

vouchers," etc., it was held that "drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being 'vouchers' in the meaning of the law while in this country." That ruling is from and after this date reversed.

The statute in question, section 15 of the act of February 8, 1875, imposes a stamp tax of two cents upon every "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company."

Drafts, bills, checks or orders drawn in the United States on a bank, banker or trust company in a foreign country, although perhaps not "vouchers" while in this country, appear to me to be clearly taxable under the terms of the statute. They are drafts, checks or orders drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, and there is nothing in the law limiting to this country the locality of the bank, etc., upon which the paper is drawn.

Collectors will at once notify the banks, bankers and trust companies in their several districts of this change of ruling, and will require the payment of the stamp tax on the instruments referred to, from and after this date.

D. D. PRATT, Commissioner.

We may as well add that, as far as we know, not the slightest respect is paid to this new ruling by any drawer of bills in this city.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, September 9, 1875.*

The European Mission.—The following are from the *Millennial Star*, Sept. 13—

From correspondence in the *Star* we glean the following—
"Birmingham, Aug. 28.—Since my last correspondence to you I have traveled ten days in Hereford and Worcester counties, and held nine meetings. I met with Elder Thomas Stead at Malvern, who accompanied me to hold a camp meeting at Brinsted Commons. We had an audience of some 200 people, and very good attention paid by the majority of them, notwithstanding Mr. Williams again came with some more men from Bromyard, to try and break up our meeting. As soon as I got up to speak, he commenced, but I paid no attention, but kept on speaking until some one interfered on our behalf and cavilled with him; they drew around them most of the young boys, and we carried on our meeting, which was addressed by Elder Stead, myself, Elders Belliston and Philpotts. Four persons have been baptized since our last meeting. We had another outdoor meeting at Acton, and a very good attendance, at the close of which a woman gave her name for baptism.

"We went from there to Malvern, and met with Elder Jacob Miller, who, in connection with Elders Stead and Job Welling are now visiting their old friends prior to their departure on a mission to Australia. Elder Miller went with us to the Maiden City of Hereford, where Elder Robert Johnson, the President of that Branch, had engaged the Lecture Hall for us. We engaged the bellman to go round twice and announce that three missionaries from America would preach in the evening, and we had a very nice, respectable audience, although the weather was not very propitious. A couple of young gentlemen detained us after the meeting, and asked several questions, which we answered, and turning to the passage of the Scripture to substantiate the same to their satisfaction, apparently, for they accompanied us nearly to our lodgings, asking questions on the way.

"We came back to Malvern, the native place of Elder Stead, and where he has quite a circle of friends and acquaintances. We had announced a camp meeting on Malvern Commons. The weather on Saturday and all night was very rainy. Sunday morning turned out fine, and we had a splendid congregation, the ground dried up so scores of people could sit on the nice green grass. We had a very good audience. One man who used to be in the Church at an early day gave his name for re-baptism, and after the close of our evening meeting quite a number of people gathered around us and asked a great many questions.

"On arriving at Brother Jones', near Powick, Sister Jones remarked, 'How lonely we are here without meetings.' I replied, 'We can get up a meeting very easily,' although it was then half-past 7 o'clock. Elder Belliston went and notified every house in the neighborhood, and by 8 o'clock we had a house full of agricultural laborers, and Elder Belliston and myself preached about thirty minutes each to them, and they appeared very much pleased and hoped we would come again. I returned to Birmingham and immediately started in company with Elder V. L. Halliday through the county of Northampton, and joined with Elder G. L. Farrell for a week. We travelled from village to village and held six out-door meetings. Last Sunday we had a meeting with the Saints at Northampton, and in the evening we held a meeting on the race-course, which is quite a place of resort on Sunday evenings, and we had a very attentive audience. We spent two nights at Stanwick and preached each night. After the close of the last meeting, a Wesleyan reformer came up to us, and wished to propound some questions. He thought we laid 'too much stress upon the subject of baptism.' We replied no more so than Jesus Christ himself did, 'He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved.' Also—'Verily, verily, I say unto you, ye must be born again.' He thought 'that the 3,000 people on the day of pentecost were not all baptized.' I replied I should infer from the Scripture that they were—they were pricked in their hearts and exclaimed, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?' Peter told them what they must do in order to become adopted citizens of the kingdom of God—'Repent and be baptized every one of you,' and we are informed that 3,000 souls were added unto the church on that day. An infidel then came to the rescue of our Wesleyan friend, and stated that 'Peter never could have baptized so many in one day.' We granted he could not alone, but we reminded him that there were twelve Apostles, also 'Seventy,' and then 'another Seventy,' that were called to the ministry by Christ, all of whom had the authority to baptize, and no doubt the majority of these disciples were present on this occasion. We baptized one woman after the meeting; her husband went with us to the river side.

"My experience this summer convinces me that more good can be accomplished through holding out-door meetings than by gathering together in dwelling houses. 'I enjoyed myself very much this last month; the weather has been very favorable on the whole, and we have held a great many meetings throughout the conference in the open air.'
"R. V. MORRIS."

Correspondence.

The Order of Orderville.

PIOCHE, Nev., Sept. 29, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Orderville, Long Valley, Kane Co., Utah, is presided over by Elder Howard O. Spencer, who presides over the settlements of Glendale and Mt. Carmel as well. The now assets of Orderville are as follows—24 families, aggregating about 150 souls (which include 19 infants a year old and under), 140 acres of wheat (amounting to 3,000 bushels), 85 acres of corn, 8 of barley, 11 of oats, 15 of potatoes, 10 of sugar cane, 16 of lucern, 15 of garden and 10 of orchard; 500 head of sheep (which they will shear twice this year), 100 calves, 18 pyke of oxen, one stallion, 400 chickens, 30 hogs, threshing machine, reaper, mower, cane mill, 30,000 feet of lumber, 4 miles of canals, 1 mile board fence, and no indebtedness.

They have been running a saw mill on shares, hence the lumber, and have a successful dairy of their own.

They have carpenters, blacksmith, shoemaker, school teacher, cooper, etc., no doctors or lawyers. They have good lumber corrals, stables, pens, hennery, stack yards and, in addition to their great labors since their organization in July last, they have put in five acres of grain for the Indians. Their Indian herdsman gave good satisfaction. Most of their present houses are but temporary, but they are now putting up permanent structures

with an eye to the convenience and comfort of the Order colony. Their large eating room answers well for morning and evening prayers and meetings. Take it all in all, they are a happy family and are laying a foundation for independence.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. M. M.

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—If you seek information about the great CHARTER OAK STOVE, we are pleased to say that it is absolutely without a fault or imperfection, and a marvel of economy and neatness.

In Forty-eight hours a cough may become dangerous; but within that time any cough can be cured by the use of *Ha'e's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. Sold by all druggists.

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READ advt. of Messrs. W. Jennings, Sons & Sadler, Eagle Emporium, who announce the reception of a complete stock of general merchandise to suit the times, selling at the lowest figures. They have dress goods at 15 cents per yard, kid gloves at 75 cents per pair, undershirts at 50 cents, also ribbons, ladies' and children's underwear, ladies' and children's shoes, men's and boys' boots, shoes, and hats, choice groceries, crockery, hardware, paints, oils, etc., in the basement. They also pay cash for dried fruit.

SALT LAKE CITY,
13th Sept. 1875.

To Whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that I have appointed Bishop Elijah F. Sheets as my agent to collect and disburse all moneys donated towards defraying the expense of the publication of the Book of Mormon in the Spanish Language.

DANIEL W. JONES.

To THOSE persons who have promised donations to this fund,—will you please forward soon; and those having accounts against the Mission, please present them.

E. F. SHEETS.

Office at General Tithing Store.
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Particular information, with maps, time tables, etc., may be had at any of the Through Ticket Offices in the West, or upon personal or written application to J. W. Irons, Ticket Agent, Salt Lake City, A. H. Earl, Ticket Agent at Ogden, or to J. H. Mountain, Western Traveling Agent, Omaha, Neb., or to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

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DR. WM. H. GROVES
DENTIST,
Office—Second South Street, Salt Lake City, east of Elephant Store. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TO JOHN HUTCHINS.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we have expended in labor for you Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) on the Midway mine in Opbir Mining District. That unless the same is paid within ninety days from the date hereof, together with our costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by law.

H. D. CONVERSE.
CALVIN KIRK.
L. I. GREENWALD.

Opbir Mining District, Sept. 28th, 1875.

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