

aid to have received them with scant courtesy, and it is also said that they returned home highly incensed at the Queen's abruptness. Although there may be no truth in this story, still it is not the first time that just a suspicion of brusquerie has been attributed to Queen Victoria. Many years ago, when her first prime minister Lord Melbourne resigned, Sir Robert Peel was sent for. On his arrival at St. James's, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to explain his position and demanded certain changes in the female portion of the Queen's household. This the Queen peremptorily refused to submit to, and on Sir Robert Peel asking why he was sent for, the Queen replied it had been done without her consent, and that she wanted no Tory ministry. In the present instance it is possible that family events have rendered Queen Victoria's nerves somewhat irritable. Her predecessor "glorious Queen Bess," used to swear like a moss-trooper. In reference to the late visit of Count Waterfield and his reception by the Queen, *Le Dapper* says: "They arrived in London absolutely bursting with the idea of the important mission they were about to fulfill. They were sent by the all-powerful Emperor of Germany to notify his advent to the throne to the gracious Queen of England. There were two of these aide-de-camps. The aide-de-camp was personally known to the Queen. The two officers were received, and the only remark the Queen deigned to make was, "When are you going away?" To which the general replied, "Immediately, unless your majesty has an order to give me." The Queen making no reply, the envoys went off in high dudgeon. The *Schlesische Zeitung* adds this detail, that when the two generals presented themselves at the palace in uniform, they were told that the Queen could only receive them in civilian dress, whereupon the generals, not having the required habiliments, were obliged to rush about London in order to buy ready-made clothes. The *Kochsche Zeitung* repeats the story and adds, "The envoys of the Emperor did not expect to be treated in this way. The other day an Emperor expelled a Queen from his territory, and now a Queen shows scant respect for kings." What a lesson for republicans!

Whatever may be the correctness of the above it at least indicates the drift of popular thought. The *entente cordiale* between England and Germany is not the most excessive. Then when we recollect the vast armaments that are continually going on we may get some vague idea of the dangers that threaten Europe. Russia, of course, leads the nations with 1,364,000 infantry, 390,000 cavalry, and 3,672 pieces of artillery. France follows next, with 1,708,000 infantry, 300,000 cavalry and 2,964 cannon. Italy and Austria are each making great efforts to place at least one million and a half of men in the field. Little Switzerland has caught the infection and has equipped 201,800 infantry, 30,300 cavalry and 318 pieces of artillery.

England seems peaceably disposed, and only acts on the defensive. Her land forces amount to a little more than 800,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry and 70 cannon; but the marine forces of England are nearly as great as the rest of Europe combined.

This marine force is absolutely necessary for England's safety. England depends upon her colonies and other nations for her supplies. Admiral Colomb, in his interesting paper, says: "If the naval defense should fail to prevent a hostile force from disembarking on our coasts, what would be the result? It is safe to say that every cause of importance would lay in a supply of food. This would cause a great rise in prices of every description of food that would keep not only food for present consumption, but also food to be kept in store awaiting possibilities." If a loaf of bread cost 4 pence before the invasion, it would probably be worth five times that amount a week after the invasion. With the price of bread raised to one or two shillings, what would the millions of England do?

The presence of a hostile army in England would indicate that she had lost command of the seas and hence to a great extent her export trade would stop and likewise the manufacture of goods for export would also stop, and be workingmen hitherto employed in their manufacture would be discharged and thus increase the ranks of the utterly poor.

Would they starve or pillage? And if the latter, all the troops in London would not be sufficient to protect the hitherto well to do from the despair of the honest, starving and the natural instinct of the criminal classes of whom we are told such multitudes are to be found in all the poorer parts of the metropolis.

Prof. Seeley in speaking of England's position, says: "Our enormous growth, our development, makes us not more safe, but in some respects much less safe, from foreign invasion. Steam has introduced new difficulties into the defenses of England. Our connection with our colonies has become much more intimate and vital than in former times. England is now to her colonies what the town is to the country around it. Napoleon perceived, indeed, that the wealth of England was drawn from external sources—that it depended mainly upon her commercial connections—and he tried to starve his enemy by breaking that connection. If coming convulsions should throw up a new Napoleon, he would perhaps devise a blockade more gigantic than that of Napoleon I. and for an end somewhat

different. That was devised to stop our trade with the continent; this would be to stop our food supply across the sea—the source of our very existence. What a blockade would that be! This is the danger which makes our military and naval men so anxious, and which attracts the attention of foreign and military writers.

In 1588 we had the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada. In 1688-9 and in 1788-9 we were threatened with political convulsions. Will the present year and next year repeat the lessons of the past?

The most obvious danger of all just at this present moment is the international danger, the violent international discords, the gigantic armies. It is only too easy to imagine circumstances which might cause the storm to burst.

J. H. W.  
July 31st, 1888.

### COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

#### How Foreign-Born Persons May Acquire Title to Public Lands.

Persons of foreign birth and parentage who have not been naturalized, nor declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, nor received honorable discharges from the military or naval service of the government, may purchase lands at private entry within the States and may acquire title to mineral lands in the Territories. It was probably the intention of the lawmakers, when enacting the law passed on this subject by the last Congress, to prevent the acquisition by aliens of title to agricultural lands in the several Territories, and as the law has not been construed by the courts or the Interior Department, it may be that the object has been attained. I am of opinion, however, that it is very doubtful whether the right to purchase land at private entry in the Territories—if any can be found subject to such entry—has been denied to foreigners by said act.

In ordinary cases of entry under the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, an alien who has declared his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States may acquire title to public lands.

An entry may be initiated under the homestead law by one who has made the declaration of intention respecting citizenship, but the naturalization must be complete before title can be perfected.

In the administration of the public land laws, an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of the United States is considered as equivalent to a declaration of intention to become a citizen so far as relates to the initiation of a claim.

A declaration of intention by an entryman, who dies before being fully naturalized, is deemed equivalent to a declaration by his widow or minor children. An alien can acquire no rights, as against an adverse claimant, by settlement upon public land. Such settler's rights, in the absence of adverse claim, will relate back to date of original settlement upon becoming naturalized.

The alien heirs of a deceased homesteader may purchase under section 2, act June 16th, 1880, unless forbidden by the alien act referred to above.

The son who came to this country as a minor with his father, and whose father—still living—has only declared his intention to become a citizen, is not qualified to make entry without having filed his own declaration of intention.

An alien who has been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, may initiate a homestead entry but must take out citizenship papers before he can complete his entry and receive patent.

The nineteen-year-old daughter of a person who had declared his intention to become a citizen, but had not yet received his final citizenship papers, may in person or by guardian make proof upon the homestead of her deceased father, provided she shall have continued either in person or by proxy to cultivate and reside on the land embraced, and is able to show that she has taken the oaths required by naturalization laws.

The full naturalization of an alien naturalizes his wife and all minor children.

The marriage of an alien woman to an American citizen endows her with citizenship.

The children of an alien who were minors at the date of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, must complete their naturalization in the event that the citizenship of the father was not completed prior to the attainment by them of their majorities.

An alien who immigrates during his minority and remains until after his majority must become naturalized if he desires to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

Alien women may be naturalized the same as foreign born men, the proceeding being precisely similar.

The rules respecting citizenship in relation to entries of public lands apply all alike without regard to sex.

HENRY N. COPP.

San Bernardino, Aug. 18.—Benjamin A. Matthews, an old respected citizen, was killed today by a falling tree. He was cutting timber down in the Devil Canyon mountains, twenty miles away. The deceased has lived here since 1830, and was the first sheriff of San Bernardino County, and held other public offices. He will be buried by the masonic fraternity Monday.

### Another Railway Project.

Recent movements in the railroad field tend to confirm the belief that the Illinois Central will not only invade Nebraska, but also Wyoming and possibly Colorado. The objective point is either Ogden or Denver, with the odds in favor of the former. Articles of incorporation of the Wyoming & Eastern Railroad Company have been filed with the secretary of the Territory at Cheyenne. This is believed in well-informed quarters to be the local name of the Illinois Central. The capital stock is \$10,000,000, and the length of road to be built in the Territory is 425 miles. The initial point of the road is at or near Twin Creek, on the northeastern boundary of Utah and Wyoming, where it will connect with another road to Ogden and Salt Lake City. The route designated is easterly and northwesterly through the valley of Ham's Fork, in Uintah County, the south pass, the Sweetwater and North Platte valleys to the Nebraska boundary in Sioux County. Several branches are also proposed, one southward from Independence Rock through Carbon County, and one through the Sweetwater Valley to the northern boundary of the Territory. The company is already at work on the road at the western end, and surveyors are moving eastward selecting and staking the route. The undertaking is a huge one, but the men at the head of it have ample means and will push the road as rapidly as possible. Seven hundred men are now at work on the road. The route through Nebraska can be readily seen by a glance at the map. Between the main lines of the Northern Valley and Union Pacific road is a vast unoccupied stretch of country, an empire in itself, the productive wealth of which has scarcely been touched. Here lie the counties of Sioux, Box, Butte, Grant, Blaine, Thomas, Loop, Garfield, Wheeler, Madison, Stanton, Cumming and Burr, presenting an unexcelled field for railroad enterprise. The eastern counties are well settled and support hundreds of thriving communities, while the central and western counties are in the infancy of development. They have been retarded by lack of facilities for reaching markets, but the growing and gathered crops, the herds of live stock and the increase of population which will naturally follow, insure profitable returns to the first railroad in the field. Crossing the river at Ohawa, the route indicated to the mountains would be an air line, and would lead rival lines a lively race for overland traffic.—*Omaha Herald*.

### Bear Lake Items.

The canals and ditches that are taken out of Bear River in Wyoming and Utah, before it reaches Idaho, diminish the flow of water so that it is going to be quite a serious matter with our hay and stock men in the future. In average seasons it will be necessary to utilize nearly all the water in Bear River to irrigate the hay bottoms.

Rumor says that an object of pity, in the shape of a United States deputy marshal, drunk and stupid, was seen on Sunday afternoon, on the road between Ovid and Montpelier. He was unable to manage his horse, and it wandered listlessly around while the driver was in a reclining position in the bottom of the buggy. He was one of Marshal Baird's deputies.

Phoenix (A. T.), August 18.—James Dennis, an old and respected citizen of this place, met with an accident this morning which resulted in his immediate death. Dennis had gone out to shoot rabbits and quail with an old muzzle-loading shotgun, and was in the act of reloading one barrel when the other was discharged, the lead entering his left side in the region of the heart. He was a native of Ohio, aged about 55 years, and brother of John T. Dennis, one of the wealthiest citizens of this county.

### EUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

#### I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old gray MARE, Metch brand on left hip, and brand resembling T-C on right thigh.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before Sept. 1st, 1888, it will be sold at public auction, at the city estray pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder, at 2 o'clock p.m.

M. SHELMEHDINE,  
City Poundkeeper.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 17th, 1888. d3t

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

#### I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

Two 2-year-old red HEIFERS; no brands visible; nick or underbit in right ear; lined backs and spotted otherwise.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Herriman estray pound, at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 7th day of September, 1888.

Dated at Herriman Precinct, Salt Lake Co., Utah, this 22d day of August, 1888.

J. J. FREEMAN,  
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

#### I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One cream colored or buckskin HORSE; about 7 years old; light mane and tail; shod all around; branded GM on left shoulder; looks like same brand vented on same shoulder; saddle marked.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Hunter estray pound, at 2 o'clock on the 7th day of September, 1888.

Dated at Hunter Precinct, S. L. Co. Utah, this 22d day of August, 1888.

ALFRED A. JONES,  
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Iron County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his place of business, in Summit, Iron County, Utah Territory.

ALEXANDER DAVIS,  
Administrator of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased.

Dated at Summit, July 27th, 1888. w4t

### SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Michael J. Forhan, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Maggie C. Forhan, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To Maggie C. Forhan, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to 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; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between him and said defendant upon the ground that in the month of September or October, A. D. 1884, said defendant without sufficient cause or provocation, deserted said plaintiff, and has since that time studiously and persistently concealed her whereabouts and address from said plaintiff, and has refused and refuses to return to and live with said plaintiff, though often by him requested so to do.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

HENRY G. MCMILLAN, Clerk.

### A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.

—You need not suffer from this most distressing disease again in all your life. Email's Balm acts as a poultice and lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching at once. No caustic, no acid, no pain. A. McGibbon Esq., 19 Poplar street, Allegheny, Pa., writes: "I had itching and bleeding piles so bad I could not sit, stand or walk without intense suffering. I doctored with many physicians, and tried all the (so called) cures that I ever heard of, in vain (paying out hundreds of dollars), until I used Email's Magic Balm, or Ointment. After the first application I enjoyed the best night's sleep I had for ten years, and two boxes have cured me completely."—Wherever introduced Dr. Email's Balm takes the lead, and has the largest sale of any Pile remedy in the world. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail, 50 cent boxes. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City.

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T. A. PAGE, No. 41 West 21st St., New York City.

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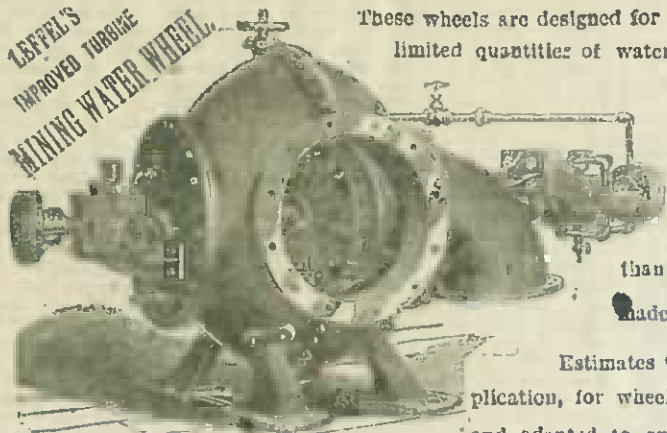
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