

Postal Regulations.

CHANGES AFTER JUNE 30, 1873.

1. Franking privilege abolished.
2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4. Stamp of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
5. No matter can pass through the mails free.
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the country where delivered.
7. Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
8. Postal cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead-letter office.
9. Postal cards cannot be sent a second time.
10. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing one-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

POSTAGE.

Letters—Three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop Letters—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At other offices, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Printed matter—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos and engravings are classed with printed matter.

Merchandise—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid and by inadvertence reaches its destination, double rates shall be charged and collected.—*Postoffice Gazette.*

DESIRABLE EMIGRANTS.—The *Chicago Staats Zeitung* states that the report previously circulated that large bodies of Mennonites from Russia and Prussia are coming this summer to the United States, is true. It is no mere conjecture, but a fixed purpose. Last summer a leading Mennonite from Southeastern Russia made a tour of inspection through the United States and the Canadas, and now a committee of five Russians and one Prussian are on their way to New York. Some twenty or thirty families are expected to arrive here during the present summer, and five hundred more will follow them next summer.

The Mennonites are German Baptists, and akin to the Quakers in their hostility to war. They are industrious and thrifty, and are regarded as good citizens by both Russia and Prussia; but both these governments insist on their performing military duty, which they refuse to do and hence the present emigration.

There are considerable bodies of these people in various parts of Pennsylvania, the descendants of emigrants who came over generations ago. They are a valuable class in any community, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors. In Eastern Pennsylvania they are called *Mancese*—a local abbreviation for Mennonites, the *i* in the last syllable having the sound of *e*, and the first two syllables shortened into one.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—A thoughtful Cincinnati school miss, who desired to produce a reform in the matter of dress among school girls, with a self-denial that is marvelous, appeared in her class the other day wearing a plain calico dress—with trimmings that cost a hundred dollars.

—To give a rose to a lady has always been considered a graceful act of gallantry. But when you take the precaution to fill the leaves of your roses with Cayenne pepper, the politeness becomes rather dubious. This was the elegant and chivalric device adopted by a young gentleman of Alahabad for punishing a young married lady who had slighted him. The effect was a fit of sneezing so violent as to bring on a severe illness and three physicians. Besides, she had to go away for a change, and yet her aggrieved husband claims only seven hundred rupees damages. He may have considered the going away some compensation for the three doctors. When the lady recovers she may, if her mind is of a literary turn, find a new meaning in the poet's line about "dying of a rose in aromatic pain."

FOREIGN NOTES.

One-fourth of a share in a London water company was lately sold for £46,000. The face value of an entire share is only one pound! It is one of the wealthiest corporations in the world, but its projector lost his fortune and died in the workhouse. Its name is the New River Company.

A correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes thus—

"When the Sultan visited this country he incurred a serious expense by giving snuff-boxes, covered with diamonds, to the officials about the Court. One noble lord, who had, and I believe still has, a situation about the palace, bitterly complained that he had been left out of the distribution, and actually, like a sturdy beggar, whined and begged to the Grand Vizier until he got his snuff-box. Many suggestions have been made respecting the best method of receiving the Shah of Persia, so as to give him a befitting idea of our national characteristics. I would suggest that all persons who receive a salary from the State be absolutely forbidden to levy blackmail on him."

When people talk about millionaires they usually mention Rothschild first, but there is a man in England by the name of Ward, in comparison with whom any Rothschild is a pauper. This man Ward inherits a vast amount of property, with accumulated investments and estates, which give him an enormous income; he has the most magnificent house in London, the finest collection of art, and the finest country seats in the kingdom. His wife is celebrated for her beauty, and her display of diamonds at the recent festival given by the Emperor of Austria, in Vienna, made all the other ladies, the Empresses, Queens, Princesses, look poor. What the income of the British Croesus is we have never seen any statement of, but a Manchester paper gives an annual profit derived from his coal mines, which amounts to the enormous sum of £4,900,000. So the income of this inordinately wealthy person is not much short of twenty-five million dollars a year.

On June 3 Lord Houghton unveiled a statue of Sir Robert Peel, which has been erected in St. George's square, Huddersfield, by a section of the people of Huddersfield, and was handed over to the corporation in order to be duly taken care of by that town. The statue is nine feet high, executed in Sicilian marble, and the statesman is represented as wearing the robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst in his left hand he holds a scroll to which he is pointing. Including the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, the statue is twenty feet high. On the front of the pedestal is a fine bronze relief of "Feeding the Hungry," and at the back an extract from a speech by Sir Robert Peel. The proceedings were commenced by a procession, in which the Band of Hope children, the Yeomanry Rifle Volunteers, magistrates, mayor and corporation, and various other public bodies took part; and there was a crowd of several thousand persons in the square. Lord Houghton made a speech, in which he referred to the death of Peel, to the immense changes which had taken place in the world since his decease, and passed a high eulogium on his abilities as a statesman, and on the work he accomplished by putting in practice the principles of free trade, which had been thought out by others who preceded him, and thus giving cheap bread to the people. Mr. Skilbeck then handed over the statue to the mayor and corporation, and the mayor promised that every care should be taken of it.

Mr. Joseph Arch is reported to have spoken in the following terms at Sheffield of the incident which has gone the rounds of the press concerning Queen Victoria and some of her laborers, who wanted higher wages, she referring them to her steward and he dismissing them from his employment: "He wanted to say a word about her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty had most certainly put herself in his way. He had been bold enough to give his views about bishops, colonels, and dukes, and he should about her Majesty, as long as she had put herself in his way. If he understood the reading of papers, the men employed upon her royal farm asked for an advance of wages

from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. per day, and their time shortened one hour per day. Her Majesty should at least, he thought, have considered the matter. She was a mother, and knew the expense and care of a family. He should have liked her to have replied to her steward like a Christian mother, and like a Christian Queen; and to have set an example before a Christian country. In considering the demand of the men, suppose she had asked herself, 'Had it been my lot to have had a cottager's wife, and to have had 14s. per week, what could I have done with it?' That right which the Queen enjoyed in the country to live he did not want to wrest from her, but when her laborers asked to be allowed to live—and to barely live—he thought she ought to have considered it, and not have given their request into the hands of a timeserving, covetous, tyrannical steward."—*Hampshire Independent.*

Captain Estes, a gentleman well known for many years in command of the Lake Ontario steamers, informs us that he was the witness a few nights since of a wonderful phenomenon on Lake Ontario, the like of which he never saw before and does not expect to see again. While on his way from the St. Lawrence up the lake, on the steam-tug of which he is master, and when near the islands known as the False Ducks, and while standing at the wheel, there suddenly burst into view the city of Oswego—thirty-one miles distant—with the gas lights in the streets and all the appearances that a town lighted up would present from a hill in the immediate vicinity at night. The lighthouse at Oswego, as well as a dozen others on the lake shore below as far as Sackett's Harbor, were distinctly seen. It was a sort of night mirage. This display was witnessed for several minutes and then slowly faded away into darkness.—*Rochester Union.*

The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a copy of a letter addressed to James M. Haworth, Indian agent at Fort Sill, I. T., by Thomas C. Battey, a teacher in the camp of the Kiowas, who urges the release of Santanta and Big Tree. He relates numerous instances where the Kiowas have not only refused to join the Cheyennes in raids on the whites, but have actually prevented predatory excursions. In conclusion he says: "they often tell me that if the government does not return Santanta and Big Tree at or about the time specified by Beede in his council two months since they can put no further confidence in the white man's word, and that they are waiting to see the fulfillment of that agreement before settling down; that if they are delivered up they will settle down, raise corn, send their children to school and do just as their great father at Washington wants them to do provided they can have a school home away from the military post."—*Washington Star.*

—The lady to whom Henri Rochfort was married just before she received the last sacrament of the church has recovered her health, and walks about Versailles. Of course marriage improved her health.

—A teacher in Rockport received a note the other day, from an indignant parent, which read: "I want you to strictly understand that you haint boss of my Children if you keep maria for being late you will have trouble you need not think we are Slaves becas we haint We live in a free land adoo."

—A gentleman residing on the outskirts of New York, placed a Mexican cactus on the top of his garden wall as an ornament. Late in the evening he thought he discovered the head of a burglar peering over the wall, and hit out at it with all his might. He has all the summer before him to pick the thorns out of his knuckles.

—A worthy old gentleman in Dayton, of bibulous habits, met with an accident while drunk, and was persuaded to join the teetotalers. He did so with the promise that he would never touch liquor, except in case of sickness. His distressed wife now complains that the old gentleman has never seen a well day since.

Correspondence.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 25th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

I take the liberty of greeting you and my Rocky Mountain friends from the country of the ancient Goths and Vandals.

I arrived at this capital from Stockholm, on the 22d inst., in company with our old friend Bishop Knud Peterson, of Ephraim, now presiding over the Scandinavian mission, and my son, E. W. Snow.

The Norwegian conference of the Latter-day Saints came off in this place yesterday, and to-day. A similar gathering of Elders and Saints from the central and northern portions of Sweden was held at Stockholm last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at which were representatives from Finland and from branches in the far-off north of Sweden, where darkness at this season of the year has fled away and clear twilight marks the period of the sun's passing just below the northern horizon. I also find some Elders at this conference from high up in Norway, where, on the 24th of June the same orb of day may be seen to skim round the edge of the horizon without disappearing at all.

I find this mission in a healthy condition, the Elders zealous and faithful, members lively and earnest, meetings well attended, considerable enquiry after truth, and baptisms considerably in excess of emigration.

I spent twenty-four days in visiting the conferences in England, Scotland and Wales, and was pleased to find a good degree of faith, with a general desire to emigrate to Utah, and a goodly number of baptisms, yet there seemed not (with the exception of one or two places), the earnest efforts and thrift which characterize this mission generally.

I left London, April 24th, for Vienna, via France and Bavaria, accompanied by our New York emigration agent, W. C. Staines, and Elders J. Birch, J. G. Bleak and E. W. Snow.

We spent a few days sight-seeing at Paris, Versailles, and Strasburg, and tarried ten days at Vienna.

We had the pleasure of meeting Prest. George A. Smith and his Palestine party at Munich, and enjoying their company during our stay in Vienna, and I parted company with them at Berlin on the 13th inst., and came by rail to Lobeck, thence by steamer to Copenhagen, crossed the Sound to Malma, and thence by rail to Stockholm, where we arrived during the festivities following the coronation of Oscar II, which took place on the 12th. The town was thronged with visitors, both native and foreign.

To give a detailed description of our tour and observations, would be tedious, and foreign to my purpose, but I may perhaps be indulged in a few general observations upon countries and peoples. The Universal Exposition at Vienna bids fair to be a success, though an undertaking of such magnitude, enlisting the co-operation of so many countries and people, is necessarily ponderous and slow; and although the grounds are well selected, the appointments and preparations seem ample, and thousands of workmen busily engaged, yet up to the 9th inst., probably not more than half the articles designed for exhibition were in place and some of the apartments not yet finished. The American department was especially behind and it is intimated that there was a screw loose with the American commissioners, but I doubt not that American art and enterprise will be well represented by the first of June. The Viennese have made ample preparations for catching the money that is to be sown in their midst this summer, but if I am not mistaken they have overdone the thing, and many will fail to realize their extravagant expectations.

From Vienna on the Danube to Lobeck on the Baltic, through Austria, Saxony and Prussia, we passed rapidly over safe and well regulated railways, and through a level, rich and well cultivated country. The same may be said of that portion of France traversed by us. We saw more hills and rough country in passing through portions of Mecklenberg and Bavaria. I was particularly impressed with the manner in which the rocky steeps were utilized by terracing with rock so as to hold a little soil and vines, which seemed to

cover all the rougher and more inaccessible portions of the country and produce fine wines.

Paris and its environs seems the pleasure grounds of France, where also many pleasure-seeking foreigners ride, flaunt, and spend their money. Its fine railroads, its elegant public buildings (though many showing the sad havoc of war), its sculpture, paintings, gardens, parks, fountains, promenades, and forest avenues are all very attractive. It can also boast of having done more than any other city to make vice appear respectable and to bedaub and guild rottenness and corruption. Its danseuses can show more legs, kick higher and dance longer on one foot while they hold the other over their heads. Berlin and New York, however, seem determined to rival Paris in all these latter accomplishments.

Vienna is a very fine city, especially the new portion. Francis Joseph is imitating Napoleon III in drawing attention to his capital by means of the "Universal Exhibition," and otherwise by his liberal policy in enlarging and beautifying the city. But Vienna is sadly behind Paris in fountains and water for domestic use; extensive water-works, however, are in progress to remedy this deficiency.

The French and German railways are very smooth; their carriages, though of the same close communion character, are decidedly better than those of Great Britain of the corresponding classes. The long, capacious democratic carriage of America does not yet find place on European railways. We found the best fitted up and most comfortable carriages between Malma and Stockholm, but the road bed not so smooth. The Swedish and Norwegian roads are new and built through rough and sparsely settled regions to connect the larger towns, and but for the cheap labor of this country they could hardly be made to pay.

It is surprising how the laboring classes of Norway and Sweden subsist and raise families on the small pittance allowed for labor, considering that their clothing and most staple articles of food fully equal American prices. As to the poor Saints (and nearly all are of that class) saving means to emigrate, it seems quite impossible without help. I learn from Bro. Peterson that Sanpete and some few other places respond liberally to calls for help. Would to Heaven that Cache and every other county in Utah would do likewise.

ERASTUS SNOW.

P. S. COPENHAGEN, 31st.—We returned to this place by steamer. Erastus W. has gone to his field of labor in England. Yesterday the elders from Utah, appointed at the April conference, arrived and were assigned to their fields of labor—two to Iceland, two to Norway, one to Sweden and the rest in Denmark. They brought about \$3,000 from Sanpete, contributions to help emigrate the poor. God bless the donors.

E. S.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Miss Rye has been given, rent free for two years, the house in Great Coram street, London, in which the mysterious murder was done several months ago. She will use it as a house of reception for destitute children. The Charity Commissioners, who own the building, have strangely been forced to aid Miss Rye's benevolent labors by the popular belief that the house is haunted.

The idea of platinum coinage continues to be a subject of discussion among the scientists of Europe. It is well known that no other metal, neither gold nor silver excepted, possesses so many of the qualities required, since on account of its high specific gravity it is proof against counterfeit, while its scarcity renders it intrinsically valuable, and its indestructibility fits it for constant use. It is now employed extensively in France for medals of various kinds, and successful experiments have been made for converting it into coin. It was used for money purposes in Russia previous to 1845, but, as the process of refining it was not well understood, it was forbidden by imperial ukase.

—One of a party of Eastern men offered a miner a half-dollar for showing them through a Nevada silver mine. He looked at the money a moment, and turning to the Easterner, said: