

for the registration of voters for the election of such representatives, approach nearer than one-half mile to any such voting place or place of registration in any State; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three months, nor more than three years.

Third, And no military officer, or other person connected with any military organization, existing in any State, shall order, attend, or participate in any muster or gathering of such military organization, or any part thereof, at any time within 15 days immediately preceding, or on the day of holding any general or special election for representatives in Congress, and any officer or person who shall violate any of the provisions aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three months nor more than three years.

The *Labrador*, from Havre, brought 438 immigrants, yesterday, the largest single number of arrivals since July 10, 1875. Two hundred are Swiss, bound for California, to cultivate grapes.

Speaking of the republican caucus, the *Tribune* says: The republican party has thus taken a brave stand. The decision of its representatives in Congress will be approved by the honest sentiment throughout the Union. They are inflexibly opposed to breaking down the safeguards of election. In this patriotic course the republican members of Congress should have the moral support of every member of the republican party, in or out of office; and, above all, of every member of the republican administration.

We have good reason to believe that the President is heart and soul with his party in this contest, and that nearly, or not quite all of his cabinet stand with him. If any member of the cabinet or any person was authorized to speak for the administration, or any republican office-holder arrays himself in an hostile attitude, it must be distinctly understood that he does so on his own responsibility and at his own cost. He casts his lot with the democracy, and will go down with the democratic defeat. The republican party is united, and there must be no compromise with the enemy.

A Washington correspondent writes: The new American industry, which is dependent upon the resident Chinese population is being very quietly developed in the United States, and is receiving the attention and consideration of the treasury officials, because it threatens to affect seriously the revenue received from duties upon an important article of commerce, namely opium. It is the opinion of the treasury officer that nearly all of the opium prepared at the two factories at Victoria, British Columbia, is smuggled into the United States overland, there being little or no demand for it where it is prepared. Among the remedies proposed to stop the loss of revenue from this source are:

First, That each box of prepared opium, passing the Custom House, shall receive a custom stamp as in case of each box of cigars imported.

Second, That the duty on crude opium shall be increased to \$2 or \$3 a pound.

Third, That the internal revenue tax shall be collected on all opiums manufactured for the use of smokers in the United States.

The commissioner of internal revenue is of the opinion that such a tax could be collected without much trouble or great expense, and that it would add from \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year to the revenue. The matter is under advisement by the treasury department, and it is highly probable that Congress will be applied to for legislation on the subject.

The *Sun* says: The cost of Congressmen Whitaker's hurried trip from Oregon to attend the opening of Congress, including a special palace car from San Francisco to Ogden, is estimated at from \$1,500 to \$4,500. Who is to pay the expenses of this extraordinary trip has not been stated, but it is not Mr. Whitaker.

The *Tribune*, to-day, says: D. G. Croly has an alarming reputation for making pretty accurate predictions. In 1872 he published a remarkable article, in which he said: "I predict that within the next two years this country will experience the worst financial panic

known to history. Land will temporarily fall to one-half its present value. This panic will be precipitated, in all probability, by the failure of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and perhaps of the banks who manage it." What Croly has already told warrants special interest in his present predictions, published a day or two ago. Among these are the following: "The present year will be a prosperous one for the country. There will be a general revival of industry. Labor will be employed, and confidence in the future universally felt. Before the close of the year there will be a widespread interest in precious metal mining. A dangerous speculative feeling in other industries will soon show itself. There will be a partial failure of crops. The hay crop on the Atlantic slope will be short before 1881. Home prices will go higher, and goods will be sold cheaper. We shall export less and import more. Unless the 'unexpected' occurs, there will be a drain of gold abroad, and then resumption, as at present established, must be legislated upon anew or it will fail." He predicts as the final outcome of the financial difficulties—a national bank, similar to that of Great Britain or France; a foreign war before many years, growing out of the weakness of the navy and our rich, unprotected seaboard; a pestilence in the north, and air navigation.

HARRISBURG, 23.—Hadessah Douglas, walking with a female friend, last evening, near Doupin was shot dead by a man named Gaynor, who then killed himself.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The rival medical schools have entered into a fight over the composition of the national board of health. The President nominated five allopathic physicians and two homoeopaths, and in the Senate the former were confirmed, but the latter objected to.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 23.—Knox Martin, colored, the murderer of John Willenmeir and wife, is to be hanged to-day. He embraced the Catholic faith yesterday. He could have taken an appeal and secured another year's lease of life, but he is determined to die.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 23.—About 20 Pekin whiskey crooks pleaded guilty in the United States Court yesterday, and were fined small sums. The ring, one of the most powerful ever organized, is thoroughly broken up.

FOREIGN.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, 26.—The majority of the international commission has issued a declaration stating that in consequence of the difficulties created by the authorities of Eastern Roumelia and in view of the excited state of the population it has been found impossible to execute the stipulations of the article of the treaty of Berlin which provides that the European commission shall be charged, together with the Porte, with the administration of the finances of the province until the completion of the new organization. The commission draws the attention of the European cabinets to the matter.

VIENNA, 26.—The *Political Correspondence* states: Negotiations are making the most satisfactory progress between Russia and England relative to measures to be adopted in Roumelia after the departure of the Russians, but the project of a military occupation by a neutral power has been abandoned.

BERLIN, 27.—Prince Waldemar, third son of the Crown Prince of Germany, died this morning, of heart disease.

PARIS, 27.—It is understood the whole episcopate intend to issue a protest against the Ferry education bill.

PARIS, 27.—A letter from Lepere, minister of the interior, reproving the bishop of Grenoble, for misrepresenting government and encouraging to disobedience of the laws by a pastoral, wherein he declared that the government was hostile to religion and that the laws are not sanctioned by the church, and are not binding, is attracting much attention as the sternest and most determined communication recently addressed by a civil power to any prelate.

President Grevy, Minister Waddington and ex-President McMahon to-day made a visit to Queen Victoria.

BERLIN, 27.—The Reichstag, to-day, unanimously adopted the mo-

tion in favor of an autonomous government for Alsace-Lorraine.

During the debate Herr Schneegans declared he had adopted the Frankfurt treaty as a basis for the constitutional developments of Alsace-Lorraine, and that he firmly adhered thereto.

Bismarck expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity of the house, and predicted from that fact the success of the project. Up to the present, he said, there had been only confidential negotiations with the federal government. Bismarck concurred with Deputy Hoenel that the imperial sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine, and the responsibility of the government towards the imperial authorities should be maintained, and further, that a certain degree of responsibility should remain in the hands of the imperial chancellor. He did not consider that those provinces had any claim or desire to be represented in the Bundesrath.

CALCUTTA, 23.—Major Cavagnari had an interview, on Wednesday, with the Viceroy of India, at which he informed the latter that all hope of peaceful negotiation with Yakob Khan had failed. An immediate advance upon Cabul has been ordered.

The Shoutar Gordon Pass is practicable. Gen. Roberts can reach the crest of the pass in a week.

Lahore, 23.—Government has ordered the immediate revictualing of Quetta.

ROME, 23.—The dispute between Germany and the Vatican is nearly settled.

PARIS, 23.—France, like Germany, will decline to participate in the mixed occupation of Roumelia.

LONDON, 23.—Gen. Grant will visit Siam at the invitation of the King.

BERLIN, 23.—It is stated that after the Czar has started for Livadia, the government intends to proclaim a state of siege in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and Charkoff.

Prof. George Frederick Schoemann, of the University of Griefswald, distinguished philosopher and archaeologist, is dead.

GENEVA, 23.—The question of re-establishing capital punishment must be referred to popular vote.

Correspondence.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.,
March 20th, 1879.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I left Boston a fortnight ago, and have since been visiting different towns in this State, calling on scattered Saints and other friends, and expect to baptize one or two persons shortly.

Before leaving Boston I baptized a Cuban gentleman, formerly of rank and fortune, but now a citizen of the United States, having long been a resident of this country. He is a representative of an old and titled family of Spain, was an officer in the Union army during the rebellion, and for some years has practised law. An accomplished linguist; he has traveled extensively through various parts of the world, and possesses a thrilling personal history, a finished education, and a vast fund of information upon history, countries, men and nations.

At length, Providence took him to Utah, on business, and while there he received impressions that led him to read some of our works. He continued his investigations after his return to the east, made my acquaintance in Boston, expressed his conviction of the truth of our religion, and requested baptism, which I accordingly administered to him. He designs having his future home and fortunes with our people.

While in Boston I attended, one Sunday evening, a conference meeting of a sect called Age to Come Adventists. It was one of the queerest worshipping assemblies I ever mingled with. An audience of perhaps 200 persons of both sexes had assembled, when some one suddenly, and in stentorian tones, broke out with a hymn. A few joined in, and during the singing, the "elder" who was going to speak, entered. The singing soon ceased, and he stood up in the pulpit, read a prophecy from Ezekiel relative to the gathering of Israel to Jerusalem, basing a discourse upon it. He continued for nearly an hour, and the purport of his remarks was to the effect that the time had now come for Israel to

gather. That they, his hearers, were of Israel because they were of the Anglo-Saxon race, which race was descended from the ten tribes. That when Israel, including his hearers, and all others of the Anglo-Saxon race who would believe and gather, should be assembled in Palestine, the Lord would pour out His Spirit upon all who dwelt in that Holy Land, "ungodliness should be taken away from Jacob," i.e., the descendants of Jacob assembled there, and the millennium would be ushered in upon them, they would dwell in palaces, wear the costliest apparel, etc., while all other parts of the earth were being deluged with terrible judgments. He seemed to think that not very many people besides the Jews proper, would believe or gather, and urged his hearers to prepare for an immediate exodus to Jerusalem, that they might be there and among the few to enjoy the millennium after the dawning of which, Christ would come and reign over them, while the rest of the earth's inhabitants should be destroyed. He spoke of the manner in which they could sustain themselves till the millennium should commence, as though it would be but a short time. At length he asked all who felt a desire to emigrate to Jerusalem, to rise to their feet. I estimated the number of those who stood up to be about fifty.

He then invited others of "the brethren" to speak. One of them did so, and engaged in a somewhat severe criticism of the manner in which the first speaker had interpreted certain prophecies. A warm debate ensued, in which a number of "the brethren" took part, and it soon became an acrimonious altercation, no two persons seeing the meaning of the Scripture alike.

For half an hour it was "give and take" at a pretty lively rate, some of the speakers using very absurd arguments, and expressing views that were little short of insane. At length the excitement subsided, the "elder" made a few remarks, and then told the congregation it might consider itself dismissed. There was no prayer during the entire service.

At the close, a gentleman whom I had accompanied to the meeting, introduced me to the "elder" who, by the way, was a Mr. Cummings, and a leading lady of the society, formerly editress of its paper, named Mrs. Davis. While I was talking with Mr. Cummings, Mrs. Davis hastily whispered the fact among the dispersing congregation that there was a "Mormon elder" present. She then introduced me to a Jewish lawyer named Mr. Angell, and his wife, who invited myself, my companion and Mr. Cummings to accompany him home. We did so, and a few minutes after, being seated in his drawing room, there entered about 20 or more persons, whom Mrs. Angell had invited to "come and see the Mormon."

The company were soon seated. All of them had attended the meeting, and some of them were among the number who desired to go to Jerusalem. I readily perceived myself to be an object of interest to the company, and, in answer to questions, I laid several principles of the gospel before them, and expounded, as well as I could, some prophecies which related to the establishment of the kingdom of God in the last days as well as events that must take place before the gathering of the Jews to Jerusalem.

Thus, the evening passed until midnight, when all the company, except two gentlemen and myself, on whom Mr. Angell had pressed his hospitality for the night, departed. We four remained in the room and continued our conversation, over some refreshments, for two hours longer. Mr. Angell manifesting deep interest in what I said to him. I dwelt upon portions of Isaiah's prophecies, the 4th chapter of Michael, the 107th Psalm and other portions of the Old Testament, which he, being a Jew, accepted as of Divine authority, though he did not so accept the New Testament.

The two gentlemen, who shared with me Mr. Angell's hospitality, had come in from the country to attend the Age to Come Conference and meditated going to Jerusalem.

Our host was a highly-educated Jew, born in England, who for nine years had practiced law in Boston. He had studied five years in a German university and three years in the universities at Jerusa-

lem. He defended polygamy by saying that it was according to the law of Moses, and beneficial to the race, and, as a lawyer, he pronounced the anti-polygamy law of 1862 unconstitutional, and expressed the certainty that the courts of England, under the same circumstances, would never have convicted George Reynolds.

When I testified that God had raised up prophets in these days, and quoted the prophecy on war, and certain other modern prophecies which have been literally and astonishingly fulfilled, he seemed deeply impressed, and expressed an earnest desire to investigate further.

At length our host conducted us to our rooms, which were elegantly furnished, and next morning, as accompanied him up town, he urged me to spend more time with him, which I could not at that time do, but may hereafter.

Very respectfully,
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

Some Chinese Remedies.

The witches in "Macbeth" seem to have had a hand in making up a Chinese pharmacopoeia, an account of which comes over from the Paris Exhibition. Among the most highly-reputed drugs and medicines which the Celestials have taken to Paris, are a variety of exceptional medical curiosities. The larvae of grasshoppers, for instance, dried and roasted, are prescribed for headaches; dried fowls' gizzards for indigestion; the inside of a stag's horn for rheumatism and bronchitis; a glutinous decoction of donkey's skin is labeled as having a great reputation, being taken in cases of pulmonary diseases; while a powder, prepared from the skin of the elephant, is recommended for rheumatic pains. One of the stimulants, according to the *London Globe*, is a tincture of scorpions; and for tonic purposes, the best, though a very costly medicine, is the gelatinous decoction of tigers' bones; for a general antidote, in many cases, the bear's gall is much admired. The gem of the whole collection, however, is curious enough. A number of live toads are imprisoned in a jar, half filled with flour, and when the flour is moistened with the saliva which these creatures emit, it is dried and kept as powder. The special use to which this preparation is put is to take it as snuff to produce sneezing, and in that way it is regarded as invaluable in restoring persons suffering from fainting fits, convulsions or hysterics.—*Ex.*

Ancestry of the Pen.

The earliest mode of writing was on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, stones, ivory, bark, and leaves of trees; and from the latter term "leaves of a book" is probably derived. Copper and brass plates were very early in use; and a bill of foement on copper was some years since discovered in India, bearing date one hundred years before Christ. Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into vogue, and about the eighth century the papyrus was superseded by parchment. Paper, however, is of great antiquity, especially among the Chinese; but the first paper mill in England was built in 1586, by a German, at Dartford, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half—namely, in 1713—before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper making to anything like perfection. The first approach to a pen was the stylus, a kind of iron bodkin; but the Romans forbade its use on account of its frequent and even fatal use in quarrels, and then it was made of bone. Subsequently reeds, pointed and split, like pens of the present day, were used.

THE DESTRUCTIVE PROGRESS of that insidious foe to life and health, Scrofula, may be arrested by the aid of SCORILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, a botanic depurent which rids the system of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic poison and cures eruptive and other diseases indicative of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swelling, salt rheum, carbuncles, biliousness, the diseases incident to women, gout and rheumatism. eod