

combing at 49 @ 50; and unwashed 38 @ 40, including choice fat sheep. Combing and pulled wool continues in demand; the market steady, firm; sales of the week 261,000 lbs. at 30 @ 44 for super, and 37 1/2 @ 41 for X; 44 @ 45 for combings and pulled. California wool continues in demand, sales 818,000 pounds of spring at 22 @ 36, including choice lots 32 @ 36, and 198,500 pounds of fall at 12 @ 25, mostly from 15 @ 17.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., 16.—Fred. Hendrix, a wealthy farmer, fifty years old, living near here, shot and killed his wife, last evening, in a drunken rage, and then fled. His dead body was found this morning a quarter of a mile from the place with a bullet hole in his head and his hand grasping the revolver with which he killed his wife.

WASHINGTON, 17.—During the past spring the United States Fish Commission, in connection with the Maryland Fish Commissioners, hatched about 9,000,000 young shad in the Susquehanna River, at Degrave, over one million of which have already been distributed in Western and Southern waters, and about 1,000,000 is now en route to California for distribution in the waters of that state. Active preparations are also being made for the distribution of a large number of salmon eggs and young salmon throughout the country, next fall. Over five million eggs and young salmon were distributed to various States last fall, and a larger number will be sent this season. The principal salmon-hatching establishment is on the Macloud River, in California, the species of salmon found in those waters being suitable for eastern rivers.

Major Powell, of the United States Army, in charge of the Geographical Survey of the Territories, has already sent out five parties, all of which are at work in Utah Territory. The triangulator party under Prof. Thompson, is located on the eastern slope of the Wasatch mountains. Three geographical parties, under Ruenshaw, Wheeler and Grover, are prosecuting their work on Uintah, Price and Lower Green Rivers, and a geographical party, under Captain Dutton, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, is located on the Sevier plateaus. Powell will leave here about the first of July for the field, and in the meantime, two other parties will be fitted out for work this season, one of which will make a specialty of the subject of irrigation in Utah. It is expected that the geographical work in eastern Utah, which has been prosecuted with vigor for some years past, will be finished this season.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Herald's London special says, no correspondents are now allowed to leave the Russian headquarters. Those who are fortunate enough to be at the scene of fighting cannot use the telegraph to send their news forward. The Grand Duke Nicholas has shut off every avenue by which intelligence of the forthcoming great move of his army can get abroad. Railroads, postroads, telegraph lines, and even mail bags, are under his censorship. Relations between Russia and England are of the most critical kind. Short of an actual war, the two countries stand on the very verge of hostilities, and the slightest incident might, at any time, produce a conflict. Never since the Crimean war has the position been of such peculiar difficulty, though the relative strength of Russia and of England has changed very materially since that period.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Portland dispatch, to-day, from Lieut. Wilkinson, now at Walla, conveys the startling news of the uprising of the Indians, and that they were murdering the whites at Mount Idaho, situated 60 miles from Lewiston. He asked to have a boat dispatched at once from Walla Walla to convey soldiers to Lewiston. The order has been complied with. All the available troops at Walla Walla will be dispatched at once to the scene of the difficulty.

Another dispatch says several settlers living on Cottonwood Creek, have been massacred by the Indians, and the messenger who brought the intelligence to Lapwal, was wounded, being entrapped by the savages.

Gen. Howard, who is beyond Walla Walla, has just telegraphed to Adjutant General Wood, of this city, to forward all the available troops without delay to the scene of the trouble. Great excitement prevails.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 18.—Much ex-

itement prevails here over the decision of the Board of Pardons, adverse to the prisoners in the case of six convicted Molly Maguires, sentenced to be hanged here on Thursday. Curiosity is manifested whether the men will be hanged separately or all together. The sheriff has provided a gallows large enough to hang seven. Nearly 100 applications have already been received from correspondents and journalists to be allowed to witness the execution, and over 100 doctors from abroad have applied for admission to the spectacle.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Times' Washington special says, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer to resume the issue of one and two dollar notes under certain limitations. Hereafter the Treasury will send notes of these denominations to sub-treasuries and national banks, upon requisition, and will pay them out of the cashroom at the Treasury in sums not exceeding ten dollars at one time and to one individual. The various sub-treasurers will pay these notes out under like limitations. Much of the inconvenience that has been experienced in business circles by suspending the issue of small notes, has resulted from the fact they were hoarded, to a large extent, with the expectation that they would command a premium.

The class of Eighty, of the Princeton College, numbering nearly 100 young men, has been suspended and required to leave town by noon, to-day. Cause, bulldozing the faculty.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 18.—On Friday last a small party of Indians made a dash on the Montana Rancho, nine miles from this city, and succeeded in running off considerable stock.

A party of twenty miners, bound for the Big Horn, from this point, was fired upon by Indians when about sixty miles out. One of the miners was slightly wounded.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, with a large exploring and prospecting party, leave this vicinity about the 21st, for the Big Horn country.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 11.—Official intelligence has been received from Yokohama, June 5th, that an affray had taken place between some men belonging to the German man-of-war *Elizabeth*, and a party of French sailors. Nine of the latter was killed and two partially wounded. The provocation apparently came from the Frenchmen. Steps have been taken to institute a searching and impartial inquiry into the cause.

LONDON, 11.—At a banquet of the Merchant Tailors School, last evening, Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury made speeches, in which they assumed a remarkably pacific tone.

The Marquis of Salisbury said: "I am, for myself, far from sharing many of the apprehensions which I hear around me. It may be our duty, in possible contingencies, to put forth our strength to defend our indirect interests, but when I say this I would recommend that when any one comes to you with a tale of our indirect interests being threatened, to cross examine them before you believe their statement. Caution and extra caution is necessary before the government risks wealth, prosperity and freedom, and breaks the peace of the world, not in pursuit of real honor but for a theory and a dream. It has generally been acknowledged to be madness to go to war for any idea, but if anything it is more unsatisfactory to go to war against a nightmare. I will not say that we have an enemy, although it is generally supposed that this war has been concerted against English interests, I believe it may be looked at in another light. Be steadfast and calm. Do not mistake a panic for real danger or phantoms for realities, but if real danger arises, if our interests are threatened, we will effectually defend them at any cost."

Lord Derby said he could only repeat the Marquis of Salisbury's excellent arguments. After all we must remember this, that the greatest of all British interests is the interest of peace.

ATHENS, 11.—The Porte having finally rejected the demands of the Cretan Assembly, the Christian population of Crete are now firmly resolved to defend their rights by force of arms. A general rising is expected. The partial insurrectionary movements in Epirus and Thessaly are assuming a more decided character.

VIENNA, 11.—The question whether the Roumanian army is to take an active part in the war seems to have been decided in the negative. The forces, now mostly concentrated in Little Wallachia, are to maintain, at any rate for the present, their defensive attitude facing Widdin and forming the extreme right of the Russian army.

LONDON, 12.—The Ascot meeting opened brilliantly, to-day, the Prince and Princess of Wales and ex-President Grant occupied the royal stand. The crowd is immense. The race for Her Majesty's gold vase brought out seven starters, and was won by Skylark; Roseberry second, Rhidorrock third.

The Prince of Wales' stake was won by Glen Arthur. The Ascot stakes was won by Chypre, Finis second, First Spring third.

LONDON, 12.—In the House of Commons the motion for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected, 155 to 50.

After fifty-five hours of hard fighting near Kerstaz, carried on mostly at close quarters, the Montenegrins have withdrawn to Banjani. The losses on both sides will amount to several thousands.

The Prince of Montenegro has withdrawn his headquarters from near Nicsics back to Ostrok.

The Russians are retiring from the direction of Erzeroum in order to prosecute the siege of Kars. It is stated that Dervish Pasha will supercede Mukhtar Pasha.

A son of Schamul, the Circassian chief, has left Osrebezoud for Erzeroum.

The total loss of Suleiman Pasha at Kerstaz is estimated at 4,000.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that the Roumanian government has addressed a note to the powers protesting against the barbarous acts of the Turks, and stating that if the powers do not intervene to prevent these depredations, Roumania will be compelled to carry the war into Turkey.

LONDON, 13.—A Turkish detachment has entered the Russian district of Ahalich, and threatens Russian communication with Ardahan. Should the Turkish commander succeed, the victualling of the Russian army will be very difficult.

On the approach of the three flying columns sent by Mukhtar Pasha against the Russian right wing, the Russians not only evacuated Olti, but Penack, at the foot of the pass over the Kanly range, leading to Ardshar. Both Olti and Penack were reoccupied by the Turks, who also went in pursuit of the Russians.

The Turks at Kars have made several sorties, but were repulsed with loss.

The Servian government continues warlike in its preparations. A rupture between the Porte and Greece is considered inevitable.

A vessel which was about to discharge a cargo of 150 barrels of gunpowder at Crete has been captured by Turkish war vessels.

The steamship *Spain*, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at six this morning, having in tow the disabled steamer *City of Berlin*, from New York for Liverpool.

An extraordinary meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company is to be held on the 26th of June, when a resolution winding up the company will be presented, and if adopted, will be confirmed at the second extraordinary meeting.

Accounts from Tripoli and Barbary state that an area of 100 miles has been devastated by locusts. The crops are entirely destroyed and famine is believed to be imminent. Severe distress prevails.

BERLIN, 13.—A gentleman calling himself Barton Krant, a Hessian nobleman, was arrested a few days ago at Ploiest, by the Russians, and it is stated that after a short trial the prisoner was shot.

LONDON, 14.—General Grant has written to the mayor of Southampton stating that previous engagements will prevent his accepting the invitation to the hospitalities of that city at present, but he hopes to visit the town later in the summer.

A special performance will be given at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, on June 22d, in honor of General Grant.

The Times says, the Russian loan of \$75,000,000 was originally offered to houses here and refused. It is now to be issued at Paris and Berlin. It is stated that the issue price is seventy per cent. This borrowing indicates rapid exhaustion.

LONDON, 14.

The Circassians in the Russian service, numbering six cavalry regiments, having refused to oppose their Mohammedan brethren, have been sent from the main column towards Bayazid. The Russians are gathering around Kars.

Sickness, especially typhus fever, causes greater gaps in the Turkish ranks in Asia than the volunteers are able to fill up. During the last six months at least 10,000 men have died in the hospitals.

LONDON, 15.—The Foreign Office has decided that any British officer in the service of a power which enters into hostilities against another power with which England is at peace, must resign either his foreign appointment or commission in the British service.

The lieutenant commanding the Russian Sulina torpedo expedition, who is a prisoner, states that the Russians have seventeen steam torpedo launches in the Black Sea, and they may resume the attack any day.

Further details of what is called Gortschakoffs reply to Earl Derby are as follows: If the Turks make peace directly Russia crosses the Balkans, Russia will be ready to accord peace, but otherwise, she would have no alternative but to conquer and dictate peace to the Porte. If England wishes to prevent the Russians from entering Constantinople, she has only to exert her influence upon the Turks in order to induce them to yield immediately the Balkans are passed.

On the Russian army any foreshadowing of peace would fall with a thrill of passionate disgust that would strain the bonds of discipline to the utmost. There can be no question that the army regards Constantinople as the only goal that can content the Czar. He will return to Russia immediately after he has witnessed and participated in the passage of the Danube. There are now comparatively few Russian officers in Bucharest; their duties call them elsewhere.

Before leaving Belgrade, Prince Milan was reminded that any attempt on the part of Serbia to resume hostilities, would be immediately followed by Austrian occupation.

Ex-President Grant was presented with the freedom of the city of London at Guildhall to-day. About 800 ladies and gentlemen, including several members of the government, American consuls, merchants and principal representatives of the trade and commerce of London, were invited to meet the General subsequent to the civic ceremony.

LONDON, 15.—General Grant and family visited the Crystal Palace, yesterday. A grand concert and display of fireworks were the principle features of the entertainment. The likeness of Grant and a representation of the capital of Washington were exhibited in the fireworks.

A special from Pesth states that the Porte, fearing Serbia will conclude a convention permitting the passage of the Servian troops, has decided to occupy the principal positions in Servia.

A Vienna dispatch says, the Dalmatian papers state that preparations are being made to encamp 10,000 men near the mouth of the Narenta.

It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff, in his reply to England, disavowing any wish on the part of Russia to take possession of Constantinople, declares that the city ought to belong to none of the European powers.

MONTREAL, 15.—Fresh trouble between the Oka Indians and the church authorities is creating some excitement. The Seminary of St. Sulpice demanded the Protestant Indians to remove a fence from across the road near Oka village. The Indians refused on the ground that it enclosed their pasture and they had been allowed to place it there of old. As the Seminary could make no agreement, the clergy made information at St. Cholaistique, and on warrants being issued, such was the feeling evinced among the Indians that the authorities of the district called upon the provincial governor for help. Seven policemen and a sergeant were sent up, and aided in arresting five of the forty-five Indians for whom warrants were out. The rest fled and remained concealed in the woods until the constables left the village. The Indians again assembled, and the chief, Jos. Onesakurat, advised them to resist the arrest. They armed themselves with rifles, revolvers

and knives. Their armament being completed at noon, yesterday, they patrolled the village and defied the priests and their people. Towards night many retired, while a few stood sentry. At four o'clock the residing priest at Oka discovered his stable to be in flames, and about thirty armed Indians promenading around the church. The fire spread, and in two hours the church, the priest's residence, granary, containing 1,000 bushels of grain, stables, coach house, and valuable contents were in ruins. A library of 1,000 volumes, partly in the Indian language, were consumed. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary. A rigid investigation will be held.

LONDON, 16.

Count Schouvaloff is to assure England that the route to India by way of the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf, is free, that the treaties will be observed, and that the question of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be settled at the end of the war by a European Congress. Beyond these points no engagement has been undertaken.

—An exchange says the Gentiles are deserting Utah. Well, let them desert it if they wish. This is a free country, and migration is not prohibited. If none but them had come here, Utah would have been desert all the time.

OBITUARY.

Died in this city, June 12, 1877, of paralysis, Dr. EZEKIEL LEE, aged 81 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Deceased was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, and was the son of Captain Charles Lee, of revolutionary memory, who served his country as a true patriot during the eventful struggle for the nation's liberty. The subject of this obituary inherited his father's valor and patriotism, and served during the war of 1812. In 1815 he moved to the State of New York, where he remained till 1833, enduring all the hardships attending the settlement of a new country. He then removed to Kalamazoo Co., Michigan, on a heavily timbered farm far distant from any white settler. Here he remained for several years, and in 1843 embraced the gospel and was appointed President of the Comstock branch of the Church which was organized in that vicinity. In 1847 he gathered with the Saints to Pottawattamie, where he expended, for the benefit of the fugitives from Nauvoo, all the means at his command, as well as administering to them in the capacity of a physician. In the month of October, 1848, he started for Salt Lake, being called with four others to carry the first mail that ever crossed the plains, leaving his family at Council Bluffs. After suffering much privation he reached Salt Lake, and returned in the fall of 1849, when he gathered up his family and effects and came to Utah and settled at Cottonwood. In 1885 he removed to the 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, where he remained until his decease.

Dr. E. Lee was well known in this community as a skilful physician and a faithful Latter-day Saint. For several years he acted as Bishop of the Holiday settlement. He was the father of sixteen children, has thirty-six grandchildren, and twenty-five great-grandchildren. He received the office of Patriarch, and lived and died a servant of God in full faith of the gospel and the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

The funeral took place on the 12th inst., a discourse being delivered on the occasion by Elder Orson Pratt. He sleeps with the just, and his memory is precious to his posterity.—COM.

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