

surprise to the Afghans, who apparently did not dream of being assaulted and defeated so easily in their stronghold. Lieut. McLane had manifestly been retained a prisoner until Ayoub realized the certainty of his defeat, when he foully murdered him. The Afghan force was disintegrated and fled in different directions, although Ayoub and his main body are supposed to have moved toward Herat.

A dispatch from Kurrachee Sindh says: The report of Gen. Roberts' victory over Ayoub Khan has been received here. He says he captured 1,000 men. The statement is regarded as impossible.

In the House of Commons tonight, Parnell introduced his amendment, adding the clauses of the registration bill to the appropriation bill. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, while opposing the amendment, blamed the lords severely for their contemptuous treatment of the registration bill. He said if such proceedings were persisted in in the future, there would come a time when some change in the constitution of the House of Lords would be necessary. His declaration was received with tremendous cheering. Sir Stafford Northcote rose to reply. He said he must protest against expressions used in regard to the House of Lords, coming from a minister of the crown. He had listened to it with amazement and regret, and he hoped the sentiments were not shared by other ministers. His remarks made considerable sensation.

In the House of Commons this evening James Cowan, liberal member for Edinburgh, made a vehement attack on the Government and remonstrated with the Government for withholding information. Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, protested against Cowan's impassioned speech and denied his assertion that England proposed to ford the Dardanelles and bombard Constantinople.

The Times says: The shop meetings of Weavers in Lancashire were continued yesterday. The general opinion of the operatives is in favor of strikes, first of one town then of another. Extensive migration, as was advocated at some of the meetings, has commenced at Burnley, by several families starting for Fall River, Mass. The employers declare that they are losing money, and would probably meet isolated strikes if attempted by a lockout involving 200,000 hands.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: with reference to reports of alleged plots to take the life of the Czar, while on his way to Livadia, a Moscow paper states that a policeman, a fortnight ago, found the inmates of a small house near Chakoff Railway, engaged in excavation. They said they were making a cellar. A search was subsequently made and it was discovered they had begun to make a tunnel toward the railway. The diggers disappeared.

The Daily Telegraph reports that a preliminary treaty of peace has been signed at Lima, and the following are its principle articles: Peru surrenders the monitors *Macocapae* and *Atahualpa*, raises the fortifications of Callao, surrenders all the artillery of Callao, engages to not augment the navy for 20 years, and will reimburse to Chili the cost of the war. Chili engages to pay half the exterior debt of Peru.

Yesterday, during the session of the House of Lords, Redesdale referred to a speech of Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons for assailing the House of Lords. Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, said Forster had informed him he was only expressing his own opinion and did not assume to express the opinion of the government or intend to commit them to any course of action.

The Times, commenting on Forster's attack on the House of Lords, which that journal severely criticizes, and upon Parnell's, Dillon's and O'Connor's motions and Collan's escape heads, says: When things like these occur and recur, it is time for the session to come to an end, and we rejoice to think there is now fairly certain prospects of its prorogation on Tuesday next.

The steamer *Sumatra*, from Boston, while going up the Channel yesterday, came in collision with the *Dragon* from London. The latter sank immediately but the crew was saved. The *Sumatra* was greatly damaged but proceeded to London.

The Russian papers containing an account of the explosion of a thousand ton floating tank of kerosene on its way from Baker to Tzaritzin in the Volga. It is believed 30 persons

perished. Workmen entered the reservoir with a naked light.

Havana, Cuba.—Yellow fever has assumed an epidemic character in the village of San Diego Del Valle, Jurisdiction Saqua, attacking even Creoles and causing the death of 40 persons within a few days. A sick soldier from Sagna passing through the village imported the fever. Twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever, and one from small-pox in Havana for the week ending on Friday last.

REFORM SPELLING.

VERNON, Alabama,
August 11th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

The publication of my letter upon reform spelling, in the NEWS, has called forth a few expected objections which have been presented to me in written form. Feeling an interest in this question, I beg space enough in your columns to answer the same. The first objection is based upon "books." It reads: "In looking at the writing how much prettier the present style of spelling looks beside the other. Take the word correct and compare it with korekt, correct, korekt. Why! the latter looks like some foreign word." This argument is very weak, and I would advise for it an eternal rest. It is also incorrect; for "Perfection is beauty." Our present spelling is imperfect, because its characters do not represent those proper sounds which the spoken words contain. It also contains sounds which are foreign to the English language. But if we had an alphabet whose characters would represent the sounds of our language and we would use those characters in the proper places, we would have a perfect system. Then we could talk of beauty to our hearts content without being vain. The reason that "korekt" looks foreign is because we are not used to it. If we had been used to it, "correct" would not only look foreign, but barbarous.

The second objection reads: "It is a poor rule that will not work in all cases. There are hundreds of words that it would be impossible to change and make sense of them." Here is a misunderstanding. We are not wanting to change any words, we only want to change the spelling, in order that the commonest kind of a scholar may, by the spelling, be able to pronounce any word which he happens to see; or, by the sound, readily spell any word which he happens to hear. It is not our desire to exchange a certainty for an uncertainty, but an uncertainty for a certainty. It is not our intention to make a good thing bad, but a bad thing good and a good thing better.

The third and last objection is, "In this method you lose track of the derivatives; or, in other words, you lose sight of the origin of many words. It would take a lifetime to pick out all the words that are derived from French, Greek and Latin." This is a mistake. Derivatives are, or should be, known by sound and not by characters, unless the characters represented the derived sounds. If a word is formed which has no relative sound to that of another, I fail to see how it can consistently be called a derivative. In a new method it would not be harder, but, if anything, easier to keep track of the origin of derivatives. But suppose, for instance, we should lose sight of some words, what of that? "Shall we look to the dead for the living?" "Let the dead bury the dead." We are not wanting to look to the dead past, but to the living future.

There is a certain class of people who believe in letting others do as they have done. Such folks remind me of the man who was suddenly surprised, in the woods, by a bear rushing towards him. He became frightened and jumped behind a tree for refuge, but the bear quickly found him and began to chase him around the tree in a lively manner, grabbing each way, trying to catch him. The man seeing it was his only chance seized the bear by the paws and held him, crying for help, until he was almost given out. Just before he was going to despair he heard an answer; some one was coming to his assistance. This gave him new courage, and he held on until the person arrived. But when his rescuer went to kill the bear he said, "I am not able to hold this bear till you kill it; you hold it and I will kill it." When the unsuspecting man had taken the bear into his hands the liberated victim said, as he walked deliberately away, "I can't

kill that bear, I don't feel able, for I have held it here all day. You may hold it there as long as I have and see how it goes."

It is thought by some to be an "absurd folly" in the extreme for a man, or any set of men, to undertake to change the orthography of millions. I fail to see the "absurd folly" of such an undertaking. It is not impossible; it can be done, and I do not think I would be far from correct in saying, it will be done, for union is strength—truth is power and truth will prevail. It has always been those individuals who have said, "I will," that have ever amounted to or accomplished anything during life. But "I can't" is nobody," he never was or ever will be. He never accomplished anything, or ever will. So then let the "cant"ites stand back and let the rising generation of "will"ites step forward with a vim and kill this old bear of present orthography, which their fathers have been hugging around the fruitful tree of education.

ADVANCE.

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eyesight. Maybe it does, but just see how it strengthens the breath.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked towards the door and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if it was agreeable to the company.

A shocking case illustrative of the effects of opium, a habit which is rapidly increasing among civilized and so-called "Christian" people, is given in the Stonington, Conn., family of Paul Greene, wife and daughter, the parents 70 years of age, the daughter about 35. They have been sent back, paupers, from Hopkinton, R. I., to Stonington, where they formerly lived among the best people in the town. The daughter was accomplished in music, the father a leader in the Baptist church, and the family was respected. But the mother began the use of laudanum to deaden pain, and kept up the habit, and the husband and father also became a slave to it, and then the daughter; and they parted with their money, house and furniture to obtain the noxious drug, which has ruined them.

MANY a dollar formerly spent on expensive Sulphur Baths is now saved by substituting therefor GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes, are eradicated by it, and it imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhance the effect of female charms. Its soothing antiphlogistic action constitutes it a prime remedy for sores, ulcers, cuts, sprains, scalds, bruises, and in fact every abnormal condition of the cuticle attended by inflammation, swelling or itching. Ladies moving in our best society speak of its beautifying properties in enthusiastic terms, and give it a decided preference to cosmetics which merely conceal but do not, like GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, eradicate defects of the complexion. The use of ointments for eruptive complaints is to be deprecated because of their having a tendency to clog the pores and in some cases to aggravate rather than remedy the disease. They are, besides, seldom thorough enough in their effects to prevent the recurrence of eruptions of an inveterate type, and have the disadvantage of soiling the linen of persons who use them. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, on the contrary, radically cures the diseases to which it is adapted and still further recommends itself on account of its cleanliness. It is besides an admirable disinfectant of clothing which has been worn by persons afflicted with diseases of a contagious nature. As a specific preventive and promoter of the general health it presents advantages of the most unequivocal description.

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Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye; black or brown, 50c. each w

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. Sold by GODEE, PITT'S & Co.

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