

timated to the Chinese Minister at Berlin, that it considers the renewal of peace negotiations desirable. The Minister replied they would never pay the indemnity demanded by France for the Langson affair. In view of this reply, the *Gazette* concludes, that if negotiations for peace are resumed they will be on a basis of the complete cession of Tonquin to the French. China, the *Gazette* says, will not permit the temporary occupation of Formosa.

SUAKIM, 26.—Gen. Graham telegraphs as follows:

"Hasheen, March 20, 3.30 p.m.

We moved out from camp at 6.15 this morning, leaving the Shropshire regiment to guard it. On reaching the first hill, at 8.20 a.m., we found the enemy had retired and occupied another hill, a mile and a quarter distant. After a short halt, the Berkshire regiment and the marines were ordered to the rear of the hill, the Indian contingent and the Guards supporting. This was done very effectually, the enemy being driven off the ridge and streaming south towards Tamal, were charged by squadrons of Indian lancers in ambush. The cavalry then retired. Many of the enemy passed the Guards at the foot of the hill and made for the hill west of Hasheen. These were shelled by the Royal Horse Artillery, while other parties moving around our right were engaged in the bush by the Fifth Lancers. Meanwhile a zarbeha with four entrenched posts on the hill commanding it is being formed. The advanced troops have all returned to this position and will return to our camp, leaving the East Surrey regiment with two Krupp guns and four Gardner's and water tanks and signal appliances at the entrenched position. Our killed are two officers and two men of the British and five Sepoys. The wounded are two officers and twenty-six men of the British and one officer and ten men of the Indian contingent. The infantry behaved with great steadiness. The number of the rebels is estimated at 4,000. The rebel loss is not known, but heavy. The engagement lasted five hours. The Arabs carried off all their dead and wounded. Natives report that numbers of Osman Digna's men are deserting, having become disheartened. Today's fighting was noticeably of a different character from that of any preceding engagement. The Arabs maintained a steady rifle fire, retiring slowly from each position held by them, and avoiding close quarters."

LONDON, 20.—A deputation of Irish Members of Parliament, who support the government, called upon Campbell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to-day and asked him to urge the government to introduce a land purchase bill in Parliament after the Easter recess, to enable incumbered landlords and tenants to buy property.

Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons this afternoon stated that the government recognized the right of France to search for contraband all neutral vessels bound for China.

Dispatches from Calcutta show extensive preparations for offensive or defensive operations on the northern frontier of India. Supplies sufficient to last a British army corps a month have been collected at Quettat.

VIENNA, 20.—During a performance at the Renz circus this evening one of the lions attacked a lion-tamer named Zeth and killed and devoured him.

KORTI, 20.—Natives state that the rebels have returned to Bert and Shuk Pass, and are fortifying those places. A messenger from Omdurman says the name of the new prophet is El Santaosi. The latter accuses El Mahdi of disobeying the Koran. El Mahdi has quarreled with and dismissed his principal chief, Abdullah, and installed his own uncle in his place. The late chief of the tribe has since deserted the Mahdi. The rebels are reduced to eating the pith of palm trees. The British will evacuate Korti at the end of the present month. The British troops will make their summer camp further down the river from Korti. Reports from Khartoum are that the people of that city are famishing and on the verge of starvation.

SUAKIM, 21.—Gen. Graham has received the pipe line apparatus necessary to furnish his army with a full water supply during the march to Berber. He starts on Tuesday to make the permanent advance necessary to secure such an occupation of the country as will permit of the continuation of the railway from Suakim to Berber.

The British forces were not disturbed through the night. The troops infer from this that the Arabs are discouraged by the results of yesterday's engagement.

LONDON, 21.—The British steamer *Rhodah* was sunk in the British Channel by the British steamer *Brooklyn City*, from New York.

LONDON, 21.—A Wellington, New Zealand, dispatch states that the authorities have received an official copy of an act passed by the Samoan parliament for the annexation of the Samoan Islands to New Zealand.

#### RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

The editor of the *Christian Leader*, quite a influential religious paper printed in Glasgow, recently published some very unchristianlike comments on an alleged outrage committed in London upon some "Mormon" Elders. The comments in question met the eye of Elder John Hunter, President of the

Latter-day Saints in that city, who forwarded the following reply to the editor, but that individual was not liberal enough to publish it, so he had it inserted in the *Millennial Star*, from which we copy it:

Editor of the *Christian Leader*:

Sir:—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the *Leader* of date 22d January, 1885, entitled "Mormon Abomination," in which you express yourself as follows: "We were not sorry to observe that a band of Mormon missionaries were taken in hand the other day by the indignant populace in a district of London, inhabited chiefly by the poor, and that they had to flee from the spot in which they were carrying on their propaganda."

Now, Mr. Editor, in the newspaper reports of this unlawful assault, it was stated that the missionaries referred to were pelted with mud, and whatever came handiest in the way of the refuse of the streets; that their coats were torn from their backs, and, finally, that they escaped from their persecutors in a cab. Treatment of this kind, when administered by unreflecting people, may be somewhat excused, and the ignorant and those who have little or no regard for the laws of God or man may attempt to defend it with impunity; but when you, the editor of the *Christian Leader*, state that you are not sorry to observe this state of affairs, the question might be asked, What good has Christianity done you? What is Christianity? Is it not to love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself? If this is what is meant by being a follower of Christ, why not reduce it to practice? No doubt you think "Mormonism" an abomination, but you should remember that the "Mormons" do not concur with you in that view. They are just as sincere in regard to their religion as you are in the religion which you have adopted.

A paragraph which I read in your own paper (the *Christian Leader*), strikes me very forcibly at this point. It reads as follows: "But Christ's coming into the world inaugurated the reign of grace, which enjoins us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; to love our enemies; if our enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him to drink." That, sir, is practical Christianity. Do you believe it? Do you practice it? I suppose you were too vexed at the "Mormons" to remember whether you were a Christian or a heathen; but you just thought "everybody has a fling at the 'Mormons.' It is popular so to do, and why not?"

Where, sir, do you find justification in any principle of Christianity for throwing mud at, and tearing the coats from the backs of men, because they do not believe just as you do? You would do well, Mr. Editor, to vacate your editorial chair for a season, and make room for some Christian gentleman who would teach peace on earth and goodwill to men, and, in the interval, improve your time by studying practical religion. Probably had you lived when our Savior was on the earth, when he was as unpopular as the "Mormons" now are, so much so that all manner of evil was spoken of Him, you would have lauded his persecutors, notwithstanding they were, like the populace of the London district, violating the laws of God and man. It was such feelings as you are possessed of, which committed the noble martyrs of the Reformation to fire and sword; which caused the earth to be strewn with the corpses of noble and faithful men; which kindled the fires of death, and manned the instruments of torture, merely because men dared to believe in unpopular doctrines.

Permit me again to refer to your own paper. It contains a paragraph which deals with the Swiss persecution of the Salvationists, and because of this precaution you say: "The land of Tell should never dare to whisper that hero's name." "Could the Swiss only see themselves as others see them, they would blush at the mention of the word freedom." How does that boot fit you, sir, when applied to your persecution of the "Mormons?" What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if the Swiss should blush at the mention of the word freedom, because they persecute the Salvation Army, should you, Mr. Editor, who persecute the Latter-day Saints, not blush at mention of the same word, seeing you are the editor of the *Christian Leader*?

I can tell you, sir, that there are hundreds of "Mormons" in Scotland who know that "Mormonism" is not an "abomination," and they are as earnest in their worship of God as you can be, and you may judge their feelings when they read your article and consider it as coming from a Christian. Allow me to inform you, further, that the "Mormon" missionaries in whose persecution you seem to take great delight, leave their wives and families, their domestic and kindred associations and their commercial interest, and paying their own expenses, travel 7,000 miles to preach what they know to be the Gospel of Christ, getting no salary, but plenty of abuse, especially from certain so-called "Christian" leaders.

Now here is an opening for you, sir. If "Mormonism" is, as you aver, an abomination, why not leave all worldly considerations aside, proceed to Utah Territory, and prove to the 150,000 (more or less) "Mormons" you will find there that your statement is according to truth. This, I respectfully submit, would be more Christian-like than throwing mud at their representatives. Allow me further to explain, that these same "Mormon" mission-

aries carry with them King James' translation of the Holy Bible, and everything they teach is in strict accordance with that inspired record.

And now, sir, one thing more; permit me to respectfully request you to practice what you preach before you attempt to advocate persecution against either individuals or sects, of what name soever they may be. Strive to make yourself acquainted with their character and history, and that you may be able to do this to some purpose, so far as the Latter-day Saints are concerned, I respectfully advise you to read the observations of Colonel Kane, of the United States army; Sergeant Ballantyne, the English barrister; J. W. Barclay, Esq., M. P., and the Hon. — Conway, in his "Travels Round the World," and then you will be in a position to speak or write authoritatively on this "abomination." "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a divine criterion, and there are no people more willing to be judged by their fruits than are the "Mormons."

In conclusion I have to state, that had this been your first offense, I would not have noticed it; but you have on previous occasions reviled the Latter-day Saints and their missionaries. I am a Latter-day Saint, and I know these "Mormon" Elders to be righteous and honorable men, who are seeking to serve God in an acceptable manner; and I bear my humble testimony to you, that the Gospel which they preach, and which was revealed to mankind through the Prophet Joseph Smith by an holy angel, is the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and is the power of God unto salvation. I know these things to be true. You do not know whether they are true or false. Whether true or false, your action respecting them is inconsistent with the very lowest idea of Christianity.

#### MISSIONARY WORK IN ENGLAND.

Elder Moroni L. Pratt, who is known to many of our readers, and who is now presiding over the Nottingham Conference of the British Mission, writes as follows to the *Millennial Star*:

"The Traveling Elders are energetic in their labors, holding meetings wherever opportunities are afforded them. Some of our meetings are well attended, especially in the Leicester and Huddersfield Districts. There have been lately six new members added to our number, and two re-baptisms. Some others have handed in their names and will soon be baptized. We, of course, meet with some opposition, and have to stem the current of slander and falsehood that is being, and always has been, circulated about the people of God in all ages when the Gospel has been preached in its purity by the servants of God. The local Priesthood render effective service; some have been holding open-air meetings, which have been pretty well attended, though the present season is not very well adapted for preaching in the open air.

"The signs are following the believers, as was promised wherever the true Gospel should be preached. The sick in many instances are being healed by the power of God through faith and the laying on of hands by the Elders, one of which I am afforded pleasure in recording. A little six-year-old son of Brother and Sister George Cook, of New Brinsley, was severely injured by a kettle of boiling water being tipped over on him, very badly scalding the lower part of his body, both legs, arms and hands. The poor little fellow suffered indescribably with pain. At first fears were entertained that he could not recover. Brother George Watson, a Teacher, was called in and administered to the afflicted boy, and afterwards Brother John Purdy, a local Elder, was called, who anointed him with consecrated oil and administered to him, and every vestige of pain departed, and he has not felt any since, only when being dressed, and then it is almost imperceptible. The mother was sitting by his side near the fire, watching through the night, and, being tired out, fell asleep. Her clothes caught fire, and before she could extinguish the flames, she was badly burned on the left side of her face, her left arm and hand. The Elders were called as on the night previous, and the power of God was again made manifest through the prayer of faith and the anointing with oil. The good sisters of the Relief Society at New Brinsley remembered her in a substantial way, and thus are the Saints enjoying the blessings of the Gospel. We find the Saints kind-hearted and willing to do all they can to assist the Elders who are sowing the good seed and revealing the plan of salvation."

#### NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

ADDRESS OF HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, ON ITS HISTORY, DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS EIGHTEENTH ELECTION AS ITS PRESIDENT, JAN. 7, 1885.

We meet on the fortieth anniversary, this very day, of the organization of the Society, which was completed by the choice of officers, January 7, 1845. Nearly one half of these forty years I have had the honor of holding the office of president, and it is fitting, on this occasion, that I should review the history of the association. Time, however, will not permit me to enter into details. Nor need I do so, for fifteen years ago, on the 18th of March, 1870,

which completed a quarter of a century from the incorporation of the Society, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter delivered an appropriate discourse, in which the history of the Society is fully given.

Two years ago I addressed you on the origin and progress of historical studies in New England, and glanced at the history of the historical and antiquarian societies which have preceded and followed this in the United States. This Society was the ninth of these institutions in New England, and the fifteenth in this country. The peculiar fields which the founders chose for investigation—local and family history—were ripe for the hand of the worker, and the abundant harvests which have followed our labors have shown that they were needed.

At the close of the first year the Society numbered forty-two resident or paying members, besides a number of honorary and corresponding members. The growth of the Society at first was steady and healthy, though not rapid. Its members, finances and library gradually increased. In 1868, when you elected me your president, and when the Society had attained a little more than half its present age, it numbered 453 resident and seventy-two life members, making a total of 525 members contributing to its support. It had four funds, the Barstow, Bond, Towne and Life Membership funds, amounting to \$5,361.20; and its library contained 7,657 bound volumes and 23,732 pamphlets.

The Society, seventeen years ago, had no building of its own. At the annual meeting in 1869, I urged upon the members in my address the importance of beginning at once a subscription for procuring a building. Before the close of the year 1870, a building had been purchased, and the funds for paying it and making the alterations necessary to fit it for our purposes were subscribed for. I myself devoted four months to soliciting subscriptions, in which I was ably seconded by the treasurer of the Society, the late William B. Towne, Esq. On the 18th of March, 1871, the Society's house was dedicated, when an able address was delivered by the Hon. Charles H. Bell, L. L. D., since governor of New Hampshire. In Jan. 1872, I called the attention of the Society to the want of a fund to provide for the payment of a curator and librarian. The whole amount raised for the building and librarian's fund, as reported by the treasurer in 1876, amounted to \$56,567.50.

The Society has now 425 resident and 308 life member, making a total of 733 active members, besides the honorary and corresponding members. The library contains 29,000 volumes and sixty thousand pamphlets, while the invested funds amounts to over forty-two thousand dollars, and the Society's building cost an equal amount.

The library in these forty years has been of much service to the students of the history and genealogy of our country. The number of persons who use it has every year been increasing. Our rooms are visited not only by the people of New England, but by strangers from all parts of the country, especially from places where the sons of New England and their descendants are found, whether it be on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, in the flourishing states and territories in the interior still further west, on the Pacific coast or on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Having found on its shelves the information they had long sought, they have expressed their gratitude to the liberal minded persons who have gathered the library and opened it freely to all comers; and this they have done in various ways often by adding to it works which otherwise could not be procured. The library has been of great service to those who compiled town histories and genealogies, and most of those who have used it for their purpose have presented copies of their books to the Society. Here allow me to add that, during the past year, by the generosity of the Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, we have a complete set of the New Hampshire Registers, handsomely and strongly bound. Many of the volumes are extremely rare, and the whole set is of great value. Only one or two complete sets are known, and there is no other in a public library.

The Society has done much to foster antiquarian research in New England, and incidentally in other parts of the country. From its earliest days members have been engaged in compiling works on local history or genealogy, and many of these have stated that but for their connection with this Society and the help they derived from its collections and the assistance of their fellow members they would never have attempted their respective undertakings nor have been able to perform them in so satisfactory a manner.

In genealogy especially, the influence of the Society has been great. In collecting materials for the histories of their own families, its members have sent out letters of inquiry all over the land, and have awakened in their correspondents an interest in the lives of their ancestors and other kindred of whom they have not known. This interest in family history, they have communicated to others, till at the present time a spirit of genealogical inquiry pervades the whole country.

Two years only had elapsed after the organization of the Society, when the first number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register was issued under the direction of the Society. Thirty-eight volumes have already been completed, and the thirty-ninth volume has been commenced. We have brought together in the Register a vast amount of historical and genealogical matter, much of which would otherwise have been lost.

Its quarterly visits to its subscribers have been of much service in fostering an interest in historical subjects. It has had no small influence in leading people to appreciate the value of family papers and public documents, by showing them their use in an historical point of view. It has led them to search their garrets and other repositories of old papers, and has brought to light many a priceless document, which fire or the paper mill would otherwise have destroyed.

Three volumes of Memorial Biographies have been issued at the charge of the fund contributed by the late William Blanchard Towne, and another will soon be ready for delivery. These volumes show not only that the series will be a storehouse of biography, but that there will be found in it many facts illustrating the manners and customs of the people of New England.

History is the great chronicler of time. Empires may rise and fall; nations and people may pass away; monuments may crumble into dust. But history, the recording angel of the past, the counsellor of ages for the future, will live on, ever bearing in hand the light of wisdom to illumine the way for successive generations of men, while time shall last.

#### TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Last Friday evening the City Council of Ogden appointed Judge R. K. Williams City Attorney.

—It is expected that the U. P. R. R. company will build a large hotel at Soda Springs in the near future.

—Several days ago a fellow named Joseph Jenkins had his arm broken at the skating rink in Park City.

—The Butte *Miner* claims that a hen in that town recently laid a black egg. This sounds to us eggactly like a fowl fabrication.

—A fire at Leadville late last Thursday night destroyed the butter storehouse of James Sullivan; loss about \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

—Last week a young man of Butte attempted suicide by taking morphine. Timely medical assistance foiled his design and he is still in the flesh. It was the result of a love affair.

—Friday evening the citizens of Provo held a mass meeting for the purpose of uniting in the most practical method of destroying the eggs of the caterpillar. A good idea.

—A Chinaman committed suicide last Wednesday at one of the mines near Evanston, Wyoming. He was buried by his countrymen with great noise and splendor, in oriental style.

—A subscription is circulating among the business men of Evanston, Wyoming, for the purpose of raising money to sink an oil well near that town, and thus demonstrate the existence of that article in that vicinity.

—Several days ago a man named John Sharaff was seriously if not fatally injured in the U. P. freight yard at Cheyenne. He was under a standing car on a side track, fastening a nut, when a couple of other cars were butted against it, and all three pushed along. The unfortunate man was badly crushed by the moving cars and now lies in a critical condition.

—A runaway occurred in Ogden on Thursday evening, in which a man named Thomas Bennett was seriously hurt. He and another man were in a delivery wagon when the horse became frightened and started to run. The vehicle was upset in crossing the street car track and both men thrown violently to the ground. The driver was uninjured, but Mr. Bennett was badly bruised about the head.

—Last Saturday night a bloody row occurred at a dance in Covello, W. T., between the floor manager, William Beard, and one Joe Crouch. The dispute commenced in the hall, but they soon adjourned to the outside and a terrible fight soon commenced. In a few moments Crouch was seen to draw a sling-shot, or some other heavy article, and strike Beard over the head, knocking him down, a second blow being given him on the back of the neck as he fell. Crouch, thinking he had killed his antagonist, fled, and thus far has eluded all search. A doctor was called, and after an examination, declared that the injured man was in a very critical condition and the chances were against his recovery.

—Some lively shooting was done in Omaha the other evening. Mr. George and his wife were going toward their home, when a stranger came out from an alley as they passed and took Mrs. George by the arm. The indignant husband knocked the man down and passed on, but the latter, after regaining his feet, fired at George, the ball penetrating the fowl's dart of his body, inflicting a painful flesh wound. George turned and drew a revolver, which he snapped, but as it was empty it had not even a moral effect. The stranger fired three shots, one of which struck George in the right arm above the elbow, and another grazed his left wrist, while a fourth missed him entirely. George and his wife went home and a doctor was called to dress the wounds, which are not serious. Officers were soon on the track of the shooter, and after a short search, arrested him in a saloon.

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