

inhabitants left their dwellings terror-stricken. The shock at Caba-ja was more severe than that on the 19th of May last. At Santiago, Chili, nine houses were burned, and the convent and church of the Friars of the Merced were dam- aged. The loss will amount to over \$100,000.

A dispatch from the United States Minister of the Argentine Republic, says that a party of set- tlers, composed of forty families, known as the California colony which settled in the upper part of the province of Santa Fe, seven years ago, have departed for Texas, where they propose to settle, near the Rio Grande, between Fort Clarke and Eagle Pass. The colony was well supplied with money when it first settled, and go away with about the amount it brought.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Presi- dent, to-day, signed the commis- sion of Wm. M. Upton, of Oregon, to be second comptroller of the Treasury, from the 1st of October.

President Hayes, in an interview, says, as far as he was able to judge, the southern people were as enthu- siastic and loyal to the represen- tatives of the common government as any, and he hoped there was no particular South, that the southern and northern interests were identi- cal, and that the main object to be considered was unity of interest in improving the material prosperity of the country. He desired to learn the wants and conditions of the people throughout the Union, and that the people were the best judges of the effect of his southern visit. He summed it up by saying, Nothing could be pleasanter than my trip. The country is apparent- ly recovering from its extreme busi- ness prostration, and the agricul- tural south seems to have felt the hard times less than others, and I believe the era of good feeling be- tween the North and South is per- manent, and they are sincere in their expression of a community of interest.

The Patent Office fire was the im- portant subject before the Cabinet, to-day. There was a lengthy con- versation upon the condition of public buildings generally, and it was finally decided that the Sec- retary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury should select a com- mission of three competent archi- tects and engineers to examine all the public buildings in Washington, and report as to whether they are fire-proof or not, and make such suggestion as they may deem prop- er to render these buildings safe against conflagrations. The com- mission will be announced after the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

General John W. Ames, son of Judge Ames, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, but now a resi- dent of California, was appointed Surveyor General for that State.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 26.—An in- cendiary fire in Dannemora, this morning, burned Mead's Hotel, and some dwellings and stores; loss not known.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, 26.—Abner James and wife were found dead near Roseville, this morning. The wife was shot in the back and James in the temple. It is sup- posed that he shot her and then himself.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—General Grant was, to-day, met at the Sunderland railway station by the mayor and Messrs. Goarley and Burt, mem- bers of Parliament. The day was observed almost as a general hol- iday. Friendly societies marched in procession. General Grant was present at the laying of the founda- tion stone of the library and museum. Replying to an address of friendly and trade societies, General Grant said he would sim- ply renew what he had said rela- tive to the way in which labor was regarded in the United States, and the way in which he personally re- garded it. In reply to an invita- tion from the corporation of Strat- ford-on-Avon, General Grant inti- mated his intention to visit the town on Friday next. He will be escorted to Shakespeare's birth place by the mayor and corporation of that town.

England has conveyed to Greece the complaint and menace of Tur- key, which closes thus: The Porte will not seek to stop evils by half measures, but by striking at the very root. The Greek minister made explanations which Earl Derby declared satisfactory, and now the minister strongly com- plains of England conveying the

menace while acknowledging that there was no legitimate grievance.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Gorney Studen yesterday says, the Turkish attack on Tzorvana on the 21st. was decisively repulsed, and was not renewed on the 23d. The Turks retreated. Our loss is twenty officers and 400 men, that of the enemy at least 1,000.

Hafsi Pasha's division of twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries and a regiment of cavalry, have en- tered Plevna with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The work of restoring telegraphic com- munication is advancing rapidly.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says, the minister of finance is preparing to issue a new lottery loan of 50,- 000,000 roubles.

CALCUTTA, 24.—Plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts. Agricultural work is active and crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reason- able doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive ac- tual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition.

CITY OF MEXICO, 18.—Voluntary subscription towards the payment of the American debt proved a fail- ure, only \$10,000 having been real- ized throughout the republic.

One hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Vera Cruz during August.

HAVANA, 24.—San Domingo ad- vices to the 10th report that within the last fortnight matters have as- sumed a serious political aspect. In north-eastern provinces called La Vega, many bloody encounters have taken place between revolu- tionists, headed by Gen. Bangas, and the government troops; the latter were badly beaten. Partis- ans of ex-president Genzalo have raised a rebellion in north-western provinces, commencing by captur- ing the seaport of Monte Christi. The whole republic is in a state of excitement. Many prominent citizens have been arrested on sus- picion.

LONDON, 25.—Gladstone formally denies the assertion of the Con- stantinople correspondent that he had written to a Greek resident of Constantinople advising the Greeks to join in the war against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone publishes the letter on which the accusation was found- ed. The letter was written long before the outbreak of the war, and advises the Greeks and Slavs to give moral support to each other. This affair has been causing con- siderable sensation.

The weather for the past two days has been extremely bad. At Frate- shi, which is now a sea of mud, hospital accommodations exist for 1,500 wounded, but 7,000 are ac- cumulated there.

General Todleben has started for the Russian headquarters. It is believed he will remain there some days for consultation on the gen- eral situation, and afterwards will be associated with Prince Charles in command of the army before Plevna.

It is stated that the Russian and Roumanian losses before Plevna exceed 25,000 killed and wounded.

LONDON, 25.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the elector period, namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been open two days, but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris, where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the re- publicans is almost a foregone con- clusion. In remote provincial dis- tricts, however, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness of men already arising between polit- ical parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows. Never before did this painful ani- mosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 18th of May.

An official dispatch announces that the Montenegrins are now at- tacking Goransko.

A Turkish detachment has occu- pied the national stronghold on Roumanian territory, under cover of the guns of Silistria. They ap- parently intend to attempt to cut the railway between Galatz and Bucharest.

Three infantry divisions of the Russian guard have reached Biela. One will remain, but the two others have been dispatched to Plevna. Nearly all the cavalry of the guard is destined for Tirnova.

At Erzeroum it is rumored that the Russian garrison of Ardahan has received reinforcements of eight battalions. The Russian centre has also been reinforced and now contains sixty-four battalions of

infantry. Part of these reinforce- ments were drawn from General Tergukasoff's force, which now con- sists only of twelve battalions.

An Orchariespecial says, prepara- tions are making for the advance of all troops now there toward Plevna. They include large num- bers of Circassians belonging to the Sultan's guard, some regular Al- banian battalions, and numbers of undisciplined irregulars. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war, is on the point of starting for Plevna, escorted by a division.

The Daily News, in a summary of the war, considers it evident that the Russian staff has been again outwitted, and has permitted important aid to reach Osman Pasha.

The Roumanians have approach- ed by a flying sap to within eighty yards of the second Gravitzza re- doubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days. Hissi Pasha was reported to have entered Plevna with only a small escort.

The Mark Lane Express says, the condition of the wheat is generally bad in the north, many samples selling as low as forty shillings, and even less. As damp weather comes on the condition of the English wheat will render it almost unfit for use, and a large proportion un- saleable till spring. The prospects for the next crop are not favorable.

It now seems probable that we shall receive from India this year only half what we expected; from Egypt also, the shipments are on a less extended scale, and seem likely not to equal expectations. Russia continues to ship fairly, but not as largely as predicted. Shipments from America are liberal but not excessive, and whether they will become larger in the next few months remains to be seen, but there is no longer the pressure to sell, which there was under the first belief of an enormous crop.

PARIS, 25.—Instructions have been telegraphed six prefects to in- terdict colportage or placarding of Thiers' posthumous address.

LONDON, 26.—Special correspon- dents confirm the Turkish story that Plevna was reinvaded and reinforced on the 23rd instant, by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, and immense quantities of food and ammunition. It is stated that rainy weather is impeding opera- tions.

It is reported that the Czar's order on the question of war or peace has been discussed by a coun- cil of ministers at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, pro- posed, and the ministers of war pronounced for a continuance of the war. Other ministers were in favor of peace negotiations.

A Constantinople dispatch says, Osman Pasha reports three con- siderable engagements since the 12th inst., in all of which the Turks were victorious. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be se- cure, and the impression at Con- stantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from another attempt against Plevna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—The Porte has ordered the expulsion of Rus- sian monks from Mount Athos and the reinstatement of Greek monks.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," says the old proverb. Let us apply it to temper- ance. A long line of reeling, stag- gering candidates for perdition, 150,000 in number, one after another through the year drop out of sight and memory. And still the death march goes on. Is there any way to prevent it?

Why, certainly. Drunkards grow from moderate drinkers, from the untaught, or wrongly educated children of our homes. There is a point where the stop can be put on, and that is in the home. Every parent is responsible for the inter- perance of his child, if he has not by example and precept, done everything possible to prevent it.

If parents would take as much pains to form a pure, healthful taste in their children, as they now take, truly though sometimes un- consciously, to form a taste for stimulants, we should see fewer entering the path that leads to the drunkard's grave.

Beecher gets his board free at the White Mountains. They'd do the same for a rhinoceros. Hotel-keepers want something to draw a crowd.—Free Press.

A Tramp's Maxims.

In the hip pocket of an old vag- rant, pulled in by the police the other night, was a memorandum book full of his own writing with pencil, and some of his philosophy is good enough to be preserved. His first paragraph reads:

"Drinklog bad whiskey, because it is offered free, is like getting in the way of bullets purchased by an enemy."

A second reads: "Honesty is the best policy, but some folks are satisfied with second best. It is hard to be honest on an empty stomach."

A third runs: "A dry plank under a rainproof shed is better than a feather bed in jail, and one isn't annoyed by the jailor bringing in a square break- fast."

A fourth says: "Pay as you go. If you haven't anything to pay with, don't go. If you are forced to go, record every indebtedness and let your heirs settle the bills."

The fifth explains: "We should have charity for all. When the winter winds blow cold and drear we vags should pity the poor fellows in India who are hav- ing red hot weather."

A sixth is recorded: "Politeness costs nothing, but it is not expected that you will wake a man up at midnight to ask per- mission to go through his henhouse. It is more courteous to let him en- joy his needed repose."

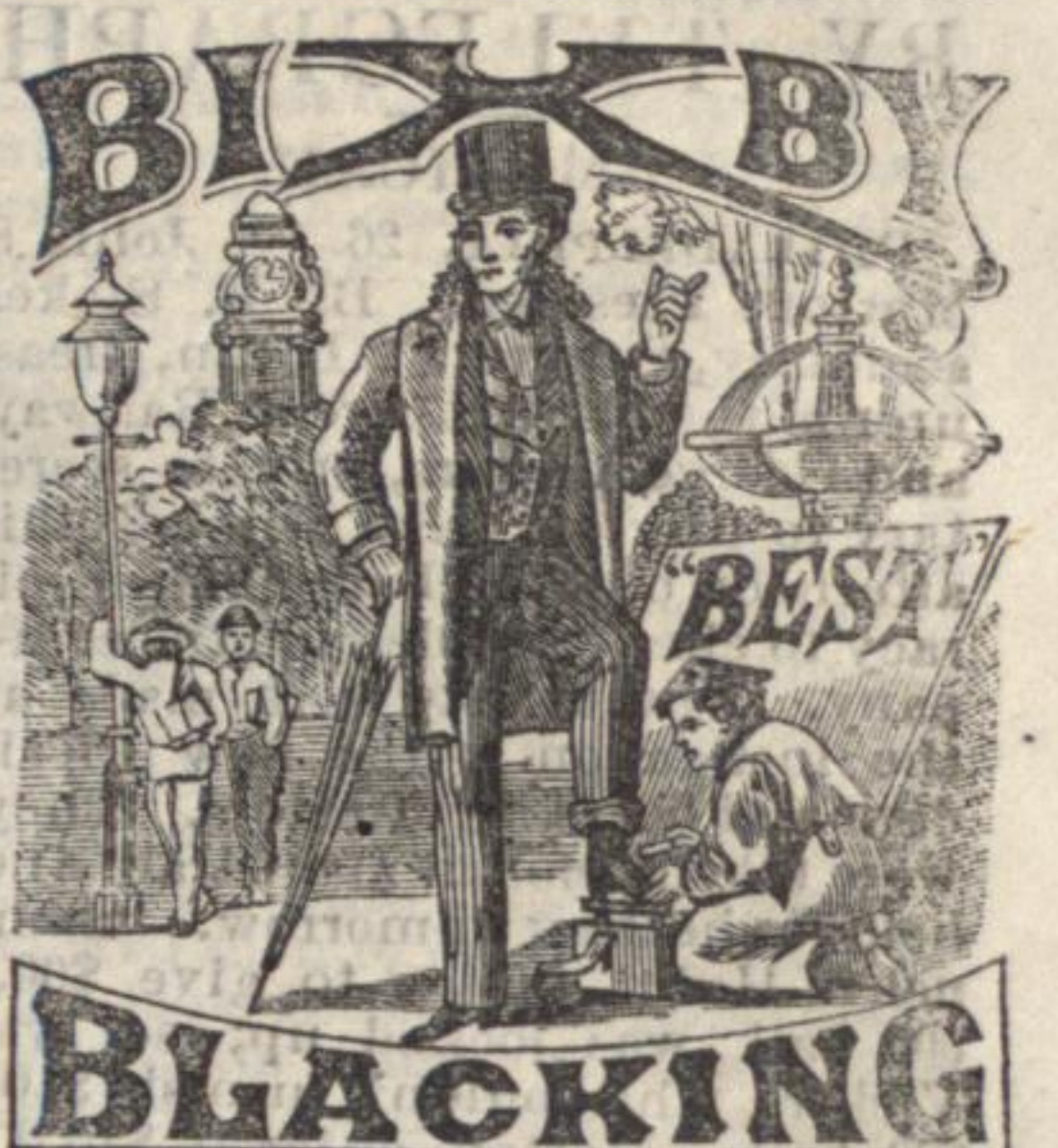
The seventh and last was noted down as follows: "When you pick up an apple core do not find fault because it is not the apple itself, but be satisfied with the grade of descent. Do not be ashamed of your occupation. We cannot all be lords, nor can we all be vagrants. As I cannot be a lord I should not lament at being a vagrant. Be truthful and outspok- en. That is, tell 'em you are a Chicago fire sufferer. Keep season- able hours or some other vag will get your plank first. Be hopeful, cheerful and good natured. Grow- ing won't cure a sore heel."—De- troit Free Press, Sept. 12.

LADY TELEGRAPHERS.—In Ber- lin there are about one hundred fe- males employed in the telegraph office, and among them are to be found women of good standing in society. Those who enter are trained in the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in a special school, established by the Post Office authorities. The prelimina- ry examination is higher in its re- quirements than in England, com- prising English, French, geogra- phy, and the construction of Ger- man sentences. A three months' course is required in the practising rooms, where the management of the apparatus is taught, and a practical examination is then pass- ed. Lectures upon physics and chemistry are then attended twice a week for five months, after which an appointment is given. Then another written and verbal exami- nation must be passed upon the in- ternal management of the telegraph service, and the uses of various portions of the apparatus. The ser- vice is in great demand, and the work of the ladies is said to be highly satisfactory.

HOW THEY DIE IN BISMARCK, DAKOTA.—The very children seem- ed touched by the atmosphere of the place. A little boy, not three years old, said to a gentleman call- ing upon his father, "Is your father dead?" The gentleman answered in the affirmative, and the young- ster continued, "Did he drink whisky or get killed."



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NOTICE.
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Charles G. Boren, Plaintiff
against
Louisa Boren, defendant.
In divorce.
The People of the Territory of Utah:
To Louisa Boren, defendant, greeting:
YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Charles G. Boren, 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 the 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, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of com- plaint.
This action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce against you upon the ground of wilful desertion, and other causes, in the complaint stated.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 17th day of August, A. D., 1877.
D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of Probate Court, Salt Lake Co.
By CHAS. S. BURTON,
Deputy.

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