

isters. The Times thinks such a conclusion in this case would be far in advance of the truth. Parliament will not meet to enforce the resolution that has been formed by the ministers, but more probably to spare the ministers the trouble of forming a resolution. By the time Parliament meets, government will perhaps be able to show that our interests in some way are attacked, but for the present the country, however irritated at Russian ambition and Servian treason, cannot believe itself in any danger.

Prince Milan has arrived at Alexinatz.

The report is confirmed that the Servians have occupied Adlie. The place had been evacuated by the Turks.

Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian representatives abroad to observe the greatest possible reserve relative to the conditions of peace which Russia might be disposed to advance.

A Bucharest correspondent reports that orders have been given in Russia for the immediate mobilization of 60,000 fresh troops. New battalions are continually crossing the Danube.

A Belgrade correspondent says that General Horvovich is advancing eastward from Adlie, and it is rumored that he has already effected a junction with the Russians and Roumanians.

A Vienna correspondent says: Intelligence from all sides leaves no doubt that the Russians from Plevna have commenced a forward movement in various directions. There are several indications that they are about to attack Schipka Pass. There is great dissatisfaction in Constantinople with Suleiman Pasha, and his recall is probable.

LONDON.
A Berlin dispatch says the impression prevalent in diplomatic and bureaucratic circles is that the German government is desirous of the termination of the war; that it will adhere fully and freely to whatsoever conditions Russia may resolve to exact, and that it has resolved neither itself to advance any obstacle, nor so far as it can help, to permit any other power to hinder the extinction of Turkey as a European power.

SHORT AND SHARP.

Baltimore society is shaking its head at dancing, and nearly all the young ladies who belong to the church are excluding that amusement from their parties.

"Before I was married," said young Grippins, "everybody told me it didn't cost as much to keep two as it did one, but some how or other it don't pan out that way with me."

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been in hot water.

Rain water brings down yearly about 12 pounds of ammonia to the acre of ground, which forms a most valuable and effective principle as a fertilizer.

When a Virginia gentleman asks another to drink the blandly says: "Shall we give the public debt a lift?" And they lift.

A St. Louis paper says, "A well known judge recently said, 'These confounded grand jurors nosing around into other people's affairs may blacken the character of any man.'"

In China it is customary to drown female infants. This looks very bad, but it keeps people from leaving the sidewalk and going round in the mud.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A deacon in Danville, Ky., is so scrupulous about observing the Sabbath that for twenty years he has not even fed his stock on Sundays. It is also noted that he has done very little work on other days.

The Japanese never swear; they have no word corresponding to our popular "damn;" their strongest epithet is "baka," which means fool or beast. We know of some people who wouldn't survive a week in Japan.—*Boston Globe*.

A Boston lady, traveling in Germany, thinks that some of the youths who pride themselves on face-scars received in duels, might show greater bravery by helping their mothers and sisters to plough and hoe.

The Empress of Russia.

The Empress is Regent of the Empire in the absence of the Emperor at the seat of war. Her majesty is a woman of strong understanding and fine education. She was reared with the expectation of being married into the reigning family of Russia. She is distinguished for kindness of heart, benevolence and amiability of character. Her gay and cheerful disposition is in marked contrast with the habitual melancholy of Alexander. His Majesty would have avoided the war had not the Pan Slavist party been too powerful for him to resist. Since he has been forced into it he has been oppressed with sorrow at the immense sacrifice of life it has occasioned, the unskillful manner in which it has been conducted, and the corrupt practices which have characterized every branch of the military administration. As I wrote in a previous letter, he is not willing to return to St. Petersburg until the honor of his arms has been redeemed by successes which will obliterate the memory of past reverses. All the imperial princes are with him. He lives in a Bulgarian hovel, in the midst of all kinds of discomforts, and his sons are housed under tents which, in rainy weather, are enveloped in a sea of mud. The great palaces at the capital, with their luxurious equipments are, for the most part, closed, the Empress living in her own apartments. There are, no receptions, no balls and no court entertainments of any kind. Some of the large rooms are occupied by the ladies of the Red Cross Society, who, under the superintendency of the Empress, daily meet there to prepare lint, bandages and stores of different kinds for the relief of the Russian wounded. Her Majesty plies the needle as busily as the noble dames under her orders, and sets an example of Christian charity that all seek to emulate. Regent though she be, she rarely presides over a ministerial council, and leaves everything to Count Milutin, the minister of war. He is, at present, virtual ruler of Russia, for the Emperor and Gortschakoff are too much occupied with military operations in Turkey to give the government of the empire the attention it deserves. He is a Pan Slavist of the most ultra type, and was one of the most active promoters of the war. He is responsible for the inadequate state of preparations of the army for hostilities for its inferiority of armament, its skeleton regiments, and its wretched commissariat. He made an immense mistake in not providing the army with as effective weapons as those which the Turks have in use—as serious a blunder as Austria committed in her war with Prussia. Whatever may be the fighting qualities and discipline of an army, it will always be inferior to an antagonist which is furnished with guns of longer range and of more rapid and deadly fire. Contracts have recently been made with Krupp for nearly a thousand cannon, and of the latest and best pattern. The Turks are customers with him also, but their demands are less on account of their dearth of funds.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press*.

Carp, the Pond Fish of California.

On the 21st of May, 1877, fourteen carp, only three of which were old enough to spawn this season, were placed in a pond near the residence of Henry Parsons three miles from this city. On the 10th of October following the pond was drawn off, and the original fourteen carp, much grown and in fine condition and health, together with their increase of 1,408 young and vigorous fish, were taken out and placed in a breeding pond for next year. These fish have had no food other than what they found in the water. A few of the same fish are in the water-tank in front of the residence of C. Bern, Church Street. The carp is a splendid table fish, flesh hard, and when the spinal column is removed, boneless, and said to be more pleasant to the palate than our mountain trout. It grows rapidly, lives to a considerable age, and is exceedingly prolific; prefers quiet waters; spawns in May or June, and feeds on larvae of aquatic insects, worms, and soft plants; eats almost any vegetable food in artificial ponds; tenacious of life; will live long periods, more particularly in winter, without food. We cannot recommend them to the angler, as they are of the sucker family, genus *cyprinus*, with ba-

rel at the upper part of either corner of the mouth. Hard to catch in nets. The size varies from six to thirty inches, and the weight from one to eighteen pounds. A gentleman tells us that he has seen them in Germany that weighed forty pounds each, and forty to fifty years of age. The gold-fish is a variety of the same family of fishes, one species being called the golden carp.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, Nov. 17th.

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NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate of President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Deceased.

To the Creditors of the said Deceased:

ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, at his office, adjoining his late residence, on South Temple Street between East and First East Streets, Salt Lake City.

GEORGE O. CANNON, BRIGHAM YOUNG, ALBERT CARRINGTON, Executors.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 12, 1877. d 287

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