

the feeling in Austrian ministerial circles is distrustful of a peaceful issue, and more and more anti-Russian.

LONDON, 23.—Count Schouvaloff arrived too late to have an interview with Lord Salisbury. He will call upon him to-day.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Prince Gortschakoff is better, and hopes to attend the congress, which is thought to be certain.

The opinion prevails that Count Schouvaloff takes to London instructions containing the elements of a friendly and decisive solution of the questions at issue. The secrecy maintained by him will continue until government receives his answer from London, which will not be telegraphed, but sent by courier. Accordingly nothing certain will be known before next week.

A Vienna dispatch reports that General Korsakoff, governor general of Bulgaria, has issued a proclamation announcing his appointment by the Czar, and that he is about to carry the autonomous organization of the country and prepare for the election of a prince. As yet, he says, it is necessary to employ Russians versed in administration, but when the organization is complete, Bulgarians will also be employed.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "We are still far from a certainty of peace, though the general conviction and sentiment in favor thereof is powerful. Military preparations are being pushed forward energetically. Even if war is avoided, it is thought these will be useful, to help Russia's influence in the congress."

It is stated that Count Schouvaloff brings from the Czar counter proposals, couched in conciliatory terms, proposing that all questions pertaining to European Turkey be submitted and treated by the proposed European congress, and that all questions relating to Turkey in Asia be made the subject of a separate convention between England and Russia.

A dispatch from Trebizonde states that the Russians at Erzeroum have received reinforcements of 10,000. Putrid fever is ravaging among the garrison at that place.

The insurrection in Lazistan against the Russians is spreading. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 Lazistanes are under arms. They are prosecuting a guerilla warfare against the Russians.

The Russians gradually creep up towards the capital, keeping the Turks constantly on the alert.

LONDON, 23.—The Times, in a leading editorial article, says: "It becomes every day a matter of more and more imperative necessity for Russia to obtain a recognition by the other powers of some modified arrangement under which she will be relieved from what is practically a state of war. This can only be done by a full discussion of the San Stefano treaty in a European congress. Russia already knows the simple condition to which alone England can enter such a congress. It may be modified, possibly, in form, but in substance it must be conceded."

Count Andrassy and his colleagues have gradually come round to England's views about the terms on which the congress should meet, as well as many other points. Germany is distrusted. Prince Bismarck, whose influence here was once omnipotent, now frequently tenders unheeded advice.

A performance, arranged by Miss Kate Field, was given at the Gaiety Theatre, yesterday, in aid of the Shakespear memorial, theatre library, and gallery, at Stratford-on-Avon.

The Bennett polar ship will soon sail for Havre, where a temporary crew will be shipped, when she will leave for San Francisco. Bennett hopes the expedition will sail for the north in June, 1879. It will go by route through Behring Straits.

Gen. Todleben's activity, and his importunity about the fortresses, must not, therefore, be regarded as indicating a failure of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: It is true that the result of Schouvaloff's efforts will probably turn out to be that he has secured a basis for further negotiations. Meantime the preparations before Constantinople continue.

Fresh reinforcements are constantly going to Bulgaria and Roumania.

Odessa is swarming with soldiers and shipping; troops, guns and stores are going thence to Burgas,

on the Black Sea, or by railway to Roumania and Bulgaria.

The Turks are not idle; they have brought troops across the Bosphorus from Scutari, until 130 battalions now man the northern lines. Heavy siege guns have been moved from the Bosphorus batteries into these lines, while the batteries on the Asiatic side have been strengthened so as to form, in conjunction with the fleet, a line of defense to which they might retire in case of need, though they are confident of being able to hold their position.

TORONTO, 23.—The pleasure steamer *Empress of India*, with a party of about 18 persons on board, became unmanageable and capsized over the dam on the Grand River, at Galt, Ont., last night, and all the passengers plunged into the river below. As yet only one body has been recovered. The excitement through the town is intense. Very little reliable information can be obtained. Search is being made at and below the scene of the disaster.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—A fire, last night, within the precincts of the Sublime Porte, destroyed the greater portion of the buildings, including those of the ministries of justice and council of state. The ministry of foreign affairs, Grand Vizierate and archives were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LONDON, 24.—In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on raising troops was resumed and continued until a late hour.

Lord Hartington's resolution, that "no force be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, save within India, without the sanction of Parliament," was rejected—347 to 226.

The amendment, of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, adopted without division, is as follows: "This House being of the opinion that the constitutional control of Parliament, over the raising and employment of military forces by the Crown, is fully secured by the provisions of law, and by the undoubted powers of this House to grant or refuse supplies, considers it unnecessary and inexpedient to affirm a resolution tending to weaken the hand of her Majesty's government on the present state of foreign affairs."

The vote was nearly double the figure conceded by the opposition, all of whose estimates placed government's majority at 60 or 70.

The Times, referring to this, says: This was because the debate brought out clearly the fact that the real issue was the approval or condemnation of government's policy in utilizing the Indian troops. Under that interpretation the House voted upon it. If the resolution had been carried, it would have been accepted by all the world as a vote of censure. The question of the legality or constitutionality of government's methods may exercise Parliament's attitude at some other time.

The Post announces that the Duke of Cambridge will shortly go to Malta to review the Indian contingent.

The Standard, discussing the Salisbury-Schouvaloff interview, says: It is in a position to state that the sanguine expectations entertained of late are, according to present appearances, fairly justified. Nothing is settled, but unless very untoward accidents intervene, the congress will meet, and it will be found that the elements of an agreement have been reached. The Czar has made many concessions. Although many difficulties must be surmounted, we are justified in saying that if the present temper of the Russian cabinet continues, we may anticipate a pacific arrangement. Count Schouvaloff's communication will be laid before the cabinet, to-day. Count Schouvaloff brings assurance that the disposition in St. Petersburg for peace and quiet equals that in London. He is also bearer of certain expressions of willingness to meet our views of a general scheme of arrangement for reconciliation. Russia, however, declines to pass the sponge over the treaty of San Stefano, but is prepared to discuss, in the congress, its various stipulations. The Count brings assurances that Gen. Todleben has been forbidden to make any attempt to surprise Constantinople, and also that the Russian government is not connected with the manifest recently issued by the commission for equipping cruisers. The Post's article continues: If Russia authorized the expenditure of four million roubles to equip cruisers on the other side of the At-

lantic, that must be taken as an equivalent against our summons of Indian troops.

The first vessels, two in number, of the fleet carrying the Indian troops, arrived at Malta, to-day.

A committee of the Trade's Union congress has unanimously resolved that the Lancashire operatives deserve the sympathy and support of the working classes.

The Russians are chartering ships to transport troops from Odessa to Burgas. Nine regiments have left Moscow for Roumania.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Emperor refused to accept Dr. Falks' resignation. It is said Falks persists in resigning.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says: Ali Suavis' attempt was more serious than admitted. Forty refugees forced their way into Murad's apartment and proclaimed him Sultan. He, however, showed complete idiocy.

LONDON, 24.—A special from Rome says: Austria, fearing in the event of war, a possible attempt on the part of Italy to seize Trent and the surrounding territory, has doubled the garrison and quartered 45,000 troops in Austrian Tyrol.

A Vienna dispatch reports: Large quantities of stores going to Trieste for transportation to the Dalmatian ports. Ironclads will leave immediately in the same direction.

A special from Vienna says: The plan is under consideration here and at the Porte for a joint Austro-Turkish occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria awaits the sanction of the Porte and the Powers before taking any step. One object of the occupation would be, to check the ambitious designs of Serbia and Montenegro.

In yesterday's debate in the German parliament on the anti-socialistic bill, Herr Benningssen charged the federal council with introducing a bill which they knew would be overwhelmingly rejected in order to have a pretext for the dissolution of parliament. He warned the council that this was a dangerous experiment, and said the national liberals do not believe the general condition of Germany requires the establishment of a dictatorship. Herr Liebknecht, socialist leader, said his party refuse to participate in a debate based on the assumption that the socialists encourage murder. Herr Richter, for the advanced liberals, and Herr Joerg, for the ultramontanes, declared the government had winked at socialism in order to discredit the influence of the middle classes. Under this species of fostering, the evil had attained formidable proportions and could only be cured by industrial and educational progress.

The *Agence Russe* says: so far all seems to augur well for the assembling of the congress.

The hopeful disposition in political circles increases, especially in St. Petersburg and Berlin.

There has been an active interchange of ideas between Austria and Great Britain, which there is every reason to believe has, by this time, led to a pretty perfect understanding between them, so that Russia, by coming to an understanding with England, will also agree with Austria.

The burning of the Sublime Porte buildings and the attempt of Ali Suavi to proclaim Murad Sultan, taken in conjunction with the approach of the Russians to Constantinople, causes belief here that the Sultan has placed himself under the protection of the Russians.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The fire among the buildings of the Sublime Porte proved to have been the work of an incendiary. One and a half million dollars, deposited there, was lost.

## Correspondence.

Items from the North.

MALAD VALLEY.

May 18th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Spring has opened favorably with us, and the harvest of splendid crops is only a mere matter of time. We have had a general rain, which has wet the ground through, and on the hopeful faces of our dry farmers may now be seen a bland significant smile of satisfaction. While it seems that other portions of the Territory have suffered from the late frost, we have almost entirely escaped its ravages. Indeed we

have reason to be thankful for our present prosperity and promising future. All the arable land hereabouts is being brought under cultivation, and in no distant future day will we behold here a splendid agricultural region.

Since the people have turned their attention to farming, stock men are being beaten back, which adds much to the reputation of that section, lying north of Corinne. Now the gentlemen of the "Texas herd" notoriety and the like no longer reap a rich harvest by the perpetration of immense frauds or general and continuous thievery.

J. D.

## Importance of Sunday Schools.

WASHINGTON, Washington Co., May 22nd, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In view of the rapid increase of children in the Territory of Utah, and the introduction of evil influences and corrupt practices into their midst, emanating from a source that is foreign to the faith and practice of all true Latter-day Saints, I have felt disposed to say a few words by your permission, through the columns of the NEWS, in relation to our Sunday Schools, having considerable experience in that department.

All Latter-day Saints will readily admit that the proper training of our children in correct principles of morality and the faith of the gospel is a subject of vital importance. I know of no institution coupled with parental tuition better adapted to this sacred and important labor than our Sunday Schools; I believe them to possess greater advantages than the day school in this respect. In the Sunday School on the Sabbath day we have the children and youth assembled, say from three or four years of age to matured man and womanhood. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered, every pains is taken to teach them the nature of this sacred ordinance, why it is administered, and the happy effects produced when partaken of worthily, as well as instructions in relation to other ordinances of the Gospel and cardinal doctrines of the Church.

Then again to see the dear little ones, with their countenances beaming with intelligence, stand before the school and recite their little pieces, is really soul inspiring, and in thus habituating themselves inspires them with confidence, exercises the memory and in many instances makes good and lasting impressions on the youthful mind. I have always considered of paramount importance, the teaching of our youth correct principles of the gospel. And, also the imperative duty of those who have the ability and opportunity, to come to the front and show themselves and assist in this great labor.

I was much pleased to read in the NEWS recently, the favorable showing Utah has in relation to Sunday schools. It is really encouraging, and I am convinced that if we will, unitedly, use our influence in the interests of our Sunday schools, we can soon give a showing far in advance of our last exhibit. Our Sunday schools, when properly conducted, are most certainly a nursery to the Church and should be so considered. The latent talent possessed by the youth of these mountains, if aroused and properly developed, will soon qualify them to fill any position in the government of a great nation. In this great labor let the Sunday schools perform an honorable part.

R. F. GOULD.

SCRIP, Millard County, May 22, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Our small settlement is increasing rapidly in numbers and a goodly portion of the people are increasing in good works also, and are trying to live their religion to the best of their abilities. They have erected a large and substantial school house which is a great credit to the place. The Sunday school is in a flourishing state, and is accomplishing much good among the rising generation. We are well supplied with every day schools, having three in number. We also have the Y. M. M. I. A. organized. The meetings are discontinued for the summer season, but will commence again as usual when the busy time is over. The Relief Society sisters are doing a great and a noble work in helping the needy

and donating their means to help build temples, and storing grain away for a day of famine, for it will surely come. The copious showers we are receiving bespeak an abundant harvest of grain and some fruit. The health of the people is good. Respectfully,

E. M. W.

## Convicts Buying Freedom.

FILLMORE, May 20, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

There is considerable being said by those who are not directly interested, about the laxity of Mormon morals, their propensity to commit crimes, and the difficulty met with by the United States officials in meeting out to offenders the just reward of their demerits. A notorious criminal who was sent by the Second District Court to serve a term of ten years in the penitentiary for grand larceny, and who was known to be a desperado and a supposed murderer, has just gone back to his former place of residence in Beaver County, after serving 18 months of his term. He informed certain parties that he had bought his freedom, which cost him \$500, and that it is a common occurrence for convicts to buy themselves out of the penitentiary, the price of release varying according to the financial ability of the applicant.

Of course we don't put much credence in the statement of characters of this sort. And who would suspect for a moment the honesty of imported officials, when everybody knows that according to the statements of their enemies the "Mormons" are the only ones who do any wrong in this Territory. It is not possible that such a money-making business has been and is still carried on to make that institution a self-sustaining concern. It must be a trick of the "Mormons." When convicts are turned loose it seems but an act of justice that the public should be informed, that by increased vigilance they may protect their lives and property from the depredations of these unscrupulous pests, who make their living off the labor of the honest poor.

Very respectfully,  
CONSTANT.

It is a great deal easier to grumble because the Lord did not give you more, than to be grateful for what he did give you.

A man who answered an advertisement, "cavassers wanted," found that he was wanted to cavass hams. This was in Cincinnati, of course.

Scene — Teacher with reading class. Boy (reading): "And as she sailed down the river—" Teacher: "Why are ships called 'she'?" Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilities of his sex): "Because they need men to manage them."

## PRIZE POULTRY.

Send for circular of my high class, imported Light Brahmas, the farmers' best fowl. Safe delivery of eggs and birds, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. H. KORTY,  
Omaha, Neb.

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GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world, price 25 cents per box.

The remarkably beneficial results following the use of these pills in cases of fevers, bilious disorders and diseases of digestion, warrant all to resort to them when circumstances require a prompt, safe and efficient remedy.

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GRAEFENBERG GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT, excels all other Salves in its curative power. Price 25cts per box.

Enquire for the Graefenberg Almanac and Manual of Health.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by Z. C. M. Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah, and by all the Co-operative Store; throughout the country.