

The government has sanctioned the construction of a railway in Bolan Pass.

The London Times points out that the government of India is systematically concealing news concerning military instructions. The rumors, which are plentiful, must be accepted with reserve. All that is certain is that the plan of operations successfully followed last autumn will be repeated this. The three columns will follow the same routes, starting, however, from the scientific frontier, instead of from the cantonment which, in 1878, marked the boundary. The Khyber and Candahar columns will probably be mainly confined to making demonstrations, and holding marauding tribes in awe. The troops of the centre column are at this moment being pushed up from Kohat, to Kuram, so that in a few days we may expect to hear that the whole force now in the valley to the east of Pelwar Pass, has been transferred to the western slope. When once the position of Shutargarda Pass has been occupied in force and rendered impregnable, a forward movement will be made to Kushi, about 14 miles distant. Provisions of all sorts are to be obtained around Kushi and it will probably be converted into an extensive depot. General Roberts' subsequent operations must in a great measure depend upon the temper of the hill tribes, and the news he may receive from Cabul. If the hill men will co-operate with him, or even remain neutral, a rapid advance with a small force is feasible. If, on the contrary, current rumors are true, and the Ghilzais and others have joined the revolt, General Roberts will be compelled to hold his chain of communications in great force before venturing to advance. The Ghilzais are the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan. Their territory is 600 miles in length by 30 miles in breadth, and their fighting strength is 50,000 well armed men.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs a sketch of the military arrangements, under date of Sept. 11. Gen. Roberts will have 6,500 men, consisting of two brigades of infantry, and one brigade of cavalry. This force takes possession of the country from Shutargarda Pass to Cabul. From Shutargarda Pass to Thull, the country will be held by 4,000 men under General Gordon. The Khyber line, from Peshawur to Ghundamak, will be protected by 6,600 men, in addition to the Peshawur garrison. This force will provide the movable column to hold Jaggalalak, and communicate with Cabul. The reserves at Peshawur and Rawul Pindi will number 5,000 men. The above force will represent a division capable of meeting all of the opposition. It will have its headquarters at Cabul, and a line to the base at Peshawur. It will have a second line by way of Shutargarda, till that Pass is closed. After this, Gen. Roberts must look for maintenance to Cabul and Peshawur. The Khyber column is in active organization. The troops are now advancing to occupy Dikka. Guides are pushing on to Bazawal.

A correspondent at Allahabad says the orders are to occupy Cabul with or without the Ameer's consent.

An explosion occurred in the colliery of the Crewe Coal and Iron Co., at Leycett, to-day. Five persons are known to be killed.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The rebellious Kurds have been defeated with considerable loss.

Geneva advises say that a waterspout inundated the valley of Glattbach, sweeping away several mills and houses, and damaging seriously several others.

LONDON, 13.—The North Lancashire Cotton Operatives Association have issued an energetic appeal to the masters against the reduction of wages, urging uselessness for the improvement of trade which would be better attained by the adoption of short time working for a few months. They argue that the reduction of wages will eventually, by decreasing the purchasing power of the country, ruin home trade and reduce operatives to pauperism or serfdom. Twenty mills are now partially closed at Ashton, because of the strike which is also assuming serious proportions at Mossley.

Gen. Roberts has telegraphed for four additional regiments. The military authorities have decided to increase both the Kuram and Khyber columns to 12,000 men each. It has been decided that there is no possibility of a sudden dash on Cabul, but it is believed that there

will be an early collision between the outposts. The disquiet among the border tribes is increasing. The vagueness of the communication brought by the messenger of the Ameer to Ali Kheyl causes fear in some quarters. He has already alienated himself from his allies.

A correspondent at Candahar says: A fanatical outbreak is possible there on the 15th of this month, which is the concluding day of the Mahomedan Ramada fast.

The Times says: Nothing is known up to the present time to confirm the rumors of a general uprising in Afghanistan. We are justified in believing the condition of the country has become no worse since the first outbreak.

VIENNA, 12.—Advices from Alexandria represent that the king of Abyssinia claims the whole of the strip of coast ceded to Egypt in 1877, and also several towns, and the territory in which they are situated. If his demands are rejected, war is apprehended. Gordon Pasha has been empowered to offer the king the ports of Afth, Duros and Tschilloky, on the Red Sea, provided he renounces all other claims and concludes a lasting treaty of peace with Egypt. If the king refuses, Gen. Gordon is to assume the offensive immediately.

LONDON, 13.—The St. Petersburg Gazette warns its readers against the treacherous assertion that it is necessary for England to conquer Afghanistan. It says England has always been the deadly enemy of Russia. The policy of Russia in Asia can only consist of reprisals against England. It is necessary to expel the British from Central Asia. This can now be done by sending 20,000 Russians to defend Afghanistan. Now is the favorable moment to free Russia's eastern frontier forever from danger on the part of England.

A body of Afghans have gone to Seruramat District, east of Ghuznee hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British flank in Shutargarda Pass. The Ameer, having addressed a letter to the Indian government after the outbreak at Cabul, testifying to his friendship for the British, Gen. Roberts has been instructed to call upon the Ameer to prove his sincerity by sending a deputation of confidential representatives, invested with full power to communicate with Gen. Roberts.

The steamer Faraday, engaged in laying the new French Atlantic cable, arrived in the English Channel this afternoon.

Two more deaths have occurred in consequence of the explosion in the pit of the Crewe Coal and Iron Co., at Leycett.

A meeting of the representatives of limited manufacturing companies was held at Oldham, to-day, at which about 4,000,000 spindles were represented. It was resolved to adopt short time, by working alternate weeks, or three days in each week, for one month. Fifty companies operating 2,000,000 spindles, have decided to go on short time immediately.

It is reported that Suliman Pasha died to-day, at Bagdad.

Capetown advices of Aug. 26th say: The pursuit of King Cetewayo continues hotly. He has split up his party and taken to the bush. His pursuers have been within three miles of him and have actually seen some members of his guard.

Sir Garnet Wolseley had a meeting with the northern chiefs, at which he informed them that the only obstacle to the settlement of peace was the failure to capture Cetewayo, and that any chief harboring Cetewayo would be punished.

Lord Gifford captured a native who has promised to show him the king's hiding place. The bush where he is supposed to be secreted is now being surrounded by 300 men.

HAVANA, 13.—The Banco Del Comercio, here, suspended payments to-day; it promises to resume Monday next. It is said the Spanish Bank has offered to loan the Banco Del Comercio \$2,000,000 in paper currency.

It was reported on the 10th inst., that two chiefs, named Miguel Proenga, and Bibiano Perez at the head of a small band of insurgents, have surrendered at Halguin.

Brigadier March has reconnoitered all of Manzanillo and the Bayamo, and reports everything tranquil. The troops escort mercantile convoys between Manzanillo and Bayamo, as the road is infested

with numerous robbers. A convoy was robbed on that route before the insurrectionary movement commenced.

LONDON, 15.—A dispatch from Ali Kheyl gives the following account of the massacre of the British legation at Cabul. Four thousand men attacked the residence in which the British Embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Major Cavanaugh was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded 300. The Ameer had other troops who remained faithful to him, but made no efforts to interfere, owing to intimidation by the priests.

A telegram from Lahore reports that the Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the Embassy.

The Indian government has not yet asked for reinforcements, but the term of service of the troops in India, whose terms have expired, will probably be extended.

A correspondent at Lahore reports the assertion that the mutineers are advancing on Jelalabad and Cabul, and that the Mohunds are threatening Gen. Roberts at Ali Kheyl, who has telegraphed for four more regiments.

A dispatch from Rangoon says the British gunboat has not gone to Mandalay because it was feared it would be fired upon. The British residents and staff will remain at Mandalay for the present.

A Simla dispatch says, that although the Afghan mutineers have declared their desire to fight, they are wholly unorganized and without leaders.

Nawab Gholam Hussien, the native envoy of the Indian government to Cabul, who was en route for Cabul at the time of the massacre, has returned to Shutargarda Pass.

Gen. Roberts hopes to arrange with the heads of the tribes for the safety of the roads through Shutargarda Pass.

Advices from several points, the most important being Khurum and Khyber Passes, represent that the tribes show no signs of hostility. The Khan of Kheilat has placed the resources of his country at the disposal of the British.

Every special dispatch received from Afghanistan reiterates the complaints concerning the transportation difficulties.

A telegram from the Viceroy shows that Shutargarda Pass was only completely occupied on Thursday evening. The necessity of occupying this point was urgent, and the British troops were stationed only 25 miles distant, it is inferred that the Indian Government, through a desire to economize, at the close of the last campaign, must have utterly disbanded and disorganized the transport service. Camels have become practically extinct in the Kuram Valley, because of the great mortality among them.

The additional regiments which Gen. Roberts telegraphed from Ali Kheyl are to strengthen his line of communications, as the tribes, though not hostile, show great excitement.

The force which is advancing on Cabul will consist of 2,500 Europeans and 3,000 natives. The attention of the commissariat is almost exclusively devoted to supplying this force. The other columns will be held in reserve for the present. There is a large proportion of sick among the European troops on the frontier, except those regiments which are in a particular healthy situation.

The St. Petersburg Golos considers the present a favorable opportunity for Russia to consolidate her strength in Bohora. The Golos says: We would admit England's right to occupy Cabul and Candahar, provided Herat was transferred to Persia, and Russia received a strip of territory on the left bank of the Attrek, which would serve as a basis for her advance on Merv.

Vendomosti, a Russian semi-official paper, suggests that the opportunity is a good one for Russia to deal England a deadly blow in Central Asia.

COLORADO CONFERENCE.

The Latter-day Saints conference convened in the bowery, at Manassa, Conejos County, State of Colorado, August 24th, 1879.

Present on the stand: Erastus Snow of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; Elder J. Morgan, Prest. of the Southern States mission;

Bishop H. Jensen; John Allan and S. C. Bertholzen his counselors.

After prayer by Prest. Erastus Snow, Elder J. Morgan addressed the congregation at some length in relation to the principles of the gospel and the necessity of the Saints living faithfully that they may become saviors on Mount Zion.

Prest. Erastus Snow spoke to the congregation, instructing the Saints in matters of general and local importance.

Meeting adjourned until Monday 10 a. m.

Benediction by Elder John Allan.

Monday, 10 a. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Bishop Hans Jensen. Elder J. Morgan spoke, instructing the Saints to secure their lands.

Brother Samuel S. Sellers bore his testimony to the gospel as revealed to Joseph Smith.

Prest. Erastus Snow followed with some timely instructions to the Saints relative to every day duty.

Adjourned to 2 p. m. Benediction by D. R. Sellers.

2 p. m.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Elder S. C. Bertholzen.

President Erastus Snow occupied the time in instructing the Saints in regard to their temporal duties, urging upon them to become self-sustaining, and endeavor to build houses for themselves and to become independent of many of the influences that surrounded them. Their meetings should be attended promptly, and their obligations met whether made among themselves or with strangers. Instructed the Saints to treat with kindness their Spanish friends and to testify to them that we desire to do them good.

Adjourned to 2 p. m., Tuesday.

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

Elder J. Morgan addressed the congregation at some length on the first principles of the gospel and the necessity for the Saints to be obedient to their covenants.

Fifteen brethren and sisters who had been baptized previous to the meeting, by Brother Morgan, were confirmed by President Erastus Snow and Elder J. Morgan.

President Erastus Snow made a few remarks on the organization of the branch of the Church, and stated that Brother Silas Smith had been appointed to take the general oversight.

Meeting adjourned until Sunday, 31st day of August, 1879.

Benediction by President Snow.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Elder John Allan.

Elder J. Morgan addressed the congregation. Instructed the Saints on all general duties, and read a letter addressed to Bishop H. Jensen and the saints in Conejos, from President Erastus Snow, written at Alamosa, Col., wherein he stated that Brother H. Jensen was released to go home to his family in Utah, and appointed Elder S. C. Bertholzen to take charge and Elder John Allan as his first counselor, and Samuel S. Sellers his second counselor. It further recommended that Bishop Jensen appoint other local officers, all of whom were duly appointed and unanimously sustained by vote of the congregation.

Bishop H. Jensen made a few remarks, thanking the Saints for their sustaining him as their Bishop during his stay in Conejos.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Brother H. Jensen for his kind and fatherly care over the Saints, and for his earnest desire for their benefit.

Meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

2 p. m.

Meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by S. M. Petersen.

Sacrament was administered by Elders Allan and Bertholzen.

Five members were confirmed under the hands of Elders Jensen, Bertholzen and Morgan.

Farewell remarks made by Bishop H. Jensen.

Wanted

Corn Husk at H. DINWOODEY'S Furniture Store. W's

What Cannot Be Seen

In this list is the name of any of their numerous competitors. So greatly superior to ordinary porous plasters and liniments is Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster, that it has gained the approval of the highest medical authority in the world. Dr. J. N. H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Judge in the Drug Department of the Centennial Exposition, says of them: "I use them constantly in my practice, and esteem them one of the most useful inventions of the age." Benson's Caprine Plaster strengthens, soothes, stimulates a healthy circulation of the blood, relieves at once, and cures quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound. It is now considered to be the unrivalled remedy for lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, stubborn colds. Sold everywhere. Price, 25cts.

BE CAUTIOUS THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and worthless imitations of Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster in the market; one in particular having a similar sounding name, contains lead poisons. Each genuine Benson's Caprine Plaster has the word Caprine cut through the plaster. Take no other.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

All kinds of Utah manufactured goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Yarns, Trunks, Brooms, Soaps, Washboards, etc., exchanged for Wool by John C. Cutler, Agent, Old Constitution Building, Salt Lake City. 25 s t

SOME unprincipled dealers, because they could see a few cents more profit, have been guilty of offering worthless substitutes for the only original and genuine Sulphur Soap—Glenn's by name. Therefore, the public should guard against this deception, and always ask for "Glenn's Sulphur Soap," by its full name, and take no other.

Read the following evidence from a highly respectable source:

Detroit, Michigan, August 6th, 1879.

C. N. Crittenden, Esq:

Dear Sir—I have traveled for three years for Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York, and desire to inform you that I have used your incomparable "Glenn's Sulphur Soap" exclusively for about four years; also have recommended it to very many persons, and my constant experience has been that it possesses all the medical advantages that you claim for it. All to whom I have recommended it say, as well as myself, that it deserves its established reputation as the best and most efficacious Sulphur Soap that can be used for all skin cleansing, as well as toilet purposes. Some unprincipled Drug Store keepers have endeavored to substitute other kinds of Sulphur Soap for Glenn's—saying they were "just as good," but having myself tried other kinds, I find NONE are so good or so beneficial as the genuine Sulphur Soap stamped "GLENN'S," which also I have learned to observe always bears the name of "C. N. Crittenden, Proprietor," on the packet.

Yours truly, C. T. Z. DURAND.

VALLEY HOUSE, is the Best for \$1.50 to \$2 per Day, according Room Single Meals or Beds 50 cents. We would advise our friends to try it. des stf

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

SAMANTHA RICHARDSON, Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS J. RICHARDSON, Defendant. In Divorce.

The people of the Territory of Utah, to Thomas J. Richardson, defendant, Greeting:

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Samantha Richardson plaintiff in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; and if not within this county, but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear or answer as by law provided, said plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, on file in said Court.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 2d day of September, A. D. 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County. W2