

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE D. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, June 29, 1888.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

SINCE the visit of the Sultan of Turkey to Western Europe last year, a great change is perceptible in the management of the affairs of that empire. The difficulty with Crete has called forth condemnation and strong feeling in many quarters, and especially from those who feel friendly to Russia and her schemes. Yet Turkey is not altogether backward in adopting reforms. The Sultan evidently had his eyes open in traveling, and, since his return, has applied himself to the work of improvement with considerable energy. No sudden changes can be brought about among a people like the Turks. They must, of necessity, be effected gradually and with care, or the attempt to make them will be utterly futile. The Turks are not a fast people; they are opposed to innovations, especially those originating among the professed followers of Christ, and cling with tenacity to the religion, customs and traditions of their ancestors. If the Sultan should endeavor to force reforms upon them, faster than they are prepared to receive them, he would endanger the stability of his throne.

That ruler possesses sufficient sagacity to perceive that if Turkey were deprived of Russia of all pretext for interfering in her affairs, her people must arise themselves; they must head themselves with energy to the work of improvement. A Council of State has been chosen, the members of which are partly Mussulmen and partly Christians. All the laws of the Empire are to be elaborated in the future by this Council. The Sultan has also inaugurated the system of trial by jury. The admission of men who are not Mussulmen into the Council of State, however politic and expedient it may be, is not a step that will result in permanent good to the nation. It will be very natural for them to sympathize with their co-religionists; and it will be remarkable if the claims of faith should not, in some instances, prove stronger than those of patriotism. Their elevation to power must eventually prove a cause of division and consequent weakness. But, for the present, this concession on the part of the Sultan will enlist the sympathies of Europe on the side of his Empire.

By these measures France and England will be furnished with a complete justification for protecting Turkey against her unscrupulous and rapacious foe, Russia. That power is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to clutch the "sick man" by the throat and squeeze out the remaining life there is in him. It would have probably done so before this had France and England not interfered. It seems to be only a question of time about Russia doing this yet. Her aggressions are ceaseless, and she permits no opportunity to escape of creating prejudice against Turkey. She is unsparing in her denunciations of that power for its treatment of the Cretans, while at the same time she ruthlessly carries on, herself, a similar policy in Poland.

Attempts have been made for some time past to evangelize Turkey, but missionaries find it a very difficult labor. It is not an easy thing for Christian missionaries to convince Mohammedans that they bring them a system superior to their own. They fail to see it in that light. They are meeting the missionaries on their own ground. A book of seven hundred pages has been written in defence of Mohammedanism by a Mussulman, entitled "Manifestations of the Truth." The author quotes freely from the Old Testament to prove the divine mission of the prophet Mohammed and challenges an answer to the book. But, to answer it fully, he contends that his work must be quoted verse by verse, and an answer be given to each. This being the requirement, the bulk of a full answer can be imagined. If the work of proselytization cannot progress to any extent—as no doubt it cannot, until this work is answered, the missionaries will not want employment for some time to come.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The nations of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, profess the Christian religion—the religion of Him who preached "peace on earth and good will to men." They not only profess this and have hundreds of churches erected, and thousands of men ordained for the special purpose of disseminating the principles of Christ's gospel; but they are also very earnest in their missionary labors, and annually spend many thousands in the spread, among what they term the heathen nations, of the same great principles of universal peace. Yet, while preaching peace and good will to men, these very Christian nations annually spend a sum inconceivably large in the support of naval and military institutions—designed wholly and solely for human slaughter.

A recent French mathematician—Dr. Larroque, of Paris, after long and careful research on this subject, estimates the cost of the standing armaments of Europe, at nearly \$800,000,000. In addition to this the yearly interest paid

on capital invested in military and naval establishments amounts to more than \$150,000,000; while the pecuniary loss incurred by the withdrawal of so many men from the ranks of labor is estimated amounts to about \$100,000,000 more. If the above estimates are anything near the truth, and being drawn from official statistics, it is safe to presume that they are, it will be seen that the "bloated armaments of Europe" involve an annual loss amounting in the aggregate to close upon \$1,000,000,000 far more than the united earnings of the whole of the working classes of the entire continent.

The support of these enormous standing armies and navies, depends entirely upon taxation, and if the amount annually expended on this branch of the public service alone, were liquidated it would require fully five dollars a head from every man, woman and child of the entire population. But as this is far more than can be spared from the national revenues for this object, they are consequently compelled to go deeper and deeper into debt, and are evidently fast drifting to national bankruptcy.

Mr. H. Richard in an essay, recently published by the Social Science Association, says on this subject: "In Russia there has been an excess of expenditure over income ever since 1832; in 1895 it amounted to nearly \$7,000,000. In Austria there has not been a year, from 1789 to the present, in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The accumulated deficits from 1851 to 1886 exceed \$130,000,000. In France the public debt has been growing at an enormous rate. The funded debt has increased in thirteen years, from 1851 to 1864, from \$213,000,000 to \$492,000,000, and the whole of its debt now amounts to \$539,000,000. The new kingdom of Italy is reeling beneath the burden of its vast expenditure to such a degree that its best friends begin to have grave apprehensions whether it can stand. Official returns state the annual deficits, from 1860 to 1886, to amount to \$114,000,000. Many of the smaller States of Europe, such as Turkey, Spain and Portugal, are in a similar condition."

Through these annual expenditures of almost inconceivable amounts of wealth without any return, the industrial energies of the people are being paralyzed, and periods of general stagnation in trade, and dire distress are becoming more frequent and of longer duration. During the past season this cry has never probably been more general and heartrending; and although every effort is being made to assure the people of the possible and very probable continuance of peace, preparations for war on the most gigantic scale are taking place in almost every nation.

Nothing can more plainly show the hollowiness of their professions and the rottenness of their system. Why should the masses be thus oppressed, and made to endure the most galling privations? The only end gained by it is to enable rival despots to play at the imperial game of war? A slight return for so much suffering and misery? If the rulers of the earth were as earnest and as anxious and as determined to spread peace and its blessings as they are to gratify their unholy ambition and false pride, how soon, with the mighty agencies and powers at their command, they might make peace permanent and universal, and have all its attendant blessings fully enjoyed by all God's creatures. But in their estimation dominion and power and might and earthly greatness and renown are the great objects of their lives, and of far more consequence than the good government, happiness and well-being of their subjects, which are the great objects they should aim to secure, and for the neglect of which they will yet be brought to a just account.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE. The joint resolution directing the withholding of money due from the United States to any State in default, in payment of the principal or interest on its stocks or bonds, held by the United States in trust, was considered and passed.

EVENING SESSION. The Senate resolved to hold an evening session to consider the bill for the admission of Colorado.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. The civil appropriation bill was taken up. Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating \$150,000, for a branch mint building at Carson city, Nevada. Without action on the bill the Senate held an executive session and then took a recess till evening.

HOUSE. BONDS TO BE TAXED. Cobb offered a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to report a bill levying a tax of at least ten percent on the interest of bonds to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such subordinate as shall be charged with the duty of paying the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States. The motion to table was rejected, when the resolution passed 92 to 52.

DEFICIENCY BILL. Stevens, from the committee on appropriations, reported the deficiency bill, which was made a special order for Thursday.

RIVER HARBOR BILL. The river harbor bill was then resumed. The entire bill was considered by sections. Elliot moved the previous question. Washburn called for separate votes on several appropriations,

Some having been agreed to, leave of absence was granted to several Democratic members, and without action on the bill the House adjourned.

TREATY AND CONFIRMATIONS. Washington, 30.—The Senate, to-day was notified of the free emigration and naturalization treaty with Bavaria. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Admiral Dahlgren to be Chief of Ordnance; also Commanders Felgen and Crosby, to be Captains.

GENERAL. SPECIALS AND THE TAX BILL. Washington specials express the belief that the Senate can get through the tax bill within a week.

ADVERSE REPORT. The Senate finance committee reported against the confirmation of Perry Fuller for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION. San Francisco.—Gen. J. D. Frazier, of the Confederate army, is in California, in the interest of a southern immigration society. He says thousands are anxious to come here from the south.

EARTHQUAKE. The ship Rose, from Australia to this port, experienced a heavy earthquake shock near Curtis and Macaulay Island.

HONOLULU LINE. The twenty-five thousand dollar subsidy to the Honolulu line obligates the service every twenty days to San Francisco; the trips are to be made inside of thirty days. The contract is for two years. The next steamer leaves for Honolulu July 3d.

WHEAT SURPLUS. It is thought that the wheat surplus for export this season will reach 350,000 tons.

MURDERER ARRESTED. Cleveland, O., 29.—John Cole, of Warrenville, on Saturday, murdered his two step-sons, named Gayle, with a butcher knife. He assaulted others in the neighborhood and defied arrest by the local authorities. He was finally taken by the police from this city to Fort Union.

TELEGRAPH COMPLETED. The New Mexico telegraph is completed to this place, and will reach Santa next week.

HELP TO THE BRICKLAYERS. New York.—The Plasterers' Union, Brooklyn, have voted \$5,000 a month to the striking bricklayers of New York.

THE SCHUTZENWIST. Different corps of marksmen attending the principal street to-day. The Houses all along the route were adorned with flowers and evergreens; the sidewalks were thronged with spectators.

SURRATT'S CASE POSTPONED. Washington.—Suratt's case has been postponed till September 21st, when he will be tried for the attempt to abduct Lincoln; the indictment for murder has been abandoned.

ROBBERY. New York.—A broker's messenger was knocked down in Wall street, today, and robbed of \$60,000; the assailant was arrested and the money recovered.

GENERAL GRANT LEAVING. Washington.—Gen. Grant leaves for the West to-morrow.

SANTA CRUZ TO BE SOLD TO THE U.S. Copenhagen, 27.—The delay in completing the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States, is represented not to be accidental. The King has intimated that Santa Cruz will also be disposed of to the United States as soon as the claims of France in connection with the island are settled.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. New Orleans.—The Legislature convened to-day. The clerk read a letter from Gen. Grant, suggesting that the test oath prescribed by the new constitution be the only oath required of newly elected officers. Lieut.-Governor Dunn said he could not comply with Gen. Grant's suggestion, but would require the old test oath to be administered. The Democrats argued that the presiding officer had no authority to prescribe any oath whatever, the legislature being convened under the new constitution, and no other oath than that prescribed therein could be taken. The Lieut.-Governor ruled that until the members had qualified no appeal could be taken nor motion offered. It was then ordered that the roll be called, and the members came forward to take the oath. The Democratic members entered a protest and refused to take the test oath. Nineteen, a bare quorum, took the oath, after which the constitutional oath was administered.

The House was called to order by Gen. Bachelard, of Buchanan's staff. R. H. Baber, a negro, was elected temporary chairman. He took the test oath and announced that no member could take a seat without taking the test oath. A majority of the Democrats retired.

Missford, Republican, entered a protest against Gen. Buchanan's authority to interfere in the organization, and said that after the House was fully organized, all interference on the part of the army must cease.

ERIE WAR. New York.—The Erie war has broken out anew. Judge Barnor, to-day, has granted an injunction on the complaint of Jay Gould, restricting Eldridge, the President of the Erie Company, from filling vacancies in the Board. It is alleged that he has been acting in the interest of the Vanderbilt company.

EIGHT HOURS SIGNED. Chicago, 30.—Specials say the President has signed the eight hour bill, which takes immediate effect. It applies to the Government employees. It is generally believed that the President will not issue an amnesty proclamation including all excepted in the former proclamation.

NEW ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT. Thad. Stevens has finished new impeachment articles. He will present them early this week. Proof sheets have been refused to members of the press.

ORDERS FROM LOGAN. Washington.—Gen. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order to all the commanders of posts, etc., to forward to headquarters everything pertaining to

the recent ceremonies in decorating the graves of the Union soldiers, including newspaper accounts, editorials, etc. Frank Moore, editor of the *Rebeller*, has been applied to, under a resolution of Congress, to edit these documents for preservation in book form.

THAYER'S BILL. Senator Thayer's bill, to regulate and fix the military establishment by repealing the act which fixes the number of captains in the Quartermaster's Department at 30, and the number of majors at 15, prohibits the filling of vacancies until the number of such officers is so reduced.

FOREIGN. NAPIER AND STAFF EN ROUTE. Marseilles.—The steamship *Urgent*, bringing General Napier and staff, arrived at Malta to-day, en route for England.

BISMARCK IMPROVING. Berlin.—The health of Count Bismarck, who is now living in retirement in Pomerania, has much improved lately.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople.—Prince Napoleon, reviewed the troops to-day. He was received with great enthusiasm.

RUSSIAN POSSESS BOKHARA. St. Petersburg.—Official advices state that no further fighting of consequence had occurred in Asia. The Russian troops still occupy Bokhara.

A TRANSFER. London.—Viscount Esterhazy, Secretary of the French legation at Washington, has been transferred to England in the same capacity.

Correspondence.

MANLY CITY, June 24th, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—At the request of our Bishop, A. J. Moffitt, to-day was observed in honor of the late Pres. H. C. Kimball. Stores were closed and all work suspended.

A large assemblage of people gathered at the Council House at two o'clock p. m., to do honor to the mighty dead. The hall was draped in mourning and otherwise tastefully decorated with mottoes and devices. Appropriate remarks were made by Elders Foster, Moffitt, Snow and others, and the following resolutions were adopted:

In the dispensation of a benign Providence, our beloved brother Heber C. Kimball, of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, has closed his earthly career;

Resolved, therefore, that we as a Branch of said Church offer our most sincere sympathies to the Church at home and abroad for the loss it has sustained in the death of such a great and good man.

Resolved, that we offer our most cordial condolence to the family and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, that we offer to the memory of Kimball our tribute of honor and love for his long unvaried and unwavering course in the cause of the Kingdom of our God.

W. T. REID, Reporter.

SPRINGTOWN, June 24th, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—As a tribute of respect, to our beloved and much esteemed brother, President Heber C. Kimball, the inhabitants of this place assembled to offer prayer and condolence in behalf of the bereaved family, friends and brethren.

President Orson Hyde addressed the congregation. He said he felt deeply to sympathize with the family and friends of Bro. Kimball, yet rejoiced to know that he was a mighty man of God, and was prepared for the great change. He had been personally acquainted with Bro. Kimball for a series of years; and had traveled with him in Zion's Camp and on the first mission to the British Isles. He referred to circumstances that occurred on that mission, to their being attacked by evil spirits who tried to destroy them at the beginning of their labors, and their ultimate success, in organizing branches of the church in that land. He spoke of the faithfulness and diligence of President Kimball in instructing and teaching the Saints, in public and private; of his fatherly kindness and willingness in blessing them in the House of the Lord, where his labors for a number of years had been chiefly directed; and of his sterling integrity to the interests of the kingdom of God; and in conclusion he exhorted the Saints to faithfulness and to be prepared with Bro. Kimball for the change that all are called to pass through.

Other James Allred, Bishop Larsen and others followed in appropriate remarks.

Yours in the Gospel, H. W. GEO. BROUGH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, June 25, '68.

Editor *Deseret News*:—A nation grieves, a people mourn for him—"Bro. Heber"—who has gone behind the veil that separates the present from the future.

When the flag was raised at half-mast, the only way we could show our grief, men and children flocked to learn its cause, and the telegram told too truly that a great, a good man had gone.

On Wednesday at 2 p. m., Elders Candland and Wheelock addressed the assembled Saints of this town, in remarks and sketches of the life of him who at home or abroad has never flinched from declaring the whole counsel of God.

What a catalogue of virtues and sterling integrity can be enumerated of "Bro. Heber"? What a retrospect? With what exultation can we ask wherein has he ever faltered? What danger has he ever shrunk from? What foe has he feared? And yet how numerous are his enemies! They are few. His dauntlessness made his enemies praise him. What fitting emblem can we raise to honor him? None so appropriate for the elders of Israel as to seek to imitate the staunch integrity of this father gone. Services of respect and condolence were held in every town in the county, and the sentiment throughout is, "Where shall we find another 'Heber'?"

Yours, ITEX.

TOOLEY CITY, June 25, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—The mail on Tuesday, at 1 p. m., brought to me the intelligence of the death of our beloved brother, Pres. Heber C. Kimball. It was unexpected by the majority of the inhabitants of this section of the coun-

try, and threw a deep gloom over the minds of the people.

Upon the receipt of the melancholy news, arrangements were immediately made by the authorities for the funeral of the deceased, and in several places flags were displayed draped in mourning.

Bishop Rowberry immediately sent dispatches to the various settlements in the county, requesting the people to meet together at the same hour that had been appointed to celebrate the funeral ceremonies in Salt Lake City, so that all might have the privilege of showing their respect for the "mighty dead," to which the people unanimously responded. Short and appropriate addresses, suited to the occasion, were made by a great number of brethren, and all hearts were united in manifesting the great esteem they had for Bro. Kimball.

Respectfully, Your Bro., HUGH S. GOWANS.

OPIUM EATING.

Many of the hack writers who get up the sensation stories for the cheap newspaper press, work up to the necessary excitement by eating opium, and one of the most facile writers of the *Ledger* is said to compose under its inspiration. A large number of students at our colleges are opium eaters. This follows, as a matter of course, the free use of tobacco. If the excitement of the latter be delight, how much greater pleasure must there be in the more refined and subtle excitement of opium, and hence there are many talented young collegians who dream away their time, and when they attend recitations (which is seldom), make from use of the "opium." Large numbers of nervous ladies in high station use opium to give new life to their effete and exhausted frames; perhaps the largest proportionate consumption of this class. They prepare for the enjoyment of a party or ball by the use of this stimulus, and when it has brought the system to its acme, they shine with unusual brilliancy. The use of stimulants as a preparation for enjoyment is prodigious, and in large parties perhaps one half the guests are keyed up by opium or Bourbon to a proper state of felicity. The reason why opium is becoming more popular is because its devotee need not incur the opprobrium inseparable from the drunkard. He need not smell of liquor. His look can be carried in his face, and can be imperceptibly to the world. Having these advantages over the fire water, we do not wonder at the increase of the former, and the only reason why it does not become universal as a substitute for alcoholic drinks, is simply because they are social and opium eating is not. A group of young men would not feel so much inclined to eat opium together as they would to enjoy a social glass. The result of this general use of opium is now beginning to show itself through the country; the question now is, shall the evil be arrested?—*Ex.*—Yes, but how?

THE parsimoniousness of King William, of Prussia, so far as his dress is concerned, has become proverbial in Prussia. The latest joke told of his Majesty, in this connection, is too good not to be recorded. It is a rule at all the courts of Europe that the cast-off clothes of the royal and imperial personages belong to their *valets de chambre*, to sell them and pocket the proceeds. The requisites of some royal valets were very lucrative in consequence, but King William's valet looks very grim and morose when this subject is alluded to. Recently, thinking that his royal master had worn a coat about two or three years longer than he ought to have done, he had a new one made, and one morning, when his Majesty awoke, he found that his cherished old coat had disappeared from the chair in front of his bed, and that a new one was hanging there in its stead. The bold valet was summoned to the royal presence.

"Where is my old coat, Jean?"

"I have taken it away, your Majesty; it is no longer fit to be worn."

"What are you going to do with it, Jean?"

"I believe I am going to sell it."

"How much do you think you will get for it?"

This was hard to answer, for no frippery in the world would have given five cents for the old coat. Jean, therefore, hesitated a moment, and answered then:

"I believe I will get about a dollar for it, your Majesty."

The King took his pocket-book from the night table, opened it, and handed Jean a dollar.

"Here, Jean," said he, "is your dollar. That coat is so comfortable. Bring it back to me."

THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—E. E. Clawson & J. T. Clark.

ENGAGEMENT.

Of the accomplished Lyric Artist, Tragedienne and Comedienne.

MADAME MARIE METHUA.

SCHELLER!

Who will appear in her beautiful Personation of

MATHILDE!

In the Thrilling Drama of the same name, adapted by

Powerful Cast of the Company.

The new laughable Farce of

THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1868.

Will be presented, Geo. W. Birdseye's beautiful Drama, in 4 Acts, entitled,

MATHILDE!

OR,

LOVE AND DUTY.

MATHILDE,.....MADAME SCHELLER.

Berthold Arnau.....Mr. D. McKean.

Tamara.....Miss J. M. Hart.

William.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Faulstich.....Mr. J. C. Graham.

Lindner.....Mr. J. E. Hyde.

Hotel de France.....Mr. E. D. Crowder.

Madame Garmy.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson.

To coincide with the new, laughable Farce never before acted here, entitled, THE

TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

Puddifoot, Junr.....Mr. J. C. Graham.

Puddifoot, Senr.....Mr. P. Margate.

Boiles.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Caroline.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson.

Pecky.....Miss Alexander.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. Performance to commence punctually at 8.

PROPOSALS

FOR

COAL!

Headquarters Dept. of the Platte, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Nebraska, June 24, 1868.

Sealed bids, in duplicate, with guarantee signed by two responsible persons, will be received, accompanied by a deposit of \$1,000 cash, until the delivery of coal.

will be received until ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday, July 10th, 1868, for the delivery of

10,000 BUSHELS COAL

(30 Pounds to the Bushel.)

At Camp Douglas, Utah.

Bids will be received for any portion of the supplies required.

The delivery of the supplies to commence on the perfecting of the contracts and on fourth of the whole amount to be delivered each month until the delivery is completed.

Full conditions will be made known at blank bids furnished on application at this office.

Bids from contractors and bidders who have heretofore failed to comply with their agreements will not be considered.

By Order of Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

WM. MYERS.

Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

0185-7. Bid. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

The Greatest Novelty of the Season!

600 GODDARD'S BASEMENT!

The Coolest and most Refreshing place in the City, opened expressly for the Sale of

GODDARD'S

CELEBRATED CIDER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Being the most agreeable Refreshment in Salt Lake City during this hot and sultry season, may all themselves of it, to obtain a cold draught.

GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER.

And other REFRESHMENTS to supply the inner man.

ICE CREAM.

Also may be had in the BASEMENT, where

Goddard's Celebrated Cider

is kept constantly on hand to supply the public. Plenty of room to accommodate City and Country Friends and their Cousins, to all of whom he offers a hearty welcome, and promises to supply them with a

COLD AND REFRESHING DRINK OF

GODDARD'S

CELEBRATED CIDER.

AND OTHER GOOD THINGS, AT A VERY MODERATE COST.

22 SALOONS, RESTAURANTS, or places for quipping GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER BY THE BARREL.

SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ALSO, ON HAND, 2000

ICE CREAM.

Strat, Solar, Sperm and Tallow.

CHICAGO, ILL.

For the Fourth!

AMERICAN FLAG!

FOR SALE AT

MAHONEY'S GLOBE WARE

HOUSE, 22 Temple Street.

REBUILDING AGAIN!

KEEP GOOD AND FAT, AND PLENTY OF

all to be had at a low price.

With this and a lot more.