, Shere Ali, alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Parliament has been summoned to meet in December.

MADRID, 22.—The naval authorities at Cartagena have discovered a federalist plot and arrested some officers, who will be court-martialed. One of the ringleaders has fled. The sailors are loyal.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, Nov. 21.

### NOTICE.

This is to notify the Presiding Officers of the various assemblies of the Saints, throughout the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, that John E. Forsgren is forbidden to minister in any capacity among them, until further notice.

ANGUS M. CANNON,  
DAVID O. CALDER,  
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,  
Presidency of the Stake.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 21, 1878.

Election Returns.—We learn, through courtesy of Mr. Jno. A. Hellstrom, clerk of Sevier County,

that the number of votes polled there for Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, at the recent election, was 434. No opposition.

Police Court.—Thursday, Nov. 21.

Harry Davis was arrested for forgery; found guilty and committed; bonds \$1,000. Jno. W. Lenord was arrested for assault and battery and profanity; fined \$10.

District Court.—Thursday morning, Nov. 21.

Robertson and McBride vs. Leonard Cottrell; defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty.

People vs. Thomas O'Neil; three cases, first two burglary, last, grand larceny; defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty.

Chris Rehemeke vs. Jeter Clinton et al; trial in progress.

A Declining Policy.—In the columns of the *Beaver Chronicle*, Mr. Willis Coplan respectfully declines being re-nominated for a member of the City Council, for the reason that he has been unable in the past to "give entire satisfaction to all parties," he, therefore, gives way for some man who is able to perform that impossibility. Such a criterion would demand the resignation of a Washington.

Another Veteran Gone.—To-day, we chronicle the departure, at a ripe old age, of Father James Fielding, who died last night, at his residence in the 6th Ward. Brother Fielding was an early member of the Church, and faithful to the Gospel up to the time of his death. We condole with the family and intimate friends of the deceased, and trust their hearts will be comforted by the assurance that there will surely come a time when the living, and "the other living called the dead," will meet and mingle in the happiness of a world where sorrow, sin and death can never come.

Y. L. M. I. A. Attention.—The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, are hereby requested to forward a condensed report of their several organizations dating from commencement, and including statistical and financial reports, names of officers, changes that have been made, number of members enrolled, average attendance, times of holding meeting, &c.

The reports should be sent in time to be read at the ladies' quarterly conference, to be held Dec. 18, 1878.

Address P. O. box 1183, Salt Lake City.

MARY A. FREEZE,  
Superintendent.  
E. R. SHIFF, Secy.

A Brutal Blacksmith.—An affair occurred in Ogden, on Tuesday, in which whiskey was the cause, and a brutal beating the result. Mr. James Russell, of Riverdale, who was visiting Ogden, bought a bottle of whiskey and went into the blacksmith shop of James Shupe, a friend of his. After indulging in a "social drink," and conversation for a while, Russell attempted, in a playful manner, to knock Shupe's hat off, in doing which he touched him lightly behind the ear. Shupe raised a hammer and struck Russell two heavy blows in the mouth, felling him to the ground; he then jumped upon the prostrate man and inflicted a number of savage blows upon his left side and leg. One of the persons present separated them and Russell was taken home. He is said to be in a precarious condition, insensible, all his front teeth knocked out, and his body bruised in a terrible manner.

A warrant has been issued for Shupe's arrest, who, being sober, is in a state of mental torment at his brutality to his friend, which he confesses was unprovoked, and the result of the liquor he had drunk. So says the *Junction*.

Fatal Accident.—We learn, from two sources, of a sad accident that occurred at Newton, Cache County, on the 18th inst., by which James Peter Nelson, a boy between 15 and 16 years of age, lost his life. In company with his elder brother David, he had been out in the field to look at some land, taking a shot gun with him. Returning, the elder brother alighted from the wagon, and James, in doing likewise and pulling the gun after him, accidentally discharged it. The contents entering his left eye carried away most of the skull and brains on the left side of the head. The unfortunate young man lived about an hour and a half in great distress, during which he spoke the

one word "mother" and death soon after relieved his sufferings. He was an exemplary young man, a member of the Sabbath school, the Y. M. M. I. A., and respected by all who knew him.

A few days ago, at the same settlement, Frederick Richard, a little son of Mr. A. P. Welchman, was poisoned with concentrated lye. The child is recovering.

Another Fatal Accident.—The *Junction* chronicles the occurrence of an accident near Huntsville, on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Peter Peterson, a young man about 21 years of age, while returning from Maple Cañon with a load of wood. He was accompanied by his younger brother, a boy of nine years. They were coming down the cañon with a very heavy load of wood, when they came to a place in the road that was sidelong, rocky and steep, and here the wagon was suddenly turned upside down, the young boy being thrown some distance from the team, but Peter thrown under the wood, with the wagon on top of it, where his life was crushed out immediately. Mr. Evan Evans was near by with a team, and finding it impossible to extricate the unfortunate man from his terrible position, made speed to Huntsville, reported the catastrophe, and a party of men came to the rescue. Life, however, was extinct. Deceased was a young man of good reputation, highly respected by all who knew him.

## GRAIN REPORT.

Annual Territorial report of the Central Grain Committee for the year ending November 23, 1878. Wheat stored and held in trust by women for Zion, 13,794 bushels; flour, 1,650 lbs.; oats 7 bushels; cash on hand, \$63.50; and other articles for the same purpose. Of this amount of wheat 361 bushels were gleaned by the sisters in various places, 157 bushels bought with Sunday eggs, and a goodly portion is the product of the sisters' labors in the Relief Societies and Y. L. M. I. A. The aggregate amount of wheat stored for Zion by the sisters in the various branches of the Territory, since the counsel given by our late beloved President Brigham Young as reported, is 24,259 bushels, flour 9,008 lbs. Many districts have not yet reported. We may with all safety say we have more than 25,000 bushels. There are already 13 granaries completed in different sections of the country and others in progress and many more contemplated. Many of the Relief societies have large and substantial bins for present use. The rock granary built by the sisters of the 15th Ward cost \$432.91. The concrete granary built by the sisters of the 17th Ward cost \$300. Other societies have not reported the cost of their granaries.

Judging from the letters of the sisters from all the various wards, towns and settlements, the labor of storing grain, although requiring great care and anxiety, is one in which they rejoice and feel great satisfaction. The bishops and brethren generally take a great interest in the storing of grain, and aid the sisters in various ways, for which they are very grateful.

To the sisters engaged in this most laudable enterprise, throughout the length and breadth of Utah and other Territories, where the Latter-day Saints are located, we would say, persevere earnestly and industriously in the good and noble work. Our Father in heaven has abundantly blessed the efforts of the sisters in this undertaking, and we have felt much pleasure in this arduous labor, and feel it is one that will be a blessing to Zion in the future.

EMMELINE B. WELLS,  
President.  
ELIZABETH HOWARD,  
Secretary.

Lady.—"How much is this a yard?" Clerk.—"Three dollars and a half." It is an elegant material—double; it can be worn on both sides. If you tear one side you've only to turn it on the other.—*Puck*.

This is the season when two young ladies call to see a friend. They kiss. "Have you seen my new bonnet? It's too lovely." They embrace. Try it on. "Charming." Then they leave. As they do, one mutters to the other: "What a fool! Horridly thing like that in such a bonnet."—*New York Express*.