

men in the town, and that the order in California numbers about 7,000, and about 7,000 in Nevada.

NEW YORK, 20.

Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken, N.Y., died a short time ago, aged 88, bequeathing his entire estate, valued at \$1,000,000 to the government to help to pay the national debt. He was an accredited bachelor by everybody that knew him, and he often declared that he had no relations in this country or England. Yesterday, however, a richly dressed woman appeared in the surrogate's office claiming to be his wife, and that she was married to Lewis a year ago. Another woman, claiming to be his niece, has filed a caveat for the million.

COLUMBUS, O., 20. — Abner Haines, member of the State Senate from Butler and Montgomery counties, was found dead at his boarding house, this morning, lying at the foot of a high pair of stairs. Haines was over seventy years of age and quite feeble. He went to his room apparently in his usual health.

Stanley Matthews was, to day, nominated by the republicans for United States senator. The democrats made no nomination. The House proceeded to ballot, which resulted—Matthews 61; Blank 34; Alfred Gaither 6; Frank Hurd 1. In the Senate twenty republicans voted for Matthews and thirteen democrats for Blank. Both houses will meet in joint convention tomorrow to officially declare Matthews' election.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 20.—The trial of Major Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, which has been progressing before a court martial here, with Col. W. B. Hazen as presiding officer, is drawing to a close. The details are not officially published, but it is known that Capt. Bell, of the Seventh Cavalry made charges of alleged infamous proposals to Mrs. Bell, and slanderous writings, &c., during Bell's absence. Bell's friends informed him of the facts known to them, upon his return, and he demanded an apology. In army circles here the opinion seems general that Reno will be found guilty and his dismissal from the service recommended.

WASHINGTON, 20.

It is understood that the board of engineers, for making an examination as to the foundation of the Washington National Monument, to thoroughly ascertain whether it is sufficient to sustain the weight of the complete structure, have reported in favor of the sufficiency of the monument, and the appropriation of \$200,000, or so much as remains after the examination costs are paid, has become available.

NORTH TROY, Vt., 20.—A severe shock of earthquake, lasting forty seconds, was felt here this morning.

WASHINGTON, 20. — The Post Office Department, to-day, issued orders that the mail service on an important route from San Diego, California, to Meyville, New Mexico, via Tucson, Arizona, be increased from tri-weekly to daily, commencing on the first of April. This action is taken on the recommendation of the entire California delegation in Congress, and of the territorial delegates, reinforced by memorials from the legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico, and the San Diego board of trade. Ex-Governor McCormick has also given the matter his personal attention. Efforts have been made for the last fourteen years to procure these mail facilities, and the department officials say the papers on file in this case are wholly unprecedented in number, and the total amount of influence which they represent. The success now obtained gives Arizona a daily mail communication with the rest of the world for the first time in her history.

Important orders will be issued by the Interior Department shortly for the protection of timber on the public domain from depredations. The present system of entrusting its care and the detection of depredations to local land officers will be abolished, and the department will send out specially qualified agents to detect and report to the department of justice, for prompt punishment, all persons cutting timber on the public lands without the authority of the government.

Secretary Schurz, to-day, appointed as a committee to investigate the grasshopper plague, under the act of Congress, Professor Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, Professor Thomas, of Illinois, and Dr. Packard, of Salem. These gen-

tlemen will leave Washington soon for the scene of their labors.

Secretary McCrary has issued the following circular: "The civil employees now in the service of the United States, under the War Department, are hereby informed that hereafter, removals will be made in this department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official's retention and advancement in the service will depend upon the record of his good behavior and efficiency, and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnest support of the Constitution and its amendments, and proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby. Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character and strictly temperate habits, will be required and enforced, and the heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of a vacancy, report thereof will be made accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division or bureau from which list the vacancy shall be filled."

Thomas Briggs, who was before the committee on the administration of affairs of the lunatic asylum, as a witness, a year ago and testified about the spirit of General Grant being at his bedside, has entered suit in the circuit court against the Ex-President for false imprisonment, and \$100,000 damages. He was arrested a month ago by the police for threatening General Grant, and sent to the asylum.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner entered upon the duties of his office to-day.

The postoffice department to-day made provision for a tri-weekly mail communication with the Black Hills country, commencing on May 1st.

A delegation of German citizens, appointed at a recent meeting of the Germans here, called upon the President this afternoon and presented him the resolutions adopted at that meeting, tendering him their congratulations upon the patriotic and statesmanlike spirit embodied in his inaugural address, and in the wise and impartial selection of the far-seeing and conciliatory policy announced by him, and their gratification at the selection of Carl Schurz to the cabinet, by which act he clearly recognized the share of naturalized citizens in the destiny of the great American nation.

Meyer, chairman of the delegation made a brief address, in which he said: We merely desire to pay to you our homage for the noble independence exhibited by you in all initiatory measures, as President of the United States, and to tender you our very best wishes for success during your entire presidential career.

The President replied: Gentlemen—I am exceedingly gratified at this testimonial of your co-operation with the new work as far as it has gone. I am glad to know through you that my course is satisfactory to the German people. I selected Mr. Schurz for the position he occupies because I thought him the right man, and I am especially gratified that that appointment is satisfactory to my German fellow-citizens.

The committee then withdrew and proceeded to the interior department, and presented a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Schurz.

Mr. Einstein addressed a few remarks in German to the secretary, wishing him god speed in the work which he had undertaken.

The secretary returned thanks in German for the compliment.

CHICAGO, 20.—A driving snow fell the entire afternoon, and blocked the streets to travel, except in beaten tracks, which were partially cleared by snow plows run by the street car companies. On the sides of the street the snow is piled up three or four feet high, and street cars are run with great difficulty. The air is moist and the snow heavy, and a rainstorm and a flood are not among the improbabilities. Rain, in heavy showers, is reported in the southern and central portion of the State, and telegraphic communication is badly interrupted in all directions.

The Tribune's Saint Paul special says, in the military tribunal, to-day, Judge Advocate Barr summed up the evidence against Major Reno. The specifications are: First, that Reno, being commander of Fort Abercrombie, called at the

quarters of Mrs. Bell while her husband was absent in New York at the bedside of his sick father, and took improper liberties, attempting to draw her to his person. Second, being repelled, he stepped outside, but remained inside the storm door, and when Mrs. Bell was passing out some time afterwards, caught her hand and renewed his attempts. This outrage she reported to his wife. Third, Reno afterwards threatened to make it hot for her because she did not invite him to a social gathering at her quarters, and to drive her out of the regiment. Fourth, that he cast reflections on her character in speaking to the chaplain of the garrison, and had insisted on his not stopping at his place or holding religious services there. The fifth and sixth specifications cover substantially the same ground. Seventh, Reno said to Lieutenant Wallace that Mrs. Bell had better cease fighting him. Her character was vulnerable, and he could easily blast it. Eighth, afterwards he publicly humiliated Mrs. Bell by giving orders that she should not play the organ at divine service, and threatening to stop the service if she were allowed to play.

The prosecution—Mrs. Bell, Chaplain Wainwright, Captain Benton, Lieut. Wallace and others clearly established each specification.

The defence had little evidence, the accused not being allowed to testify nor to produce witnesses against Mrs. Bell's character.

Ex Governor Davis summed up the case for Reno and was answered by Barr; after which the case was taken under advisement and the verdict will be forwarded to the army head quarters. The general opinion is that Reno will be found guilty and dismissed from the service.

CHARLESTON, 30.—Judge Reed, in the circuit court to-day, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case releasing Flynn, on the ground that Chamberlain has not authority as governor. The decision concludes as follows: I am of the opinion that Wade Hampton was made governor in the State of South Carolina, through the ballot box, in accordance with a constitutional election held on the 7th of November last; that he was qualified, if not following the letter, in the spirit and intent of the constitution, on the 14th of December last; that he has been since that time and is now the lawful governor of South Carolina, and should be obeyed and respected accordingly. It follows from these views that D. H. Chamberlain was not governor on the 3rd of January, 1877, the date of the commission of W. F. Dover as a trial justice for the city of Charleston, and that his appointment and commission were without lawful authority, and void.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—The city is very quiet. There has been no hostile demonstration from any quarter. A conflict involving loss of life is now regarded improbable. The Nicholls police, to-day, arrested four more of Packard's recruiting officers. They were imprisoned, charged with treason.

ALBANY, 20.—The republican Senators in caucus resolved to reject the nomination of General McClellan for superintendent of public works.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The Times publishes a letter from its Pera correspondent, which contains the following: Dark tales of much violence and rapine continue to reach the United States from many of the provinces, especially Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania, where public security, either on the highway or in isolated houses or small hamlets, seems altogether at an end. Those who are willing to give Turkey one or three years to mature her reforms, may see what elements are at work for future improvement either in the government or among the people. Not a Zappich has been dismissed from the service. No tithe gatherer has been stopped in his career of unlawful exaction, and no step is made toward the establishment of public security.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19.—A correspondent telegraphs intelligence that the Prince of Montenegro has abandoned his claim for Spitz, but maintains his demand for Mezzic. It is said, if the Porte rejects this arrangement the Prince will appeal to the European powers for support.

ROME, 19.—The Montenegrin minister of war has arrived in Italy

on his way to Brescia to purchase arms.

VERSAILLES, 20.—The extreme left have resolved to again introduce a motion for an amnesty for the communists.

There are 3,000 Softas in Constantinople well armed and ready for any movement. It is said the leader of the battalion of soldiers, who fought against the Servians during the late war, is among the persons recently arrested.

LONDON, 20.—Several highly distinguished European officers, who have for a long time been investigating the strength of the Turkish army, state that the official estimates are vastly exaggerated. The Turks only have on the Danube frontier and in Bosnia and Herzegovina 159,000 men, and with what seems hardly credible, 225 cannon. This force they are preparing to strengthen with a reserve of 25,000 men. They have on the Asiatic frontier about 75,000 men and 120 cannon. Altogether their army numbers 259,000. It is asserted that the stipulation relative to Russia's disarming, which could not appear in the protocol, is embodied in the special dispatch of the Russian government to Count Schouvaloff, who is empowered to give a copy to Lord Derby.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says, simultaneously with the good news from the west comes nothing but bad news from the east. Intelligence in regard to the popular feeling in Constantinople indicates a state of things which experience has proved to be the precursor of a great crisis.

The Times says never, within the memory of man, has there been such an enduring excitement in the Ottoman capital. We may hope, however, that the Porte still possesses sufficient authority to maintain domestic quiet. Whatever may be the state of the empire, it has the advantage that the greater part of the Christian population have a profound dread of the threatened war, and however much they dislike the Turks, they shrink from the process of being liberated.

The News publishes a letter from Rome containing the following: "The extreme section of the Ultramontanes are at this moment enlisting adherents to agitate the Roman question. Various Jesuits, bearing instructions from Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, have arrived at the Vatican from Florence. Father Beckx warmly counsels the project. I have positive assurance that Beckx and his adherents promise little short of a speedy re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope. There is no doubt steps in this direction have long been preparing. The Catholic societies in Austria and Germany have pledged themselves to co-operate. One essential feature of the plan is that the next conclave is to be held in Rome, so that the new Pope may be proclaimed a prisoner like Pius. Cardinal Simeoni approves and supports the plan, and the Pope has himself written letters to the Emperor of Austria, King of Belgium, President McMahon, and ex-Queen Isabella. A series of express instructions have been issued from the Vatican to avoid a collision with the civil authorities; but, at the same time, to keep up the pressure on the Catholic powers to obtain their adhesion to a crusade for the resuscitation of the Roman question. The Vatican has obtained lists of volunteers prepared to serve under the papal flag, and large sums of money have been deposited in France and England."

HAVANA, 20.—The German merchants have been notified by the authorities here that they must pay a contribution of thirty per cent, or their property will be em-

bargoed at the expiration of three days. Captain General Jovellar says that this tax is different from the former war tax. The German consul has referred the matter to the Imperial government at Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—The Sultan, in a speech in the opening of Parliament, reviews Turkey's efforts at reform during the recent times. He says that after the Crimean war the country would have commenced a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralysed the efforts of the government, by obliging it to waste its resources on warlike expenditures. These causes, and the bad financial administration, forced the government, on the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina, to reduce the interest on the public debt. The speech enumerates the measures for discussion during the session. Among them are the budget, the electoral and press bills, and bills for the reorganization of the provincial administration, tribunals and civil service. The speech especially recommends the adoption of the financial bills, and promises that measures will be taken to offer Turkey's creditors the most solemn guarantees consistent with the urgent necessities of the treasury. The Sultan praises the patriotism of the people and the valor of the army.

BLAINE AND PACKARD.—How ever irresistible Senator Blaine's logic may be in the case of the Packard government of Louisiana, it must be apparent to every thinking person that the condition of affairs which has existed for four years past in that State cannot possibly continue for four years longer; and it is out of the question to attempt to sustain a local government there by U. S. troops. The best way to deal with the case would seem to be to keep federal hands off, and allow the question to be solved on the Darwinian theory of "the survival of the fittest." If the people of the state quietly freeze the Packard government out by refusing to pay taxes, or by other peaceful modes, a very satisfactory solution of the question will be reached.—Washington Star.

—When the train carrying the pugilist and policeman shooter, Joe Coburn, was leaving Tarry-town, the conductor shouted, "Sing Sing next station!" Coburn weakened and said sadly, "That's my ranch." He has ten years lease of a small portion of it, and he can't sell out.

CALENDAR, 1877.

MARCH						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
					3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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