

ders have been received there to ship American cotton for consumption in the mills of Bombay. It is intended with this material to commence the manufacture of shirting and other medium cloth in India. This cotton will pass into India duty free, whilst the goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay an import duty of five per cent.

Duchess of Argyle is dead.
PARIS, 25.—The Shah of Persia is expected in this city about the 10th of June, to stay a month, incognito. Rooms have been engaged at the Grand Hotel. The Shah will visit London, Madrid and Lisbon. His whole European journey will last six months.

PARIS, 26.—The *Journal Des Debats* says: Schouvaloff's mission has led to the most satisfactory results. Russia consents to lay the treaty before the congress. All the powers adhered to this proposal, and the congress meets at Berlin on June 11th.

The London *Observer* says: The foregoing is far in advance of the present position of negotiations. The *Observer* has reason to believe that Schouvaloff is not authorized to propose forthwith any very comprehensive modification of the treaty. His proposals, however, deserve careful consideration, and may ultimately form the basis of a settlement. The prospects are undiminished.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26.—The Russian government has decided to abolish jury trials in cases of attempted assassination for political motives and acts of violence against officials.

BERLIN, 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Count De Pahlen, minister of justice, by whose advice the case of Vera Sasulitch was submitted to a jury, seems resolved to resign.

HALIFAX, 26.—Admiral Sir Ashley Cooper, of Key West, was on the train, last evening, to take the English mail steamer at Rimouski, having been summoned with all haste to take command, it is said, of the Baltic fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—Layard, the British ambassador, received a telegram from London, to-day, which he communicated to the Porte. It is said to be of a favorable character.

Mahonoud Damad Pasha is appointed minister of war in Athens.

The British consul at Canoe, Crete, was recently fired at by the Turks, but not injured.

LONDON, 27.—A Vienna correspondent says: The difficulty about placing the whole treaty before the congress seems surmounted by wording the invitations to contain a guarantee for a free discussion of the whole treaty. Germany will issue the invitations and thus give a guarantee instead of Russia. June 11th is proposed as the date of meeting. Austria and France have already adhered to this scheme.

The *Standard* ridicules the report in the *Journal des Debats*, fixing a definite day for the assembling of congress, although it says there is some ground for believing that the main obstacle to its meeting is now in course of disappearance.

A special to the *Post* from Berlin says: It is reported that Count Schouvaloff has telegraphed for fuller powers.

A Calcutta dispatch says: Virulent cholera has appeared at Morar. Of 41 Europeans attacked, 30 died. One hundred cases among the native population are reported.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent telegraphs a private telegram from London, which states that England has rejected the detailed concessions offered by Count Schouvaloff, who thereupon declared Russia's readiness to submit all the questions raised by the treaty to the sanction of the powers. It is known that on Saturday, Germany was informed of the welcome solution, and requested to immediately issue invitations.

The *Times*' leader says: Whatever may be the case as to the details, we have reason to believe that our Vienna correspondent's information is well founded. The invitations to the congress will not be issued until explanations between England and Russia are somewhat determined, but there is no reason to apprehend a failure on such points. The preliminary requirements of England, at all events, on the whole, have been conceded to. All the papers that mention the subject emphatically deny that there are any dissensions in the cabinet.

Accounts from every capital in Europe concur in the certainty of

an early meeting of the congress, but considerable anxiety is apparent about the military preparations and situation around Constantinople.

The attitude of Austria creates an apprehension at St. Petersburg which will not be allayed by the occupation of Adakalos, Austria's first overt act against Russia and the settlement of the eastern question, Russia having promised that island to Serbia.

Great secrecy is maintained at St. Petersburg about the progress of negotiations.

The *Zolos* calls upon government to abandon its reserve and tell Russia whether reports about yielding to England's demands are true or false.

A Vienna correspondent says: This sort of pressure may be convenient for Russia just now in helping her to resent further English pressure.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote said he was unable to give detailed information about the negotiations in relation to the congress, but would say that within the last few days the prospect for the meeting of congress had materially improved.

At a meeting of the home rulers on Saturday, a letter was received from Dr. Butt, in which he agrees to retain the leadership of the home rule party, but with strong expressions of reluctance, and without holding himself responsible for any action taken by the party in his absence.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: Five Russian steamers, two of which were ironclad, have passed through the Sound within a week, and several others are expected to follow.

The military situation at Constantinople remains ticklish.

A Pera correspondent apprehends that under the influence of pressure from without, and Prince Labanoff's assurances that the withdrawal of the British fleet alone is necessary to make everything pleasant again, the English popularity, which is now at its flood, is in danger of an ebb and re-action.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—It is rumored that the Russian Imperial Bank is so heavily indebted that government dare not continue the publication of the weekly returns. The bank affairs are in an almost hopeless confusion, continued issue of paper money to cover deficits will be necessary if the bank is to go on.

BERLIN, 27.—The invitations to the congress were dispatched yesterday. If matters shall be satisfactorily conducted, a treaty, placing modified treaties of Paris and San Stefano, will be signed at Berlin. The first steps for a definite arrangement between Russia and England were due to the efforts of Schouvaloff and the German Crown Prince.

MADRID, 27.—The government has decided to authorize the return of Captain-General Govillar, from Cuba, leaving Martinez Campos in supreme military and civil command, with power to execute promised reforms.

ROME, 27.—The health of Pope Leo declines daily, but unless his physicians insist upon his departure it will be difficult to induce him to go to the country. The *Fanfulla*, however, says the Pope will, before long, leave the Vatican for other than political reasons.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 27.

Missionary Meeting.—All the home missionaries of this Stake are requested to meet at the Council House on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Benefit Entertainment.—A benefit entertainment will be given at the Theatre a week from to-morrow night, in aid of the building of the New Tabernacle. The performances will be musical and dramatic.

To the Bishops of Salt Lake Stake.—The committee on the New Tabernacle need the constant backing of all the strength of this Stake of Zion. The building is going up, many men are employed on it, and more are needed. They also need lime, lumber, iron, merchandise, titling orders, etc.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Sec'y for Committee.
Salt Lake, May 27, 1878.

Dismissed.—The *Territorial Enquirer* of Saturday contains a report of the proceedings of a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner C. W. Emerson, of Sheriff John W. Turner, on a charge of perjury. At the conclusion of the investigation the accused was discharged.

Sheriff Turner is well known and respected, and those who are acquainted with him had no idea that there were any good grounds for the charge preferred against him, even before the investigation which vindicated him.

Returned Missionary.—This afternoon we received a call from Elder Robert Elwood, of West Jordan, who returned on Saturday evening from a mission to Wisconsin, on which he left here on the 13th of last November. He traveled in that State in company with Elder James Malin, who is still laboring there. They preached a few times in public, conversed a great deal privately about the gospel and distributed a large number of tracts. They baptized four persons in Fondulac, organized a branch of the church there and ordained and set apart a man to preside over it.

Help One Another.—S. K. Gifford, of Springdale, Kane County, concerning the recent burning of his workshop, says:

"In writing with regard to the burning of my log shop, I said nothing about its contents. I turned my attention to the farm with scarcely a tool to work with, having faith that the Lord would still help me to live. The brethren of Rockville, when they learned what happened, made up and sent by Brother J. P. Terry, who took an active part in the matter, a handsome present, in the shape of provisions, clothing, etc., for which I thank them and the Lord. There were 80 chairs burned in the shop, with a large lot of timber, nearly all of my mechanical tools, some farming tools, all of my individual clothing, with books, papers, records, paints, oils, etc. The loss was from \$500 to \$600."

Condition of New York.—A private letter from Elder William C. Staines, now in New York, says:

"Business of all kinds continues dull, and no prospect for the better. It cannot be until something turns up that will give employment to the many thousands who are out of work, and who, I am sorry to say, are increasing in numbers daily. The labor and capital question appears to be a puzzling one to solve. The great difficulty is, there is not work for the multitude; or rather, as some say, there are too many people. They cannot make a law to starve them, and the capitalists and thoughtful men do not know what can be done for them to cause them to live in peace. It is feared there will be more mobs and riots. The military authorities have issued orders to their men to have their arms, etc., at the armories, instead of taking them home, so they may be safe and ready for any emergency."

We are pleased to learn from the letter that the health of Elder Staines is good.

Presentation.—Yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Sunday School, Bishop L. W. Hardy was presented with a very handsome testimonial of respect from the members of that ward. It consisted of a very good portrait of the Bishop, set back in an elegant frame. Immediately around the picture is an oval band of brilliant green, and nearly surrounding it is a beautifully worked hair wreath, from the heads of the sisters of the ward. This portion of the artistic work was done by a number of the ladies, under the supervision of sister Eliza Winder. The picture appears to rest upon the Bible, Book of Mormon and Book of Doctrine and Covenants, painted in bronze and supported upon an ornamental stand of the same color. This portion of the embellishment was done by Joshua Midgley, jun., a young man who was born, reared and educated in the Twelfth Ward, while Brother Hardy was its Bishop.

The presentation was made, with appropriate remarks, by Brother John Druce. The affair took Bishop Hardy by surprise.

Lively Scene.—The following description of a lively scene is from the *Territorial Enquirer*:

"Ex-Marshal Nelson and Mr. J. B. Milner had a 'spat' at one another on Thursday in the District Court

room, which at one time almost approached to what the prize fighters call a 'set to.' Mr. Nelson had handed in some accounts to the court for its approval, before adjournment, when Mr. Milner spoke up and said, if any of the accounts were chargeable to the Territory he had the right to examine them. After Court adjourned, Mr. Nelson asked Mr. Milner if he wished to examine the accounts for the purpose of again slandering him. Mr. Milner answered that he had attacked him (Nelson) in the Legislative Assembly for good reasons: that he made certain misappropriations which he (Milner) could prove. Nelson said, 'You lie as a thief.' Milner coolly replied, 'If there is a thief here, you are the man.' The ex-Marshal couldn't stand this home thrust, and he yelled out excitedly, 'What, sir, do you call me a thief?' and then assumed a position that seemed to say: 'Come on, one at a time, or all at once, it's all the same to me.' The Judge, however, terminated this lively scene by good humoredly intimating his intention of resuming court and then causing the arrest of the belligerents."

Bear Lake.—We are indebted to Sister M. I. Horne, who has just returned from a seven weeks' visit to the Bear Lake region for the following items of news in respect to that northern country:

The spirit of improvement is among the people generally, being manifested by the growing beauty and flourishing condition of their homes and surroundings, their industrious attention to temporal affairs, and a marked revival of spiritual ideas and practices among them. In Paris especially, the strict observance of the Sabbath by the young, as well as old, the interest taken in the mutual improvement associations, etc., were objects of noteworthy importance. The home industries are in a thriving condition; the tannery, shoe, saddle and harness shop are doing a good business.

Sister Horne speaks in terms of praise of the whole northern country, its rapid improvement and the good spirit generally prevalent among its people. She visited Meadowville, Swan Creek, Ovid, and other places, most of which keep pace with the advancing condition of the larger settlements. She assisted in organizing relief societies and other useful associations. A new settlement, called Bellvue, is being formed between Laketon and Swan Creek, and at the latter place the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods is contemplated.

Dwindling Away.—The Elders laboring on the Sandwich Islands occasionally allude to the gradual decrease of the native population, pointing to a period not far off, when the race will be entirely extinct.

We take the following from the *Kuoka* of May 11th, a paper published at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian language:

Statistics of the births and deaths during the 10 years from 1868 to 1878, as given by one of the prominent observing residents of Honolulu, and from the board of education.

Deaths in 1868 and 1869	6,879
Births " " "	4,267
Excess of deaths over births for the two years	2,612
Deaths in 1870 & 1871	7,321
Births " " "	4,972
Excess of deaths over births for the two years	2,349
Deaths in 1872 & 1873	6,119
Births " " "	4,720
Excess of deaths over births for the two years	1,399
Deaths in 1874 & 1875	6,305
Births " " "	4,958
Excess of deaths over births for the two years	1,347
Deaths in 1876 & 1877	4,295
Births " " "	3,990
Excess of deaths over births for the two years	305

"By this showing it is plainly seen that the ratio of the deaths has continually decreased during the ten years past, if the report given above is correct.

"One thing which we greatly desire for the multitude at this time, is the spread of the clear words of the temporal life, and laws for the management of the diseases to which this nation is subject."

As a natural consequence, as the number of population decreases so will the number of deaths and births, the scope becoming gradually more limited.

Correspondence.

Cheering from Cache.

LOGAN, May 20, 1878.

The copious rains which have descended upon Cache Valley within the last few days are doing immense benefit to the young and tender crops. Throughout this entire valley a greater breadth of grain has been sown this season than has been for many years past; grass upon meadow and bench land is excellent. Orchard and garden crops promise fair for an abundant yield. The general impression is that Cache valley will, this season, more than recover her usual prestige for abundant and excellent harvests. In consequence of the depredations of the grasshoppers last season, hundreds of acres necessarily raised no crop, thereby obtaining rest, the benefits of which are already noticeable in the vigorous appearance of crops and grass upon the ranges.

The extension of the U. N. R. R. has added greatly to the commerce of that road. The labor incident to the extension referred to has given employment to many who were unfortunate last season in losing their crops, giving such the necessary means to procure bread and seed for the present season.

The work upon the Logan Temple has begun for the season, although in point of fact the labor in some of the departments pertaining to it has never ceased since its inception, the laying and hauling of rock being more particularly the labor meant in this connection.

The apportionment of labor for Cache Valley Stake of Zion is 81 men and 27 teams; for Bear Lake Stake, 28 men and 6 teams; for Box Elder Stake, 35 men and 12 teams, making a total of 144 men and 45 teams. In this number are included masons, carpenters, quarymen, tenders, teamsters and lumbermen.

An excellent spirit prevails in reference to building the Temple, and from the complete and thorough arrangements in all the departments of labor pertaining to this great work, coupled with the willingness and alacrity on the part of the people of the Stakes mentioned to aid all in their power, in the prosecution of the work in hand, we may reasonably expect the work will be well forwarded the present season.

JAMES LEISHMAN.

Postal Delivery.

SALT LAKE CITY,

May 24th, 1878.

For the accommodation of the public, the following change for delivering mail at the general delivery window, at the Post Office, has been made, the same to take effect on Monday, the 27th.

Windows open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Sundays they will be opened as formerly, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

JOHN T. LYNCH,

Postmaster.

Postmaster Lynch has made the change purely for the benefit of the public, and more especially to enable working people, after leaving their labors in the evening, to get letters by the southern mail, which reaches the post office about 6 o'clock.

"What's de time o'day o'le 'oman?" said a colored countryman to Aunt Milly yesterday, trying to poke fun at the brass chain that held her front door key around that young lady's neck. "Look at de town clock chile. 'Dat's built for po' folks."

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