

## BY TELEGRAPH

## FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 5.—No attempt is made in St. Petersburg to remove the suspicion that the Russian commanders in Roumania deliberately procrastinated the negotiations in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation. On the contrary, in order to clear the Russian government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it, that the delays occurred, if not by its orders, at least with its connivance, the merit is claimed for it of having finally overcome by its peremptory commands the resistance and unwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople.

Most of the powers have accepted the invitation to participate in the conference. Russia consented at the outset, in principle, but has not yet formally accepted.

LONDON, 6.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "The feeling of uneasiness with regard to the political situation seems to increase. The attitude unexpectedly assumed by Austria is now known to all."

A Berlin dispatch says: "All the Powers have accepted Austria's invitation to hold a conference except Russia, whose acceptance may hourly be expected. The conference assembles almost immediately."

A Vienna dispatch says: "A portion of Suleiman Pasha's troops, still at Kavala, have been ordered to embark for Salonica to act against the Greeks."

A correspondent at Athens reports that the Turkish ironclads and transports have been ordered to convey from 8,000 to 10,000 troops to the gulf of Volo to oppose the Thessalian insurrection, and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the Greek army. The insurrection, however, is gaining ground, and the Greeks are advancing. The Greek government resolves not to stop the progress of the troops unless the great Powers promise to maintain order in the Hellenic provinces, and secure the rights of the provinces in the conference.

Lord Derby, in receiving the Greek deputation yesterday, said: "I hear the Greek government is considering the propriety of coming to an arrangement for the withdrawal of troops from beyond the frontier, and we shall do all we can to arrange this difficulty. I think and hope the question is in a fair way of settlement."

Lord Derby also stated that his information was that the Turkish fleet was expected off Piræus yesterday.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Hobart Pasha is instructed to bombard the Greek ports unless the Greek troops are recalled."

There is a great panic at Whens and the inhabitants are fleeing.

A Vienna correspondent says: "The conference will probably assemble at the end of February or the beginning of March. Count Andrassy wishes it to assemble on the 20th inst., but this is hardly possible unless Russia answers immediately. The powers chiefly interested, except of course Russia, intend to insist on the treaty of Paris being taken as a basis of negotiation."

Turkey has been invited to send representatives to the conference.

A special from Berlin says: Roumania insists on having the Dobrudzha without ceding Bulgaria to Russia.

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Czarovitch says: Three hours before the arrival of the news of the armistice a Russian officer with a flag of truce had started for Rustchuk to demand its surrender, and if refused, to notify the consuls and other foreigners to leave within 24 hours, when the place would be stormed.

The conditions of the armistice, as far as they affect this part of Bulgaria, are, that the Turks give up Rustchuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Varna. Seven days are to be allowed for the retirement of the garrisons, on the eighth day we shall march into Rustchuk.

The news of peace is hailed with great delight by both officers and men.

The Russian occupation of Rustchuk and Silistria is unwelcome news at Vienna, according to a correspondent there.

India council bills were allotted, to-day, at 4d. per rupee advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6.—Russia re-

jects the proposal to hold the conference in Vienna or any other great capital. It considers the tranquility of a small town in one of the minor states, and the authority that would be given to the deliberations by the presence of the foreign ministers of the Powers, necessary for insuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believed this would facilitate a speedy disposal by the conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in instituting a lasting peace.

BERLIN, 6.—The German Parliament was opened, to-day, by Herr Camphausen, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who read a speech from the throne. In the passage relating to foreign affairs, the Emperor expressed the hope that a speedy peace will enable the principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established. The comparatively slight participation of Germany in eastern affairs allows the empire to display disinterested co-operation in the arrangements that may be made by the powers concerning future guarantees against the recurrence of trouble in the east, and for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations. Meantime the Emperor's policy has attained its object, inasmuch as it had essentially contributed to the preservation of peace between the European powers, and the relations of Germany with all the powers remained not only peaceful but altogether friendly.

## Correspondence.

The Almost Certain Triumph of Silver—The President Will Neither Veto nor Sign the Bill—An Epitome of the New Army Bill—Important Changes in the Rank, File, Staff, Organization, and Pay—Shall Army Officers Wear their Uniforms?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

The debate on the silver bill was resumed on Monday in the Senate, and Senator Morrill made a speech which was chiefly remarkable for being three hours long. The debate will no doubt continue during the week, and a vote, it is thought, will be reached on Saturday. The vote in the House on the Matthews silver resolutions was more favorable to the measure than its most sanguine friends had anticipated. They did not expect to develop a two-thirds majority with so little effect, and the result is that very little apprehension is felt about the Presidential veto. It is currently reported that the President has determined to let the silver bill become a law, by the elapse of ten days, without his signature. This will seem to relieve him of a certain active responsibility, and will expedite the inevitable, since it will, in this way, become a law in a shorter time than if it were necessary for Congress to pass the bill over the veto.

After the silver bill, which may now be considered as practically passed—the subject that excites the greatest interest is General Banning's proposed army bill. An economical result of its passage will be a total saving of \$6,000,000 per annum; and it is insisted, that it will not materially interfere with the strength and efficiency of the army. The bill contemplates important changes in the rank, line, pay, and organization, of the military establishment, with a reduction of the number of enlisted men to 20,000. The cavalry regiments are reduced from ten to six; the infantry regiments from twenty-five to fifteen; and the artillery regiments from five to three. The infantry regiments will consist of three battalions of four companies each, and it is designed that two battalions shall constitute the peace establishment. The Bureau of Military Justice is abolished, and an officer, with the rank of Colonel, is to be detailed as Judge Advocate. The Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments are reduced and reorganized, and some of the grades are to be filled by detail from the line. The Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments are to be consolidated into one Department of Supplies, and in this also the different grades are to be filled by detail from the line of the army. The Medical Department remains for the present in statu quo

but the Secretary of War is expected to report to the next session of Congress upon what reductions may be feasible in that department. The number of payments is reduced from 52 to 25. The number of Major General's is reduced to one, of Brigadier General's to three. The headquarters of the army, in time of peace, is fixed at Washington, and all orders are to be issued through the General of the army. Hereafter no civilians are to be professors at West Point, but these places are to be filled by detail from the army, and details of officers for presidents and professors in colleges will be made only from the retired list. Officers are to be retired at the age of 62 or after they have served 45 years, unless they shall have received a vote of thanks from Congress, for distinguished services, in which case they may be retained until they have served 55 years. These are the main features of the bill, and it is thought probable that it will be passed, without any very important amendments, for, while there are those who oppose a numerical reduction of the army, it is conceded that this bill, though making important economical changes, will not impair its fighting strength.

There is a strong sentiment in Congress in favor of compelling all officers of the army to wear their uniforms. The object is to cultivate a political sentiment against the excess of officers of leisure in the army. This it is thought will be accomplished by showing at a glance the large number of officers who have nothing to do but draw their pay. This class is very numerous in Washington and in some other cities, but, from the fact that they wear citizens' clothes, they are not distinguishable from civilians. One cannot go on Pennsylvania Avenue without brushing against generals, colonels and majors on every block, and they are daily on the floors of the House and Senate as lobbyists. If they could be required to advertise their professions by their uniforms, our legislators, and those who appoint legislators, might be aroused to ask why so many of them are kept here. There are officers who have been in this city for years, drawing pay with military regularity, have perhaps the excuse of trivial office, but doing no service that an intelligent ten-year-old boy might not perform by writing his signature five or six times a day under the word "approved," on a piece of paper that he never inspects, filled out by a department clerk. The propriety of wearing the uniform is quite as applicable to the navy as to the army. Whenever an officer is detailed for work in the civil establishment of either service, and the excuses that have been invented for such so-called work are numerous and far fetched, a clerk must be detailed to do the clerical work of the superfluous office. Thus a treble extravagance is set up, for there is no necessity for the work, the officer, or the clerk.

C. A. S.

## For Wives.

"What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from?" asks Ruskin. "It is the great word in which the English and Latin language conquered the French and the Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is they mean something. Wife means 'weaver.' You must be either housewives or housemothers, remember that. In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are houseless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power."

## Fine Prayers.

I believe God abhors fine prayers. If a person asks charity of you in elegant sentences, he is not likely to get it. Finery in dress or language is out of place in beggars. I

heard a man in the street one day begging aloud by means of a very magnificent oration. He used grand language in very pompous style, and I dare say he thought he was sure of getting a pile of coppers by his borrowed speech; but I, for one, gave him nothing, but felt inclined to laugh at his bombast. Is it not likely that many great prayers are as useless? Many prayer-meeting prayers are a great deal too fine. Keep your figures and metaphors and parabolic expressions for your fellow-creatures, use them to those who want to be instructed, but do not parade them before God. When we pray, the simpler our prayers the better; the plainest, humblest language which expresses our meaning is the best.—*Spurgeon*.

## A Railroad Velocipede.

Mr. Johnson, a traveling musician, being in Garland, Col., and anxious to depart, manufactured a railroad velocipede, with which he proposes to travel into Texas. Having become possessed of two two-wheeled velocipedes, such as were in common use a few years ago, he proceeded to fasten them together to run on a railroad. Wooden axles were constructed so that the machine could be adapted to any gauge of track, a broader tread was placed on the wheels to which was added flanges made of whisky-barrel hoops, leavers were fitted to give means for using the hands as well as the feet to gain motive power; the whole arrangement was given a coat of red paint, and it was placed on the track at Garland ready for service. The machine weighs about forty pounds, and is easily handled. The operator sits on a seat resting across what were the two seats of the old velocipedes. Johnson mounted his novel traveling apparatus at Garland and arrived here without accident, having made the trip at the rate of about 15 miles per hour. He remained in this city a day or two, and, altering the gauge of his car to suit that of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe road, he started out on Friday afternoon for the east. Our informant tells us that he saw Johnson near Goldsmith's ranch, and tried to keep up with his car on a good horse, but the animal was soon distanced. The engineer of the eastern-bound passenger train met Johnson at Apishapa, yesterday. Johnson is an old railroad man, and always provides himself with a time card, so that he can keep out of the way of the regular trains. His apparatus is so light that it can be moved from the rails in a moment.

## Electricity.

Mr. Edison, the prolific experimenter, claims that he has perfected a device by which sewing machines can be run by the vibrations of a tuning-fork. This is done by resting the curve of the fork about where the foot-pieces of an ordinary sewing machine are placed and letting the arms of the fork project up above the table of the machine. Just underneath the table and quite close to either arm of the fork are fastened two magnets. A current of electricity is passed through the magnets and the fork is set in vibration, breaking and closing the circuit each time. Just between the arms of the fork is a 'racket' wheel, with another grooved wheel on the same axle. From each arm of the fork a 'cleet' projects and rests on the wheel—on one side the top of the wheel, on the other underneath—and they are held in place by a small spring. The vibration of the fork is started, the 'racket' wheel moved at the same time, and by means of a belt passed over the grooved wheel the machine is run.—*World*.

## LOOKING OUT FOR THE FUTURE.

—An old Virginia farmer has reported rather an odd incident that he has seen on his farm. He planted, some weeks ago, some timothy seed with his wheat. The timothy failed to come up, although the wheat grew splendid. A careful examination disclosed the fact that the ants had gathered up all the grass seed and made piles of it at the entrance of their underground home. All over the field this had been done, and a great quantity of the seed had been carried across the road and piled up in the field there.—*Savannah News*.

## SHORT AND SHARP.

"Fattened calf for one" was a message to his father telegraphed by a young man from Auburn, who went to Texas last spring.

Some people complain because they cannot find bread for their families; others have given up trying to find it and go to work for it.

The woman who has energy enough to lean over and fasten a pair of front lace garters will yet make her mark in the world.

Mrs. Shoddy puckered up her mouth and told a gentleman friend that one of her lovely daughters was a "blue net," and the other a "bronze."

A man in Harom, N.H., has sued the dilatory lover of his daughter for \$300 for room rent, fuel and lights during four years of courtship.

"He is a man after my own heart, pa," said Julia, reverting to Charles Augustus. "Nonsense!" replied old practical. "He is a man after the money your uncle left you."

Some men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor, who, when asked "what is good for mosquitoes?" wrote back: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito?"

Little Susie, looking at some pictures of winged angels, exclaimed: "Mamma, I don't want to be an angel." "Why not, dear?" "Humph! leave off my pretty clothes, and wear feeders like a hen!"

"Some confounded idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled a man the other day as he searched about the desk. "Ah, um, yes! I thought so!" he exclaimed in a lower key, as he took the article from behind his ear.

Theology is a great mystery, and yet it has some bottom facts. "You have no father and you never heard of the Bible?" "No, sir." "Well, where do you expect to go to?" "I dunno; I've lost my way." That's the trouble with most people.

One reason why some men are so indifferent about the oft-repeated injunction to lay up treasure in heaven is that they can't understand the propriety of putting their money where they will never see it again.

A young bride, who had been fashionably educated, was asked by her fond husband to attend to the ordering of the dinner, as he shouldn't have time to go to market. It is a fact that she blandly requested the butcher to send home a leg of tongue.

When a Baptist minister took a convert into the lake for religious purposes, the congregation thought it would be hymn-pressive (impressive) to encourage the exercises by singing an appropriate hymn. They looked the book all over and at last struck up the lively air, "Pull for the Shore."

A lawyer and his wife in Lafayette, Ky., got drunk on New Year's day. They smashed the windows of their dining room and the pictures, tore down the curtains, killed two birds, broke a dog's leg, and whipped a servant girl. Their case is to be considered by the church of which they are members.

An exchange says that a new way of fastening on ladies' hats is so bore the tops of their ears, put in gold hoops, and have the hat strings tied through them. Thus, step by step, we tread the path to perfection, and ere the darkness of death envelopes all the world man will have utilized his nose in holding up his pants or pulling on his boots.

The suggestiveness of language is very remarkable. "Who is the head of this house?" asked a stranger of a diminutive Scotchman. "Weel, sir, if ye'll bide a bit I'll tell ye, for Janet and I are going to settle that point," was the answer. It is an experience through which every one has to pass sooner or later.

A bashful man will sometimes get terribly mixed in his speech. A blushing youth turned from pink to carnation, and wished himself in an early grave, when, in his excitement, he said: "That man can tell a bigger lie than any one I know," and then, thinking an