

WASHINGTON, 22.—General Kilpatrick was, to-day, before the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House. He testified that he went to North Carolina upon his own suggestion, bearing an introductory from Z. Chandler. Had no conversation with the Governor of the State and chairman of the republican committee in relation to the investigation as to the manner in which North Carolina was carried for the democrats. Had no instructions to use nor resort to other improper means to influence the result.

George A. Fisher, of Georgia, temporarily residing in Washington, testified that he made collections for political purposes at the instance of the republican congressional committee, in the Postoffice, War Department, Sixth Auditor's office and Government Printing office, and paid the money over to the treasurer of the committee, less five per cent., which he kept as pay for services. About \$25,000 were collected. Other persons also made collections. The lists of the names of the contributors were destroyed, but it contained the names of two of the heads of departments. The contributions were voluntary only; did not know anybody was discharged for not contributing.

FOREIGN.

OTTAWA, 17.—Mr. Rhodes, of British Columbia, who is here, has had an interview with the Premier on the improvement of the mail service between Victoria and San Francisco.

LONDON, 18.

The Lancashire cotton trade has unconditionally rejected the operatives' conditions, because they would result in a general advance of wages.

Advices from Russia continue to show strong evidence of the injury done to the community by the apprehensions of war. One firm of cotton spinners, employing 12,000 hands, have lost so heavily since Russia assumed a warlike attitude, that their establishment would have been closed had not the firm obtained assistance from the government. Should it fail it would involve a large number of employees.

MONTREAL, 18.—De Lisle village municipal election, yesterday, terminated in a brutal free fight, in which some forty men were engaged. The Town Hall was completely wrecked, and the polling booth wrecked. The French Canadian roughs would not allow the English to vote, and consequently all the French candidates were elected.

ONTARIO, 18.—Smith N. Hawes, the late city treasurer of Covington, Ky., living with his wife and family at the Tecumseh House for the past six months, under the name of House, was arrested, to-day, charged with forgery, preferred by the Covington authorities. An application for extradition was based on the charge that he altered the \$200 orders of the corporation on the Northern Bank of Kentucky to \$1,200, and forged the endorsement. Hawes' total embezzlement is stated to be about \$60,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting were occupied by the reading of the statement of the events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Midhat Pasha then made a long speech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counter-proposals and concessions, which the Porte, in the spirit of conciliation, has made upon points where the constitution would there be infringed on. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation; spoke of the departure of the plenipotentiaries; the possibility of war; the horrors attending it; the injury it would do the internal affairs of the country; the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon any alliance.

Several speeches followed, the most noteworthy being made by Greek and Armenian patriarchs.

All the speakers repelled the idea of accepting the European proposals.

Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis, and distress which would result from war.

After hearing all the speakers the council unanimously repelled the proposals, amid shouts of "Death before dishonor."

LONDON, 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that advices have been received

from Bucharest that the Roumanian government has resolved to declare that it will remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and Turkey.

MADRID, 18.—A deep sensation is felt throughout the Basque provinces in consequence of the promulgation of the orders appointing the first of March as the date for beginning the military conscription in each Basque province.

LONDON, 19.—Special dispatches from Constantinople to the *Daily News* and *Times* state that Midhat Pasha, while holding up to view the evils of war, inveighed in strong terms against the interference of the European powers as unjustifiable, and offensive to Turkish independence. In his recapitulation of the events leading to the present troubles, he dwelt upon the success of the Turkish arms everywhere against the rebels, and recalled to mind the Russian ultimatum sent at the moment when Turkey was on the point of crushing Serbia, as she had already crushed the Bulgarians.

The correspondent of the *News* adds that Midhat Pasha, while alluding to the difficulties concerning the funds, alliances, etc., that would hamper Turkey in the event of war, pointed out that many millions of cartridges which the Turks would have must come from America at the risk of capture by hostile privateers. He concluded by declaring that the situation was unfavorable for war. The council replied, with loud shouts, "War rather than foreign interference!" The only dissenting voice was that of an Armenian Protestant Bishop, who suggested that the decision could be left to the discretion of the government. He was shouted down, the council all being of the opinion that the government was not entitled to decide such a momentous question.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent reports that the Christians present at the council were even more opposed to concession than the Turks. The dangers of the situation were fairly laid before the council by the Sultan's brother-in-law, Ahmand Damad, as well as Midhat Pasha.

Safvet Pasha dwelt upon the peril of braving Europe, and remarked that the Russian squadron now in the waters of the United States, might stop the transmission of the arms and ammunition which have been ordered in that country for Turkey.

Two hundred and thirty-seven official dignitaries were present at the council. A protocol of the proceedings was drawn up, to which all who took part in the council affixed their signatures.

The *Times* says it is not to be assumed that on account of the failure of the conference, a decision for peace or war will necessarily be made at once. The dissolution of the conference will probably lead to a new phase, in which the western powers will be for a time inactive, and the three imperial courts will once more concern themselves with the business.

The *Daily News* says the break up of the conference ends the old fashioned policy which accepted Turkey as the hereditary responsibility of England. Hereafter Turkey must patch up its credit the best way it can and fight its own battles.

The *Post* says at the time when treaties have been torn to rags; international equity disregarded, and when huge powers and armies are terrorizing smaller states, it has been reserved for Turkey to stand forth boldly as the champion of treaty rights and European order. The attitude of the Sultan must win the admiration of all who are sufficiently unprejudiced to admit that the spirit of chivalry and patriotism has not been effaced from mankind. If, as we are confident they will, the Turks under the able government of Midhat Pasha, carry into effective being their new parliamentary system so as to improve the government, redeem its finances, and establish civil and religious liberty, they will win back the warm esteem of England, which will see in Turkey a nation of freemen whose conduct may open up a new political horizon, showing the dawn of constitutional principles in the east.

LONDON, 19.—Stringent regulations have been issued concerning the importation of cattle, sheep and goats from Germany, France, and Belgium, in consequence of the outbreak of rinderpest. Denmark and the Netherlands will be added unless the importation and trans-

of German beasts is prohibited in Germany. Measures have been taken to prevent the rinderpest from spreading.

The *Cologne Gazette* says telegrams from French sources, announcing that the German troops would co-operate with the Russians, have excited Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Beyrout. Immediately on hearing this the German Government called the attention of the Porte to the matter, and ordered the German man-of-war, *Gazelle*, to cruise along the Syrian shore and visit particularly Jaffa, Haifa and Beyrout. England and Austria readily promised to co-operate in the protection of the German colonies. The German government, therefore, hopes it has acted in time to ward off all danger.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna announces that communication between Trieste and Vienna had been interrupted for three days by a tremendous landslide. Some 80,000 cubic meters of rock and earth fell on the Trieste railway track and into the river, destroying the road and blocking up the river. Two houses containing families were overwhelmed and the inmates are still buried.

Later.—A Pesth telegram to the *Daily News* says the land slip is near Starbruck. It is now stated that two million meters of earth has fallen and the movement continues. The railway is covered to the depth of fifty feet for two hundred yards, and will be blocked for weeks. The river has overflowed its banks.

OTTAWA, 19.—The *Free Press* says information has been received at the capital that five hundred families of Sioux, recently engaged in hostilities with the United States Government, crossed the north-east border and encamped near Wood Mountain. They are peaceably disposed.

BERLIN, 19.—The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a Paris letter commenting on the eagerness of the French press to attack Germany's eastern policy. It also states that the French sailors of the *Chateau Renaud* recently provoked a quarrel with the sailors of the German gunboat *Meteor*, at Smyrna, and one of the latter was killed while defending himself.

ROME, 20.—The coral fishers of Torre del Greco are fitting out vessels for an expedition to a newly-discovered coral reef between Bermuda and Nova Scotia.

LONDON, 20.—Safvet Pasha opened the proceedings at to-day's sitting of the conference by reading a note stating that the Porte might come to an understanding with the powers on certain points of detail, but passing over in silence the proposal relative to the appointment of governors, and instead of an international commission proposing a local elective commission presided over by an Ottoman functionary. Finally Safvet suggested that the settlement of the questions relating to Serbia and Montenegro be reserved for ulterior decision. Thereupon Lord Salisbury declared that the Porte, having refused the two chief guarantees demanded by the powers, there no longer was any common basis for discussion, and the conference, therefore, must be regarded at an end.

General Ingatloff, the Russian plenipotentiary, spoke similarly. He declared that the Porte's proposals were unacceptable. He laid stress upon the responsibility resting on the Porte, and expressed the hope that Turkey would not undertake hostilities against Serbia and Montenegro, but cause the position of her Christian subjects to be respected. The conference then broke up.

BERLIN, 21.—The German government has decided to abolish all honorary consulates in the United States in favor of paid officials, the Consulate General at New York and the Consulate at San Francisco excepted.

LONDON, 22.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the recent killing of the German sailor by some French seamen at Smyrna is unduly magnified by the German press into an international difficulty. The French Government ordered an inquiry, and will give every satisfaction. The affair was the result of a drunken brawl.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that the feeling of resentment against the French because of her supposed hostility at the Constantinople conference, continues unabated,

both in official circles and among the general public.

BERLIN, 22.—The German government has proof of the existence of a large monastic conspiracy in France to endeavor to gain power in that country for purposes hostile to Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury and suite left, to-day, for Brindisi, calling at Piræus and Corinth. He will return to London before the opening of Parliament.

Correspondence.

A Woman Lost, and Found Dead.

NEPHI, Jan. 19th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

A sad gloom came over the inhabitants of this place on Sunday, 14th instant, on hearing that Sister Elizabeth Betts was missing. She was inquired for all over the settlement. A party started that night in search of her. Some snow had fallen during the day. They returned without any success. Men were out on horseback and foot every day until Thursday, the 18th, when Wm. Gacé, who had been hunting his horses, found her dead. He made signs to the hunters, who were not far away, and they soon reached the spot. A team and sleigh were in the company, and she was conveyed to her son-in-law's, D. Broadhead's. A man rode into town and told the news. The School-house bell rang and some shots were fired off to let the hunters and inhabitants know she was found.

The deceased was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1807. She emigrated to this Territory seven years ago. Sister Betts has been in a delirious state of mind for some time past. On Saturday morning she told her husband she would take a walk out for her health. She called on her two daughters and said she was going north to Brother Ringrose's, an acquaintance of hers. Reaching there she took dinner. He gave her some butter and meat. She returned as if going home, but she was seen about four p.m. going in a south-east direction towards the mountains. She traveled until she came to Cedar Point, a little over two miles south of this place. She broke off some small cedar limbs, put them in her sack, and no doubt became weary and cold, and fell asleep and expired. Her butter and meat fell out of her sack and lay under her head. No birds or beast had molested her during the five days. She was a woman of large stature, had fifteen children, some living in England, some in the States, and her husband and two daughters living here. She was a kind mother and a good wife, and lived the life of a Saint. Her daughters are good citizens and have large families, all of whom feel grieved at the way she came to her end.

L. A. BAILEY.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 18—

We are informed that the lady at Harrisville suffering from small-pox is fast recovering.

This afternoon Mr. George Whitehead, accompanied by his wife, left this city on a journey to England.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, who was thrown from his wagon on Tuesday, is progressing favorably. He desires to return thanks through the *Junction* for the liberality with which the citizens of Ogden have responded to the call for his assistance. He feels grateful to all who have subscribed. The amount reaches about \$105.

We are sorry to say that Charley Bune, on reaching the hospital at Sacramento, had to submit to amputation. He has lost his hand. This will be a great misfortune to him, and we hope the C. P. Company, in whose employ he met with the accident, will behave handsomely to the unfortunate young man.

We take the present opportunity to refer to the services of ex-Mayor Herrick. According to the records Lester J. Herrick was elected to the office of councilor, Feb. 11, 1861. In 1863 he was re-elected councilor. In 1865 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, and was re-elected to that position in 1867 and 1869. In 1871 he was elected Mayor.

Being continued in that office by the votes of the people in 1873 and 1875, he occupied the position until he resigned, his resignation taking effect January 15th, 1877. Among the public improvements which have been made during his Mayorship, we point to the main street of the city, once a bog hole, now a good, substantial roadway; the leveling of the approaches to the Bench; the provisions made for fire, in the building of the water tanks and ash pits, the purchasing of a fire engine and outfit, and the partial equipment of a Fire Brigade; the digging of the big ditch, draining an important part of this city, and increasing the value of property; the building of a substantial fence around the cemetery; the bridging of many water sects; the planting of shade trees on the public squares; and the erection of the new and substantial bridge across the river Ogden. During Mayor Herrick's administration the city ordinances have been revised and published in book form, and a detailed balance sheet of the city finances with itemized debits and credits have been regularly published in the *Ogden Junction*. A careful scrutiny of these financial reports, quarterly from the Auditor, semi-annually from the Treasurer, will show that the rumors started by designing persons of a large salary to the Mayor, are utterly without foundation. His services have really been without common remuneration. The largest amount he ever received from the city in one year, was the munificent sum of \$175, not as salary, for he had none whatever, but as an appropriation for services rendered!

COAL NEAR OMAHA.

A COAL bonanza was recently struck near Hamburg, Tremont County, Iowa, about fifty miles from Omaha. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* of Jan. 19 says—

"In one place, at a depth of sixteen feet, coal was found, the vein being from 22 to 28 inches in thickness. Not satisfied with that discovery, another trial was made within a half mile of the centre of town, and at a depth of 137 feet a vein was struck of about five feet in thickness, of the very best quality of coal, under which was found to be a very fine bed of fire clay. This vein of coal is estimated to be two miles wide. A company has been organized and is known as the Hamburg Coal and Mining Company, with M. A. Kurtz as president, and J. M. Simeral as secretary. They commenced sinking a shaft seven by fourteen feet, on the 10th inst. This will be followed by another, one mile further south, at the junction of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. and B. & M. Railroads."

—Grace Greenwood, talking of the political situation, says she has not had her pulse quickened nor her courage strengthened by any speech in Congress this session. Is Congress getting tame, or is Grace getting unimpressible?

THE Life of President Brigham Young, or Utah and its Founders; mailed to any part of the Territory free for \$2.50, by Jas. Dwyer, Salt Lake City.

The End of the World.

Speculations about the probable date of the World's destruction are ridiculous. When a man dies that's the end of the World to him; and if the reader of this paragraph is troubled with a bad cough, cold or sore throat, or difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the bronchial tubes, the best thing he can do is to postpone the fatal event indefinitely by a prompt resort to *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, which will assuredly prevent the complaint from terminating in consumption, and soon restore his respiratory system to a vigorous condition. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 50 cents and \$1. Large size much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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