

Western Montana, and various calls have been made on the Governor for arms, ammunition, and troops.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—Wool active, market lightly supplied, all grades sell on arrival; the tone of the market is in the sellers favor, with a slight upward tendency. Colorado, washed 20 @ 25, unwashed 19 @ 22, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 37, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 37. Texas, fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse 18 @ 20. California, fine and medium 20 @ 35, coarse 25 @ 28.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—Dr. Charles L. Bernays, the noted musical critic, has a letter from his cousin, a professor in the University of Munich, stating that Richard Wagner, the composer, will make a grand musical tour in the United States, probably in early spring, and will possibly visit the whole of North and South America.

CINCINNATI, 29.—Johanna Gartner, who murdered his wife, yesterday afternoon, in a fit of jealousy, hung himself this afternoon in the county jail, where he was confined.

WASHINGTON, 29.—General orders, issued from the War Department, announce that no appropriation having been made for telegraphing for the War Department, or its bureaus, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, the officers whose usual duty it has been to pay such accounts to telegraph companies, are authorized to issue vouchers to companies when services are rendered during the next fiscal year, such certificate stating that the account is correct. As in other similar cases the holders shall have no claim against the government unless Congress shall make an appropriation for their payment.

The Spanish government assures Mr. Evarts that Spain will make all honorable amends for the seizure and detention of the American schooner *Rizpah*, and the imprisonment of Captain Durham, as soon as an investigation of the facts can be had, and promises that it will spare no effort to prevent a repetition of similar outrages in future. Mr. Evarts will hand in his bill of damages against Spain when he receives Captain Durham's sworn statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A special correspondent of the California Associated Press sends the following dispatch, dated camp at Camas Prairie, June 27.—We marched from Mount Idaho to this place on Monday afternoon, a distance of ten miles.

Yesterday General Howard made a reconnaissance in force, leaving a strong guard in camp. We proceeded to the scene of Col. Perry's late battle with the Indians, found and buried twenty-seven of the dead soldiers, which leaves six bodies yet to be found. Lt. Theller's body has not yet been found. Those buried were in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to be unrecognizable. All the arms and equipments were taken by the Indians and most of the bodies scalped. We found and brought into camp Manuel, one of the settlers who was reported dead after the massacre on Salmon River. He is wounded in two places, and was almost starved.

The number of murders thus far ascertained are one woman, two children, and fifteen men, in addition to thirty-three soldiers of Colonel Perry's command killed and missing in the late fight. The details of the murders are horrible in the extreme. There are several women at Mount Idaho, wives of the settlers, who narrowly escaped, or were rescued after suffering most terrible outrages.

The result of the reconnaissance discovered the Indians encamped across Salmon River, about twelve miles from this camp. As nearly as could be ascertained they have about 200 warriors. They have no lodges with them, but a large amount of stock is visible along the river bank. The country is of the most wild and rugged character, precipitous mountains and cañons rendering it extremely difficult for the troops to travel. Added to the natural obstacles, heavy and continuous rains have made the mountain trails almost impassible.

It is Gen. Howard's intention to move the camp just beyond the scene of Col. Perry's recent engagement, about seven miles distant, and, if possible, to-morrow, will get the artillery in position on this side of Salmon River, and endeavor to reach the enemy.

Col. Perry goes back this morning to meet and hasten forward the advancing column of troops now en route for Fort Lapwai. They

should overtake us to-night. If the Indians remain in their present position, an engagement will take place to-morrow, or Friday at the latest.

No further news from Slate Creek, where Lieut. Tremble is stationed with his company, and no intelligence of any outbreak among other Indians in this vicinity. The officers and men are in excellent spirits and eager for a chance at the Indians.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Tribune's* London special says, your correspondent at Ibrail telegraphs that it is the intention of Gen. Zimmerman to move on as rapidly as possible to Shumla. Shumla is fortified by nine large earthworks, encircling the town, and is reported to be incapable of being taken by storm. It is armed with 100 guns, including forty Krupp's. In the place there are encamped 51,000 infantry, 5,000 horse, and 22 field batteries, under the command of Achmid Pasha. The occupation of Bosnia by Austria may be considered as a near event. Austria, however, may wait till she sees how the war tends to shape materials for the future, then she may come forward and say that although she cares nothing for the Turks, she cares much for the territory they own, and that there are certain arrangements which she could not allow. In this respect she has assumed the same attitude towards the Upper Danubian provinces that England has towards Egypt.

The *Herald's* cable reports, that a great battle is raging in Sistova. The troops from Rustchuk have hastened to the support of the Turks, who retreated from Sistova, and detachments from Shumla and Razrad are believed to be making forced marches to the scene of the conflict. The bombardment of Rustchuk continues. The town is rapidly becoming untenable. The foreign consuls, the hospital staffs, and the ambulance corps, have removed to Varna. This indicates the abandonment of the line of the Danube by the Turks, and their retirement to that of the Balkans.

NEW YORK, 30.—A telegram from Trebizond says, the Turks, on Friday, assaulted and carried the Russian positions at Batoum, achieving a great victory. The Russians retreated after a severe battle and great loss of men.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 30.—In the race between the Yale and Harvard boat crews at the end of the first mile, Harvard was first; the second mile Harvard was a length and a half ahead; at the end of the third mile Harvard was three lengths and a half ahead. The race was won by Harvard by two lengths; time 24 minutes, 36 seconds. Yale, 24 minutes, 43 seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Portland press dispatch says, the latest reports from the scene of the Indian outbreak are that the tribe known as River Snakes, killed John Ritchie, of Mount Idaho. The Coeur d'Alenes, who have thus far strictly observed their promises of good behavior, are reported in pursuit of the murderers.

It is reported that the Clear Water Indians, under Looking Glass, had turned loose and plundered George Dempster's place between the middle and south forks of Clear Water, and driven off all the stock of the settlers found between the forks, and had it at their camp, about six miles above Kanah. This confirms Jim Lawyer's statement, made in the Indian council, yesterday, at Lapwai, as to purposes of Looking Glass and his forty men. These Indians told two Chinamen on Clear Water that they had declared war against the whites, and would commence their raids upon the inhabitants within two days. When this news reached Mount Idaho, a force of twenty volunteers started immediately for Clear Water, but no news has come from them yet. Gen. Howard was notified, and said he would send a detachment of regulars to scour the country in that direction.

This morning the volunteers who were in the fight on the White Bird, saw an Indian who went out as one of the friendly Indians with Col. Perry, from Lapwai, beckon the hostiles forward in the fight, and saw other movements of some of the friendly Indians, evincing their privacy with the hostiles during the fight.

The dispatch mentions the indications of the presence of the hostiles in Weiser Valley. The settlers are leaving for a place of safety. The grain fields, orchards, and

gardens are abandoned and being destroyed by the stock.

HICKMAN, Ky., 30.—Jarvis Anderson, supposed to be a member of a gang of thieves, was taken from the jail, last night, and shot to death.

COLUMBUS, 30.—Jacob Whitzel, a life prisoner in the penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself, in the cellar of the prison, this morning.

WASHINGTON, 30.—General Grant intends to leave England immediately after the 4th of July, and will go to Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Russia, in the order named. On his return from Russia he will spend some time in Paris.

As soon as the newspaper reports of the Spanish seizure of the American schooner, *Ella Rizpah*, were received in Washington, the Spanish Minister, Señor Mantilla, called upon Secretary Evarts and assured him, if the reports proved true, that Spain would make ample amends. Señor Mantilla also immediately telegraphed to the Captain-General of Cuba, directing him to make a thorough investigation of the alleged outrage.

BOSTON, 30.—Wool is in active demand. All valuable lots continued to be taken at full, generally advancing prices. New fleeces are arriving freely, but there is not much of any assortment offering. Some 6,000,000 pounds of new was sold during the week at prices ranging from 42½ @ 48. Quotations for the most part are nominal; X X could not be purchased under 50 @ 52½, No. 1 and X 45 @ 47. Michigan and Wisconsin ranged from 43 @ 35, combed and delaine is in good demand, sales 140,000 pounds, at 50 @ 55, mostly 52½. Texas is in demand, sales 173,000 pounds at 30 @ 37, pulled firm, and sold up close, sales 349,000 pounds at 35 @ 50, the latter for very choice superior, the bulk of sales was in the range 40 @ 45. California spring is in demand, sales 1,044,000 pounds at 21 @ 37, principally at 30 @ 35. The market is firm for all desirable lots; sales of fall 90,000 pounds, at 18 @ 21.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—Information has been filed against Weldon for shooting, with intent to kill, Mr. Packard, in February last. It is stated that Nicholls will make a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for Weldon's return.

BUFFALO, 30.—In anticipation of trouble in consequence of the recent reduction of wages on the New York Central road, the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-second regiments have been placed under arms in Rochester ready to respond to any call that may be made. There is plenty of men ready to fill all vacancies that may occur, and the company will not take back any men who go out this time. The engineers, firemen and brakemen are the principal movers in the matter, the conductors refusing to countenance any action that may lead to violence. The Company will put down any demonstration, even should it be found necessary to sacrifice life to do it. Last evening two truck loads of ammunition were forwarded to Rochester for the use of the troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Two thousand dollars has been deposited in the Bank of British North America to the credit of the fund in behalf of the St. John's sufferers.

The Stock Board has adjourned, to-day, until July 5th.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Times's* New Orleans special says, Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, have been indicted for larceny, in having made away with certain returns and documents pertaining to the election of 1876, and for having published false records with intent to defraud. The penalty is imprisonment for fourteen years.

The *Times's* Columbus, Indiana, special says, a destructive storm passed over Johnson County, last night. The house of Mr. Brunner was demolished, and the entire family, five in number, were instantly killed. Immense numbers of cattle were killed and the crops nearly totally destroyed. As far as heard from twelve persons have been killed and fifteen wounded. It is feared that the number of deaths will be increased when the particulars are heard.

CATESVILLE, Pa., 1.—A severe wind storm passed over this section this afternoon at Ericldown, a small town three miles from here. The damage was very heavy, twenty families were made homeless in a few minutes, their dwellings have been razed to the ground by fire. The new Seminary of Richard Darlington was also destroyed, a wo-

man named Hopkins instantly killed, and five persons injured, two fatally. A meeting will be held here to extend aid to the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, 1.—A Mount Vernon special says, at Mednegel on Saturday nearly 100 men attacked the house of James Bethune, a noted desperado, summoned him to surrender; he refused, was fired upon, and escaped, after killing one. The attacking party entered Mount Vernon, visited the jail, took therefrom four men charged with robbery, took them a mile from town, and hung them. There is considerable excitement, but no outbreak is anticipated.

UTICA, N. Y., 1.—Since Saturday night there has been the heaviest fall of rain for years. The canal is over its banks. All along the line the Mohawk River has overflowed the flats more rapidly than ever before. Heavy damages to crops is anticipated.

CINCINNATI, 1.—Another terrific hurricane swept through Central Ohio, last night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences, out-buildings, and in some instances causing more serious losses. Near Richmond, Indiana, a large tree was blown on a bridge while two men were crossing in a buggy; one was instantly killed, and the other dangerously wounded. A number of dwellings were damaged, but no other casualties are reported. Springfield, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Canal, Dover, and other small towns, suffered considerably from the violence of the wind.

PITTSBURG, 1.—During the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, early this morning, the lightning struck the agitator and cooper shops of the Liberty Oil Works, in Laurenceville, and set them on fire. The cooperage, machinery, and 3,000 barrels of crude oil were totally destroyed; loss \$30,000, fully insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A press dispatch from Boise City says, Col. Green, who arrived this morning from Fort Harney, via Baker City, Oregon, states that the troops ordered this way from the south, are between this place and Winnemucca. Two companies of cavalry will arrive here to-morrow, the rest will soon follow. Another week must elapse before these troops can join Capt. Bendiere, who is now at Indian Valley, on the Weiser, seventy-five miles from Boise City. From here to Indian Valley the roads are practicable for wagons, but from that point to the scene of hostilities on Salmon River, a distance of 100 miles, there are only rough mountain trails, over which everything must be carried on pack animals. The scarcity of pack animals will cause some delay in the moving of troops. The want of an appropriation for army purposes is severely felt in this instance, and will add to the cost of the expedition. The country between Indian Valley and Salmon is, for the most part, rough and mountainous, and in many places extremely perilous for the passage of troops, requiring them to move slowly and with great caution. A hundred miles of mountain trail to be passed over, will consume another week at least.

If hostilities continue, and the Indians remain where they now are, Col. Greene's column will be in time to assist in future engagements, but if the Indians leave their present position or disperse, it is folly to talk of intercepting them. The Indians in this section, so far as known, are entirely friendly. No fears are at present entertained of their committing depredations, but no reliance can be placed upon their peaceful disposition. Their course will be governed by the success or failure of the hostiles in the north.

NEW YORK, 2.—Colonel De Queralta, recently of the Cuban army, and a member of the New War Commission now representing the Cuban cause in this country, says:

"At no time since the first blow was struck for liberty, nine years ago, have we Cubans been so near the realization of our hopes as at the present moment, and it is a matter of regret that America should be so indifferent to our fate, and more especially the colored population, as we are not only fighting for liberty and independence, but also for the abolition of slavery. We need arms and ammunition. We have enough Cubans on the island and in exile to plant the Cuban flag even in Havana itself if we had arms and ammunition. For the last three years we have not received a single round of ammunition

from outsiders. We have to fight for it and take it from the Spaniards. We, however, make a good deal of powder on the island and then refill the cartridges picked up from the enemy. This is a slow process, still our little army of 18,000 men is now well clothed, and this has enabled us the past year to maintain the offensive with considerable success. My efforts, and those of my colleagues now in this country, are to open the eyes of the American people to the struggle, at your own doors, on one of the finest islands in the world, and to enlist not only their sympathy but the active support of their government in granting us belligerent rights."

A steamer filled with Roumanian soldiers was sunk on Saturday by a Turkish monitor near Rahovia.

CHICAGO, 2.—The *Herald's* cable says, the Turks are devastating a large portion of Bulgaria for the purpose of preventing the Russians from provisioning their army. The harvest has been carried off, the fruit trees felled, and the torch has been applied to the large grain plains. Everything that would be of use to an invading army has been removed or destroyed, and the people are left in utter destitution. The utmost consternation prevails among the unfortunate people, who see no prospect before them but famine and pestilence, added to the horrors of war. The terrible massacres of last year, which startled the world by their atrocities, seemed to fill the cup of Bulgarian affliction, but other horrors are in store for them. The devastation of such a densely-peopled country, after its resources had been drained almost to the utmost to support the large Turkish army which had been quartered there since the Servian war, is one of those terrible and cruel measures which are dictated rather by a spirit of merciless hate than by military necessities. The Turks have evacuated Nicopoli. Barely a third part of the houses in Giurgevo are left standing. Cylinders, filled with an inextinguishable compound, have been fired between Rustchuk and Giurgevo. There seems to be an intention to attack Shumla from the south-east. This measure clearly indicates the intention of the Turks to abandon the line of the Danube, holding on to Rustchuk and Silistria as long as possible, and then fall back to the Balkans. They see clearly their inability to stem the tide of Russian invasion, and that one or two decisive battles must place Bulgaria at the mercy of the Czar. They know that the Bulgarian population will flock en masse to the Russian standard, and this is their revenge. They look upon the Czar's proclamation as an incitement to a Bulgarian insurrection, and anticipate a rising as soon as the Russians fairly cross the river Danube. The Bulgarians might as well die fighting like men for their liberty, as perish miserably of hunger in their homes.

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