

The Governor of Tennessee has taken an oath to enforce the laws of his State, let him see that the men, regardless of class, who committed the foul deed on August 10th be speedily punished or have his State classed as dangerous to society and order.

A. P. THORNTON.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

We are in receipt of the following communication:

November 26th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

If a Counselor to a Bishop is away temporarily attending to his private affairs, and a case occurs that has to be tried immediately, and there is not time to get notice to the absent Counselor, can a High Priest be called in to act in the place of the absent Counselor, or can a High Priest be set apart to act in the place of either Counselor in case either are away at any time? Also, is it necessary, in order to have a valid decision in a Bishop's Court, for the Bishop and his two Counselors to be unanimous? Please answer through the NEWS, and oblige,

INQUIRER.

In answer to the first question we say Yes; a High Priest may be called and appointed to act as temporary Counselor in a Bishop's Court when necessity requires.

To the second question we reply, that it is not absolutely necessary to the validity of a Bishop's decision that both his Counselors shall agree with it. But unanimity is desirable in all the courts and quorums of the Church, as declared in Section cvii, p. 28, of the Doctrine and Covenants, as follows:

"And every decision made by these quorums must be by the unanimous consent of the same, that is, every member in each quorum must be agreed to its decisions, in order to make their decisions of the same power or validity one with the other."

This has reference to the quorums of the First Presidency, Twelve Apostles and Seventy, but the spirit of it applies in some degree to all the councils and courts of the Church. In order to obtain the blessings which flow from unity, of course they must be united, and the Spirit of the Gospel causes men to see eye to eye.

But the Bishop's court is not a final tribunal, and the quotation given above, as will be seen from the context, does not directly apply to a Church court. An appeal may be taken from a Bishop's decision to the High Council of the Stake in which it was made. But if the decision is not appealed from, although it was not sustained by both his Counselors or acting Counselors, it will stand and prevail.

Questions of this character in our opinion, should be asked and decided, in the various Stakes by the local authorities, and if satisfaction is not thus obtained, the matter in dispute can be taken up to the presiding authorities of the Church and thus all controversy may be settled. We answer these questions now because of the special request to do so, but have to decline noticing many such interrogations, because in our view, they should be answered by the local authorities.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PAN WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Hugh McCulloch, of Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, Postmaster-General; Gen. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, first assistant Postmaster-General; James Harlan, of Iowa, presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; Wm. Scruggs, of Georgia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the United States of Colombia; John Baker, of Illinois, minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Venezuela.

ALBANY, 3.—The Presidential electors met this morning and cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks. The electoral colleges of Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Minnesota, Illinois, New Hampshire, Indiana and Ohio are all reported as having met and cast their ballots in accordance with the popular vote in their respective States.

New York, 3.—Dispatches from all points state that the Presidential electors in the several States met to-day and cast their votes as directed by the people, and selected messengers to convey to Washington the result of the ballot. At a meeting of the electors of this State, at Albany, proceedings were suspended for an hour, owing to the absence of John Delmar of Brooklyn, and Oliver Devereux of the Twenty-sixth District. The floor and galleries were crowded at the time, and much disappointment was expressed at the failure of the two electors to respond "present" when their names were called. Eugene Kelly, the banker, presided. When his name was called to vote for vice-President he picked up a ticket with Cleveland's name on it and deposited it with the others. One of the other electors detected the error in time to save Mr. Hendricks from being cheated out of one electoral vote.

When the votes were announced, cheers from the audience were given. The returns were signed and Erastus Corning of Albany designated as the messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

In New Jersey the electors united in recommending Attorney General Stockton as the proper representative of New Jersey for a cabinet position, in case Cleveland should determine to select a member of his cabinet from that State.

Denver, Col., 3.—The Presidential electors met at noon to-day and cast Colorado's three votes for Blaine and Logan.

Topeka, Kas., 3.—The Presidential electors met to-day and cast the nine votes of Kansas for Blaine and Logan. J. M. Miller was chosen messenger to Washington.

Austin, Texas, 3.—The Democratic Presidential electors met in the State capital to-day, and cast their thirteen votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. A spirited contest was had for the office of messenger to Washington. W. S. Robson, of Fayette was chosen after twenty-five ballots. Eight candidates sought the honor of messenger. The electors sent a telegram to President-elect Cleveland, congratulating him on his 128,000 majority in Texas.

Sacramento, 3.—California's eight electors to-day cast their ballots for Blaine and Logan. Hon. Henry Edgerton was chosen as messenger to Washington.

MACON, Ga., 3.—A horrible tragedy occurred last night at Camilla. Before daylight, unknown parties entered the house of Stephen Godwin and killed him while in bed. They also killed Mrs. Malinda Gregory and son in their beds. Money was not taken. Godwin's horse and buggy and shotgun are missing.

GALVESTON, 3.—A News Nechesville special says: A tragedy occurred here last evening, resulting in the death of L. V. Simpson and Dr. Calhoun Lawrence. Both were well known citizens. The difficulty grew out of the settlement of a small debt. Simpson fired first, mortally wounding Lawrence in the abdomen. Lawrence fired three shots, each taking effect, the last one penetrating Simpson's heart. Lawrence expired some hours after the shooting.

NEW YORK, 3.—Trial of the suit brought in the Kings County Supreme Court by Mrs. Phoebe Scovil, wife of the absconding stenographer or "confidential" clerk of Lord, Day & Co., to have the deeds of her real estate to the Mercantile Trust Company set aside, on the ground that she signed the papers under duress, was resumed to-day.

Mrs. Scovil testified that the officers of the Trust Company came to Black Rock, Conn., on the 27th of July, 1884, where she and her husband were, and brought them to a hotel in this city; that they forced her husband and herself to sign the deeds, and that they furnished her husband with money to leave the country, and told him detectives were looking for him.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 3.—The attack of Orangemen upon the Redemptionist Fathers continued three days—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday last. They were brutally driven out of Conception Bay, amid hootings, stone pelting and violence. Great indignation exists among the Roman Catholics. Protection of the United States government for its citizens has been invoked.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 4.—President Diaz has raised sufficient funds for the temporary needs of the treasury and to pay the government employes in full. He has also made arrangements with the National Bank to reduce the custom house subsidy now being paid the bank from 60 to 15 per cent. This will leave the greater part of the customs revenue at the disposal of the government. American railway subsidies, amounting to 14 per cent. of the customs, will be maintained. The American debt of \$300,000, coming due this month, will be met. President Diaz has such assurance from the bank.

BALTIMORE, Md., 4.—Early this morning a fire in the stables of Hall's Springs Passenger Railway Company completely destroyed the large building, together with ten of the company's cars and fifty horses. The flames started in the hay loft and spread so rapidly that only 15 horses could be taken out.

Mr. STERLING, Ky., 4.—Sheriff Day has arrested seven men charged with being members of the band of regulators, who a few days ago killed J. G. Hughes in Bowen Co. Two have confessed, implicating ten or twelve members of the gang. On Tuesday Floyd Tolliver, druggist, of Farmer's, Ky., was killed at Moorehead in a difficulty with John Martin.

BALTIMORE, 4.—A majority of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have signed their assent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Paret, of Washington, recently elected bishop of the diocese of Maryland. Arrangements will be made for his consecration, which will take place in Washington early in January.

NEW YORK, 4.—When the names of Fredrika Mandelbaum and her son Julius Mandelbaum, and her clerk Hermann Stronde, indicted for receiving stolen goods, were called in court to-day, the parties made no response. Mrs. Mandelbaum had given bail for \$14,000, her son Julius for \$5,000, and Stronde \$2,000, which they forfeited. It is supposed all have gone to Canada.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—A dispatch to-day from Shanghai to the Times says: The

Chinese tactics appear to be to retire, and allow the French to follow them into the deadly passes of Tonquin, thus weakening their lengthened line. The native press is certain that China will succeed in reconquering Tonquin.

PARIS, 2.—Parisian papers say that Miss Mackey is going to marry Don Fernando Colonna, prince of Galatro.

PARIS, 2.—The official bulletin of the Panama Canal Company gives a resume of the statements of Commander Gorringe, formerly of the United States Navy, which were published some time ago in America, giving the result of his inspection of work on the canal up to July of this year. At that time only one-seventeenth part of the actual cutting of the canal had been finished, while the expenses so far incurred amount to one-sixth of the estimated total outlay. Commander Gorringe concluded that the canal would eventually cost one hundred and twenty millions and be completed at the latest by January 1st, 1890. The American contractor, Nathaniel McKay, reports that twenty thousand natives of the Carribee Islands are employed in piercing the Isthmus. They are mostly occupied in cutting immense trenches through the hills, which will be carried down to a level with the ocean. When the work is finished, and the river Chagres has been turned from its course, the most arduous part of the undertaking will be over.

ROME, 2.—The Opinions states that if the Latin Monetary Union is maintained, and especially if the governments of Germany and Holland refuse to sell their silver, the proposals of McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, made in his report to Congress, would be more or less harmless. The Opinions recognizes the gravity of the question, but doubts that the American Congress will indorse Secretary McCulloch's suggestions.

PARIS, 2.—There were large sales, to-day, of Panama Canal shares, the result of President Arthur's statement to the American Congress relative to the Nicaragua treaty.

LONDON, 3.—A dispatch from Don-gala says: The mudir has received news that El Mahdi is dead and his followers are dying fast. The camel corps and Staffordshire regiment will start for Ambukol next week.

GIBRALTAR, 3.—The Spanish cruiser which captured a supposed smuggler in British waters and was afterward captured with its prey by a British steam launch, was a revenue cutter.

PARIS, 3.—The morning News reports that Count Herbert Bismarck recently challenged Herr Eugene Richter on the ground that the latter had insulted the Chonecior in a speech in the Reichstag. Herr Richter refused to accept the challenge. He declared he would not fight a deal with Prince Bismarck even, concerning a matter which occurred in Parliament, and if not with him, much less with his son.

BRUSSELS, 3.—Nicholas Fish, U. S. Minister to Belgium, has resigned.

LONDON, 3.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says: It is believed here that China is determined to resist France a l'outrance. She will insist on her suzerainty over Anam and on her right to maintain Chinese garrisons at strategic points of that country. She will insist also, that the French legation to Anam shall be placed on the same footing as the legations of other countries.

BERLIN, 3.—In the Reichstag, Dr. Windthorst, having replied to Bismarck, the Chancellor continued his remarks against Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law expelling priests, etc. Bismarck declared the freedom of the church was nowhere challenged, and that Prussia's rejection of the Pappal candidate for Bishop of Posen was simply an exercise of her sovereign rights, and was in accordance with treaties. Bismarck said he was rejoiced to hear Dr. Windthorst state that he was opposed to a parliamentary government, and said: "If it were possible for the government to quietly resign and say to the majority, 'Here are our portfolios—be good enough to continue the dispatch of public business'—then matters would be even worse than now. If the majority, consisting of the Conservatives, the Center, with its adherents, and the Volkspartei and the Social-Democrats, had to reconstruct the government, the result would be a ministry like that of England under Mr. Gladstone." He predicted the breaking up of the Center party when the kulturkampf terminated, and its members would either join the Progressive party or disappear. Bismarck continued by saying he was less concerned about the struggle between the church and the state than Dr. Windthorst supposed. The law, he contended, was directed against political, and not against religious liberty.

Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law in question passed—217 to 93—notwithstanding the opposition of Bismarck.

LONDON, 3.—The Chinese Ambassador, in an interview to-day with Earl Granville, protested that it was a breach of neutrality on the part of England to permit French men-of-war to coal and victual at Hongkong.

Tentatives relative to mediation between France and China have ceased. Tong Yü Lamien has rejected the overtures made by England in that direction.

L. Paris states that the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, has submitted proposals to Earl Granville, British mediator, which France can accept.

LONDON, 3.—A Tientsin dispatch

states that the Chinese claim the following successes: Oct. 2d—captured the forts and city of Longnan Hsien, Tonquin; sunk a French gunboat after the engagement; elders of over twenty Christian villages tendered their submission to the Chinese commander. Oct. 8.—The French were defeated at Hoo Wei, Tonquin; the French commander shot himself; troops demoralized and fled. On November 13th the Black Flags repulsed three French attacks upon Seun Kwai; the same day the French were defeated at Tam Sui. November 19th the French, including the Turkospere French, took refuge in the thick woods near Seun Kwai. At Formosa fighting was continued six hours; the French losses were very heavy, including two superior officers. The French also lost several guns, and were pursued to the water-side, where four French launches were sunk. November 27th the Chinese in Kam Gsi province, Tonquin, defeated the French, who lost seven officers, while their general was severely wounded; the same day the French made an unsuccessful attack upon the Chinese positions at Kwan Yin Kio.

LONDON, 3.—Granville, Foreign Secretary, has instructed Sir Edward Malet, English delegate to the Congo Conference, that he can interfere in that part of the Niger territory which is under English protection. In his position at the Conference Sir Edward Malet has the support of the delegates from Portugal and Italy against those of France and Germany. It is stated that the results expected to be accomplished by the Conference have been imperiled by the Niger dispute.

LONDON, 4.—The Skye-Crofters are declaring in favor of a no rent policy. They have resolved to retain the grazings which they took and to ignore the writs of landlords. They maintain that the Island by right belongs to them and they have been illegally deprived of their grazing lands.

The case of Capt. Dudley and mate of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, and against whom, on Nov. 6th, a special verdict was found in accordance with the facts, was heard to-day by a full bench of the Court of Appeals.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in pronouncing the decision of the Court, said all the judges agreed that the act of the prisoners amounted to murder, and conviction must be affirmed.

BOYS, MATCHES AND FIRE-ARMS.

FARMINGTON, Nov. 29, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago a stack-yard which with a shed covered with hay, adjoining to a large barn, was set on fire by a nine year old boy with one of his playthings—a match. The top of the stacks being wet by a shower of rain a few days before checked the flames so the fire was put out before much damage was done.

On the 24th inst. the little innocents indulged in a different kind of amusement with a small pistol, shooting at a target. Curtis Rogers, aged nine years, son of Thomas and Aurelia S. Rogers of this place, who had just been sent after their cows stopped to see the young warriors operate the "gun," when it went off "accidentally," lodging three shot in his forehead, a little above his eyes, one in his right hand, one in the same arm and one in his stomach, about one and a half inches above the naval.

Doctor Jesse W. Smith was summoned, who decided that the wounds were not dangerous. Only one shot had been extracted, but he seems to be getting along all right.

Will parents please give their children more short lectures on the use of matches and firearms? C. T.

THREE ATTESTS were made last night; all drunk and disorderly.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. The best and most economical hair dressing, and made from materials that are beneficial to the hair and scalp. Parker's Hair Balsam is highly esteemed everywhere for its excellence and superior cleanliness. It never fails to restore the youthful color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is elegantly perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, & prevent falling of the hair. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

FLORESTON. Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of Hiscox & Co. on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75c. sizes. GREAT SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE. COLOCNE.

THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS. It has become a well established fact that the larger portion of diseases to which the human family is subject arise in the first place from some derangement of the Liver. This organ is not only the largest, but at the same time one of the most important. The venous blood, on its return to the heart, passes through this organ, and in its passage the impurities, as also the secretions which are necessary for digestion as well as for a cathartic to assist in the renewal of waste material &c. are eliminated. From this it is easily seen that the Liver is liable to get out of order to a greater or less extent, and when this occurs it is impossible for it to properly fulfil its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allows it to pass through, carrying with it the poisons of which it should have been relieved. With impure blood the whole system becomes affected, and no organ can properly perform its function unless it is supplied with PURE BLOOD to maintain its strength. So the Liver becomes all important, and when one has the feeling of being continually tired, worn out, is constipated, with tenderness to Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Eruptions of Skin, etc. they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to subvert its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that excels PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. DR. B. F. SHERMAN'S PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The result of years of study, experiment and medical research and practice of Dr. B. F. SHERMAN, its originator, and his success in curing those who were used is sufficient guarantee for its merit. Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters and that class of remedies can have but one effect—that is by their violent action to deplete and weaken the system. Prickly Ash Bitters acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, & Bowels, in a mild yet effectual manner, and is as pleasant to the taste as any cordial, and is as easily taken by children as by the aged. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a medicine of rare merit, and not an intoxicating beverage, and being purely vegetable in its composition can be used at all times with beneficial results. It is not claimed as a cure-all, but for derangements of the organs mentioned, it is a specific and as a BLOOD PURIFIER ranks above all other preparations. Ask your druggist for it, and give it a fair trial. If he has none on hand, ask that it be ordered for you. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, MO.

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