

to take the necessary steps in the matter, and the arrest will be made to-morrow. Although yesterday's Capital principally incited the official action just determined upon, it is understood that previous articles, regarded as libellous upon the President, will be officially noticed in the criminal prosecution for libel.

CHICAGO, 19.—A combination of the distillers of the entire country, embracing nearly every important establishment in the United States, has been formed for the purpose of self-protection and for pooling their earnings. Their plan is to deposit ten cents for each gallon of taxable spirits that is manufactured, and to divide the same thus accruing, semi-monthly, among all the distillers in proportion to the capacity of their several distilleries. It is immaterial whether any still is in operation or not, the proprietor receives his proportion of this deposit the same as though he was running. It is expected that in this way the market price of whisky will be raised to a figure at which money can be made. Smaller distillers will be glad to form such alliance, as at the present rate they are actually losing money, and larger distillers keep the prices down below their lowest rates.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—W. C. Warner, of San Francisco, suicided, by hanging, to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 20.—A fire broke out about midnight in a row of frame houses just north of the bridge approaching east St. Louis, and at this writing about a dozen houses are nearly consumed. A strong north wind carried the flames to the woodwork of the bridge approaches, and about 1,000 feet of it is now burning. Several engines from St. Louis started across the bridge to assist in subduing the fire but were cut off by the flames, and forced to return. Subsequently, two or three of them were taken over on the ferry boat, and are now doing good service; but little definite information can be obtained to-night, but it is safe to say that the eastern approach to the bridge is so badly damaged that trains cannot cross, and the houses where the fire originated will be entirely destroyed. No estimate of the loss can yet be given.

NEW YORK, 20.—Father Kernan, the oldest Catholic priest in America, died at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday, aged 98.

The Times, this morning, reports that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, upon the advice of an intimate friend, has taken steps legally to oppose the old gentleman's will. The intimate friend is said to be a considerable creditor of Cornelius. Some of the other friends to the deceased are not satisfied with the disposition of the property.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia. This is the sixth death among rear admirals within four or five weeks.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rear Admiral Davis took place to-day in St. Johns Church. The interment will be in Cambridge, Mass.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says Hayes, as president, intends to pursue a lenient conservative policy, and will seek to allay political hatred. He proposes to conciliate the South as far as he can, and will make the single question of universal suffrage the point to gather about him men of all political opinions in the south. As illustrating this point, he feels disposed to recognize the Nicholls government in Louisiana, and the Wade Hampton government in South Carolina as being the de facto government of these States. In selecting his cabinet his efforts will be to gather around him men of conservative qualities rather than those of intense radicalism.

The Sun's Washington special says startling developments will be made by the real estate pool committee in regard to the Treasury irregularities, which go to show that an immense amount, delivered for cancellation, was never destroyed at all. The correspondent attempts to prove at length that this money was used for Hayes' election.

The same authority says it is reported that when the House had agreed on a recess, Conkling was about to make a violent speech against the action of the tribunal. The rumor spread rapidly and filled the Senate, but the expectant crowd saw no Conkling in his seat when the debate began. He did say on Sunday that he could not

allow Louisiana to pass without a protest, as he believed there had been too much fraud in the State for the party to carry it. They say that Conkling has lost the great opportunity of his life. His weakness at the critical moment will, it is alleged, ruin his influence with the new administration, while his surrender will cost him the respect of the liberal in both parties.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The examining engineers now say that not over 300 feet of the bridge has been burned seriously. Trains will be passing again within a week at the farthest. An insurance of \$154,000 is held by the company.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Congressman Ellis, Col. Burke, and Counsellor Cavannac, of Louisiana, called on the President to-day, and explained to him the condition of affairs in that State. The President replied that he was satisfied Gen. Nicholls was acting in good faith in preserving statu quo, and he therefore had no intention of changing his instructions to Gen. Augur. The President said Nicholls should not be held responsible for the freak of a crazy man.

Don Piatt published a card this afternoon, in which he says: "Nothing was further from my thought in penning the editorial of last Sunday than the horrible crime of assassination. Open resistance to a revolutionary wrong, for which there seems no other resistance, is one thing, and assassination is another. In the sentence so strongly commented upon, it will appear, when taken in connection with what precedes and follows, that my appeal is made to the people, not to the assassin."

COLUMBIA, S. C., 20.—Information having reached President Grant, from republican sources here, that several white military companies intended to parade, an order was issued to Col. Black, of the Eighteenth Infantry, commanding the post here, to prevent any such demonstration. Hampton issued a proclamation to-night, calling upon the people to comply with the requirements of the President's order, but protesting against it, and asking that the celebration be postponed until some more auspicious period.

NEW YORK, 21.—A cable dispatch states that thirty vessels, many with their entire crews, were lost in a gale on the English coast, on the night of the 19th. The area of the storm was exceptionally extensive. It embraced the greater part of the British Islands and the whole of northern and central France. The violence of the storm was extraordinary. The force of the gale has been only equalled during recent years by that of the one a few weeks ago.

The World's leader says, "Never was a party so corrupt as the present republican, and its existence is a menace to the Union. In the Louisiana case the republicans virtually acknowledge the ineligible elector as good as an eligible one. Although the returning board may be unconstitutional, its decree is binding. It may disobey the law which it created, and still preserve its authority, and that it may falsify the actual vote of the State which it was designed to verify, and yet believe a lie is as good a truth."

It is understood that Hurley, one of the Hayes electors from South Carolina, who arrived here, to-day, from Charleston, in custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the House, is an alien, who has never taken out his naturalization papers. If the democrats fall over Oregon, they will make a big fight over Hurley.

BOSTON, 21.—A letter received from Captain Kane, of the schooner F. E. McDonald, on the west coast of Africa, says that in January, on his passage from Boston, he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Maria, having on board two survivors of a crew of fourteen men, the others having perished from exposure and famine. The wreck was discovered in latitude 38 23 longitude 32 30, with masts gone and full of water. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one of them died within four hours. The bark was bound from Dobay, Georgia, to Belfast. She sprang a leak in a gale and filled with water, so that it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. The lumber with which the vessel was laden prevented her from sinking, but the weight of the masts turned the vessel on her beam ends until the masts broke away, when she righted, and the men regained the deck. Having no food or water they soon began to die of starvation. As

soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on, until only two were left. The survivor, James McLaughlin, belongs to Belfast, Ireland, and says that only small portions of the bodies could be eaten. The moment one died, the survivors cut the throat of the deceased and drank his blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was thirty-two days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted. During that time the crew had not a drop of water or food other than the bodies of their dead shipmates.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The grand jury found a true bill against Don Piatt, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Timothy Hurley, of Charleston, the Hayes and Wheeler elector accused of not being a citizen, proved to the satisfaction of the House committee that his father was naturalized in Boston, where he himself was born.

The electoral commission met at one o'clock, all the members were present.

The president laid the papers received from both the houses before the commission, and on motion of Abbott, they were ordered printed.

The papers were then read by the secretary.

Judge Clifford asked who appeared as objectors on the two sides.

Senator Kelly announced that himself and Jenks would appear as objectors to certificate No. 1, and Senator Sargent announced that Senator Mitchell and Mr. Lawrence would appear as objectors to certificate No. 2.

Kelly asked that an order for the production of the commission and resignation of Watts from the post office department, and also that Mitchell and Watts might be subpoenaed as witnesses.

Clifford asked if the witnesses were within reach.

Mitchell said they were both in the room.

An order in both cases was granted, and at the request of Senator Kelly, who was to open for the objectors, a recess of half an hour was taken to allow him to procure the necessary books, &c.

After recess, Senator Kelly proceeded to submit his objections to certificate No. 1. He said he presumed there would not be any dispute of the third objection, viz., that Watts was postmaster and if it was they were prepared with proof to sustain the allegation.

The constitutional inhibition was as clear as language could make it. He quoted from a contested case for sheriff in the fifteenth district of California, where the court held that the person receiving the highest vote was held to be ineligible when elected, and could not be declared entitled to the office, although not a postmaster. When ready to be qualified the court said that if he was not eligible when elected he could not make himself eligible after the power to appoint had passed away. Kelly argued that if Watts was not qualified on the 7th of November, when the election took place, he could not be elected at any subsequent election. In a Vermont case he said the legislature had been convened and had decided that Sollace, being a postmaster, was a federal officer, and consequently ineligible and had filled the vacancy. The Rhode Island legislature had taken the same view, and filled a vacancy in like manner. He contended that the States had the power to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, and that if Oregon had excluded the ineligible elector, she had but done her duty in support of his position.

Kelly cited a report made by Felix Grundy, Henry Clay and Silas Wright, a congressional committee in 1837, in which those gentlemen held that deputy postmasters were not eligible as presidential electors. He contended that by the constitution and laws of Oregon the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to be declared elected. The election was by law required to be held November 7, and there was not time to hold a second one, neither was such a subsequent election authorized. Hence, if there was no election on that day, or if those receiving the highest number of votes were ineligible, there could be no election, and the State would be unrepresented. The votes for highest eligible candidate were counted.

DENVER, 21.—John Bemis, who stole \$3,600 from the express company at Syracuse, N. Y., last November, has been captured at Santa

Fe, New Mexico, by the Rocky Mountain Detective Association of this city.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The Post's special from Berlin says it is reported there that the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Serbia is now assured.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—The Russian army, south of the Caucasus, on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, in readiness for action, numbers 115,000 men, with 35 field batteries and 250 heavy siege guns.

PERA, 20.—Twenty more Bulgarians, charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced each to twenty years penal servitude.

Chevkel Pasha, of atrocities notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the army corps on the Danube.

BERLIN, 20.—The second performance of Wagner's "Ring of the Niebelungen" at Bayreuth, has been postponed, owing to the impaired health of the composer.

HAVANA, 20.—The bodies of Sixto Regla Saez and her son, were found in a well near Guarabacor, where they had been pitched by the woman's paramour Jese Naranjo, aided by friends, after Naranjo had killed them.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Duke of Argyle directed attention to Lord Salisbury regarding the conference. He severely criticized the conduct of the government up to last autumn, since which time, however, its conduct had been all right. The failure of the conference was attributable to the unhappy policy of government until August, and the half-heartedness, timidity, and vacillation shown in carrying out the policy which public feeling forced upon them in consequence of the Bulgarian atrocities.

Lord Derby disputed the Duke's accusation of vacillation, and denied that the government had changed its policy. Since the conference government had been unremittent in pressing the expediency of peace upon Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey, and a few days would show with what success. If they were successful half the work of conference would be done.

Salisbury said: We, like all governments, since the Crimean war are bound to respect the treaty by which that war was concluded. He pointed out the startling fact that the persons who signed that treaty, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Turkey, are now attacking Lord Derby for not having fostered and encouraged the Herzegovinian insurrection, when the hopelessness of Turkey's reform became evident. It is also plain that England's attitude toward Turkey could remain the same as in 1856. We have changed so far as the force of circumstances have compelled us, but we have not dissolved our traditional alliance without sorrow, we still cling to the hope that some change in the councils may restore that alliance. In regard to England's not having used threats of coercion at the conference, Lord Salisbury thought it important to place upon record the fact that so far as the proceedings of the conference went, no power had used such threats, and nothing had happened at the conference to pledge Russia, as a matter of honor, to take military action against the Porte. He energetically challenged the opposition to bring forward a definite motion stating the policy which they advised. He showed that the only coercion England could threaten would be the destruction of Stamboul by a fleet. Turkey would probably disregard it. As the question of yielding is not in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, the execution of the threat would destroy the only government which now controls thirty millions of people.

The Earl of Beaconsfield challenged the opposition to propose a distinct motion. He deprecated the policy of coercion. The policy of Europe, and not merely of England, was to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. That was the principle which had always been acted upon by all statesmen, as affording the best security for the peace of Europe. Nothing had happened since the treaty of Paris to show that this principle was not wise and just.

The rinderpest has appeared at Hull. It cannot be traced to contact with infected cattle. Stringent measures are being taken to prevent outbreaks.

LONDON, 21.—Finzil's sugar refinery, at Bristol, will cease on Saturday in consequence of the scarcity of raw material and the influence of the French bounty system. Two thousand persons will be thrown out of employment.

LONDON, 22.—Several leading home rulers have refused to assist at the funeral of John O'Mahoney on the ground that their co-operation would be inconsistent with the home rule programme. If demonstration is to be regarded in favor of the principles represented by the deceased, none of the home-rule leaders will take part in it, although the prominent men of the party from the principal English towns will attend, but simply as delegates from the Irish population of their districts. Two Irish members of Parliament, at least, have promised to be present.

GALVESTON, Tex., 22.—The News' special, from Waco, says the Opera House, Baptist Church, and the residence belonging to Judge Walker, were burned this afternoon; loss \$45,000, insurance \$7,000.

BELGRADE, 23.—Disturbances broke out in Jagodina, Kragujevats, Ushitica, and other places in the interior during the elections. Troops left for Jagodina on Wednesday. It is variously stated that the disturbances were caused by the government exerting pressure on the electors and by intrigues of Karageorgevich against Prince Milan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—The Russian Consulate here warns the shipping agents that torpedoes are being placed on the Black Sea coast, between Sookoom Kale and Fort Saint Nicholas. Guardships are stationed at the Poti and Sookoom Kale roadsteads to indicate the course. Balakava must be entered before communicating.

LONDON, 23.—The Romanian government has informed the Powers that it will disband the reserves early in March, as Russia, even in the event of war, has no intention of occupying Roumania, but only desires the right of transit.

On the 1st of March the Anglo-American Cable Company will reduce the tariff on messages over its line to one shilling per word.

PARIS, 23.—Figaro names a distinguished prima donna, whom it charges with having eloped from St. Petersburg with the tenor Niccolena. It states further that the Marquis of Caux followed them, and that judicial proceedings for a separation have been commenced.

LONDON, 23.—Dispatches from Bucharest say that a number of Turks, including soldiers, pillaged Goramei Island, on the Danube. A detachment of Roumanian troops captured thirteen of the party, including a Turkish soldier. One of the marauders, who was a Turkish official from Rustchuck, and another Turk, were killed.

LONDON, 24.—The reception of O'Mahoney's remains at Cork disappointed all expectation. Only a few hundred people accompanied the corpse to the Democratic club. There was a torchlight procession and no political demonstrations. The delegates who accompanied the remains from New York are indignant at the conduct of the captain of the steamer Dakota, who refused to recognize them during the voyage or to supply them with an American flag to cover the coffin on landing, because he would not countenance what he considered to be a disloyal demonstration.

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