

which landlords got for of last year or two did not come of the soil, but from America.

The Washington special is reported to be preparing a paper announcing his withdrawal from the political field in favor of Speaker Randall.

Mr. Jones, Nevada, left for last night. Upon returning he made his great speech on Jones in conversation yesterday. He denounced both President and Secretary of the Treasury for the views they had expressed regarding finances, and has since his purpose to give both severe handling when he reaches the Senate.

N. Y., 8.—Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Sutherland's boiler shop, on the west side of Broadway, and immediately communicated with the adjoining shops, destroying one occupied by Miller & Bing-Hustis & Dussenberry, Mar-Briggs, Bowman & Sons, and Co., all shirt and collared manufacturers and Brown's machine shop. The fire jumped to the east side of River and burned to the ground several houses and the German Lutheran Church. The fire broke out at 9 a. m. The aggregate over \$350,000. Several hundred employees, fifty of whom are girls are out of employment.

Arrangements were made and papers signed in this Saturday afternoon affecting proposed union of the Topeka & Santa Fe, the Santa Fe & San Francisco, and the Santa Fe & Alton railroad companies the building of a joint line Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River, New Mexico (the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line), to the coast.

A petition is being here urging upon the governor and council the necessity of investigating the charges of B. Rounds that the election of 1879 had been tampered with. B. Rounds and Baker stated to a advisory committee yesterday they are the authorized attorney for 14 senators and 55 representatives elected, and that on behalf of these, and sometimes by them, they have applied to the governor and council for permission to see the returns and counting them. They have made a request in person whenever they could procure admission to the chamber, and have written communications, pending before the committee every day since November 1st. The names of several Senators and Representatives who have made such request with no result are given. The same legal action was taken yesterday a statement specifying on the returns, the errors which they will be found in the returns of Franklin, and asking leave to deny this request it is the Governor and council is compelled to enforce their duty to the unconstitutionality of the statute, because it distinctly guarantees the right to have such returns made as are applied for.

# FOREIGN.

A Paris correspondent states that in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, last night, de Casagruac was formally expelled from the house for refusing to accept an insult he had offered to Ferry, minister of public instruction.

Starvation in Upper Silesia has become so serious that in many places over one-third of the population are starving. The famine and distress are appearing everywhere among the peasants.

A dispatch from Kabul reports that the Governor of Maidan was killed by a party of Afghan regulars and hill men, on the 3rd inst. The Governor of Kohistan and the Governor of Valley has been menaced with the same fate.

A meeting was held yesterday in Nenagh County, Tipperary, in which 3,000 persons were present. Edward Dwyer Gray and James Smith, Home Rule members of Parliament were the speakers. Resolutions were passed calling for the abatement of the rents and of peasant

A St. Petersburg correspondent states the *Golos* was suspended for its outspoken articles upon the widespread misery and poverty in the interior provinces, the university question, agricultural schools, and the dishonesty and barbarism of the communist authorities.

The number of Her Majesty's ships off the west coast of Africa will shortly be increased, in consequence of the war prevailing there. The subject of submitting the Greek question to an international tribunal is under consideration in Vienna.

It is untrue that there will be a conference of Russian ambassadors at St. Petersburg. Neither Count Schouvaloff nor Prince Lobanoff will proceed to Russia for the present.

General Ignatieff is again pressed to accept the ambassadorship at Rome.

The Anchor Line steamer *Anglia*, from New York, Nov. 22nd, for Glasgow, is stranded near Plodda, a low, rocky island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde. It is expected she will get off.

The waters of the Guadiana River, in Spain, have risen considerably and fresh inundations are apprehended.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch dated Capetown, Nov. 18th, says: Basutoland and Caffre are peaceful.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that President Grevy alone at present has the authority required to group the forces of the liberal party and prevent its elements from breaking up in confusion. All impartial observers have for some time remarked this and all have been sorry to see President Grevy assume a silence which will soon be looked upon as a fault and almost a neglect of duty. It is time for President Grevy to speak out and indicate to the nation the sure path of peaceful progress.

A collision occurred yesterday on the eastern railway line near Boulogne, during a heavy snow storm. One person was killed and nine were injured.

A Berlin correspondent states that the last St. Petersburg newspapers received there contain no articles on the attempt on the life of the Emperor. It is not received permission to publish them.

The *Marseillaise* newspaper has been suspended for six months and its editor to one month's imprisonment and to a fine of 5,000 francs, for publishing the statement of Humbert, in which he stigmatized the acts of the Versailles court martial as a prostitution of justice. Humbert for making the statement was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He appealed, but the sentence has been confirmed.

The Paris *Gaulois* states that Empress Eugenie will proceed direct from Spain to Zululand.

A dispatch from Cairo says: At a meeting of the council of ministers yesterday, it was decided to telegraph orders to the commander in Soudan to take command of the fortress on the Abyssinian frontier and to increase the garrisons if necessary, but not to attack the Abyssinians. Similar orders have been sent to all the Egyptian frontier authorities and to those at Massowah. It is evident that King John is determined upon war.

Special dispatches from Vienna report that the question of limiting the operation of the army bill now before the Reichsrath will probably be compromised by making the duration of the law five instead of 10 years.

Accounts from Egypt state the government is actively completing preparations for war with Abyssinia. The war office at Cairo and the Harbor of Suez where troops are to embark are very animated. If hostilities are resumed the Egyptian forces will be divided into two armies, offensive and defensive. The former to be composed of eight thousand men, the latter of twelve thousand. The offensive army will be directed on the Egyptian harbor of Arkiko, near Aden, capital of Abyssinia, and the defensive army will take up two positions, one at Gecan near Rabal River, and another at Bahia on the Bender River, thus commanding the two main roads of Abyssinia, leading from the north to the Soudan. Gordon Pasha will command the defensive army.

There has been a heavy snow fall throughout Hungary.

A dispatch from Kabul says: The Governor of Maidan who was reported to have been killed by a party of Afghan regulars and hill men on the 3d inst., and the governor of Kohistan and Longar val-

ley, reported to have been threatened with the same fate, probably are Mohamed Hussien, Major Abdallah Khan, who were recently appointed governors of Maidan, Longar and Kohistan respectively. The regulars mentioned to have taken part in the killing of the Governor of Maidan means a part of the ex-Ameer's army.

A dispatch from Peshawur says: Colonel Baker's force is still in Maidan, watching to prevent a junction of troops from Koshton and a body of 7,000 men with 12 guns from Ghuznee.

## SPECIAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Territory of Utah, Executive office.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. P. Rockwood was a Representative elect to the coming Legislature, and by his death a vacancy is occasioned thereby; and

Whereas, said vacancy can only be filled by a special election called for that purpose;

Now, therefore, I, Geo. W. Emery, Governor of said Territory, do hereby call a special election to be held in Salt Lake County, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1879, to elect a Representative to the next Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of said Rockwood. Of this the electors and officers in Salt Lake County will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Said special election will be conducted in all respects as the law requires general elections to be conducted in this Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Salt Lake City, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1879.

GEO. W. EMERY.

[SEAL.]

By the Governor,  
ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Sec'y of Utah Territory.

## Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1st, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The Congressmen who have arrived for the session which opens to-day, are very free in expressing their choice for candidates of their respective parties for the Presidency. It is clear that among republicans, Grant is the first or second choice of a great majority. Next to him, doubtless Blaine has the largest following. Both these men, but for very different reasons, are more popular among the people at large than among the prominent politicians of the country. Among democrats the list is longer, and I find also a strong disposition to attempt to unite upon some man not heretofore prominently mentioned in connection with the office.

Dakota and Washington Territories will probably ask that steps preliminary to their admission as States be taken. However, Washington and Dakota will probably find it more difficult to gain admission into the Union than it would have been years ago, when party necessity forced the radicals to admit a State wherever a restaurant and a mining camp could be found.

One of the new ideas of the present session is a "National Mining Bureau," a something to give abroad and at home a measure of government endorsement to our mines and mining products. The proposed measure is specially urged now by those interested in mining property in the Southern States, but it is thought Western miners will use their influence in the same direction.

If possible, the Louisiana liars who are now testifying to keep Kellogg in his seat in the Senate are excelling in their line of industry the pioneers who swore Tilden out and Hayes in. Those Louisiana radicals are a remarkable set of men. They must have made charming rulers for a great State.

The Governor of South Carolina has just said something to the Governor of North Carolina, and to the people of all the States, which is very interesting. In his late annual message he gives the State expenses for the last year to have been one-third less than what they

were in the most economical years of radical rule, says that more children are attending the public schools than ever before, there being as many as 45 per cent. more colored children so instructed than in any previous year, and the State has money in its treasury. This is not the condition of things northern radicals are made to believe exists in South Carolina or any other Southern State.

General Grant will be here sometime during the winter. Besides the general celebration by the public, his friends are attempting to secure for him a kind of reception by Congress when he visits the House or Senate, which will be out of the ordinary line of such affairs. The General has a great many fool friends.

RENO.

CHRIST CHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 3d, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The people of this place are mostly from the other side of the water. There are people here from every nation under heaven. They come here under the impression that they have only to ask for money and they will get it; this is in consequence of lying agents in their different countries who tell them also that there is every facility for working to advantage the small bit of capital, that by years of toil and hardships, they have succeeded in scraping together. When they come here they find themselves deceived, and then they become careless of everything, their only object being to make money, not caring what they do to obtain the coveted treasure, which some of them almost make their God. That is their first consideration, the next is comfort and ease. They do not for a moment think of their soul's salvation; if they do they do not give it a second thought.

I write these things from experience, being now 24 years in the Australasian colonies, over a good deal of which I have traveled. The natives of New Zealand are called Maori (mou-ry), they claim to come from the Friendly Islands, and they are a very superstitious race, but are industrious, engaging themselves in farming pursuits and wool growing; but as is usual with the colored race, some rogues of white men get in among them and take advantage of their simplicity and get land from them for a lot of gaudy things that attract the eye of the poor native. Now they see their mistake and they are causing disturbances over it and the government is taking it up.

This is a very poor country at the present time; it is in a very deplorable condition. There have been two very bad harvests here, but this year there is every prospect of a good harvest. If we do not have one I do not know what we shall do, for the country depends almost entirely upon the growth of grain and wool. It is true there is a little gold and coal, but these sink into insignificance when compared with the other colonies. The natives here have their interests looked after as they have elections the same as the white people, and they send their own representatives to Parliament who are very eloquent men, and not to be bought over at any price, but will hold fast to their principles, and there are some of their young sent to England to receive a college education.

The mission is going on well. The elders are in excellent health except Brother Pierce. I am afraid that the climate is not agreeing with him. We would rather keep him among us but we do not want to see him working so hard, he has borne the burden and heat of the day, and now he should be gathered home, to have a little rest, he is untiring in his efforts to bring the gospel before the people of New Zealand.

Your brother in the holy covenant,  
W. C. BAILEY.

Moroni Hicks, who has been tried at Malad for the shooting of James Johnson at Sand Holes, Oneida County, Idaho, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree. The killing was done in Johnson's store, over a dispute about whisky, and the friends of the accused maintain that it was done in self-defence. If our young men would keep out of whisky shops they would keep out of much trouble and most likely out of prison and disgrace.

## NOTICE.

To Depositors of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company.

ON and after January 1st, 1880, monies left on interest in this Bank, will draw interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
B. H. SCHETTLER,  
Asst. Cashier.

Salt Lake City, Nev. 24, 1879. dot & wdc

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