

until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communication both through Roumania and the Black Sea. The expenses of Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria. Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and make a direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Serbia or Montenegro. Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute. The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina. An organization similar to that granted Crete in 1868 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete. Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid are ceded to Russia. Erzeroum and Trebizond are not mentioned except that the Russians may embark at Trebizond on their return home. Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months; the evacuation of European Turkey is to begin immediately and be completed within three months. The European Danube commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube and indemnifying private losses, the amounts of which are to be deducted by the Danube commission from sums it owes the Porte. Russia receives the Dobrudzha to exchange it for Bessarabia. The question of the Russo-Turkish frontier shall be speedily settled. A treaty is to be ratified within 15 days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about the ratification by Congress, nor about the capitulations, nor of the Russo-Turkish alliance. The details about the payment of the indemnity, which were to have been arranged at San Stefano, have been postponed, and the negotiations have arrived at Constantinople.

The Porte is stated to have sanctioned the stay of the Russian troops as long as the British fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, 6.—The decline in silver is stated to be due to the increase in the amount of India Council bills to be allotted to-day, five hundred, instead of three hundred thousand pounds, coupled with the feeling of uncertainty about the probable future of the financial requirements of the Indian government.

India council bills were allotted, to-day, at 3d per rupee decline.

ROME, 6.—The Pope, on receiving the parish priests, recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, his life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing as the result of a corrupt press. The Pope, in all his exhortations, avoids mention of the Virgin, with the purpose of discountenancing the Mariolatry which his predecessor so long encouraged. It has shocked most people that the Pope, in his coronation speech, made no allusion to the late Pius IX, although Cardinal Di Pietro, in addressing the pontiff, had been eloquent in praise of the deceased pope. The omission could not, therefore, be accidental, and has been variously commented upon. The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on the policy of reconciling, as far as possible, the interests of church and state in the questions pending with the various governments.

VIENNA, 6.—Unless fresh and unexpected difficulties arise, the congress will probably meet in Berlin between the 22nd and 25th instants.

LONDON, 6.—Lord Beaconsfield is said to be strongly opposed to the annexation of Egypt.

It is regarded as settled that only the treaty powers will take part in the congress, although the minor states will be allowed to bring their views under its notice.

The *Agence Russe* states that Germany and Austria have assented to the proposal for a congress of the chief ministers of the powers to be held at Berlin. The assent of the other governments is expected.

Prince Gortschakoff is much better and will go to the congress.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, Lord Carnarvon presiding, unanimously passed a resolution refusing to recognize, as a Free Mason, any person initiated in a lodge where belief in God is denied or ignored. This refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France, which recently eliminated

the article, expressing belief in God, from its ritual.

PARIS, 6.—Emperor William has signed a decree authorizing the German painters and sculptors to participate in the exposition.

By the disruption of the Orleanist Group, government gains about 20 supporters for M. Dufaure's policy, including the state of siege, amnesty and colportage bills. About eleven Orleanists will probably join the legitimists.

HAVANA, 6.—Heavy inundations are reported in Colon District, damaging the sugar crop.

A water spout, near Madrugo, destroyed four plantations.

The insurgent chief Esteban Ariz, with 200 men, surrendered on the 4th inst., in the neighborhood of Yara. The same day, at the Trocha, Jose Gomez and 150 persons gave themselves up. The surrenders continue. There is perfect harmony between the Spaniards and Cubans.

LONDON, 7.—St. Petersburg and Constantinople dispatches state that the exact boundaries of Bulgaria are on the west by the Serbian frontier, thence in a line past Mitro Vitza, Manja, and along the river Karasu to Yenidje on the Egean Sea. The southern coast extends from Yenidje to a point midway between Kavata and Tedegatch. There the line runs northwards to Tcherman, and, skirting Adriano, turns eastward to the Euxine Sea. The eastern coast extends from Hekimtabiassi to Mangali, and from Mangali the line runs northward to Rassova on the Danube.

The election of the Prince of Bulgaria is to be held under the surveillance of a Russian commissioner, and another Russian commissioner will superintend the reforms in Turkish Armenia.

The Soghanlu range will form the boundary between the Russian and Turkish possessions in Asia.

It is suspected in official circles here that England will purchase or seize Mitylene for a naval station to counterbalance the increase of Russian influence at Constantinople. It is said that such a step would be looked upon with comparative indifference by Russia, as England is already able to blockade the Dardanelles.

A correspondent at Berlin says: In consequence of the reiterated request of Russia, Prince Bismarck will probably consent to preside over the congress at Berlin if England agrees to be present.

A Vienna dispatch says: Gen. Ignatieff has returned to San Stefano with Savet Pasha. This has revived the suspicion of the intention to conclude a secret treaty, although Gen. Shouvaloff, who started on the 4th inst., has taken the treaty of peace to St. Petersburg for ratification.

A special from San Stefano says: It appears that Roumania asks for the Dobrudja Islands at the mouth of the Danube, and the fortress of Widdin, and 250,000,000 francs indemnity, without agreeing to cede Bessarabia.

A special from Pera announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas will visit the Sultan on Thursday. He will enter Constantinople at the head of 300 officers.

A Paris despatch states that M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs, will certainly attend the congress at Berlin.

The British fleet is still at Toula. The Channel squadron has reached Besika Bay. It will probably be ordered to rendezvous at Toula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—The Sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to visit the city, to-morrow. The visit depends on the Sultan's yielding to the Grand Duke's desire to be accompanied by a mounted escort of 80 persons.

The conditions of the treaty between Turkey and Russia provides that Montenegro will include Gatchks, and the south western boundary of that country will be the river Boyana. Serbia will include Nisch and Little Zaronik.

At the Russian headquarters it is positively stated that when the British fleet passed the Dardanelles, orders came from St. Petersburg to march into Constantinople, but the Grand Duke Nicholas took upon himself to disobey the command and only moved forward in the direction of Constantinople, and sent at the same time, to St. Petersburg, a statement of reasons for his course.

Capt. Boyton is about to swim from Toledo to Lisbon, a distance of 700 miles; then he will try to cross the Straits of Gibraltar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Free Education.

OPHIR, Tecele Co.,
Feb. 23th, 1878.

Editors Desert News:

In your issue of yesterday I find an article by "A Tax-payer," on free education; he said, "I do not believe in it, only in a very limited degree. In my estimation it is a popular institution of politicians, another pool of offices for office-seekers and office givers, where one can favor the other." Now I beg leave to differ materially with him, for I do believe in free schools in an extended degree, and I fail to see why free schools could not be successfully conducted with the same number and kind of offices that we are provided with by law, under the present system. If the Legislature would levy a tax, over and above what is necessary for county and territorial revenue, sufficient to support the district school; the County Treasurer could pay out on the order of the Trustees the amount required, the same to be determined by the report made to the County Superintendent.

I have learned by observation that some neglect to send their children to school because they are too shiftless or too stingy to pay for their tuition. Whereas, if they were taxed for the support of the school, they would send their children, so as to get back what they are obliged to pay out. I can only see two reasons why any man should oppose free schools, but with all due deference for other's opinions, I admit that there is some weight in them. One is where a man is possessed of an aristocratic nature, he deprecates equality. And the other is a man of wealth and but few or no children.

But let us take a more liberal view of the matter. I assume that a liberal education is essential to good government. Is it not reasonable then that a man, who is blessed with riches, should feel interest enough in the welfare of the community, to help to educate the children of the poor; is it not as much of a duty as it is to pay a tax for any other purpose?

Some may say that a portion of the people should be kept ignorant so that they can be the more easily governed, and that some should remain poor so that the wealthy might find laborers. I have no doubt that these two classes will always exist, but they should have every chance afforded them to rise in the social structure; then, if they do not improve the opportunity it will be their own fault. I would say, then, to our legislators, levy a tax of one per cent. for school purposes, and two if necessary, and let us have free schools.

With respect,

PONO.

MARSH VALLEY,
Oneida County, Idaho,
February 23d, 1878.

Editors Desert News:

We are composed of "Mormons," "Gentiles," Jews, etc. Most of the "Mormon" people are rejoicing in the gospel and in our good prospects; also that we have a good man for our Bishop, Brother David Reese Davis. We had no place to hold meetings in except from house to house, till lately, but the Bishop called a meeting for the purpose of building a school-house for this district, and the people responded well. The effect is we have a good school-house and meet in the same every Sabbath. We have a small day school running in good order. We have not had four inches of snow this winter up till date. We have been blessed with a visit from Bro. Dunford and others from Malad, and are anxiously waiting for them to come again.

We have a fine valley here for grazing and farming. Last year we had a good yield of all kinds of small grain. I find on investigation that the grain in this valley made as much to the acre as many of our farming districts. One of the best yields was Bro. Carl Hawkins', he having 750 bushels off 25 acres. We have room for many families more than are here. The land is very fertile and well watered, timber is very easy of access, abundant, and of a good quality. The early settlers entered largely into stock raising, and took up most of the hay land, which makes it rather difficult for new comers to get hay. Nevertheless there never has been much more than half of

the hay cut any season since this valley was settled, and I am safe in saying that there will be 3,000 tons of hay stand over in the stack this summer. We expect that before this far in 1879 we shall have the iron horse running through this valley on its way to Montana, which will give it a little more the appearance of home. Health is very good here with very few exceptions, and the weather is like spring.

Your Brother in the gospel,
WM. CAPELL.

A Recent Interview.

His Holiness Pope Pío Nono was received by his illustrious predecessor, St. Peter, with a smile of cordial welcome. "You have had a long and tranquil reign," said the Saint. "I trust you have left the affairs of our holy Church in a flourishing condition on earth?"

His Holiness assured St. Peter that the Catholic faith was never more firmly rooted and grounded, and the influence of the Church never more firmly established than when he left Rome; in fact, that Macauley was right when he said that she would yet exist in undiminished vigor when that New Zealander was making his celebrated sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's.

The Saint looked pleased and said to his Holiness, "I am glad to hear so favorable an account of your spiritual reign; was your temporal reign equally successful?" "Not in all respects," replied his Holiness; "still I left behind me about 24 millions of money."

"Indeed," said St. Peter, "we touched no such sum as that in my day. To whom did you entrust such a vast hoard?"

"To the Rothschilds," said his Holiness, hesitatingly.

Something like a frown overspread the features of the Saint. "The Rothschilds," said he, with deliberation, "are they not Jews?" "I believe—that is to say—I think—yes—they are," said his Holiness, with still greater hesitation.

"And do you mean to tell me," said the Saint, sternly, "that you, the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, deposited the contributions of our holy Church with the descendants of those men who reviled and spat upon and cruelly put Him to death?"

"Well—ah!—yes, I did," said his Holiness, "why did you?"

"You should have had a powerful reason," said the Saint, sternly. "I did have a very powerful one," replied his Holiness. "The truth is, St. Peter, I did not know any Christians whom I was willing to trust with so much money." Ex.

If some men were measured by the size of their hearts and souls, a gun patch would make them a suit of clothes, including an Ulster overcoat.—*Old City Derrick.*

DIED.

At Annabell, Sevier County, of diphtheria, February 18th, 1878, JULIA SOPHIA, daughter of Joseph and Julia Asay, aged two years, eleven months and twenty-one days.

At Smithfield, Cache County, February 27th, from injuries accidentally received, JOSEPH HARRIS.

Deceased was born in the town of Abergarvenny, Monmouthshire, England, June 1833, came to Salt Lake City July 4th, 1875. He resided in the Sixth ward, Salt Lake City, until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Smithfield and resided there until his death. He was a good man, beloved and respected by all.—*Com.*

At Cedar City, Iron County, Utah, Feb. 14th, 1878, of old age, ARAMANTA ANN GILBERT, wife of Jonas Gilbert, and daughter of John Musgrave and Nancy Goldman. Deceased was born May 9th, 1786, in Hatchedfield County, South Carolina. She lived and died a faithful Saint and has gone to rest in the hope of a glorious resurrection.—*Com.*

South Carolina papers please copy.

In Provo City, Utah Co., March 4, 1878, of cancer in the breast, MALLEY, wife of James Gledhill, in her 71st year.—*Millennial Star* please copy.

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