

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 29.—*Herald's* cable says: It is reported that Turkey refuses to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of San Stefano, and it has been decided that the Russians will occupy Constantinople immediately. The British admiral is informed that the Russian Baltic fleet is now ready for service, sailors having been summoned for a drill a month in advance of the usual time. Ice having broken up in the Neva the Russian ironclads will leave Cronstadt between the 1st and 10th of May.

The *Star*, this evening, under the head of an elopement sensation, announces that a daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, less than 15 years of age, made a runaway match last night with a dashing young ex-clerk of the navy department named Handy. This announcement, though likely to be widely copied, is erroneous. The marriage took place privately last week, and with the consent of the bride's parents, which they had previously withheld solely on account of her being so young, (only 16). Mr. Handy is a young man of good social position and character, and is employed in the treasury department.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 29.—A telegram was received here at 11 o'clock, from the mayor of Columbia, by Chief Stockell, saying that fire was raging on the public square and that the people can do nothing with it, and to send assistance. A special train with fire engines left here about midnight, and will arrive at Columbia, 45 miles, in an hour and a half.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo., 29.—C. S. Dunbar, one of the most prominent business men here, was drowned this afternoon in Hutton Lake, eight miles from town, where he was duck hunting, being thrown from the boat by the recoil of the gun. His body is not yet recovered.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 29.—Another attempt at homicide was made here, last night. James D. May emptied three chambers of his revolver at Mollie Mickey, a frail daughter of sin. One of the bullets struck Mollie's corset and glanced off without serious damage. A second carried off one of her fingers. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the trouble.

BOSTON, 29.—The water in the Nashua and Merrimack Rivers is reported steadily rising.

At Manchester the rainfall has been 4½ inches. The third of the works at the mills is shut down on account of high water.

At Nashua the water is 10 feet above high water mark, and still rising. A 500 foot bank wall of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad was washed out last night, carrying down telegraph poles and doing other damage.

GREENLEAF, Kansas, 29.—Fritz Meyers, the notorious horse thief, was taken from the jail at Belleville, Republic County, on Saturday night, and hanged by a mob of 40 men armed and masked.

MARSHALL, Texas, 29.—A party of masked robbers, last night, entered the post office, compelled the postmaster to open the safe, and carried off \$2,000.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The *Gazette's* Urbana, Ohio, special says: Mat. Weaver, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$46,700. Weaver resigned a week ago, when defalcation was discovered, but kept secret until the amount was made up by assessing the stockholders, and the bank is now in good condition. Weaver appropriated over \$75,000 of the bank's money, but the directors recovered \$29,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in the case of the Chinaman who applied for naturalization, holding that a Chinaman is not a white person within the meaning of the term as used in naturalization laws, and not entitled to become a citizen. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent has had another interview with Ignatieff. The latter believes the congress will assemble early. Ignatieff himself will attend. Russia could not demand less than she had already asked at the Constantinople conference. Otherwise the war had been waged in vain. In dealing with England one is never sure

of anything. If she can get up a war without being compelled to participate, England will have war. If, however, it is clear that she will be obliged to fight, we have reason to believe that we shall have peace. Russia is determined that the eastern question shall be finally decided, so that there will not be a renewal of the struggle next year. War or peace depends upon England first, then on Austria.

SOUTH WEST HARBOR, Me., 30.—About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the steamer *Cimbria*, of Hamburg, one of the New York and Hamburg line, arrived at this place. According to Captain Badenhausen's statement, she is chartered by the agent of the Russian government. She proceeded to Port Baltic, in Russia, and there took on board 600 men, mostly Finns, and steerage passengers, and 63 men as cabin passengers. She sailed from Port Baltic on April 20, and passed around the north of Scotland. Captain Badenhausen was under the orders of one of the cabin passengers, and when off Cape Sable, as he shaped his course for Cape Cod, he was directed to lay his course for south-west harbor. He has no cargo only ship stores. He is now lying here waiting orders. He professes utter ignorance of the destination of the vessel or men. No person has been ashore with the exception of Captain Badenhausen and the gentleman in charge. The latter has the bearing of a naval officer and is a Russian. The collector of the port has not yet boarded the ship, and no other person has been allowed to board.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—Last week, Generals Joavanawsky and Zimmerman sent officers simultaneously to Fasil Pasha at Shumla and Ahmed Kaserli at Varna, with formal demands for the surrender of those places. The answers in both cases were that no orders to quit had been received from the seraskier, nor, if such orders were received, could troops be moved until transports came. Some threats were then used. Finally, the Russians begged permission to occupy the outer lines, leaving the inner lines and towns to the Turks. This was declined and the Russians pressed the point. "Let us talk no more about this foolishness," was Ahmed Kaserli's last answer.

The evacuation of Batoum is rendered difficult throughout by the opposition of the population. They refuse to submit to Russian rule and offer to pay a ransom and remain Turkish subjects. Petitions to this effect have been received by the Porte.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Skobelev, Sen., Gourko, and Nepokoitchitsky, the latter the Grand Duke's chief of staff, will leave for Odessa on Tuesday.

A rumor from Vienna has it that Marshal Count Von Moltke, the well-known German strategist, who is visiting in Copenhagen, is commissioned to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia and Germany for closing the Baltic. This rumor is probably based on the statement in the *North German Gazette* of Saturday, that it would not conceal the opinion that the dispatch of the British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated. The Vienna *Montag's Review* yesterday published a Berlin letter, believed to be semi-official, on this subject. The letter said it could hardly be expected that the foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

At a meeting in London, to-night, of the committee to promote the organization of an active service volunteer army, two generals, five colonels and many members of parliament joined the committee. Thirty members and 300 men yesterday signified their willingness to join the force and many were enrolled to-day. The total number of volunteers so far is about 80,000.

Vienna newspapers report that the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent. This announcement, however, is believed to be founded on mere conjecture.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial, says: The solicitation to us of Germany, Austria and Italy, to propose a plan of our own, amounts to neither more nor less than a verbally modified offer of the principle of equivalents as a

basis of settlement for the eastern question. That offer has been again and again declined by her Majesty's ministers during the progress of the late war, and we have no fear of their accepting it at a time when they would incur more conspicuous discredit by so doing than on any past occasion.

A Berlin dispatch says: Negotiations relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople are proceeding favorably. Russians have agreed to withdraw to the line from Adrianople to Dedeaagatch.

A special from Vienna says: That probably before this is printed a plenary ministerial council, now sitting, will have authorized the ministry to make the necessary arrangements for realizing half of the credit of the 60,000,000 of florins.

A correspondent says: The rumors relative to the decision on the part of Austria to occupy Bosnia and form a corps of observation in Transylvania, was premature, although the probability of such measures have doubtless increased.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first detachment of troops has sailed and that a number of fresh regiments are waiting. The expedition takes stores for five months.

A Belgrade dispatch says: The artillery and militia are being hurried to the frontier, and fortifications at the frontier towns are threatened. The Turks have evacuated Adakaleh, the fortifications of which will be razed.

HAVANA, 29.—Rainy weather has again set in, and if it continues the highest estimates of the deficiency in the sugar crop will not prove exaggerated, as the planters must begin to prepare the fields for the month of June.

LONDON, 30.—It is understood at Aldershot that the Queen has expressed her intention of naming an early day to review the first army corps in its now complete state.

A Berlin correspondent says that he hears, on good authority, that an Austrian invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent. Italy has decided to make a decent on the Albanian coast.

A dispatch from Woolwich says: Two batteries of artillery there are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to Malta.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at Bradford, last night, spoke in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England no longer a small island but a vast empire, having the right to draw trustworthy defenders from all parts of the empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received at the war office offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home. Referring to the San Stefano treaty, he said there was danger that if one power was able to dominate and use another without actually annexing her, English and European interests might suffer, and a state of civilization and humanity, would be brought about very different from the civilization and humanity of England. A durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been solemnly ratified by all Europe, or by the predominance of one power. It was to secure a durable peace that government was seeking an entrance into the congress, where views might be freely heard upon every question affecting the treaties of 1856 and 1871. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with force and decision, which would give force to their aims.

A Constantinople correspondent asserts that the Russians are again demanding the forts on the Bosphorus, and are approaching nearer to Constantinople.

A San Stefano special says: The Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed a portion of the forces on Monday. He spoke a few farewell words, and departed for Constantinople, en route for Russia.

A Vienna correspondent says: It is no secret that the chief object of the recall of the Grand Duke Nicholas is to lessen the friction and diminish the danger of a collision. The proposed attendance at mass in Constantinople and the grand review at San Stefano are entirely due to the initiative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and were countermanded from St. Petersburg. As the advance to San Stefano was also attributed to the Grand Duke, it may well be believed that his recall is actuated partly by a wish

to spare him mortification in the event of a withdrawal being ultimately decided upon.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch says: The steamer *Cimbria*, of the Hamburg and American line, which was chartered by the Russian government, has taken a contingent of 40 officers and 500 seamen, and started to cruise on the Chinese and Japanese coasts.

The first contingent sent from this country to Malta will number 5,000 men and two batteries of artillery, all of which are under orders for embarkation.

There is little change in the strike. In a few cases a compromise has been effected. The weavers of seven more mills in Preston have struck, and one master has been mobbed.

The torpedo service promises all that is desired. Thorncraft & Co. will soon have ready five or six of the 20 torpedo launches they are building, and other firms are making extraordinary efforts towards the completion of the government orders for launches.

The ships for the Channel and North Sea fleets will rendezvous at Portland.

Considerable excitement has been produced in Berlin by the announcement that an English fleet is being fitted out for operations in the Baltic. It was hardly to be expected that a foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

The City and Suburban handicap, at Epsom, to-day, was won by Crawford's horse Sefton, Advance second, Manoeuvre third.

Some consolation in the direction of peace is found in the fact that the point at issue is becoming more distinct. That point is whether Russia will recognize that the rights of the Great Powers, as established by the treaties of 1856 and 1871, take precedence over the claims of San Stefano. The concessions which it was stated Russia would make, the termination of the boundaries and of the period of the occupation of Bulgaria; substitution of European for a Russian commission and organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of bond holders as well as the Russian claim for indemnity; the retrocession of the slip of Bessarabia, inhabited by the Russians, are owned to be great, but it is conspicuous that she completely ignores the treaty of Paris and its reaffirmation of 1871.

LIVERPOOL, 30.—The customs authorities are understood to have been instructed to exercise special vigilance on the examination of export cargoes to prevent contraband of war leaving the country.

MONTREAL, 30.—Orange Young Britons and their friends, returning from a concert last night, were assailed by a mob of several hundred Catholic Unionists. Mrs. Meehan and Corporal Tang were severely wounded.

## Correspondence.

## Water Affairs in Sanpeds.

EPHRAIM, April 17, 1878.

## Editors Deseret News:

I was much interested as well as surprised in reading the article written by C. C. A. Christensen which appeared in your weekly issue of April 3rd. It is mainly concentrated upon the water question, and refers to an article written by "Old Settler," and published in a previous issue of your paper. Now we think that we perfectly understand the object of C. C. A. C. in writing his little piece, and we are glad that some action of a public nature has pleased him. His statements are very well written, and the only fault we have to find with them is that, as a general thing, they are not true. Of course we know that he is not a citizen of Ephraim, simply because he has moved away. And we know that he has not taken much interest in the "development of our prosperous settlement" for several years past, and owns but a small interest here, hence our surprise at his letter. However, we think we understand the water question in Ephraim, and also its past history, and hope friend Christensen will not be angry with us if we do not agree with him.

In the first place the eight acres referred to were not "fenced, cleared from sagebrush and plowed on that very day," and eighteen acres are not all that claim additional

water privileges, or that the "city fathers" extended the water right to, and the "manifesto" that has been circulated was not designed to sustain the action of our "city fathers." And the removal of the mechanics referred to will not be a "dead loss" to our community, but as C. C. A. C. has made the perverted statement contained in his letter we propose to give them as we think the people of Ephraim understand them.

The minutes of a meeting of the city fathers dated March 24th, 1877, show that the council granted the water rights to nearly 40 acres of land, and 20 of those acres were not intended for the "dreaded new comers," nor for "mulberry trees," but to a private individual who is one of the heaviest land owners in the county. Some unpleasant feelings were the result of that action of the council, and quite a number of our citizens asked the city fathers to adopt measures to protect their interests in dealing with the water, but it so happened that petitions were not in order at that particular time.

The extended right of water to the small piece owned by the Relief Society is not objectionable to any one, but it seems to be the policy of some persons to constantly push that forward to create a wrong impression and to enlist sympathy in order to shield greater things.

The "manifesto" referred to, that has been circulated, is in our opinion, a fraud. One portion of the community are in reality signing away the water rights of the other portion, and some wise acres tell us that they have a legal right to do so. Be this as it may, we believe the most of the signers are "men convinced against their will, but of the same opinion still," and the zeal manifested in obtaining those signatures should have been employed in a better cause. So far as the community are concerned, it matters but little whether those mechanics go or stay.

Respectfully,  
OLD SETTLERS

## The Work in the Sandwich Islands.

LAIE, Oahu,  
Sandwich Islands,  
April 10, 1878.

## Editors Deseret News:

Dear Brethren.—On the 6th inst. our annual conference convened at Laie, President S. M. Molen presiding. The brethren and sisters from Utah were all present, enjoying comfortable health, and feeling thankful for the privilege of again meeting together, and enjoying each others society for a short time after traveling and laboring exclusively among the natives for a period of six months.

The different branches of the church upon the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Oahu, and Kanai were well represented by native elders who came to conference for the purpose of meeting with the Saints at this place, and to receive instructions from the servants of God.

According to the reports of the traveling elders, as presented before the conference, there are now belonging to this mission 348 elders, 187 priests, 183 teachers, 127 deacons and 2,530 members, making an aggregate of 3,375.

During the past six months 150 have been added to the church by baptism, 53 have died, and 11 cut off.

The elders for the ensuing six months have had their respective fields of labor assigned to them as follows: Brothers James Keeler and Kahoonua to labor upon the Island of Hawaii, brothers J. S. Woodbury and M. R. Hawaii to labor upon the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, brothers Jacob Gates, Jr. and Naehu to labor upon the Island of Kanai, and brother H. P. Richards to labor upon the Island of Oahu. President Molen and brother Joseph H. Dean will remain at the plantation, where they will be assisted alternately by brothers Richards and Gates, who will divide the time about equally between them.

Sister Molen is active and energetic in the discharge of her duties, administering unto the wants of the elders, doing all in her power to make them comfortable and at home, besides teaching a native school, which is in successful operation.

Sister Dean is also a good and true missionary, and always ready to do all she can in her sphere to help along the good work upon these lands.