

sufficient for the short period during which they serve in that rank, as, at the outside, their service does not extend beyond five years. The savings on second lieutenants' pay amount to \$90,000 a year.

In the matter of the commutation of quarters, all officers are reduced one-half. The item of fuel is not changed. On the item of forage the saving is \$1,500,000. This matter, and the reduction in the number of horses allowed the officers also applies to the marine corps, as do all the other reductions in the way of commutation.

In the matter of details of officers for staff duty, a very important change and a considerable saving is effected. At present it is possible for a lieutenant and even a second lieutenant to be detailed up on the staff of a general officer, and to receive the pay and allowances of a colonel, and such instances actually exist.

By the terms of this bill the officers on the staff are to receive only the pay and allowances of their real rank. The saving in this item alone on the staff of general officers is \$25,000.

In the matter of reducing the army the committee as yet does not see its way clear to any great cutting down of the force. It is possible that the number of regiments may be reduced by two, but a careful study of the subject by the members of the committee of both parties does not seem to indicate that even this will be thought advisable.

The cremation of the corpse of the late Chevalier Rossi was conducted publicly in the monumental cemetery at Milan, yesterday.

A Berlin dispatch says that should China fail in rendering an indemnity and inflicting punishment for plundering the German schooner *Anna*, near Amoy, the German Government intimates that its demands will be exacted by force, and that a squadron will be held in readiness to proceed to Chinese waters should such an emergency arise.

The magnificent residence of James Ingersoll, the chairmaker of the Tweed ring, near South Norwalk, Conn., was burned this a.m.; loss \$100,000, insured for \$80,000.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 21.—Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Senegal delegates for Paris and France, in which he asks them to found a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty, and distress by education.

LONDON, 22.—A collision of the Scotch express and a mineral train on the Great Northern Railroad, near Huntingdon, resulted in killing 13 persons and wounding several. Before the wreck could be cleared away the express from London dashed into the debris of the special train.

MANCHESTER, 22.—Wm. Romaine Callender, one of the members of the House of Commons for this city, died to-day; he was fifty years old.

John Bright and his colleagues in Parliament, Dixon and Muntz, addressed their constituents in Birmingham last night. Bright, in his speech, passed over the question of the slave circular issued by the admiralty. The matter was not as easy as some supposed. He questioned, however, whether it was necessary for the government to meddle with it, and he hoped they would explain that affair and the Suez Canal purchase satisfactorily. Bright confined himself, almost entirely to replying to Lord Derby's speech at Edinburgh. He attacked the law of primogeniture and the monopolization of land by a few great land holders, and argued that the possessors of land should be empowered to bequeath it as they pleased. Referring to the future policy of the liberals, he advocated the assimilation of the county to the borough franchise; he pointed to Birmingham, with 60,000 electors, returning three members of parliament, while there were seventy members whose united constituencies numbered less than 60,000. A redistribution of seats was necessary. Bright concluded as follows:—"What I ask you to undertake is to strengthen and confirm your own power by extending your franchise and rights to your fellow-countrymen in the counties; give the freedom you enjoy to those who are now excluded; give them also freedom of the soil on which they live." A vote of confidence in the representatives of Birmingham in Parliament was carried by acclamation.

Two amendments were moved, one condemning the action of the members in regard to the direct representation of labor, and another denouncing their inaction on the Tichborne question, but the movers were silenced by an uproar. Bright explained that he disapproved putting up candidates for Parliament as especially representing working men, because, having throughout his career aimed to get rid of classes and to have the people work as one nation, he thought it inopportune, now that the object was attained, to revive class divisions.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome states that the greatest anxiety is felt with regard to Cardinal Antonelli, who has had a relapse, which has been very marked within the last forty-eight hours; immediately before he was taken sick he instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to keep the Spanish government loyal to the church in view of the tendencies revealed by the elections.

Bodsky, the merchant of Odessa, arrested by the Russian police, has been released.

George Harvey, the Scotch printer, is dead.

The Duke of Edinburgh, to-day, opened the Royal Aquarium at Westminster.

A Berlin special says that Bismarck is confined to his room with neuralgia.

HONG KONG, 23.—The Grosvenor mission has arrived at Ching Kiang, in the province of Yunnan.

Correspondence.

A Woman's Views of Society Eastward.

Editor Deseret News:

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1876.

Sir:—I have received two copies of your paper, for which I am thankful, indeed. I perused the columns of the "Weekly" with a good deal of interest. I must confess it was quite a treat to me, to turn from the awful scenes and enactments that are chronicled in our own papers, to the fair pages of your journal for wholesome reading, bespeaking happy homes and peaceful communities.

I would like to say a word or two about our "Garden City," but really things are so confused, religiously, politically and socially, that one does not know where to begin or to leave off. Nor is this state of affairs confined to Chicago, it extends even to the capital, ay, the national capital. Murder, incest, rapine are the fiends which seem to be in the ascendant at present. The press of this city has chronicled about thirty cases of incest for the last few weeks. The number of rapes and murders is going beyond calculation. If a man wishes to shoot another, he can do so with impunity. The murderer will find a member of the bar, perhaps with the prefix Honorable to his worthy name, to advocate his cause, and twelve intelligent, freeborn, justice-loving, centennial celebrating Americans to swear that said murderer was or is a lunatic. We had only two murders within the last twenty-four hours, so you see we can congratulate ourselves on a decrease in the blood-letting direction.

The people are groaning under excessive taxation. Riots are threatened. Military is being organized. The communists are howling about injustice and poverty and starvation. It is a matter of dispute whether we have a Mayor or not. The question will be solved by the law-courts in a short time. Our city fathers are concerned in the whiskey-stealing business. In fact, a few of our "bosses" are in disgrace. Corruption seems to prevail in every direction. Our papers appear every morning with most startling headlines. A case of hanging would be termed, "Jerked to Jesus." But why weary you with the sickening details of our boasted Christianity? And yet I can't give you anything else. In vain I look for a sunny side to our social system. The church even, does not present it. The case of the once notorious *Glendinning* and the seduction of Mary Pomeroy is again dragged into the public prints. The courts have decided which is the proper Mrs. Singer, after months of tedious deliberations. Our Chicago divorce courts are progressing wonderfully. In fact, the divorce business is being made a specialty. The case of Cole, now before the courts, will convey an illustration of the manner in which divorces are managed. A young man named Cole got married to a Miss Morgan of Pa., the daughter of a Lieut. Gov. A few months after, Cole married another young lady. But it appears he wished to sever his connection with Mrs. Cole No. 1, and to do this he came to Chicago. In Chicago he procured the services of a lawyer, named Douglas. Douglas procured two witnesses to swear that Mrs. Cole No. 1, was guilty of adultery. He also procured a girl named Mary Lynch to personate Mrs. Cole, while summons of divorce was being served. In this way the happy Cole was to be sundered from his first wife, while the records of a court would transmit her name to posterity as an adulteress. But this little game was frustrated, owing to the indiscretion of Tom Major, one of the witnesses. The case is to be finally tried on Thursday next, but Cole and Douglas are,

it is rumored, no way apprehensive of the future. They are gentlemen, and of course those noble countrymen of theirs will treat them as such.

The higher order of our statesmen seem to have woefully degenerated. One of our ministers has turned pawnbroker in Peru, another blackbiller in England, and another a stock bubble puffer and confidence man and card-player, and another employs his time and talents in whitewashing the character of these worthies. Of course such trivial things as these deserved no mention in a President's message, but the awful sin of "Mormonism," the great crying evil, was at once to be removed. Homes of peace and happiness and plenty were to be made equal with those of the East, where hunger and misery and "retchedness prevail. The gambler, drunkard and libertine should be tolerated in "Mormondom," and the domestic parent, the Christian citizen and thrifty farmer should be pronounced curses to society.

I hope your paper will long remain ignorant of our religion, civilization and social customs, and it is the duty of all thinkers to hold up our false morality in its true light.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. D. B.

Insane Men—Education—The Temple—Fossils, Etc., for the Centennial—Rich Silver Discovery.

ST. GEORGE, Jan. 13th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

A few days since Bro. J. W. Crosby left here with a cargo of two insane men. One came here from the north about two months ago, a crazed spiritualist, who believed himself master of the universe. He has remained here since at the expense of the county, which has now sent him to the asylum. The other was a man from the north who has been engaged at work on the Temple. He has been sent to his friends north.

Prof. Peck arrived here a few days since and has opened his first term of normal school in the St. George Hall. He also gives evening instructions in the evenings in the week.

The basement rooms in the Temple, including the hall of the font, are nearly completed, a strong corps of plasterers being daily employed. The floor of the first great hall is about half completed, and many of the window and door frames ready, or in place. The weather is still fine, after a nice rain last week.

Dr. E. Palmer started for California, via your city, a week ago, after having collected and shipped for the east a ton and a half of specimens for the Centennial.

A silver lode of fabulous richness was, to-day, reported as having been just discovered over the Santa Clara. Specimens of ore before us look the best of any we have ever seen in this region. CACTI.

Y. M. M. I. A.

FRANKLIN, January 8th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 29th of December, 1875, a portion of the inhabitants of this place were much interested with addresses from M. H. Hardy and B. M. Young, of Salt Lake City, who beautifully portrayed the benefits that could be gained by the young men of this and other places, if they would organize themselves into a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

After the addresses referred to, a branch of the Y. M. M. I. A. was organized and the following young men were elected to offices—T. Durant, President; L. L. Hatch and Wm. Parkinson, Counsellors; L. Mechem, Secretary.

After appropriate remarks from the brethren and the time (Jan. 5th, 1876) appointed for enrolling members, Brothers Hardy and Young left us with our good wishes and our thanks.

According to appointment, on the 5th of January, 1876, at 6:30 p.m., the young men assembled and thirty names were enrolled as members, and thus the good work commenced. From present indications quite a number more are likely to become members, which is very encouraging to those who delight to see the young improve their minds and take steps for future usefulness in society and the Kingdom of God.

That the good work commenced may continue and receive the encouragement it so justly deserves, and that a great amount of good may be the final result, is the wish of these FRANKLIN BOYS.

A grand gathering of English, Swiss and German Protestants is proposed to be held at Geneva in the spring.

That Message.

BEAVER, Jan. 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

After a careful perusal of the Governor's message as a whole, I rather like it, but there are some statements that, while I give his Excellency all due credit for sincerity, I think need some explanation and correction and a view of the other side. The following language shows that some "foul blunderer," or perhaps a morbid "ring," has not been slow to impose upon our new official the hackneyed falsehoods which the Utah persecuting "ring" has blazoned abroad with a zeal worthy of a better cause—

"I am informed a large number of young men and women, born and reared in this Territory, have entered and are about to enter upon the duties of life, and the grave responsibilities of parents and citizens, who are destitute of the simplest rudiments of an education; and that a large number of children now growing up are destined to the same fate, unless the Legislature interposes in their behalf, and accords to them, to a reasonable extent, free schools."

Without any reflections whatever upon the veracity of our Governor, I say, and I speak advisedly, being an early settler in the country, even before any kind of government existed, except the nominal rule of Mexico, and that of the wild savages, that greater facilities for education, under all the circumstances in a new country, were never offered nor more readily accepted. I will further state that the average of not only all of the territories, but several of the western states, in point of "the simplest rudiments of education," are, by their own statistics, including the populous State of Missouri, not in advance, and the last named not on a par with Utah. There are a few ranchers and some miners too remote from our settlements to avail themselves of the advantages of schools; but, aside from that, none need, and few ever do, go uneducated. The Legislature might, and perhaps should, pass a compulsory law reaching the case of the few ranchers who fail to hire teachers to instruct their children in their own houses, but even this class is exceedingly rare.

Whilst I am a strong advocate for the extension of literary knowledge, I have many objections to the present free school system, but have not space to argue the points at present.

With regard to the Alpha and Omega—"polygamy," it existed before the government and the nation took it with the country, and, with a knowledge of its almost universal dominion, either in practice or precept, threw around the polygamic community the shield of the constitution and laws of our common country, and gave almost a quarter of a century's sanction by its silence on the subject, until at last a venal ring succeeded in 1862 in getting an *ex post facto* law passed, with the forlorn hope (under guise of virtue) of prostituting wives and bastardizing children, in order, as was argued in Utah, by said ring, to supply a necessity (?) in establishing houses of ill fame, as an accommodation not only to government officials and other transients, but to resident youths, and after passing an unconstitutional law allowed it to become obsolete without attempting to enforce it, thus leaving the just impression that they had no faith in the act they had passed. Whilst plural marriage is the only final remedy for and solution of the so called social evil, Utahians believe in and practise it for more noble ends and from a higher stand point—that of religion. To argue that marriage is not religion is simply to deny the express word of God, and to ignore the great commandment after matrimony was divinely solemnized, to multiply and replenish the earth. To ignore plural or celestial marriage is to turn infidel and ignore Lamech, Abraham, Jacob, Manoch, David, the ancient Christians and last but not least the commandment of God through the great modern seer and martyr, Joseph Smith.

Whatever view may be taken by the Supreme Court of the United States, it cannot be denied that the law of 1862 was passed with the express view to suppress what was known to be held as a fundamental principle in the faith of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; hence that law was passed by Con-

gress to "prohibit the free exercise of religion," and should be declared unconstitutional. The will of the parties is just as free in polygamy as in monogamy and the offspring is equally legitimate, hence no oppression or interference with the rights of others. The great apostle to the Gentiles said, "The man is not without the woman or the woman without the man in the Lord, hence it is clear that until irreligious infidels made marriage a civil contract, so far as they themselves were concerned, it was under God a strictly religious institution, which, save for the cause of adultery or fornication, no man was allowed to put asunder," but they remained "in the Lord" "one flesh." BUD.

Warning to Mothers.

BRUNSWICK, KENNEBEC CO., MINNESOTA, Jan. 13, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

A very sad and fatal accident occurred here to-day about 3 o'clock p.m. Mrs. Helen, wife of Mr. Lucius Thallman, went to her next neighbor for a washboiler, about a quarter of a mile from her house, and left in the room two little children, two girls, one four and one two years old, and some fire in the stove. On her return, coming near to the house, she heard some crying, and she threw the boiler away and ran, but when she got the door unlocked and went into the house she found the four year old girl lying on the floor dead. Her clothes were all burnt off, except her shoes and stockings and a little strip of her clothing around her waist. Her face and ears were burnt and hair burned partly. The floor where she was lying had also caught fire.

The poor little sufferer had been to the window and the door trying to get out, but the mother had fastened the door before she went away, that the child should not get out and catch cold. Wonderful to relate, the other little girl was unhurt. How the fire started remains a mystery. A tobacco pipe was lying close by, and it is supposed she had tried to light the same and her clothes caught fire. The fire in the stove was all right. Who can tell the agony of the sufferer, and the grief of the parents, the mother especially? I feel in all my heart to sympathize with them. They are Americans by birth, and good people. I am staying to-night with the man's brother, a very good man, and I can say the same of his wife and children.

Many people here have, but seen a "Mormon" Elder before, not they have heard everything bad about us as a people.

I have now held 22 meetings alone for small and great congregations. I feel the Spirit of the Lord upon me, and I am working among the people through all opposition. Please inform my many friends that I am well and feel, with the help of the Lord, to fulfil my mission.

B. P. WULFENSTIGN.

P. S. I sometimes feel the lack of books, as all my books are my hymn books, Swedish, English and German. Next Sunday I have promised to hold two meetings here in the school house—one Swedish, at 11 o'clock a.m., and one English at 2 p.m.

Yours in haste, B. P. W.

Milk and Honey.—The following was handed in this morning—

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—On looking over Saturday's issue of your valuable paper, I noticed an article headed "Milk as Food and Medicine." I wish to add that my experience for the last ten years, with my family and friends, has convinced me that honey mixed with milk, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of pure honey to a teaspoonful of new milk, as fresh as possible, is of far greater benefit, both as medicine and food, than the milk alone, especially for children who are troubled with canker, which is a prevalent disease in this mountain country.

Respectfully yours,
JARVIS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

THIRD SOUTH, BETWEEN EAST TEMPLE and First East Streets, Salt Lake City. A cheap, quiet, genteel house. Meals twenty-five cents. Rooms 25cts, 50cts, and one dollar per day.

WHEELER and Co., Lessees.

Street Cars pass to and from R. R. Depot.