

The English government instituted an inquiry, and recently Lord Salisbury communicated to the United States government, a report from Capt. Sullivan, of Cyrus, to whom the investigation was committed. In communicating that report, the British secretary for foreign affairs used language which seemed very distinctly to accept the conclusions of the report, which was in substance that the Americans had no ground for complaint as they were violating three of the local laws of Newfoundland. First, in fishing on Sunday. Second, in fishing between October and May, and third in using seines in their fishing. The alleged violence was ignored, and the report was based upon what was said to be competent testimony, but none of which has been transmitted either to the British government or to the United States in a communication from that government.

Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch from London, our minister there was instructed by Everts to say that such conclusions of fact could not be received as conclusive against the sworn statements of our citizens until the British government had submitted the testimony upon which their officer relied, to the consideration of the United States. That even if such condition of facts presented itself, or justified the charge of violation of law on the part of the Americans, still there was a great difference between the regular and judicial vindication of the law and such a rough and riotous method of its execution by a mob of excited fishermen; but waiving consideration of the points until the facts have been properly ascertained. He was further instructed to say, with earnest distinctness, that the United States government could not accept, for a moment, the conclusion which the language of Lord Salisbury would seem to indicate, or the opinion of his government that the right of fishing secured to American fishermen within the three mile limit was subject in its exercise to such limitations as the colonial government might see fit to impose. The very particular in which these laws were said to be violated were evidently such as would seriously affect the value of the fisheries. Our vessels, at a heavy cost, were obliged to fish when fish could be found. The months excluded were the very months alone they wanted the privilege, and the prohibition of the use of seines was equivalent to a total prohibition of the fishing.

The shore fishery which it was the object of the local laws to encourage and develop, was quite a different thing from the vessel fishing, and what was a judicious regulation of the one was totally inapplicable to, if not entirely destructive of the other.

Such limitation upon the treaty right was unusual and not to be justified by the views of its own interest by one of the parties to the treaty. It was not permitted by the treaty itself, and could not be interpolated by construction; and, however unpleasant it might be to delay the settlement of such questions touching the recent award, as were now under discussion between the two governments, the United States must ask for a distinct disavowal of the constitution, which left it very doubtful what advantages, if any, were secured by the treaty.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says: The excitement occasioned by the attempt on King Alfonso's life has not by any means died out. The criminal fired from the sidewalk in front of the house No. 93, Calle Mayor, not far from the arched entrance to the Plaza Mayor. He aimed too low, however, and the ball passed through the hand of a soldier standing guard on the opposite side of the street. The King saw the flash, and with an involuntary movement of his hand, checked his horse momentarily. He then rode tranquilly onward toward the place. Several women, who were standing near the man who fired, pointed him out, with loud cries, and he was at once secured. He did not make the slightest attempt to escape. Terrible indignation was manifested among the people.

Attempts were made to wreak vengeance upon the assassin when he was on his way to the Gobierno Civil. Thence he was soon removed to the Captain Generalcy. The prisoner displayed great coolness during his commitment. He insolently drew a cigar from his pocket,

which he coolly lit and began to smoke. He is a very thin man, of medium height, wears a light mustache and has his hair closely cropped. He admitted the crime, and triumphantly declared himself a socialist and internationalist, but when interrogated as to who his accomplices were, denied that he had acted in concert with any one. He said he came alone from Terragona purposely to kill the king. This was his first serious disappointment in life.

The gigantic robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution is the sensation in banking circles. Notice has been posted in the bank saying: "For the purpose of preventing loss to depositors, it is ordered that no payments be made without 60 days' notice. The surplus of the bank is more than sufficient to cover any probable loss that may be sustained by reason of the robbery." A great number of depositors have given the necessary notice. The directors were in secret session to-day. It is said to be a rule for the janitors of bank buildings in this city to have the combination of vaults. Every available director in town has been assigned to the case.

The evening *Post* says so far as can be ascertained no arrests have been made yet.

Superintendent Walling said, this morning, that he could give no new information about the case, and denied that he professed, last night, to have a clue to the robbers, and if he had one he would not admit it.

The janitor and the night watchman were at the bank to-day, helping to straighten out matters.

The robbers left behind a skeleton key, also three pair of handcuffs. Of the 40 or 50 boxes stored away, about 20 had been opened and their contents rifled. It is possible that the amount taken may be more than \$3,000,000, since the contents of a number of tin boxes, containing gold coin and government bonds, with which the sides of the vault were lined have disappeared.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Private letters, received here from Madrid, indicate that the Spanish government anticipates a general European war to grow out of the eastern complication, and is preparing to take part in it, if necessary, to protect her Mediterranean interests. Now that Cuba is at peace, Spain claims the ability to put 100,000 men in the European field should emergency require it; meanwhile the mission to Constantinople has been raised to first class, and will probably be filled by transferring from Washington the Marquis Mantilla, who is now at Madrid on leave.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The *Enquirer* publishes statistics and approximate estimates of the corn crop of 1878, as follows: In 51 counties in Ohio, the number of acres planted is 1,935,000; yield in bushels, 63,865,000, being an increase over last year of about 1,500,000.

Forty-eight counties in Indiana—number of acres planted, 2,028,000; yield in bushels, 48,926,000, being about 2,000,000 of a decrease.

Ten counties in Kentucky—number of acres, 125,000; yield in bushels, 3,003,000, being 300,000 decrease.

Provost, the suspected murderer of the Vacelet family, hung himself, in his cell, in the jail at Vincennes, Ind.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 28.—Last night was the coldest of the season. A heavy frost fell, and ice lined the gutters throughout the city. The board of health will, to-morrow, officially announce safety to the refugees returning to the city, but recommend all dwellings being thoroughly ventilated before occupation. From 6 o'clock last night till noon to-day, six orders for interments were reported by undertakers. This includes the deaths both in the city and suburbs.

New Orleans, 28.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Deaths, 23; cases reported, 27.

Vicksburg, 28.—Ice and a black frost last night. The Howard Association are now closing up their affairs and a number of visiting physicians and nurses return to their homes to-morrow, after one and a half months services.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—The *Ruski Mir* says that Anglo-Turkish intrigues are on foot to spread the Rhodope insurrection to Shumla. The only result of such a move will be to cause Russia to assert her rights as conqueror and revert to the treaty of San Stefano. All the powers are

too much occupied elsewhere to offer any resistance.

A Vienna dispatch discredits the report concerning the Russian threats against Roumania. Russia has ample means of exercising indirect pressure, as Roumania cannot pacify the Dobrudscha without her co-operation.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Bulgarians have been informed from St. Petersburg that neither Prince Nikita nor Prince Milan has a chance of becoming their ruler. It is believed the election will be managed quietly, and Europe will be confronted by an accomplished fact.

A dispatch from Pera says: The British vice-consul at Bourgas has been seriously assaulted by Russian officers, and the Russians have refused to allow the man-of-war *Condor* to go to Bourgas.

A dispatch from Vienna says: The Porte has addressed a circular to the powers, declaring that the insurrection of Bulgarians is fostered by Slav agitators.

A dispatch from Rome announces that the ministerial crisis is over. Admiral Brice has accepted the ministry of marine.

A dispatch from Trebizonde reports that disturbances have occurred at Artvin, in which 20 persons were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian forces.

A dispatch from Simla estimates that the Peshawar column will number 16,000 men, with 36 guns; the Kooram column, 6,000 men and 24 guns, and the Quettah column, 12,000 men and sixty guns, besides a strong siege train. One-third of the troops are Europeans.

The *Times*, in a leader, says: Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin treaty, because she trusts to the forbearance of others. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that our hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghanistan to the exclusion of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring. Our attention will, in the meanwhile, be given to carrying out the Berlin treaty.

The *Standard* publishes a sensational dispatch from Vienna, to the effect that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt she is bent upon further conquest. The only question appears to be whether she will wait till spring or recommence war before that time. The excuse will probably be the outbreaks of the Bulgarians, which were gotten up by Russian agent. A camp of 60,000 men is forming at Kischeneff, to replace the troops who crossed the Balkans southwards. Russia refuses to evacuate Dobrudscha or Roumania until Roumania has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. The Russian agents openly claim that Moldavia as far as Sereth must become Russian.

GLASGOW, 25.—The "call," made upon the shareholders of the defunct Bank of Glasgow, has just been issued by the committee who are investigating the affairs of the institution. The amount is £500 per share.

VIENNA, 25.—Negotiations have been proceeding the last few days for the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Serbia and Greece.

MADRID, 25.—As the king was driving through the street known as Calle Mayor, this evening, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The king was not touched and continued on his way to the palace amid the acclamations of the crowd. The man was immediately seized by soldiers and taken to prison.

The would-be assassin is named Juan Moncasi, aged 23, a cooper by trade, and a native of Terragona. He states that he is a member of the international society, and his crime was premeditated. He arrived at Madrid on October 20. Moncasi was rescued with difficulty from some women, who wished to lynch him. All the foreign ministers and diplomats in Madrid have congratulated the king on his escape. A solemn *Te Deum* will be sung to-morrow. Judicial proceedings against Moncasi have already been commenced.

ATHENS, 25.—Intelligence has been received from the Turkish frontier provinces to the effect that the Albanian league is mustering

100,000 combatants, resolved to resist to the death the cession of territory demanded by Greece.

LONDON, 26.—The masters and commissioners association of Oldham have resolved to reduce the wages 10 per cent.

The Clyde iron works will strike against the seven and a half per cent. reduction of their wages. The ironworkers number 20,000.

It is believed that the call for \$2,500 per share will exhaust the means of the smaller shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, and throw the burden of the assessment upon a few of the wealthy. The assessment will be further increased as the bank itself held such amounts of its own shares that about four and a half millions of the present call would have been assessed thereon. The first installment of the present call is made payable on the 22nd of December, and the second on the 24th of February.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—The British minister energetically insists upon the execution of a convention between the Porte and England, abolishing the sale and importation of slaves. Layard demands the freedom of the slaves who recently took refuge at the British consulate.

VIENNA, 26.—News from Bulgaria is alarming. Notables are organizing a movement for the extermination of Mohammedans, and the Russians encourage the secret committee in procuring arms. A great struggle is likely to take place during the winter.

LONDON, 27.—A Madrid dispatch says: Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the king, declares he has no accomplices. The king, upon going out on Saturday, received a great ovation from the crowds which completely blocked the streets.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Herr Hoffmann, president of the Imperial Chancellerie, has tendered his resignation.

The Emperor William appears determined to resume government instead of spending the winter in Italy as his physicians advise.

A Bombay dispatch says: The *Times*, of India, states that the Fortress Ali Musjid has been reconnoitered. Fifteen guns were seen in position, but the entrenchments are poor. The Afghan factories are reported to be actively converting muzzle loading rifles into breech loaders. It is reported that 30 of the Ameer's troops are dying daily at Jellalabad, and a forcible levy has been ordered.

DUBLIN, 27.—The funeral of Cardinal Cullen took place to-day, and was witnessed by 60,000 people, while 10,000 took part in the ceremonies and procession. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased to the Cathedral, where it will remain until Tuesday.

The Lord Mayor and corporation, five judges, Dr. Isaac Butt, and about a dozen other members of Parliament, hundreds of priests, and a large number of school children assisted in the procession.

LONDON, 28.—A special from Dajeeing says: It is expected a proclamation of war against the Ameer of Afghanistan will be gazetted shortly, specifying in full the reasons which decided the government to declare war.

It is stated that a number of border tribes whom the Ameer summoned to Ali Musjid have again dispersed in consequence of the scarcity of supplies.

A Berlin dispatch says: It is expected in Russia, that if the English occupy the south of Afghanistan, the Russians will occupy the north.

A six days' pedestrian tournament was begun this morning, at Agricultural Hall. Twenty-three contestants started, including John Ennis, of Chicago, and Weston of Providence. Vaughan is entered, and he and Weston are the favorites. At 1 o'clock Ennis was nine miles behind the leading score, 68 miles, and Weston, seven miles.

Coming to Utah.

Surgeons from the National Surgical Institute will be at the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 4th, 5th and 6th, 1878, where they can be consulted by the afflicted. This Institute has won an unequalled reputation throughout the United States, for the treatment of deformities, such as crooked limbs, club feet, diseases of hip, knee and ankle, spinal curvature, paralysis, piles and fistula. This is a rare opportunity. Consultation free.

Appointments for Quarterly Stake Conferences.

Salt Lake Stake, Jan. 4, 5, 1879.
Weber Stake, Jan. 18, 19, 1879.
Juab Stake, Nov. 9, 10, 1878; Jan. 18, 19, 1879.
Tooele and Box Elder Stake, Jan. 26, 27, 1879.
Cache and Wasatch Stake, Nov. 2, 3, 1878; Feb. 1, 2, 1879.
Summit and Bear Lake Stake, Nov. 9, 10, 1878; Feb. 8, 9, 1879.
Morgan and Sanpete Stake, Nov. 16, 17, 1878; Feb. 15, 16, 1879.
Sevier and Millard Stake, Nov. 23, 24, 1878; Feb. 22, 23, 1879.
Davis, Utah, Beaver and Panguitch Stake, Nov. 31 and Dec. 1, 1878; March 1, 2, 1879.
Kanab Stake, Dec. 7, 8, 1878; March 8, 9, 1879.
Parowan Stake, Dec. 28, 29, 1878; March 29, 30, 1879.
St. George Stake, Dec. 14, 15, 1878; March 15, 16, 1879.
In behalf of the Apostles,
F. D. RICHARDS,
JOS. F. SMITH,
Committee.

A gentleman took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will. I believe we are the heirs. John Black." The clerk, having counted the words, said, "There are two words too many, Sir." "All right; cut out 'with grief.'"

Unprecedented Success.

We have positive proof before us that C. N. CRITTENTON of 7, Sixth Avenue, New York City, has sold during the last two months, over fifty thousand bottles of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, an article for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption; and from the number of letters we have ourselves received, proclaiming its wonderful cures, we judge that almost as many persons have been cured as there have been bottles sold. We understand that the only papers in which Mr. C. has advertised his article in this city are our DAILY and SUNDAY NEWS. Thus the advertising public will see the necessity of advertising in a paper which makes a demand like the above. A hint to the wise is sufficient.—*Daily News*, Jan. 12. All druggists sell this article at 50 cents and \$1. Depot, CRITTENTON'S, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Great saving by purchasing the large size.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

J. MCKNIGHT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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A GOOD PLAN

The most profitable plan for operating in stocks is that of uniting capital of various sums by combining or pooling the orders of thousands of customers, and using them as one mighty whole, which has been done so successfully by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 67 Exchange Place, N. Y. City. By this co-operative system, each investor is placed on an equal footing with the largest operator, and profits are divided pro rata among shareholders every 30 days. An investment of \$10 would pay \$50, making 5 per cent on the stock during the month. \$25 would return \$150, or 6 per cent; \$100 would make \$1,000, for 10 per cent; and so on, according to the market.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th, says: "The combination method of operating in stocks is the most successful ever adopted."

New York Independent, Sept. 12th, says: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co."

Brooklyn Journal, April 29th, says: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 on an investment of \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co's combinations."

The firm's new circular (copyrighted and sent free) contains "Two unerring rules for success in stock operations," and explains everything. All kinds of Stock and Bonds wanted. New Government Loans supplied. Best references. Address, LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 67 Exchange Place, New York City.