

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Affairs in Serbia—Mackenzie's Reviewers—The Meeting of the Emperors—Bismarck's Intrigues—Disaffection in Alsace—British Notes—French Fragments.

The readers of the daily newspapers have every day the privilege of reading paragraphs on the "European Situation," which are supposed to give them the latest, most important and most trustworthy news from the older continent. At certain times, it is true, that all that is needed is to give the facts truthfully and without bias, not spending too much time in attempts at flatterings.

But when a correspondent begins to talk of "threatening attitudes," "strained tensions," "disquieting situations," "unfavorable impressions," and "ruptured relations," you may be sure he has not much information to impart.

To telegraph a guess one day and to telegraph the next that it is unfounded may serve to fill up the proper number of lines, but in no way does it add to our stock of facts. True there is that great personage the "Paris correspondent," who at an enormous cost, one would think, daily presses the lightning into his service to instruct the New York Herald and the rest of mankind, with his impression of things in general. It was rather hard on him the other day when he was described as "a great comic actor without knowing it." Then again correspondents can be found who say what they think will please their readers, or suppress what they are well paid for suppressing. For example; how many people have heard of Crivencia, or of the considerable battle that was fought there the past spring? It may be safely asserted, not once in ten thousand; and all this because it is the interest of ruling powers to enforce silence in the affairs of the Balkan provinces. It may be well to remember that in Serbia dynastic troubles and personal contests for the throne, mingled with revolts and assassinations, have had an open field since 1817. Every prince whom Serbia has had since that time has fallen by a dagger or by a revolution.

King Milan and his beautiful wife Queen Natalie have had a serious quarrel and the queen has raised up a party against him. The position of King Milan is in some respects similar to that of King George IV. of England when he sought a divorce from Queen Caroline. Englishmen were divided then as the Serbians are now. The political position, in itself, was complex enough without the added ingredient of a wife brimful of political intrigue and personal pique deprived of her boy, and threatened with a divorce. The king's cause is favored by his Austrian alliance, while Russia is ready, and more than willing to act as mediator and accept a piece of territory for her trouble. Any day we may have the flames of war lighted up in the Balkan, because Queen Natalie took a dislike to her husband and publicly wagged a bitter tongue.

The official report of the last illness of the Emperor Frederick has been published by Prof. Gerhardt and some of the other German physicians, and has attracted much attention throughout Europe. The papers which reproduced the painful details have been bought up by the public with avidity; though one would think that people of refinement would prefer to let the subject rest.

"KREUZ ZEITUNG"

and similar papers try to overwhelm Sir M. Mackenzie with the vilest invectives. On the other hand the *Vossische*, which is one of the most reliable of newspapers, points out the fact, that no fewer than eight doctors, who were directly or indirectly concerned in the case, are excluded from all participation in the report. This forfeits all its claim of being either scientific or impartial. The *Tagblatt* says: "It is impossible to resist the impression, that the publication is meant as a political pamphlet. Sir M. Mackenzie is represented as an instrument of the German Liberal Party which is thereby held responsible for the death of the Emperor Frederick." The odium thus caused may for a time strengthen the hands of Bismarck.

During the past week or two there has been considerable comment on the haste which the young Emperor has manifested to meet the Czar. That Prince Bismarck is also going to St. Petersburg, and that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to the court of Berlin, has been invited to be also present at the interview, are thought by many to be significant.

La Metin and *L'Independence Belge* both publish statements which if true may throw some light on the "true inwardness" of the situation. It is that when Kaiser William's death was apprehended in the month of February last, Prince Bismarck drew up a complete statement of his views of the European situation and the policy he intends to pursue. This document was discussed many times especially during the Emperor Frederick's last illness. About the 1st of June this document suddenly disappeared and when the Chancellor demanded it a few days ago, it could not be found. After the death of Frederick another search was made, but without success. The young Emperor

tacked his mother in the most violent terms, threatened to arrest all sorts of persons, but could not get the papers. It is said they are in the hands of English diplomatists and furnish a terrible weapon against the Chancellor in relation to his foreign policy. It is said that Count Winterfeldt's visit to London was a fruitless attempt to recover them; and the visit of the Emperor to the Czar is intended to counteract their effect. The interview between the Emperors is evidently something more than a complimentary one. The number of diplomatists and generals both of Russia and Germany, who will be present indicate that it is a meeting for discussion or more probably for the ratification of something already settled. Prince Bismarck is a statesman of world renowned ability, but even he cannot accomplish the extraordinary feat of hunting with the hounds, and running with the hare. Only one thing will satisfy Russia, and that is the delivery of Bulgaria into her hands. In this case Austria will not be pleased. If on the other hand the Emperor of Germany stands by his treaty with Austria, then Russia will be in a more rabid state than she has been for many years past. Some one's interests must suffer.

The passport system in Alsace-Lorraine is not working as well as expected, and the expropriation of French residents is said to be contemplated by the German government. Some time ago fully 30,000 Russians were expelled from Prussian Poland, in order to give greater security to the Eastern frontier. Bismarck evidently regards Alsace-Lorraine as a sort of Poland, and the measures he deemed necessary to protect the eastern boundary of Germany he would scarcely hesitate to adopt on the western frontier, were it not for the unfavorable criticisms this contemplated movement has received from many leading journals. It is a humiliating confession that after eighteen years of occupation it has been found impossible to inspire the Alsatians and Lorrainers, with any love for Germany. Prince Hohenloë in his speech at Mulhouse recently explained that the measures Germany intends to adopt to conciliate Alsace-Lorraine are public works, canals, etc.

In England the government has apparently arrived at a period in its political career when fair sailing may be described ahead. The recent vote of confidence accorded to the government shows that Lord Salisbury can rely on a majority of nearly one hundred. Still it should not be forgotten that with the masses Gladstone is the most popular man in Great Britain. The local government bill is destined to pass in some shape. Public opinion in Great Britain has been compared to a vast engine, whose motion is slow but whose wheels can never be reversed. The discussion of the Channel tunnel scheme still goes on among the journals. On one side it is claimed that the opening of a tunnel between England and France would enhance the danger of invasion, and virtually destroy Britain's insular position. On the other hand it is proposed to so construct the tunnel that by merely pressing a button it could be immediately filled with water. This has moved a wag to speak of the enterprise as the "Great Button Hole."

The bitter cold weather that has prevailed in Great Britain for the past week will certainly have its effect on the farming industry. Just think of the thermometer standing at 44 degrees or 11 degrees above the freezing point in the month of July. The temperature of July thus far is the lowest since 1861. At Haparanda on the northwest coast of Norway and within the Arctic circle the thermometer stood on the same day 13 degrees higher than in London. The hail storms in Cheshire and the snow in Derbyshire have greatly injured the fruit crop. In Scotland, the Grampian hills are white with snow, and the effect on the principal moors of Scotland will be simply disastrous.

In France, notwithstanding the cold weather that had prevailed for the week previous and the still more disheartening political influences of the hour, the great national holiday which takes place July 14 was celebrated with unusual pomp and splendor. Of the two thousand nine hundred mayors that France can boast of more than seventeen hundred were present at the great military review in the Bois de Boulogne. Those who looked upon France seventeen years ago, and see her now, will note a wonderful change. At that time all was depression, disorder and confusion, almost amounting to chaos. Now, to all appearance, she appears strong, opulent, well-organized and wanting in nothing that befits the dignity and power of a great nation. The recuperative power that France has exhibited in so marvelous a manner is one of the most remarkable and significant things in history. Seventeen years ago France had to begin anew and furnish itself with everything required by a nation that insists on possessing a strong military force. Men, horses, guns, ammunition and organization, all had to be found afresh. What has been the result? It is one that amazes the whole world, and astonishes none more than the Germans. And yet to the philanthropist it is not a pleasing subject. To the reflective mind the military strength of France is not a harbinger of peace. Next year will be the centennial of the destruction of the Bastille. Will France repeat her history of the past hundred years?

July 18, 1888.

J. H. W.

THE WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

Meetings in which are Given Good Counsel and Encouragement.

HEBER CITY, Aug. 6, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Forty-fourth Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion was held Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 4th and 5th, in the new Stake House at Heber City, President A. Hatch presiding. Saturday forenoon, after the usual opening exercises, the congregation was addressed by President Hatch, who congratulated the Saints upon their privilege of meeting together under very favorable circumstances. He was pleased to say that we have had only two High Council trials during the last eleven years, and advised the Saints in their intercourse and conversation to say nothing about one another only what they would be willing to say to their faces. He felt thankful for the prospects of an abundant harvest; and had hopes that we might realize an enjoyable time throughout the conference.

Bishops' reports occupied much of the time of the forenoon.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder John W. Witt.

At 2 p. m., the conference again convened, and after Bishops' reports were all given, was addressed by

APOLLIS JOHN W. TAYLOR

who was delighted with the comfortable and elegant new Stake House. He believed he was much more generous towards the people's weaknesses than he was formerly, in his younger years. God would open up a way for those who had sinned if they would go forth and repent of those sins, be baptized and thenceforth live lives of righteousness. The Saints must remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, or else the judgments of the Lord will fall upon us. He advised the young men to keep the commandments of God and to receive for themselves a testimony of the truth of the Gospel, that they might be able to stand with integrity in a day of trial and temptation. Persecution, he believed, would not cease but would become more and more severe until the coming of the Savior.

After singing, benediction by Elder R. Lindsay.

In the evening valuable instruction was imparted by the visiting Elders to a Priesthood meeting.

Sunday morning the conference again opened at 10 o'clock and

REYMOUR B. YOUNG

was the first speaker. Man requires a day of rest, and in no way could he obtain it better than in meeting together on a Sunday to worship God. Speaking upon the foreknowledge of God, he remarked that in the different dispensations God had selected choice spirits to fulfill and bring about His purposes. Mercy had been a strikingly characteristic attribute of the ancient Prophets and the Savior of mankind.

During the administration of the Sacrament in the afternoon services

ELDER ROBT. S. LINDSAY

bore his testimony to the restoration of the Gospel, and gave instructive remarks. He had proved, while on a mission to Australia, that by living a more humble and forgiving life an Elder would enjoy more of the Spirit of God.

PRESIDENT HATCH

with concluding remarks thanked the Saints for their liberal contributions to the erection of the Stake House. Referring to the good feeling, general health and prosperity existing in all the wards of the Stake, he considered the present contrasted with past conditions a fit cause to give us satisfaction and happiness. The remainder of the time of the afternoon meeting was occupied by Apostle John W. Taylor in a discourse upon the first principles of the Gospel, which will long be remembered. After singing, benediction was pronounced by Patriarch Thomas Hicken. The good singing at the meetings and the efforts of the Heber brass band without, were features worthy of special mention. Sunday's meetings drew out the largest congregations that have ever assembled in Wasatch County. The Saints went home rejoicing in a good spirit, feeling proud they had all helped to erect so elegant and commodious a building to meet in.

HENRY CLEGG,

Stake Clerk.

UTAH FRUIT.

Mr. Teasdel Offers Inducements to Growers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 13, 1888.

To the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, Heber M. Wells, Secretary:

Dear Sir: The fruit of our Territory is freely admitted, far surpasses in flavor that of any other part of the United States.

To encourage citizens to give some attention and care to the drying of fruit, said fruit to be exhibited at the coming Territorial Fair, which I understand is to be held in October, I will purchase at 25 cents per pound the best fifty pounds each of the following dried fruits:

Apples, to be peeled and cored, halves.
Peaches, unpeeled, pitted, halves.
Peaches, peeled, pitted, halves.
Apricots, pitted halves.

Nectarines, pitted, halves.

Green Gages, pitted, halves.

Blue Plums, pitted, halves.

Quality to be judged on the ground of the merchantable condition of the fruit, which is preferred to be halves and brightest in color.

To add to the saleable condition, the fruit should be slightly flattened or spread, which can be done readily by a slight pressure of the hand without breaking the grain of the fruit when drying.

The above offer is for fruit of Utah growth, dried in the Territory, and crop of 1888.

I will also give cash premiums as follows: \$3 for the best display of bottled fresh fruit; \$3 for the best display of jam; \$3 for the best display of cut flowers; dahlias preferred.

Sincerely wishing you success in your efforts to benefit our Territory.

Yours most respectfully,

S. P. TEASDEL.

Feminine Brevity.

"May I leave this letter here?" asked a woman rushing up to the cashier's desk in a dry-goods store.

"Certainly."

"My husband will call for it. You'll be sure to give it to him?"

"Yes, madame."

"The letter is very important, indeed. It's about our lost dog Flossy. If I found her I was to leave word here so that he needn't advertise."

The cashier wearily stamped a ticket and handed the change to a cashboy.

"My husband is a tall, blonde man, with a sandy mustache," pursued the woman, while the cashboys yelled and struggled around her. "He is a sort of stout and middle-aged. You'll be sure not to give it to the wrong person?"

The cashier sighed heavily and nodded absently.

"The reason I'm so particular about the letter is because I'm going away to the country for a few days and I've added a postscript to tell where I hid the silver," the woman continued, breathlessly. "I hope I haven't troubled you."

The cashier prevaricated with consummate art.

"Oh, and please tell my husband that I have decided to go by the Northwestern road because the busline is so convenient. Well, I must hurry or I'll miss the train. You don't know which is the right bus for my train, do you?"

The cashier pleaded his ignorance concerning omnibus routes and devoutly prayed that his tormentor would spend the remainder of her life in pastoral scenes. The woman hastened away laboring under the delusion that she had impressed one man with a sense of feminine ability to be brief and concise in business interviews.

"What is this man arrested for?"

"Crook to animals, yer 'owner," replied the officer.

"In what did the cruelty consist?"

"Well, yer 'owner, he's a hostler, and every time I goes past the stable I hear him singin' 'White Wings' and 'Swate Vilit's' with the mules all tied up so niver a wan av thim could escape."

"Fine him the limit," said the judge.

DEATHS.

LOWTHER.—At Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, July 1, 1888, William, infant son of Mark and Catherine Lowther, aged 20 months; Utah papers please copy.—*Millennial Star*.

NEWBY.—At Blaydon-on-Tyne, June 22, 1888, after a protracted illness, Ralph Foster Newby.

The deceased was born at Windyhook-on-Tyne, February 28, 1821; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Newcastle, in 1847, by Elder Jos. Brenbridge. He lived and died a faithful member of the Church and his exemplary walk and conversation drew to him the respect of all who knew him. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter.—*Millennial Star*.

ORDIDGE.—At her residence in the Nineteenth Ward of this city, August 12, 1888, of general debility, Elizabeth Ordridge.

LUNN.—In the Tenth Ward of this city, August 13th, of cholera infantum, Maud, infant daughter of Fred. and Janet Lunn, aged 7 months and 29 days.

Millennial Star, please copy.

KRAPTON.—In this city, August 6th, at 12:40 a. m., Mary Louise, daughter of Wm. F. and Caroline H. Krapton.

JACOBS.—In Salem Ward, Bannock Stake, Idaho, Martha Jane Jacobs, wife of Sven Jacobs, Jr., born Nov. 27th, 1861, died Aug. 4th, 1888. Sven Jacobs, Jr., her babe, died also Aug. 4th, 1888; he was born July 30th. Both were buried in the same coffin, Sunday, Aug. 5th, 1888. She died in full fellowship in the Church, and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her departure.

STEVENSON.—In the Ninth Ward, Salt Lake City, August 9, 1888, at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock a. m., Charles E. Stevenson, son of W. H. and Jane E. Stevenson, aged two weeks and two days.

A CARD.

A great many of the Saints are under the impression that Bishop O. F. Whitney, author of the "Life of Heber C. Kimball," is also the publisher of the work and quite a number have written to him for the agency to canvass for it in the different Stakes of Zion. We will state for the benefit of such, that it is being published by the Kimball family, and they have contracted with Brother Joseph Hyrum

Parry to dispose of the 5000 volumes, which constitute the entire edition. We expect to have it ready some time in September. It will be illustrated with portraits of the Prophets Joseph, Hyrum and Brigham, in connection with steel engravings of President Kimball and his wife Vilate, and other illustrations. The *Juvenile Instructor* Office is printing the book and every part of it will be composed of the best material and no pains spared to make it a first-class piece of work. At the request of Bishop Whitney the First Presidency kindly appointed a committee to hear it read and pass upon it in their behalf, which work is about completed. In a letter from President Joseph F. Smith to the undersigned, he says: "I am glad to hear Brother Orson has progressed so rapidly and has got along so well with his labors. I have the history spoken of as being excellently written. I should be pleased to see it before the people and possess it myself." Brother Parry has fifteen agents canvassing for the history in the different Stakes of Zion and all who desire to correspond with him on the subject will find him at N. e. 27 and 29 w. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

S. F. KIMBALL,

In behalf of Committee on History.

d. & wife

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One brown 6-year-old HORSE, white spot in forehead, four white feet, some saddle marks, has a rope around his neck, branded JU or JV on left shoulder.

If the above described animal is not claimed on or before August 23, 1888, it will be sold at public auction, at the estray pound in Tooele City, at 10 o'clock a. m. August 23, 1888.

M. B. NELSON, Poundkeeper.
Tooele City, U. T., August 8, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel MARE, about 14 months old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, no brands visible.

One black MARE, about 14 months old, no brands visible.

If not claimed and taken away within 15 days, will be sold on the 23d day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest cash bidder, at the Kanosh estray pound.

ANTHONY PAXTON,
District Poundkeeper.
Kanosh, Millard Co., Utah, Aug. 8th, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black MARE, 4 or 5 years old; spot in forehead; branded JS on left shoulder.

One roan MARE, 7 or 8 years old; both hind feet white; branded F on left thigh.

One bay HORSE, 5 or 6 years old; branded P on right and left thigh.

One roan HORSE, 1 year old; right hind foot white; branded JT on left shoulder.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at Nephi estray pound, at 9 o'clock a. m., on the 23d day of August, 1888.

Dated at Nephi Precinct, Juab Co., Utah, this 8th day of August, 1888.

PETER SUTTON,
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 30th, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay MARE, about 6 years old; small white spot in face; both hind feet white; branded Q on left thigh; vented on left shoulder.

One black MARE, 1 years old; both hind feet white.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Lehi, Utah County, at 5 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of August, 1888.

Dated at Lehi Precinct, Utah, this 12th day of August, 1888.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay stud MULE, about 2 years old; branded M on right thigh.

One bay MARE, about 6 years old; branded A on left shoulder; white strip in face; two white feet.

One dark brown HORSE, about 2 years old; branded P on right shoulder.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound at Lehi, Utah Co., on Friday, August 24, 1888, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Dated at Lehi Precinct, this 9th day of August, 1888.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.