

under Little Chief, arrived yesterday from the Southern Cheyenne agency, enroute to Washington, to urge the President to allow them to return to their former home in the north. The band represented by this delegation has about 200 warriors.

BOSTON, 13.—The Freemans, husband and wife, were to-day found guilty of homicide by the magistrate at Barnstable and fully committed for trial. Freeman says he will have an astonishing revelation to make May 21st, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by the gnawing conviction that she has been guilty of a crime.

NEW YORK, 14.—The 11th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce took place at Delmonico's, and was like the preceding celebrations of this great commercial body, notable for the representative men who were present. S. D. Babcock, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, acted as chairman. On the platform were Andrew D. White, late president of Cornell University, recently appointed minister to Berlin; Rev. D. Pettey, Joseph H. Choate, A. J. Drexel, Geo. W. Childs, Judge Lawrence, James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Bellows, S. B. Chittenden, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Judge Brady, Peter Cooper, and Commodore Nicholson. Besides these, representative business men of New York were present, and many persons well known in the world of letters. The notable speeches of the evening were those of Andrew D. White and Senator Blaine, of Maine. The presence of the latter was not expected up to the last moment.

In the course of his remarks in response to the toast "commerce and diplomacy," White referred to the passage of the recent constitutional amendments in California and said that while there were doubtless some classes in the amendments which were based on sound principles the act as a whole was subversive of sound government and disgraceful to the community which passed it. He thought that if the universities of the country had departments of social and political economy, to train up the right kind of men for public life, such abuses as exist in New York City, and the passage of such laws as those recently passed in California would be impossible. In regard to the United States and Germany he thought the sound industry and common sense of the German people and the intelligence and good will of the Americans should tend to build up a new era of prosperity for both countries.

Senator Blaine was received with the utmost enthusiasm in responding to the toast "steam mail lines." He made a comparison of the progress of the principal nations of Europe for 20 years, compared with what the United States has now to show for the same period. This mighty increase of commerce from over four millions of tonnage to eleven millions of tonnage has been at the expense of the United States. For the foreign commerce of this country what has the government of the United States done? Left it to the alien and the stranger. One hundred and ten million dollars in gold coin has gone out of this country in a year. If the carrying trade of this country were properly regulated, this immense sum would be turned towards benefitting the paupers of this country. He said he belonged to a State once as important as New York State, commercially, but the era of sailing vessels has gone by, and the trade between New York and Europe is done in foreign steamers. He said the great landed estates of England were being sold, because we can ship grain from Chicago to Europe, and deliver it there cheaper than English farmers, with their onerous rents, can afford to furnish the English markets. He said if New York would throw itself with its whole heart into this subject, the question of American shipping would be solved. He believed it was not necessary to have free trade in ships, because he believed we could build ships as cheaply and as well as they can in Europe, and he did not believe in taking labor out of this country. He believed this country was the centre of the commercial interests of the globe, and New York is destined to be what London had dreamed of being, the great commercial city of the globe. Several other toasts were drunk, and the party separated at a late hour.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 13.—The Confederate monument erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association in Capitol Square, was unveiled to-day with the most imposing ceremonies in the presence of 12,000 people.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—Wool is very scarce and firm. Colorado washed, 18 @ 22; unwashed, 12 @ 25; extra and Merino pulled, 31 @ 35; No. 1 and super pulled, 27 @ 30.

NEW YORK, 14.—A *Tribune* reporter interviewed, Hale of Maine, here last evening. Hale said: I have been at home and on the wing for the past two months and have seen enough to convince me that upon the issues which the democrats are making the republican party is getting into better fighting trim than it has been in for years. In Maine, in those parts where our defeat was worse in 1878, the feeling is excellent and everybody is eager for the canvass to begin. We shall fight the battle in September on the proposition of a sound currency for the people, and above all that the government shall be kept out of the hands of men who tried to destroy it once, and who are ready for any revolutionary resort to get control of it now. The President's veto of the army bill was welcomed by every republican with whom I have talked, and the fact that the party in the executive and legislative branches was pulling together has made a heartier feeling than I have known since '72. My judgment is that the undercurrent is much stronger for us than is generally believed. There will be a deal of hard fighting to do, but I am a bad guesser if the end of the year does not see us dominant in all the contested states in which elections are to be held in 1879.

The New Orleans *Times* says: The Chinese are not the kind of people that are wanted in Louisiana, and are of no more value to the State than so many mules.

Thereupon to-day's *Bulletin* here comments: The planters as a class are disposed to give Chinese labor a fair trial. Since the war every possible effort has been made with private enterprise and corporate capital to supply the south with precisely the "kind of people" the *Times* prefers, but somehow or other the effort has failed. It seems to us that Louisiana and Mississippi planters have but little choice left them. It is to the credit of the planters that they are very generally disposed to accept these conclusions. They are willing to give Chinese cheap labor a fair chance, and have not come to a determination without knowing what they are about. Some of their number have been in California to inquire into the qualifications of the Chinamen to do work in reserve for them in the south. One of these, a Mr. Greaves, for many years a cotton planter in Hinds County, Miss., reports that he has tried them as field hands and found them in every respect as efficient and reliable as the white hands of California or the negroes of Mississippi. To put it in his own words, "They are willing to work for very small compensation, and take no interest in politics, religious or educational matters." Six or seven dollars a month for wages with an allowance of 25 or 30 dollars a year for provisions on the plantations of the south, he says, would meet their utmost expectations, and even at these wages they would live better and save more than the negroes do. We are inclined to think it will require something more than sentimental objections to prevent their speedy introduction in the Gulf states at least.

The *Bulletin* has also a sharp criticism on the nullification attitude of California under the new constitution. Either California must ignore certain provisions of the recently adopted constitution out of respect for the authority of the United States or the federal government must remodel its treaties out of regard for the authority of California. The new constitution of that State has placed it in direct conflict with the national government in respect to the rights and toleration of the Chinese. The situation thus created must soon engage the serious attention of the cabinet and Congress. California has daringly thrown down the gauntlet, and it should be as promptly taken up.

The *Times* prints a lengthy communication, signed "Old Californian," attributing the adoption of the new constitution to the "work of shysters." The *Times* says: "We

have all sorts of theories from California and from ex-Californians to account for the recent revolution in that State. One of these which we publish to-day excuses the alleged tyrannies of large corporations of the State and lays the blame for the present discontent upon the people who do not apprehend the real state of the case. But it must be confessed by all who know anything of public feeling in California that ever since the Pacific railroad was completed, that country has been constantly agitated in various ways by the men who have finally succeeded in foisting the communistic convention upon the State, and that this faction, however called, has drawn its most cogent arguments from the enormous contrast afforded by a comparison of the condition of the rich and the poor.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—Lord Hamilton, vice-president of the council, to-day, stated in the House of Commons that in various cattle cargoes recently arrived from America pleuro pneumonia had been found.

A dispatch from Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, April 28, says: There has been no fresh fight.

Lord Chelmsford and Prince Louis Napoleon have gone to Kam-bula.

Ngunwanda, Cettewayo's youngest brother, has surrendered.

The death of Umbelini, one of the king's brothers, is confirmed.

News from Transvaal is encouraging. The Beers have returned home.

Intelligence has been received from Tiflis that a disease with terrible mortality is raging in 19 villages in Caucassia. A solemn procession of holy pictures has been held in the district of Govi and prayers offered for the preservation of the inhabitants.

BERLIN, 13.—The political murders in Russia have been recently confined to provinces, and the stringent measures adopted against them seem to have cowed the conspirators in St. Petersburg. The Czar has decreed that prisoners tried by court martial must be doomed or acquitted within 24 hours and sentence must be executed within 24 hours from the time they are pronounced.

LONDON, 13.—A gentleman just returned from Russia says: The effects of the policy of repression are hardly noticeable in St. Petersburg. He traversed a large part of the city late at night without interference. Sunday, the 4th inst., being a bright day, the streets were thronged with promenaders, as happy and light-hearted apparently as those in any other continental city. He saw Princess Dagmar driving through the streets alone in her carriage and unattended.

A Lahore correspondent reports that fresh difficulties have arisen in the peace negotiations at the Gundamuk. Yakoub Khan is willing to grant what the British demand, but his position in Afghanistan is so critical that he is himself obliged to demand urgently more than they can grant in return.

PARIS, 13.—*La Liberte* announces that in consequence of the efforts of Prest. Grevy, the cabinet has resolved to leave the disturbing questions in abeyance.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Mrs. J. W. Simonton, wife of the general agent of the New York Associated Press, died last evening of pneumonia.

A sharp hail and electric storm has been doing damage in Minnesota.

The Empress Augusta of Germany arrived at Windsor Castle to-day, on a visit to the Queen of England.

It is rumored in the east that the great bulk of the wheat crop of the northwest is in the hands of a few men, who are raising the price rapidly.

Fuller Warren & Co's; Clinton, N. Y., stove works are partially burned. Loss, \$60,000 to \$75,000; covered by insurance.

The Governor of Texas, to-day, issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on June 10th.

General Grant and party have sailed from Hong Kong for Japan.

It is said the Spanish government contemplates re-establishing a state of siege in the Basque provinces.

Charles H. Pulham, for many years city editor of the New York *Times*, died this afternoon.

Ex-minister Schenck is very ill. His friends are very apprehensive as it is thought he has a serious attack of Bright's disease.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states the Kuldja question is still unsettled and the Chinese are concentrating on the frontier.

Over 100 prominent metallurgists met at Pittsburgh to-day, at the annual session of the American Institute of mining engineers.

Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, left Washington last night for a visit of a few days to New York. He will start for California to commence his Pacific circuit duties in about a week.

The Pope, to-day, presented the berretta to the newly appointed cardinals. He said he felt that in appointing Dr. Newman he rendered a signal service to the church, to the sacred college and to society.

Reports from various points in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin are received, showing that refreshing showers have fallen lately and have removed fears of injury to the crops from drouth. The sky to-night looks threatening and the probability of more rain removes all cause for alarm.

NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the SW 1/4 Sec. 10, and N 1/2, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, and E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 9, and E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 16, Township 25, South of Range 3 west, for townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements therewith, with the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law.

W. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. w8m

NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 26 and NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2, NE 1/4 Sec. 35 Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for townsite of Glenwood Sevier County, U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements therewith, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879. w3m

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Iron, Territory of Utah.

MARY JAMISON, Plaintiff, } In Divorce.
against
JAMES JAMISON, Defendant,

The People of the Territory of Utah, to James Jamison, defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Mary Jamison, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County, and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between this plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear or answer as by law provided, the plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for in her said complaint and cost of suit.



In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County, U. T.

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Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Henry's Carbolic Salve

ranks at the head of all Salves, Ointments and other Healing Compounds, and has achieved a greater reputation and has a larger sale than any other similar preparation. The most

VIRULENT SORES AND ULCERS

have been cured with wonderful rapidity by the use of Carbolic Salve, and it is prescribed now almost universally by Physicians throughout the country in their practice.

Testimonials from the most respectable sources, medical and otherwise, are constantly accumulating on our hands, demonstrating the sovereign efficacy of

This Great External Remedy, and that the cures which it effects are as prompt as they are complete. The two following excerpts are all we deem it necessary to insert.

Geo. B. Lincoln, Pres't of the Board of Health, N. Y., writes: Your Carbolic Salve is an excellent article, and I thank you for it. This is another evidence of the great value of the discovery of carbolic acid.

D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), of New York, states that he had "on the forefinger of his right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round,' the finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable.

A friend dressed it with Carbolic Salve, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give a fair night's rest.

The inflammation left the finger in a day."

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is used extensively in Hospitals, and is found to be not only a thorough purifier and disinfectant but also the most wonderful and speedy healing remedy ever known. Sold by all Druggists.

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