

Vienna, 17.—Alexander of Bulgaria has sent a note to the Powers as follows: "Bulgaria, after espousing the Roumelian cause did her utmost to comply with the decision of the Embassadors and to prevent agitation. She sees now the Servian invasion, without Servia sending through the Porte, (the only competent channel) an ultimatum in conformity with international law. Will Europe who is anxious, and Turkey who is jealous for the integrity of her empire allow Servia to infringe on the principle of that integrity on which they laid stress in the case of Bulgaria under circumstances of much less gravity? The Powers know whence the aggression emanated. Bulgaria as vassal is unable to declare war and has addressed the Sultan directly on the matter without getting a reply. She has ordered M. Tzaniffher special envoy at Constantinople to demand a reply from Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister of foreign affairs. Bulgaria has not violated the integrity of Turkey, because Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia belong to Turkey, whilst Servia is an independent state and violates the integrity of Turkey for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of Bulgaria, to satisfy Servian ambition and egotism. Bulgaria relies on the sense of justice of the Powers, as Europe must speak the last word on the question."

LONDON, 17.—Bright, in a speech at Birmingham last night, instanced the condition of the Episcopal Church in America as proof that the Church of England could maintain its rights without a State alliance.

EDINBURGH, 17.—Gladstone, in a speech to-day, said: "I have already pointed out in my former address that it is very possible that by an overwhelming majority of her members the Irish nation might present some demand. I expressed confidence, however, that Ireland would never forget her duty to the Union and the Empire, though she might present a demand for a large change in the management of local affairs." Any demand of this character, I declared, ought to receive the attention and respect of Parliament. Since that declaration Mr. Parnell has conveyed to me through the confidential medium of the newspapers, a suggestion that I had better frame a plan for the local government of Ireland. I propose now to reply to Mr. Parnell in an equally confidential manner. Doubtless you gentlemen will not mention it. Perhaps my friends at the table below (meaning the reporters) won't mention it, but my reasons for not complying with Mr. Parnell's request are that, though Ireland wishes and desires respectful and favorable attention, yet until the elections the Irish wishes are constitutionally unknown. I believe Mr. Parnell has taken me for a person wanting in experience in public life one who has not profited by experience. If he imagines me rash enough to make myself a voluntary physician for the people of Ireland, instead of the authorized doctors he sends to the House of Commons, it would seriously damage any proposal hatched in my mind, if the Irish constitutional question should arise. If a proposal be made it can only be effectively made by the government, although the government is rather silent on the subject and appears disinclined to use language calculated to render less easy its relations with the party to whom they owe much, through the transactions of the last Parliament. If the present government continues, every minister of the opposition will require to hear their views before expressing his own. Thus it is impossible to accede to Mr. Parnell's kind invitation."

The remainder of the speech was devoted to a rapid review of the various leading topics, including foreign affairs and disestablishment.

LONDON, 18.—The British forces in Burmah have carried the forts in the vicinity of Minhla and captured the city after three hours' firing from floating batteries, armed launches and heavy guns on board the steamers. The British lost four men killed and 27 wounded. Minhla was the most strongly fortified position on the river, and by its capture the way is clear for the British advance to Mandalay, as the forts at Ava, 12 miles from the Burmese capital, are only slight structures in comparison with these at Minhla.

LONDON, 18.—The Bulgarians after desperate fighting have carried one of the Servian positions which were menacing Slivitzna. Prince Alexander led the Bulgarian columns in person.

An official report from the front states that the Servians entered Bresnik yesterday. The town had been abandoned by the Bulgarians, who left eight guns.

The capture of Bresnik leaves that route open to Sofia.

Further details of the capture of Bresnik state that the Servians carried eight lines of the entrenchments and captured 161 prisoners with a number of rifles. The Bulgarian commander at Bresnik fled, leaving his military papers behind him. The Bulgarian volunteers with their leader also fled.

The Bulgarian army of the Widdin district may be considered completely destroyed and dispersed. A dispatch relative to engagements near Slivitzna says that after heavy fighting Prince Alexander was forced to retreat to Slivitzna. Both sides lost heavily. A sharp fight has occurred on the left of the Servian advance line where both forces hold their positions. The Bulgarian force at Widdin has blocked the Danube River.

LONDON, 18.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Sofia confirming the report of the Bulgarian victory. The

Servians lost 10 guns and 356 horses, and it is estimated that 3,000 Servians were killed or wounded. The Bulgarians on Tuesday captured 200 Servian cavalry. The Bulgarians have again repulsed the attacks on Dragoman.

The Daily Telegraph says: It is almost certain that Greece will go to war. A captain of the Greek navy has started for London to purchase men-of-war.

A dispatch from Sofia says: Troops are arriving here from Roumelia; 25,000 Servians were engaged yesterday near Slivitzna, while there were only 15,000 Bulgarians in the engagement.

There was desperate fighting at Slivitzna to-day. The Bulgarians forced the Servian right wing back at the point of the bayonet for several kilometres with great loss. It is reported that the Servians fired upon the Red Cross ambulances.

A militia force from Widdin has made a successful inroad into Servia, capturing 1,500 prisoners. The Servians retreated in disorder from Bulchino, Smolitcha and Tuden.

The following Servian account is from Tsaribrod: The Servians found the Bulgarians in unexpected strength at Slivitzna. The Servians after continuous fighting for eighteen hours are slowly pressing Prince Alexander toward Sofia. The Bulgarians are disputing every inch. Thirty thousand Servians were engaged in yesterday's fighting at Slivitzna.

A dispatch from Belgrade says Queen Natalie has received a telegram from Zaitchar announcing the fall of Widdin. The same dispatch says a portion of the Moravia division, after a severe fight, captured Radomir. Four hundred prisoners have arrived at Belgrade from the front.

The Times says it is reported that Turkey and Servia have agreed to arrange the conditions of peace after the capture of Sofia. Turkey prefers a strong Servia to a strong Bulgaria, but also desires to save Prince Alexander's position as much as possible. Servia likewise does not wish to personally humiliate Prince Alexander.

The dispatch from Tsaribrod to the Standard says a decisive attack was delayed until all the Servian columns had been concentrated. A heavy cannonading was kept up throughout the day and several sham attacks were made.

A private telegram received at Belgrade states that all the troops, comprising the Widdin garrison, have been made prisoners.

Belgrade, 18.—Further details of the capture of Bresnik, state that the Servians carried eight lines of the entrenchments and captured 161 prisoners with a number of rifles. The Bulgarian commander at Bresnik fled, leaving his military papers behind him. The Bulgarian Volunteers with their leader also fled.

Sofia, 18.—A telegram states that the Bulgarian troops recaptured Bresnik and dispersed the Servians. No fear is entertained at present for the safety of Sofia.

Vienna, 18.—The Neue Freie Presse has a report that Prince Alexander has been wounded.

BERLIN, 19.—The Reichstag was opened to-day with the usual formalities. The imperial speech in substance was as follows: The Pope's mediation is expected to settle the Caroline's question in a manner corresponding to the friendly relations existing between Spain and Germany. The foreign relations of Germany are peaceful and friendly with all nations. The Emperor confidently hopes the Balkans will not disturb the peace of Europe, and trusts that the signers of the Berlin treaty will succeed in securing respect for treaties by the people rendered independent by them. The Emperor said that he was animated by confidence that God's blessing in the future, as in the past, will be granted by Germany's efforts to maintain peace.

LONDON, 19.—Bulgaria is denuding the Turkish frontier of troops and is sending all her available forces to the front to combat the Servians. The public are allowed to go to the depots en route to see their relatives and friends. Many of the villagers tramp long distances and wait at the depots several hours, and in some cases whole days and nights in order to see their friends and give them flowers and presents.

Prince Alexander's success before Slivitzna has revived the courage of those going to the front, and they undergo extreme hardships with remarkable fortitude. In many cases they are compelled to march long distances in bad weather and at night to camp in open spaces where they are shelterless, not having even an ordinary tent to protect them from the severity of the weather.

A rumor prevails that an armistice has been agreed upon between Servia and Bulgaria.

THE CAUSE OF THE SERVIAN'S DEFEAT.

BELGRADE, 19.—An account from Isaribrod, Servian headquarters, of the battle yesterday before Slivitzna states that the Servians were unable to bring their full strength into action and were thus defeated and compelled to withdraw to the Dragoman Pass. A junction of the Danube, Drina and Shumalia divisions with the second class reserves will be completed to-day. This will bring 48 more battalions of infantry into action together.

RANGOON, 19.—General Prendergast, commanding the British expeditionary force, has strongly garrisoned the town of Minhla, which he captured from the Burmese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE FARMERS.

Some Timely Suggestions by U. N. V.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I notice in Saturday's issue an article on the wheat question, which is gathered from the carefully compiled statistics of Montpellier, of San Francisco, and gives the surplus of American wheat, at the incoming of the present harvest, at 70,000,000 of bushels, while

THE DEFICIT OF THIS YEAR'S HARVEST

is shown to be 140,000,000 bushels, so that it is evident that if the United States can come out even at the end of this current harvest year, it is all they can do. But, however this may be, we in Utah, dependent as we are on the railroads, have no business to be raising wheat for export while we are importing so many things that this country can produce just as well as not. The object that the Lord had in view in opening up to this people the principle of dry farming, which threw into cultivation so many thousands of acres of previously useless lands, is not for me to say, but I do not believe that it was done solely for the purpose of selling a few thousand bushels to the Eastern States, which to them would be only a drop in the bucket; nor yet solely for the purpose of fattening the railroad corporations by its transportation. I think rather it was done with a view to give the Latter-day Saints an opportunity to store up large quantities of grain against such time as the revelations tell us it will be needed. The principle of

DRY FARMING,

it appears, has enabled your correspondent from Kaysville to raise wheat at 35c while, as your Heber correspondent shows, wheat on irrigated farms cost nearly one dollar; consequently, looking at this matter from a monetary view alone, the wheat raising will have to be left to the merchant farmers to raise on dry farms, while the other farmers can employ their farms and time in raising other things, which the signs of the times show us we must soon go without unless we produce them ourselves.

How long the Lord will continue to give us the bountiful harvests we have had lately no one here knows, and if exportation continues as it has done during the last six weeks, next harvest will see us as it did in 1856—borrowing from the shocks to make a biscuit. With our present advantages, we are running after a little money and throwing aside the opportunity we have of saving up a few thousand bushels for the future. It is already apparent that by withholding some little of the elements of fertility from the grain giving portions of the United States their crop is reduced one third, and becomes

LESS THAN THE CONSUMPTION

so that they have to use up this little surplus of seventy millions. What would be the effect here if the crop were reduced one-third? We should be out of bread before the next harvest, because the greatest surplus we ever have had in one year is one-fourth of our crop.

I would like to have the farmers see the position they are in. Just as soon as a friend makes a movement advising them to hold on to their grain so as to get a price commensurate with its cost, the merchants and other creditors step in and in justice demand the fulfillment of contracts; and no matter how disastrous the effects may be, there is no principle of honor upon which they can be defended from keeping their agreements. This being the case (and no one can blame the creditors, because they are obliged to keep their promises, or their credit, which is the means of their living, would be taken away,) what must the farmers do to extricate themselves from this system of thralldom? They, perhaps, cannot work harder, nor more hours, but there is one thing they can do, and that is, they can

WORK MORE INTELLIGENTLY.

It is unfortunate that they have no fairs, markets, clubs nor any other means of interchanging experiences and information. This is much to be regretted, and but for the courtesy of the News and some of its Territorial contemporaries, no correspondence on these subjects could reach the people of the Territory. There can be no estimate placed upon the value of the correspondence which you have admitted into your valuable paper on this question of wheat saving. Already the farmers have saved some dollars, but as a means of inducing thought and reflection and opening the eyes of the farmers to the weakness of their position it is certainly invaluable, for no farmer can read this correspondence without being impressed with the strength of the claims that bind him and the weight of the load he carries.

Now supposing the farmers in a good potato district would counsel together, and make a proposition to some persons having money, that if they (the capitalists) would establish a starch factory, they (the farmers) would raise so many acres of potatoes in that neighborhood and deliver the crops to that factory at a given price per bushel for a number of years, would not that be a more intelligent method of employing their time and farms than

for them to combine raising wheat and selling it for less than cost?

Again, could not some farmers in another neighborhood enter into a pork and bacon business by clubbing together a little means to establish a yard and stocking it with good brood sows, employing a good hand or two to care for it, and then each shareholder turn in a certain quantity of grain and other feed necessary and get his pay back when the pigs are killed and the bacon sold? We import \$400,000 worth of bacon, hams and lard annually.

And again, could not the farmers in any district, say the Sand Ridge in Davis County, club together and build upon one or other of the railroads

AN ELEVATOR OR WAREHOUSE,

where grain could be received on deposit and held subject to the choice of the farmer when to sell, and put this warehouse on such business principles that their receipt for grain would be a negotiable security for borrowing money? We sell our wheat when first threshed to pay our debts and thus keep the market down, while if we had a place of safe deposit we could hold it, and control the market within importing figures, for I suppose that in a short time we shall see the folly of raising wheat for export, and raise only what is necessary for home consumption.

I want to call attention of the farmers to this fact: The present rate of

FREIGHT ON GRAIN

to eastern points only lasts until December 31st of this year, and with the usual proclivity of shrewdness manifested by railroads they will most assuredly take advantage of whatever increase of price may occur in the Eastern markets, and if they do not add the whole of that difference to their freight, they will add so much of it that the price of wheat here will not receive so much of an increase as we now possibly may expect. There is, however, little doubt but that wheat will reach 75 cents a bushel in this market.

Hoping that the farmers will realize the situation, do some more thinking than they have done, and be greatly benefited thereby, is the earnest wish of

U. N. V.

SUMMIT COUNTY MATTERS.

Improvements Made and Necessary.

ROCKPORT, Nov. 14, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Your correspondent left Coalville for a trip through Summit County on Monday, Nov. 9th, traveling up the Weber, and was surprised to see so

LITTLE PROGRESS

made in most of the settlements. There was not that evidence of thrift that is apparent in places more remote from business centres and the best markets the country affords. This portion of the Territory is noted for the severity and great length of its winters, yet the majority of the people, who have to depend measurably upon their stock for ready cash and to obtain the necessities of life, have failed to provide suitable shelter for their animals and barns for the storing of their hay. Yet they are surrounded with the best of timber and they are manufacturing an excellent quality of lumber. With these advantages they are

AWAY BEHIND

many parts of the country where the people are less blessed with natural facilities. One gentleman remarked that it looked as though the people of this region were just stopping here temporarily, and did not intend to make permanent homes. Some of the people claim that their crops have been taken by the frost, but admitting all this, is it a sufficient excuse for the continued use of the old log huts as places of abode and the half-tumbled-down sheds for the shelter of their animals, when by thrift good, substantial sheds could be erected and cheap yet neat and commodious houses, hay barns, etc., built and thus their own comfort and that of their animals enhanced and sufficient waste avoided in a few years to cover the amount expended for these much needed improvements.

ANOTHER BAD POLICY

has been followed by the great majority of the people—the selling of their calves, and in average winters leaving their surplus hay to rot or be destroyed by the elements, instead of holding on to the young stock and beefing the old ones. A change in this policy would be a great benefit to the finances of the people and materially add to their prosperity, and would soon place the majority of the people in a position to improve their homes and surroundings, adding beauty and attractions where now appear neglect and slothfulness.

This is a good stock country, but could be made more profitable to the inhabitants by the erection of good and commodious quarters for their animals in the winter. Many of the residents realize the situation and are making commendable efforts to improve and beautify their homes and surroundings, and it is to be hoped that more will follow their example, until thrift will be apparent on all sides and the social and financial condition be improved.

THE TOWN OF PEOA

has lately grown in population and much new land has been brought un-

der cultivation on the bench to the east, which produces some of the best wheat to be found in the Territory. The town, however, needs improving. A suitable schoolhouse would be a blessing to the rising generation and a meeting house for public worship is also much needed.

KAMAS

is lacking in enterprise except in the mercantile line. It is supplied with four stores to do the business that one well-conducted store could and should do. There is an absence of good and substantial barns. Though it has some thorough and energetic citizens, there is an apparent lack of that unity which is necessary to build up a solid community and progressive town.

ROCKPORT,

for good residences and apparent thrift, is ahead of its neighbors, while Wanship seems to be going backward. Still all of these places have been blessed this season with excellent crops and have a market for their surplus grain.

More anon.

TRAVELER.

TRIP THROUGH THE NORTH WEST.

BRIGHAM CITY,

November 17th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

President C. G. Snow, Samuel Smith, Bishop A. Nichols, J. C. Wiscom and N. P. Anderson of this city, Bishop Harper, of North Ward, and Bishop Jensen, of Mantua, who left their several homes Oct. 30th, on a visit to the western and northern settlements of Box Elder Stake, returned, with the exception of Bishop Harper, who stayed at Albion, Idaho, owing to severe sickness of his son, on the 14th inst.

The party visited 14 settlements, traveled between 450 and 500 miles and held 20 meetings. No settlement of the Saints was passed, and audiences varying in number from 28 to 450 were addressed in the different wards.

In Oakley we held three meetings for the largest congregations met on the round trip. At the close of the forenoon, as well as the afternoon, services, the Oakley brass band played several cheering airs, and, as that was their first attempt in public, they were congratulated upon the success acquired and wished God speed.

We had a three days' storm and considerable snow was encountered in crossing the mountain range, but no delay was occasioned. President O. G. Snow was determined not to disappoint the people, and we traveled, in spite of storms, some days as high as 60 miles, to meet our appointments, and it was successfully accomplished in every instance.

With the exception of one ward, we found the Saints living in harmony and enjoying the spirit of our holy religion. A feeling to uphold and sustain the principles revealed for the salvation of the human family is clearly made manifest by the Saints, and we greatly rejoiced in their society and the goodness of God. We feel continually to encourage our brethren and sisters in the conflict of life. Remember that without battle there is no victory and without victory there is no crown.

One interesting feature on this journey was a visit to an old battleground near the city of Rocks. The legend says that in the year 1861, 30 wagons with from 80 to 100 immigrants, bound for California, were attacked by the Indians on that spot. The rifle-pits and entrenchments are yet plainly seen. The battle raged for three days, when the ammunition gave out and the immigrants, with the exception of four persons, were massacred by the Indians. The brethren searched the ground and succeeded in obtaining several small relics.

The acquaintances made and the impressions received in the midst of the Saints on that trip will be a source of lasting pleasure to us, and we hope, also to them.

N. P. ANDERSON.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

John W. Burroughs, Plaintiff,

vs.
Helen A. Burroughs, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Helen A. Burroughs, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you, by the above named Plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you on the ground of impotency.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk,
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