

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

CALCUTTA, 22.—The contingents of the Indian army from Madras and this city are being rapidly transported to Rangoon, where an expeditionary force is being assembled for the invasion of Burma. The Burmese government is actively preparing to resist the advance of the British troops. The engineers are busily engaged in erecting earthworks, planting torpedoes, building fire-rafts, loading hulks with stones and sinking them, and placing chains across the river to obstruct navigation.

PARIS, 23.—The Burmese envoy yesterday handed a note to Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, in which he stated he had sent a dispatch to his government advising them to accept arbitration for settlement of the dispute with England and that he was certain that they would be glad to restore friendly relations with Great Britain. European residents in Burma, he said, were perfectly safe. The people of that country had no desire to be hostile to England.

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the British expedition against King Thebaw, urges the French government to protest against any sort of British annexation of Burma.

MADRID, 23.—The populace are becoming incensed at the reticence of the government respecting negotiations on the Caroline question, and fears of an outbreak are entertained. The German legation is strongly guarded to prevent a repetition of the recent outrage. Spanish accounts of German occupation of Yap confirm the report thereof telegraphed from Berlin.

LONDON, 23.—The trial of Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Rebecca Jarrett, Mr. Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Sampson Jacques and Louise Mourry, defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, began today before Justice Lopes at the Central Criminal Court. A large crowd had assembled in front of the building previous to the opening of the court, but a heavy rain set in and they scattered to places of shelter. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General, opened the case for the Crown. His address covered the same ground as that of Mr. Poland. The magistrate, Justice Lopes, held that no motives, no matter how worthy their object, were sufficient to justify the taking of a child without her parent's consent had been obtained in a fraudulent manner. It was no consent in the eyes of the law. The witnesses testimony so far is merely a repetition of the evidence given at the preliminary examination. Eliza Armstrong testified freely and clearly.

The defendants are charged with misdemeanor instead of felony, so as to enable them to testify in their own behalf and be liberated on bail during the progress of the trial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—Herr Von Radowitz, German ambassador, has informed the Porte that Prince Alexander has guaranteed that Bulgaria shall not disturb the present order of things. The Prince has ordered his troops to avoid provoking a conflict in any quarter, but does not hold himself answerable for his neighbors.

PARIS, 23.—The Brisson ministry is now uncertain about its ability to hold a majority of the new Chamber of Deputies, as a serious split in the republican ranks is threatened. The republicans were united to carry these districts which required a second ballot in the recent elections, but now each faction insists on the adoption of its own programme.

LONDON, 24.—It is now evident that the Parliamentary campaign will not pass off without serious rioting in some quarters, as party feeling, which already runs high, daily grows more bitter. The Marquis of Lorne, liberal candidate for Hampstead, went to Brentford, a town seven miles west of London, to deliver a campaign speech. While addressing the electors, a mob assaulted him with rotten eggs and some of them gaining the platform, smashed his hat over his head. The supporters of the Marquis rushed to his rescue and a fight ensued. The noble lord now became so thoroughly frightened that he hastily departed from the scene, ran through the streets in the drenching rain towards the way station, and immediately departed for London. Meanwhile the fight continued. The supporters of the Marquis being severely handled and becoming discouraged at their desertion by their champion, retired leaving their contestants masters of the field.

They seized the platform and passed resolutions condemning the policy of the liberals. When the Queen's son-in-law made his appearance as the liberal candidate for Hampstead it occasioned considerable surprise, and when he put forward in his address advanced radical opinions, the surprise greatly increased. He adopted Chamberlain's programme of free education and advocated immediate disestablishment in Scotland. He championed the principles of the free land league and the withdrawal of encouragement of the sub-division of land, suggested that the sale of large estates *en bloc* should be subject to heavy taxation, while sales of land to be divided into smaller lots, should be left duty free. As to the House of Lords, he hardly went so far as the Hampstead radicals desired, being of the opinion that the venerable institution might be amended by the infusion of elected members. He favored the

extension of local self-government to Ireland.

PARIS, 24.—Rumors of a serious riot at Lyons caused a flutter on the Bourse toward the close of business, and a slight decline in prices.

LONDON, 24.—The reply of the Spanish government to the protest of Great Britain against the recent outrage on the British consulate at Havana is considered evasive and unsatisfactory in official circles here.

PARIS, 24.—France has agreed to enter the Balkan conference with certain restrictions.

SALONICA, 25.—Large bodies of troops continue to arrive here.

BERNE, 25.—Two-thirds of the nation have voted in favor of cantonal local option. Many citizens abstained from voting on the question.

CAIRO, 25.—Sister Cipriani, who has arrived here from Khartoum, states that Slatin Bey, Lupton Bey and Cuzza Bey have been cast into chains at Omdurman. That place she says has become a second Mecca and thousands of Arabs are visiting El Mahdi's tomb there. She also states that the garrison at Sennar were surprised while on a foraging expedition. Their retreat was cut off and they were compelled to surrender to the rebels.

LONDON, 25.—Sermons against disestablishment were preached by clergymen of the Church of England throughout the country yesterday.

CORK, 25.—The English shippers refusing to assist cattlemen here in their efforts to boycott the Cork Packet Company, the cattlemen have chartered a Danish steamer to convey their cattle to England.

LONDON, 25.—It is further announced this morning that Parliament will be dissolved Nov. 18.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The conference on the Balkan question did not meet to-day. It will probably meet on Wednesday.

SOFIA, 25.—Five thousand infantry from the Adrianople frontier have arrived here. They are looking well.

ROME, 25.—A furious waterspout burst to-day in the vicinity of Carrara, and was followed by heavy floods. Roads and railways were torn up, and much property was destroyed.

BELGRADE, 25.—Two members of the Skuptschina named Tasica and Popovic have been arrested at Cusak on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to murder the Governor of Bucharest.

A slight skirmish has taken place between Bulgarian and Servian pickets.

DUBLIN, 25.—The Patriotic Union has issued a long manifesto denouncing the Irish National League for having for five years embittered Irish Home Life by the coercion of individual liberty, and extorting the hard earned money from the people, and permitting the perpetration of outrages. The Union appeals to the people to assert their independence of the League, and maintain the integrity of the empire.

LONDON, 25.—Foreign residents at Mandalay, the capital of Burma, are being boycotted by the natives. The Burmese envoy who arrived at Rangoon recently, and who said he was on his way to Germany to sign a treaty with that country, but whose real object it is thought was to watch the military preparations at Rangoon, now announces that he must return to Mandalay to translate to his government the British ultimatum, as there is no native official there able to do so. The Siamese government has completed a telegraph line from Bangkok to Koh Hong.

SIMLA, 25.—The Indian troops will be sent to Rangoon without waiting for King Thebaw's reply to the Indian government's ultimatum.

LONDON, 25.—The British man-of-war *Bacchante* with Admiral Richard on board, has sailed from Zanzibar to Rangoon.

VIENNA, 25.—Johan Strauss has produced his new operetta "Gipsy Baron" the best he has written, and has achieved a great success.

CAIRO, 25.—Sister Cipriani, referring to the fate of Olivier Pain, says that he fell from his camel while ill, and that the Arabs who were hurrying forward at the time, buried him before he was dead.

MADRID, 25.—King Alfonso's health is somewhat better. He was able to be present at the Anderson race meeting here yesterday. Crown Prince Frederick William is patron of an exhibition illustrating the sculpture of all ages and countries at the national gallery.

VIENNA, 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph's speech to the delegations yesterday has produced a gloomy effect in Hungary. It portends a continuance of the triple alliance against which the lower chamber of the Hungarian diet protested in 1884.

LONDON, 25.—Russians in the Bulgarian service advise that Sofia be fortified. Prince Alexander declines to fortify the town.

CALCUTTA, 26.—Dufferin has received orders from the home government for the immediate dispatch of troops to Burma.

LONDON, 26.—The trial of Stead and other prisoners in the Armstrong abduction case, was resumed to-day. Ann Broughton, the neighbor of Mrs. Armstrong, who introduced the latter to Mrs. Jarrett, was examined for the prosecution. She repeatedly contradicted herself and denied that Mrs. Armstrong had asked her about the character of Mrs. Jarrett, or that Mrs. Jarrett had asked whether the girl was pure, as was asserted by Mrs. Armstrong in her testimony.

NISSA, 26.—The reports that Servians had crossed the Bulgarian frontier are

officially denied by the Servian government.

PARIS, 26.—Dispatches from Periquex the capital of the department of Dordogne, state that a frightful accident occurred at the Charcelade quarries near that town. While a large body of workmen were engaged in taking out stone, the quarries suddenly fell in, destroying the village situated on the ground above the stone pits, and killing a large number of persons. Many are buried in the ruins and its doubtful if any can be rescued. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disaster to aid in the work of relief.

PARIS, 26.—General Decourcy, commander of the French forces in Annam, telegraphs from Hanoi to the war office, that he has defeated the Black Flags in an engagement.

DUBLIN, 26.—Wm. Hastings, proprietor of the *Irish Citizen*, a loyalist newspaper, has been threatened with death and his residence has been partially burned for caricaturing the Parnellites.

PARIS, 26.—*Voltaire* publishes an interview with the Burmese delegate, in which the latter says, that finding France would refuse assistance to Burma in the event of war between Burma and Great Britain, he advised King Thebaw to submit to the demands of England.

MONOGAMY AND POLYGAMY.

The humiliating and degrading practice that prevails with the courts in this Territory of dragging men before them, and with threats of fine and imprisonment endeavoring to extract from them a pledge of renunciation of conscientious religious convictions, and a promise not to teach them to others is so

REVOLTING TO EVERY IMPULSE

that would cherish the idea of religious liberty, that not only every voice, but if need be every hand, should be raised against it.

Free thought, free speech, and a free press are demanded by a free people, and must be maintained at all hazards, "Mormons" or no "Mormons," polygamy or no polygamy.

As free discussion is by many considered necessary to correct information, the views herewith expressed may contribute to the controversy in question if not to its solution.

The efforts made to break up the "Mormon" people as a religious organization, have been watched with considerable interest—by some with much anxiety, as being an infamous outrage upon religious liberty, the rights of society, and the natural laws of life; and so far as polygamy is concerned, rights and laws which no individual or organized humanity can properly interfere with.

BOTH MONOGAMIC AND POLYGAMIC RIGHTS

belong to an institution of no human origin, invention or creation. They both exist by virtue of a natural law which is also a divine law.

Indeed all that belongs to man's nature is subject to a higher power than himself. He is not the Creator nor can he be the governor only so far as he may have that right given to him by the Creator. That Creator gave to man jurisdiction over all other living things upon the earth, and agency in relation to his own acts, and that over which he was made steward, but he never relinquished His right to govern and control the man—to give him laws; to reward him for observing them and to punish him for transgressing them.

Man must therefore look to this Author of his being for rules of life. This fact should never be forgotten, and cannot be overlooked without actual danger.

From this standpoint which recognizes a divine ruler, we must have divine laws, and the observance of these laws must secure divine rights. Every believer in these laws and rights must of necessity recognize polygamy equally with monogamy as having the divine sanction, or the revelations of God to man are false. There can be no caviling on this point. He that readeth many understand.

THE BEST OF HUMANITY

that ever graced the earth sprang from the polygamous conditions and practices, under God's laws, of the marriage relation.

Under the polygamous rights enjoyed by the Hebrew nation—God's chosen people—they multiplied and prospered as no other people ever did, so long as they were careful to observe the laws and conditions of that holy order, as introduced by their acknowledged lawgiver.

It was not a law for a favored few that required a man to take his brother's widow and raise up seed unto his brother, though he had one or more wives of his own; it was a statute law of the nation, and cursed was the man that did not observe it. He was as much despised by the people then as one is now among the Saints of God for refusing to recognize his wives in that relation.

The American people of this day who are such strenuous advocates of monogamy, are rapidly becoming extinct, and the increase of foreigners is supplying the population that gives prestige to the land. Read statistics. It has been said that figures never lie.

Results in our own land prove the necessity as well as the propriety of the law given to ancient Israel for the preservation of their nationality, and afford conclusive evidence that no na-

tion can long exist and flourish under monogamic restrictions.

Monogamy opens the door to lust, profligacy and sin in numberless ways, and deprives many of natural rights; while polygamy, under divine control, closes every avenue to lust, insures virtuous society among whom the law of chastity may justly be enforced.

"THE SOUL THAT SINNETH, IT SHALL DIE."

Consistency is a jewel—If man can justly make a law prohibiting polygamy, may he not as justly claim the right by enactment, to prohibit monogamy, at any time when he may conclude the country is sufficiently populated. They are both God's ordinations, and are, under their respective conditions, consistent with the laws of both human and divine life.

All classes of animal life endowed with the powers of increase declare in favor of polygamy by practice. Man in his wisdom compels those under his control to practice plural relation of the sexes. He increases his flocks and herds only by choice selected sires to the extent of their reasonable capacity.

We read that things earthly are in likeness of thing heavenly. This may be true of more than material organization, or even forms of government. Truth on earth may be truth in heaven, and God's wisdom in relation to the propagation of human life, may be as great and good as man's wisdom displayed in the increase of other animal life. Such is, in fact, implied in His dealings with the human family at sundry times, as history informs us.

When all the inhabitants of the earth except a few, were destroyed, it was because the relation of the sexes was converted by wicked men to wicked purposes, and the fact is unquestionable that the Almighty chooses righteousness, instead of wicked men, to be sires of the human family. This is not unreasonable. It is a principle of vast importance to be observed in the increase of human life.

A God-fearing people were not permitted to marry and mix with idolatrous nations, lest the moral taint of unbelief should be inherited by the generation to come.

This rule, however, would necessitate polygamy, and the descendants of that condition would have cause to be proud of their birth by reason of the principle involved.

The wicked and the ungodly who violate God's law, and would prevent others from keeping it, have no just

RIGHT TO PROPAGATE THEIR RACE

in the earth. God's pleasure in this is consistent with reason, wisdom, science and all intelligence, and He would sooner give a plurality of wives to one righteous man than one wife to a rebellious, wicked man. This fact is demonstrated in His dealings with righteous men of old to whom He gave many wives, and justified men in taking them.

These stubborn facts may be fought by a nation of fifty millions of people, but they cannot be changed.

The vastly greater number of earth's inhabitants who recognize both conditions as consistent with man's relation to both God and nature, give weighty evidence of the truth—evidence confirmed by the experience of ages.

Righteous men, men who love God and will keep His commandments, are chosen by Him to do His work among men, and He has more respect for the seed of the righteous than of the ungodly. He has commanded the increase of the human family, and guarded well by sacred obligations the conditions of that increase. None but holy men of God can appreciate these obligations, nor honorably fill the conditions; consequently, others are not legitimately entitled to the rights of increase, nor to the possession of kingdom and dominion—are not under God's law entitled to wife or wives. These are they who fight against God's ways, whose thoughts are not His thoughts; and who say of Zion, "let the daughters of Zion be defiled."

UNDER POLYGAMIC CONDITIONS

the laws of increase are more faithfully observed than under monogamic; and in the relation of the sexes where there is regard to the laws of increase, there is under the former conditions no place nor plea for lustful indulgence, fornication or adultery. These sins grow and flourish luxuriantly with little restraint in monogamic soil, where increase is not the object of intercourse. No law or revelation of God's will to man ever implied that sexual intercourse was for any other purpose; and if had for other than means to that end must be a perversion of the law of increase and thereby become sin—a sin in connection with the origin of life and therefore most worthy of death.

NO ADULTERER CAN LIVE

and God's law be honored. Let the seducer and adulterer be sure their sin will find them out, and justice be meted out to them in full. They cannot escape. God's law is an eternal law, and eternity will see it honorably vindicated.

As to the fact of higher intelligences being associated with the polygamous conditions, it is not probable, scarcely possible, that they should approve of their existence here on the earth, without there was knowledge and approval of them in heaven.

To say that

OUR HEAVENLY FATHER WAS A POLYGAMIST

would be blasphemy in the extreme, in

the ears of the fifty millions of Christian people who are fighting the "Mormons" because of it. We will therefore put the fact in as mild language as possible, and say that he is the Creator of many worlds, and the Father of many families by whom those worlds are peopled, and to whom the law of increase has been given, that there may be no end to the kingdom and dominion He thus legitimately acquires. And we will venture to assert that these many families with which these worlds are peopled were all lawfully begotten and organized, and that the innumerable posterity were all considered legitimate both in the spiritual family circle, and in the many worlds to which they were assigned by a Father's will for an inheritance and dominion.

This supremely wise, intelligent Being has made known by revelation His position in relation to this doctrine, and in all His dealings with the family of man on this earth has shown a decided

PREFERENCE FOR POLYGAMOUS SEED; which is perfectly in keeping with His many family arrangements.

He does not for any cause discard His families, but, using proverbial language, He "holds them out" by visiting them from time to time, as represented in parables, hour by hour, until all are made glad by the light of His countenance and in His fatherly regard for their welfare.

This "holding out" process would, no doubt, be very imprudent, if not actually dangerous, if exposed to the rulings of Utah courts, on Edmunds-law penalties, and a crooked and perverse nation that despise godliness; but these evidently were not taken into consideration when He engaged in the family business of increasing life under such extensive polygamous conditions; and the family creating process will, no doubt, continue undisturbed, as He has said to His works and to His words there is no end.

When the Lord and Savior, Christ, came into the world as its Redeemer, it was through a polygamous line, and of no other seed has it ever been said, "In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Let, then, a nation of fifty millions, or even all the families of the earth fight the source through which their blessings must come, and they can rely upon

CURSINGS INSTEAD OF BLESSINGS.

When, in the grand council held in the spirit world, it was decided to send the Redeemer through a polygamous line, and thereby honor, and give special distinction to those conditions, there was war in heaven, but it did not change the decree that went forth; the rebellious were cast out, and thrust down, forever deprived of the power of increase, and so it will be with all who fight the institution of heaven here on earth.

God has now proposed to have the Gospel preached by a polygamous people to all nations, that they may be saved, and the ways of heaven become the ways of men on earth; but they, as did the spirits in heaven, rebel against the truth and will as certainly be cast down.

Polygamy is neither sensual nor sinful under the conditions prescribed by its author. It is of God, godly. It is of heaven, heavenly. It is a higher condition of family life than monogamy, and only belongs to the righteous on earth. There never was a people upon the earth having the fulness of the Gospel but that it was known among them. Whenever God has forbidden it, it was on account of the wickedness of the people.

It is so consistent with natural law, with all the rights and demands of nature that even the heathen nations, as well as others, have claimed its rights without regard to its duties and obligations, and have thereby changed the truth of God into a lie, and made sinful that which was holy, and debasing that which was in the highest degree exalting, and which extended to endless lives, kingdoms, thrones, principalities and powers.

POLYGAMY OR CELESTIAL MARRIAGE

as practiced by the "Mormons" is entered into by virtue of sacred and everlasting covenants, infinite in all their considerations, and reaching into the eternities from whence it came.

Both the polygamy and the monogamy of the world are of no higher consideration than the will and pleasure of those engaging in them, and are finite in all their nature with no covenant or obligations but those which terminate with death. The motives, fruits and results of the one must not be judged of, or be compared with the other. He that thus judgeth is a fool, and will be judged as one who saith in his own heart, "there is no God." S. W. R.

D. Bockholt ex-clerk Probate and County Court, Salt Lake County, Utah, attends to the administration of estates of deceased persons, draws wills, deeds, leases, mortgages, etc., and procures loans on real estate.

Office at residence, 355 W. 2nd South Street. d&w1m

Lesson from a Mastodon.

The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia or nerve-ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters cures and purifies this and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman, Piqua, O., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."