

try should provide the money. The federal government should ascertain positively the views of the people, if necessary, by general elections. Hitherto the attitude of the Reichstag had only strengthened foreign opposition to German colonization. "It is certain," continued Bismarck, "that English communications with Germany upon the subject assumed a sharper tone after the debates in the Reichstag. Our private statements to the British ambassador were reproduced officially—a sign that England is seriously angered."

In the Reichstag to-day Bismarck, in answer to inquiries, stated that England had asked Germany's advice regarding Egyptian affairs, and he replied that in his opinion it would be to the interest of England to establish its influence in Egypt with the Sultan's good will. The annexation of Egypt by England would embroil France and other countries. Germany would never consent to such annexation, but it was not Germany's business to interfere. Bismarck complained that Earl Granville had published confidential documents on the question.

Bismarck, in the Reichstag, to-day denied Granville's statement that he had advised England to annex Egypt, and said: "England asked my advice in relation to Egyptian affairs, and I declined to give any. Thereupon the government asked me to express my opinion. I replied that if I were the Egyptian minister, I would ask the Sultan to intervene, in order to gain influence in Egypt, but not with the purpose of annexing it, and added that England would thus avoid arousing the enmity of France, and if England was desirous of annexing Egypt we wouldn't prevent it. Her friendship is more important to us than the fate of Egypt. It is incorrect to say that I wanted to turn England from the path of virtue. I expressed my views at England's request, and with the hope of preserving the peace of Europe. If my suggestions had been acted on, England would now be in a better position."

LONDON, 2.—Granville, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to-day sent a long and very important dispatch by telegraph to De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, regarding the occupation by Russian troops of points on the Afghan frontier. The language is very firm and almost equivalent to a formal ultimatum. It plainly intimates that Great Britain is resolved to protest at all hazards against the occupation of strategic points in Afghanistan. Russia is also warned that Great Britain will, under no circumstances, entertain the question of the cession of any portion of territory belonging to her ally, the Amir of Afghanistan. A copy of this dispatch was sent to Dufferin, Viceroy of India, who is instructed to reassure the Amir of Afghanistan of the continued friendliness of Great Britain.

The medical inspection of every regiment in the British army, ordered yesterday, is in progress to-day.

It is asserted in some circles that war with Russia hangs by a thread. Negotiations between Russia and England respecting the Russo-Afghan frontier are said to have reached a very delicate stage. Melesar, the Russian commissioner, has urged such sweeping demands that England cannot accept anything approaching them, and the complete collapse of the delimitation project and an early advance of the Russian troops towards Herat is expected.

LONDON, 2.—According to advices from Massowah, the garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of 600 men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison is short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discontented and the government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town.

Dispatches from Korti state that General Wolseley's eyes have become affected by the glare of the sun, and the intense heat has caused an outbreak of typhoid fever among the British troops.

Gen. Wolseley has ordered Gen. Brackenbury to return to Korti forthwith and not to proceed on his march to Abu-Hamed.

The Mudir of Dongola suspects Vakeel of Dugiyel of neglecting to pursue and attack the rebels.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, while taking a carriage drive at Farnborough to-day, had one of the horses take fright, and the animal was killed by being impaled upon the shaft of a cart. The ex-Empress and other occupants of the carriage were thrown out, but escaped unhurt.

Another account says the ex-Empress Eugenie was riding with the Duc de Bassano in his carriage, and that both were thrown violently to the ground and severely bruised and cut. The Duke is 83 years of age and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal. The Empress was less seriously hurt.

LONDON, 3.—A terrific explosion occurred this morning in the Unsworth colliery, Sunderland; 27 persons were killed. It was caused by firedamp.

Later.—Twenty-six dead bodies have been recovered. The search still continues.

LONDON, 3.—Gladstone is attending to business to-day.

The excitement occasioned by the strained relations between Russia and England still continues. Consols have fallen ¼ in consequence.

Shanghai, 3.—The French fleet which has been bombarding Chinghai, has retired after doing much damage.

Suakim, 3.—Three transports are landing troops of Sikhs from India.

LONDON, 3.—The recruiting report shows that the British army now numbers 181,000 men.

LONDON, 3.—A telegram from Tientsin, states, in consequence of the French against rice as contraband of war, the price has risen 20 per cent. in China.

DUBLIN, 3.—The Protestant church in Glenfimen, a remote mountain district near Stranolar, Donegal county was destroyed by dynamite to-day.

ROME, 3.—Semi-official advices state that Italy remains in the Red Sea at her own risk. The Powers ignoring her action for fear of reopening the whole Eastern question. The Italian troops sent to the Red Sea are reported badly equipped.

PARIS, 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs that the mouth of the Ningpo river was closed by the French fleet.

The French have commenced to cruise off the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang river, for the purpose of intercepting rice vessels. Cruisers have the entrance to Yang-Tse-Kiang already barred, with three Chinese cruisers behind the bar, where they took refuge.

Cannonading was exchanged between the Chinese at the entrance of the river and the French vessels.

LONDON, 3.—In the House of Lords to-day, in answer to questions respecting the position of the government on the Russo-Afghan frontier question, Earl Granville admitted that Russian troops had been advancing into disputed territory of Afghanistan, and when requested by England to withdraw from their advanced post they refused to retire. Sir Peter Lumsden advised the Afghans not to retire from before the Russian troops, but to dispute every inch of ground, and said the English government would uphold them. Granville refused further information, but when pressed by the Marquis of Salisbury concerning the situation in Central Asia, he said the latest reports from Sir Peter Lumsden was that Russian outposts now occupied Tulfikur Pass, 20 miles south of Pail. A force of Turcomans was also stationed at Sulikahoti, a few miles distant from Penjdeh, Granville said representations had been made to Russia, pressing her to give stringent orders to her military commander to refrain from any forward movement which would be likely to bring about a collision between the Russian and Afghanistan outposts. In reply to these remonstrances, Russia declined, on February 24th, to withdraw her advanced posts at Saryaria and Tulfikur Pass, but gave assurance that the Russian officers had been ordered to carefully avoid conflicts with the Afghans on Russian posts. Sir Peter Lumsden has exerted himself to prevent collisions, and has advised the Afghans to maintain themselves at the posts they now occupy. This advice had been approved by Her Majesty's government and Sir Peter Lumsden had been instructed to urge the Afghans at the same time to refrain from advancing beyond their present position. Negotiations were now in progress between Her Majesty's government and Russia for a settlement of the difficulty.

In the Lords, Salisbury asked whether the Russian outposts were within the boundary of Afghanistan. The Secretary of State for India said he had no hesitation in saying that England regards the Russian outposts as within the Afghan boundary and that they form a considerable advance in the direction of Herat. The Marquis of Lothian asked: "Does the whole question of peace or war between England and Russia depend upon a chance squabble between the Afghan and Russian outposts?" Granville, foreign Secretary, said he must have notice of the question. The Marquis thereupon gave notice that he would repeat the question. The Daily News expresses the hope that Russian statesmen will prove reasonable and keep their word. Otherwise, the consequences must be on their heads, not ours. It says: "We are bound by solemn treaty to protect the Afghan frontier."

The Times commends the decisive Afghan policy of the government, and says: "Our rights there are clear beyond dispute. Whatever may be necessary to the safety of India, England is fully prepared to attempt and perfectly able to perform."

The Standard and other papers comment in a similar manner. LONDON, 3.—Lessor, of the Russian-Afghan frontier commission, will leave London Monday, the discussion of his proposals having closed. There is no fear at the Russian embassy of war between England and Russia. The Russian commission will meet the English commissioner near Balamurghab, about May 10th.

LONDON, 3.—In the Commons this evening Sexton, Home Rule, asked permission to move the adjournment of the House until he could call attention to the Speaker's conduct in suspending Wm. O'Brien.

The Speaker stopped Sexton and told him if he wished to impugn the Speaker's conduct he must make a direct motion to that effect. The chair could not allow such a motion as was just made for adjournment. [Loud cheers.]

Sexton appealed to Gladstone to allow discussion on the motion. Gladstone replied that there was nothing in Sexton's motion entitling the mover to any special facilities.

Debate upon the redistribution of seats bill was then resumed.

LONDON, 3.—Harcourt, Home Secretary, in answer to a telegram asking if it was true that the resignation of the ministry was imminent because of discord in the cabinet, sent a telegraphic answer denying that there was any

discord in the cabinet, and saying that the ministry was not going to resign.

LONDON, 3.—It is reported from Woolwich arsenal that in military circles it is understood the government have arranged to hold in readiness 150,000 troops for service against Russia in Afghanistan, England to depend for protection upon her reserves.

PARIS, 3.—Gen. Briere De Lisle telegraphs: February 29th the French garrison at Tuyenquan repulsed a furious night attack, inflicting heavy loss upon the Chinese. Gen. Negrier dispersed the Chinese in the vicinity of Dangson, and captured several Krupp guns and mitrailleuses. He also captured the frontier town of Cuai.

ROME, 2.—At the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the birthday of Pope Leo XIII, the congratulations of the King of Spain were presented in a special audience by Marquis Molins. Spanish ambassador, who gave assurance of the intentions of Spain toward the Holy See.

BRUSSELS, 3.—Col. Strauch, president of the International African Association, has just made public a letter written to the association by General Gordon, dated Khartoum, Oct. 20, 1884. Gen. Gordon described the fearful sufferings of the beleaguered garrison and the inhabitants of Khartoum, and said he hoped to be able to leave the place in December. Then he intended to proceed direct to the Congo country by going up the White Nile and across the equatorial provinces.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

JYLLAND, Denmark,  
February 2nd 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you be kind enough to publish the following if you find it proper:

We have had several emigrant tickets sent here lately over other lines than the one we have contracted with as a people, which have been and are a good deal of annoyance to the Elders and also to the parties receiving those tickets. It ought to be remembered by all who have friends and relatives in these lands, that they are not speakers of the English language, and consequently are very much put about in having to travel without guides or interpreters. They are thereby liable to be taken advantage of by those land sharks who hover around large cities, and to whom foreigners often fall a prey by not being protected, nor even able to complain to the police through not knowing how to make themselves understood.

Now we think it a great wrong and injustice to get such tickets and send them here, when at the same time we have four or five companies of emigrants leaving yearly and an established agent attending to that business. We feel convinced, too, that, taking all into consideration, none can travel at cheaper rates than our emigrants do. Having traveled some, personally, and seen the fare and treatment our people get, the writer of this is convinced that no class of emigrants get better nor fairer treatment than our people. Several tickets have come here to young sisters, and we have invariably, and shall continue to do so till better advised, counseled them to send the tickets back, as there is no reason why they should travel in such a way. We are desirous of getting the Saints to Zion, but we don't want to turn our Sisters loose among wolves in order to get them there. And I further think, if an emigrant agent at home were really a Latter-day Saint and aware of the dangers to which foreigners are exposed in traveling he would so advise, and not, for the sake of a few dollars he might make on such a ticket, expose a young Sister to ruin. My advice to such agents as are engaged in selling these tickets is to have more regard for the souls of their fellow creatures and a little less for the dollar.

To the Saints in general I would say: It is to be hoped that you will think of the interest of you friends by arranging for their emigration through the proper source, so that the passenger can take a little comfort in traveling and not be weighed down with anxiety as a stranger in a strange land.

By so doing you will confer a great favor on the Elders here, and the Saints you send for, and particularly upon your friend and Brother in the Gospel.

Bikuben and Utah Posten please copy.

### "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns" 5c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. W

The sculling match at Sydney, Australia, between Beach and Clifford for the championship of the world, was won by the former.

### "ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c. W

The Gordon National Memorial Fund has already reached \$10,000. Messrs. Rothschild and Baring each contributed \$2,500 to the fund.

### THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor and cures Dyspepsia. W

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

ON EVERY BOTTLE

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, causes headache, or produce constipation—other iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNT.

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

Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn, William F. Garn, Wilhelmmina Garn, Phillip Garn, Jacob Garn, and Fanny M. Garn, minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased.

ZERUBBABEL SNOW, THE DULY appointed and the duly qualified Guardian of the Estate of the above named minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased, having on the second day of January A. D., 1885, duly filed in this Court his report and account as such Guardian up to the first day of January A. D., 1885, by which it appears that the said Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn and Phillip Garn have arrived at full age, and that he had settled with them and each of them, delivered over to them and each of them all the property and money belonging to them and each of them, which came to his hands as such Guardian; and also showing the estate and its condition now in his hands belonging to Wilhelmmina Garn, Jacob Garn, Fanny M. Garn and William F. Garn, who are yet minors, and praying for an order of Court appointing and confirming the same.

It is ordered by the Court that this matter be set for a hearing at the Court House in Salt Lake County in said Territory on the third day of April A. D., 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that all persons interested in said estate then and there appear and show cause, if any there be, why said report and account should not be approved and confirmed, and that this order be published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, in three successive issues before the said third day of April, 1885, and the Clerk of this Court post up notices thereof in the manner required by law.

Dated January 7th, 1885.

ELIAS A. SMITH,  
Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah,  
County of Salt Lake, ss

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Order appointing time and place for settlement of account, etc., in the matter of the Guardianship of the Estate of Mary M. Garn et al, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER,  
Probate Clerk

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FOR DYSPEPSIA RHEUMATISM &c.

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REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sedentary Diseases, Biliousness, Kidney Complaint, Lung Diseases, Impure Blood.

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The best and most economical hair dressing, and made from materials that are beneficial to the hair and scalp. Parker's Hair Balsam is highly esteemed everywhere for its excellence and superior cleanliness.

It never fails to restore the youthful color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is elegantly perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, & prevent falling of the hair.

50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with work, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man overtaxed by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

WISCONSIN & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

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Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

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Any druggist or dealer in perfume can supply you. 25 and 75c. sizes.

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**COLOGNE**

**THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.**

It has become a well established fact that the larger portion of diseases to which the human family is subject arise in the first place from some derangement of the Liver. This organ is not only the largest, but at the same time one of the most important. The venous blood, on its return to the heart, passes through this organ, and in its passage the impurities, as also the secretions which are necessary for digestion as well as for a cathartic to assist in the removal of waste material &c. are eliminated. From this it is easily seen that the Liver is liable to get out of order to a greater or less extent, and when this occurs it is impossible for it to properly fulfill its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allows it to pass through, carrying with it the poisons of which it should have been relieved.

With impure blood the whole system becomes affected, and no organ can properly perform its function unless it is supplied with pure blood to maintain its strength. So the Liver becomes all important, and when one has the feeling of being coated, or is tired, worn out, is constipated, with tenderness to the Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Eruptions of the skin, etc., they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist nature in relieving itself of all accumulations, and restore it to its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

**PRICKLY ASH BITTERS**

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE 1 DOLLAR.

DR. D. F. SHERMAN'S PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The result of years of study, experiment, medical research and practice of Dr. D. F. SHERMAN, its originator, and his success where used is sufficient guarantee for its merit. Prickly Ash Bitters is a medicine of that class of remedies can have but one effect—that is by their violent action to derange and weaken the system. Prickly Ash Bitters acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, & Bowels, in a mild yet effective manner, and is as pleasant to the taste as any cordial, and is as essential to children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a medicine of rare merit, and not an intoxicating beverage, and being purely vegetable in its composition can be used at all times with beneficial results. It is not claimed as a cure-all, but for derangements of the organs mentioned. It is a specific and as a BLOOD PURIFIER ranks above all other preparations. Ask your druggist for it, and give it a fair trial. If he has none on hand, ask that it be ordered for you.

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