

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary, announcing that he had been summoned before the Potter committee to produce the Louisiana election returns, and that he had obeyed the subpoena. In conclusion he says: "I respectfully request you to lay this communication before the Senate, that if deemed necessary and proper, I may have instructions as to my duty in this and similar cases that may hereafter arise."

Edmunds submitted an order that the Secretary of the Senate attend before the committee of the House mentioned, with the papers described by the committee, and submit the papers to examination from time to time, according to the convenience of the committee.

A long discussion ensued, several Senators claiming that the proper way would have been for the House to have requested the Senate to furnish the papers. Other Senators argued that the papers were not in the custody of the Senate by any law. They were merely in the possession of the Secretary, according to usages, since the organization of the government, and therefore the committee had a right to summon the secretary to produce them.

Finally the order of Edmunds was modified so as to reserve all questions touching the regularity of the action of the committee of the House in calling for the papers, instructing the secretary to attend the committee, etc., and, as modified, was agreed to.

After the morning business the Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Some letters were introduced in the Potter committee, to-day, not heretofore published as follows:

One dated March 27, 1877, from Anderson to Matthews: "As soon as the commission is appointed, please write me definite instructions. Nash will be here this week and will demand possession of that agreement after offering me a possible clerkship. Of course I shall decline. Shall I inform him that it is in your possession?"

Anderson to Matthews, May 5th, saying: "Evarts and the President have alleged their reason for not appointing him consul, which is that it was their policy not to make removals, but there has been several vacancies and one removal since then. He says he does not now consider their excuse good, and the position he aspires to would ill repay him for his trouble and expense. He objects to staying in New Orleans, where there is an element against him, but says something must soon be done."

May 25th: A dispatch to Matthews, refusing Evarts' offer of the position and expressing disgust at the whole affair.

A letter, dated June 2d, '77, to Matthews, written in Washington, saying that after his interview with the President on the preceding day, he learned the President intended to appoint him and had sent a dispatch which might have been misconstrued. He didn't intend to threaten, and saying the President might get rid of him by appointing to the place a Baltimore gentleman, he would name a democrat, but unimpeachable.

A letter, dated June 6th, saying the newspapers throughout the country had simultaneously attacked him, and that it was explainable by the fact that the New Orleans anti-administration republicans had given it out that the writer held some letters damaging to the administration. Their plan was to have the newspapers attack him and force the President to throw him over and thus compel a publication of damaging letters. He says the plan has failed. He would not embarrass the administration. He had spent much money and time to get the place, but would soon propose a compromise.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Tribune's* London special says: Great reserve is maintained at the police headquarters regarding the alleged socialist plot. It has evidently been ascertained that both in London and in Paris an important event was expected to occur in Berlin on the day that Nobel fired at the

Emperor. Private letters received from Berlin speak of public feeling as being profoundly disturbed. No one ventures to speak openly in extenuation of Nobel's crime, but in private, men say that the country is ripe for a republic. France now under republican rule for seven years, is prosperous, rich and happy. Germany, under an empire is poor, depressed and wretched; worse still, an alliance between the Czar and the Emperor is dangerous. Germany may find herself dragged into a war with which she has no concern. She is kept with her hand upon her sword; and her people, many of whom find it difficult to get bread to eat, are compelled to maintain an immense army. The popularity of the Crown Prince is nothing compared with that of the Emperor. Should the latter die, a republican revolution might be attempted.

A Havana letter says: The latest reports from the eastern department, show a further surrender of 10 chiefs, 24 officers and 190 men at San Luis, and the complete dissolution of the so-called new government instituted by Maceo in that department. The festivities for celebrating the peace upon the arrival of Gen. Martinez Campos will last four days. The following is the number of insurgents surrendered in the Cincos Villas la Trocha and Central Department since the proclamation of the peace conditions: 11 Generals, 127 chiefs, 420 officers, 5,877 men, 3,577 members of families; total, 1,0018 persons. Those surrendered in the Eastern Department are not included.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 7.—Sheriff Allen, in his testimony before the sub-committee of the House of Representatives, inquiring into the alleged frauds in the presidential election in Florida, said he knew that Driggers had declined to act with Cox, but thought his being in town was sufficient. The reason he did not participate on the 13th was because he knew it would engender great prejudice among the people. When Cox and Dorman made the canvass, I thought it was not treating the people right, and felt an interest in the republican party and took every advantage I could for it. I did not think they made a false canvass; was asked to do nothing but co-operate in the canvass of the county; was not asked to throw out any of the precincts.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A Boise City dispatch says: Five men scouting upon Bruneau Valley, found all the settlers gathered at Robinson's rancho, and tormented. The valley was raided by Indians who took away all the stock.

On Sunday the settlers saw the Indians, numbering about 200 driving 600 horses and making all speed up the valley towards the upper waters of the Owyhee River, in the vicinity of Battle Mountain.

Colonel Bernard with 60 cavalry is in pursuit.

Information has been received that the Bannocks murdered one white man and two Piute Indians near Big Springs, on the Elko stage road.

The bodies of three whites were found a few miles below Glenn's Ferry, on Snake River, two of whom, John Bascom and Robert Ferguson, were of Rock Creek Station.

Numerous large and small bands of Indians are raiding the country in many directions.

Stages continue to run, strongly guarded, but are delayed by loss of stock.

Parties just arrived from Owyhee County, about 50 miles southwest of Boise City, report a distinct party of Bannocks camped in the vicinity who have been killing stock and committing other depredations, for several weeks, and growing daily more insolent towards the whites. Families gathering at Silver City and other points for safety. The people are awaiting the arrival of the regulars with the greatest anxiety.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—A Bucharest dispatch says: The execution of the Topola rioters was a cold-blooded murder, intended to terrorize the Servian people, and succeeded. The rioters were not revolutionists; they only made some noisy public demonstrations against the Cabinet's policy in going to war without summoning the skuptschina.

The actual work of the congress will fall upon Count Schouvaloff,

even if Prince Gortschakoff goes to Berlin, as the latter is incapable of prolonged mental exertion.

The time was when such meeting as the coming congress would have been preceded by private communication of Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy, with Prince Bismarck; but the fact that Count Andrassy does not leave Vienna until the 11th instant, and that an order has been issued to mobilize 100,000 Austrian troops instead of 50,000, offer a guarantee that the ghost of the triple alliance will not trouble the deliberations of the congress.

BERLIN, 6.—The *National Zeitung*, organ of the liberals, publishes a communication from the deputies who recently voted against the anti-socialist law, explaining that they did so because they considered that Hoedel's attempt on the Emperor's life was the isolated act of a miserable creature. Dr. Nobel's systematic arrangements and his network of communications, however, they say, justify extraordinary measures to save and heal the state.

The resignation of Dr. Falk has been definitely withdrawn.

The Emperor's appetite is better, but his condition is otherwise unchanged.

Dr. Nobel's brothers, who are officers of the army have arrived here. They were received by the high officer in attendance on the Emperor. They show themselves anxious to give all information in their power.

Nobel has been quite unconscious since Sunday evening and is constantly watches. Everything he says is recorded.

LONDON, 7.—It is stated that the Berlin criminal court has received several letters threatening the assassination of all the sovereigns if Nobel is harshly treated.

The number of arrests in Prussia for disloyal utterances is increasing significantly.

A Berlin dispatch says: Bismarck's nervousness has so increased since the attempt on the life of the Emperor that it is expected to be necessary to appoint a colleague.

A Vienna special states that Prince Gortschakoff's presence at the congress would be considered there inauspicious.

Rismarck has notified Austria that the proceedings of the congress might terminate in a fortnight.

Austria has declared she would consider the Montenegrin annexation of Antivari a *casus belli*.

It is rumored that Russia has withdrawn her support from Montenegro.

It is said that England and Russia have come to a preliminary agreement with regard to the terms of the treaty. Count Schouvaloff is taking to St. Petersburg information relative to Great Britain's views, which will enable Russia to decide about the instructions to give her plenipotentiaries.

6 p.m.—A colliery explosion occurred in Evans' Wood Pit colliery at Haydock, six miles south of Wigan. The number of men in the pit at the time is estimated at from 200 to 250. Many have been brought up badly injured. A large proportion is believed to be killed, but it is impossible to explore the mine in consequence of fire damp.

BERLIN, 7.—The shot left in the arm of the Emperor includes one buck shot, which, on account of its size, may have to be extracted, while the smaller shot will be allowed to remain.

It is untrue that Nobel has been operated upon.

The Emperor's strength is increasing. The swelling of the right arm is subsiding. The condition of the other wounds is normal. There are no symptoms of fever.

HAVANA, 7.—It is reported that Gonzales was elected president of Santo Domingo. The voting began May 24th, and continued three days. The presidential term is to be one year.

Three Dutch war ships have arrived in Santo Domingo to demand satisfaction for the seizure of a brig which is said to have been freighted with war material.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to London, and Prince Doubril, Russian ambassador at Berlin, who are to attend the Berlin congress, and Chaker Pasha, Turkish ambassador to St. Petersburg, have arrived.

Count Schouvaloff and Prince Doubril had an audience with the Emperor to-day, and start for Berlin on Sunday.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 6.

From Provo.—We received a call to-day from John C. Graham, Esq., proprietor and editor of the *Territorial Enquirer*, a sprightly paper, alive to the spirit of the times.

Indian Troubles.—Rumors of prospective Indian troubles are rife. In consequence of anticipated outbreaks three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry have been ordered to Fort Hall, from whence a detachment of the same regiment only recently returned. We understand they have been ordered to leave for Idaho to-morrow.

Railroad.—George W. Thatcher, Esq., Superintendent of the Utah and Northern Railroad, is in town, looking fresh and hearty. The road is in paying condition, doing a lively and increasing business. It is quite probable that the line will be built to a point a hundred miles beyond Watson, the place to which it is now graded, before next winter sets in. The Utah and Northern has an excellent prospect before it.

The Coming Emigrants.—The company of emigrants that sailed from Liverpool, on the *S. S. Montana*, on May 25th, arrived at New York yesterday, all well, and left that point for here to-day. The following returning missionaries are with the company: Thomas Judd, Thomas Ball, Louis Howell, S. P. Neve, Soren Jensen, J. Allen, John Quayle and H. B. Clawson, Jun.

First District.—The First District Court adjourned on Saturday for one week. His honor delivered sentence against Geo. A. Sibley, of imprisonment for one year in the Juab County jail; against Richard Gough, for larceny, of two years in the penitentiary, but subsequently bonds of \$2,000 were given for an appeal; against S. Ferguson for larceny—one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Gilbert Webb, charged with larceny, was acquitted on the first cause, the second being continued until next term.—*Territorial Enquirer*.

Chasing a Shadow.—Yesterday, on South Temple Street, a large dog engaged himself for a considerable time in chasing and endeavoring to catch the shadow of a butterfly. The canine did not notice that the insect was flying about overhead and that he was vainly seeking to secure something without substance.

The conduct of the dog was typical of the course pursued by many human beings. They seek happiness in the pursuit of earthly and sensual pleasures, when the object of their desires can only be secured by higher, nobler and really more substantial aims.

Artesian Well.—Messrs. Calton and Thomas, who are doing the preliminary digging for an artesian well have reached a depth of 200 feet. They have not encountered water, and are still in concrete, or loose gravel. This depth finishes their contract, and, as bed-rock has not yet been reached, another will be arranged, that the sinking may proceed until it is considered advisable to begin boring with machinery. Before the work can progress much further an apparatus will have to be constructed for the purpose of pumping air down the shaft to the diggers.

The parties who have sunk the shaft are experts in the business, and have done their work satisfactorily thus far.

Seeing that so great a depth has been sunk without touching water, it is no wonder the locality is called the "dry bench."

Mutual Improvement.—At a joint conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies Improvement Associations of Utah County Association, held at Provo, on the 1st inst., the following reports were presented.

For Young Men's Association:

"Increase of members during the quarter, 87; addition to library, 187 volumes and \$11.50 cash; correspondents to home papers, 4; number from societies attending Sunday school, 74 teachers, 287 pupils; literary, social and musical entertainments given, 18; collections for cabinet, \$25 cash, and some few specimens; total of members 607.

Young Ladies Associations: Additional members since last quarter, 120; total number of societies, 17; addition to library, 28 volumes, \$35.95 cash; literary entertain-

ments given, 11; number of teachers and pupils of Sunday Schools from Associations, teachers 92, pupils 730; number of correspondents to papers, 14; total of members, 924.

It will be observed that the membership of the Associations of Young Ladies is 317, or a little rising of one-third more than that of the Young Men's.

Milton H. Hardy is President of the young men's associations for the county, and Margaret T. Smoot of the young ladies'.

The Signs.—The latest phenomenon of the elements was the recent cyclone in Missouri, which destroyed nearly one-half of the town of Richmond, where, in the early rise of the Church, some of the elders were persecuted and imprisoned for the sake of their religion. Storms, floods, tempests, fires and other destructive conditions are becoming alarmingly frequent. They are among the signs of the latter times. Concerning those things the prophet Nephi, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, said: "Whirlwinds shall carry them away, and buildings shall fall upon them and crush them to pieces and grind them to powder; and they shall be visited with thunders and lightnings and earthquakes and all manner of destructions, for the fire of the anger of the Lord shall be kindled against them."

Again, on page 101 he says: "But behold, in the last days, or in the days of the Gentiles; yea, behold, all the nations of the Gentile, and also the Jews, both those who shall come upon this land, and those who shall be upon other lands; yea, upon all the lands of the earth; behold, they shall be drunken with iniquity and all manner of abominations, and when that day shall come, they shall be visited by the Lord of Hosts, with thunder and with earthquake, and with a great noise, and with storm and with tempest, and with the flame of devouring fire."

Unless the nations repent, calamity, destruction, war and desolation will increase on the earth. Remember the parable of the fig tree.

The Norristown *Herald* insists that no man likes to hold a girl baby in his arms until she is seventeen years old.

Lady to waiter: "Don't put that ice into the goblet with your fingers." Waiter: "For, ma'm, I don't mind it, my hands is very warm."

"Jennie, what makes you such a bad girl?" Well, mamma, God sent you just the best children he could find, and if they don't suit you I can't help it."

If a man wants a little more than any of his neighbors have, it is hard to make him happy; but if he wants only what he absolutely needs, he can be happy anywhere.

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