

the close of his first term, and how others sought to prevent Lincoln from being nominated for a second term, but notwithstanding all this he was nominated, and became more popular than ever, the people having become better acquainted with him and appreciated his conduct more. President Hayes was perfectly willing to be judged by the same tribunal. The President does not appear in the least disturbed by Senator Howe's speech, believing that time will fully vindicate him.

William Fleming, injured by the explosion on board the river boat *Magenta*, on Saturday, died last night, making the fifth death. Burchard Constant and two boys are missing since the disaster.

E. T. Riley's restaurant, Broadway, was damaged \$30,000 by fire this morning; insured. Other occupants of the building were damaged, in the aggregate, \$20,000.

BALTIMORE, 26.—An explosion of dynamite occurred on the line of the Gunpowder Waterworks, at Montebello, two miles from the city, this morning, instantly killing Michael O'Rourke, boss of the workmen, and fatally wounding several others. O'Rourke had one leg torn from his body, both arms broken, and his face terribly lacerated. John Lyon, assistant, was terribly injured, and Patrick Gilligan, aged 16, fatally wounded.

NEW YORK, 26.—This afternoon the police arrested the remaining two men concerned in the recent robbery. They have been positively identified. The fourth is held, awaiting until further developments.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave a decision to-day in the suit of the United States against Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, to recover some \$150,000 income tax, alleged to be due the government by defendant. Counsel for Mr. Tilden set up a demurrer, and the case was argued at great length. Judge Blatchford's decision is quite lengthy and cites innumerable authorities, the principal ones of which are the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Dollar Savings Bank case and Rhode Island case, lately decided by the Supreme Court. He sustains defendant's demurrer to the first count in the complaint, on the ground that in the year covered by this count, Mr. Tilden had made a return of his income and paid tax on such return. On the other eleven counts the Judge sustains the plaintiffs (U. S.) in their demurrer to the answer of defence, holding that the Government was not bound by the action of the United States Assessor as its agent, and that Mr. Tilden was required to make himself return of his income, which he had not done. The case is now to proceed to trial by jury on the question of the amount of income of Mr. Tilden during the years in which he made no return, in the three years Mr. Tilden allowed the United States Assessor to make the return and paid tax on such return, together with the penalty of five per cent.; but this the court holds was not sufficient, as will be seen by the decision above.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The House committee on naval affairs have agreed to report favorably the bill limiting enlistments to 8,250 in the navy.

The tariff committee have abolished the classification of wools and admit all kinds at a duty of 35 per centum *ad valorem*. Woolen clothes, woolen shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, 50 per centum *ad valorem*.

Messrs. French, Linderman and Gilfillan, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the purchase of silver bullion, announce that they have on hand sufficient to serve the purpose of the dollar coinage for several weeks, unless the market should fall to such a figure as would make it advantageous to purchase. They also announce that arrangements are about completed in the Philadelphia mint, which will enable government to produce there next month 2,000,000 silver dollars.

NASHVILLE, 26.—The revenue officers report having broken up 11 illicit distilleries in Putnam and White counties since the 18th instant.

CLEVELAND, O., 26.—It is reported that the Standard Oil Company of this city will in future supply the California markets with refined oil, by shipment by railroad from Cleveland, having completed arrangements with the New York city packers of petroleum, who have heretofore furnished these

markets, to withdraw from that trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The proposition to do away with the United States Surveyor Generalships of several States, excites a strong opposition in California. So far as the newspapers of the State have touched upon the question there is great unanimity of sentiment against the measure manifested. The *Alta* will, to-morrow, publish a leader on the subject, calling attention to the unsettled condition of land titles in many cases, years of constant litigation. That new cases are continually coming up in the Land Office of this city, and that the proposed measure will have the effect to render poor settlers at the mercy of wealthy claimants. Conflicting titles arising from Mexican grants to individuals, and grants by the United States to the State for school and other purposes greatly complicate land titles in the State, and it is strongly urged that not only should the records of the office remain here, but the office itself be maintained to facilitate free access to documents and the settlement of claims.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, which is the recognized organ of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, published, on Sunday, a remarkable resume of the European situation, which was written entirely by Baron Jomini, the Chancellor's Secretary. The tone of the article is very decided, and it concludes with the following significant words: "The moment has arrived when this question should be definitely settled, with the concurrence of continental Europe if it wishes it, or without it if necessary."

The *Herald's* correspondent has had an interview with Ignatieff, in which the latter said: "I am going to give to the Austrian Cabinet all the explanations they may desire regarding the preliminaries of peace. There shall be no more room for equivocation, and England will be left alone in her opposition to us and to the termination of the war. We are only too willing to quit Turkey. But the English, by the demonstrations made by their fleet and their refusal to allow our troops to embark at Bujukdere, seem to oppose our going. In that case," he added, in significant tones, "if we are driven to extremities, we shall remember a certain phrase, which has now become celebrated, 'I am here, and here I shall remain.'"

Deeply impressed with the significance of Ignatieff's words, and feeling that at last the real crisis had arrived, which might plunge half of Europe into war, the *Herald* correspondent took his leave.

There could be no mistaking the General's meaning. His words were sufficiently plain, but his manner was still more so. Russia has determined to make a last effort to detach Austria from England, to offer her any concessions for the purpose of renewing and consolidating the triple alliance, and to secure this much desired end, this able and astute diplomatist, who so successfully manipulated the Turkish government and the Constantinople conference, is sent to Vienna.

With these thoughts in his mind the correspondent called on one of the chief secretaries of Prince Gortschakoff, for the purpose of eliciting further information. The secretary readily granted an interview, and spoke without reserve.

The Secretary said: "The bad faith of England has aroused a general indignation here, and the more excitable cry out that the conditions of peace are decisive. As far as Russia is concerned, England loses sight of the fact that we can send one of our Skobeloff's, if it is necessary, to go out of our way even as far as India. On the other hand, we can, perhaps, make an alliance with the United States, which would menace England's possessions in America. None of these things," continued the Secretary, "are impossible. Whatever may come of it, during the week which is now commencing, everything will be in Austria's hands, and the solution, for good or for evil, is imminent."

"Then," said the correspondent, "it is an ultimatum which Ignatieff is bringing to Vienna?"

"It is really an ultimatum," answered the Secretary; "for whether Austria is with us or against us, we go on."

The foregoing conversation, as

well as that which the *Herald* correspondent had with Ignatieff, is given exactly as spoken. The views expressed are held by every one here. But in the case of those not holding high official positions the language used is decidedly more hostile to England, and war with that country would undoubtedly be popular with all classes. But whether England is to be fought alone, or an Anglo-alliance must be faced, the present temper of the Russian people would seem to offer little or no hope for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

From the Czar himself down through all the grades of Russian society to the humble peasant, there seems to be an all pervading, unalterable resolution, that the terms of peace agreed on between Russia and Turkey shall be maintained in their entirety, and defended, if necessary, to the last extremity. At the same time there is an unmistakable desire to conciliate Austria, and any concession that would detach her from England, even a large portion of Turkish territory, would be hailed with delight. On the other hand no concession to England would be tolerated, and the only apparent hope of peace with that power seems to remain in the abandonment of the English demands.

Since sending the foregoing news has come to hand that Ignatieff has already arrived at Vienna. He commences negotiations at once. The result must soon be known. All the dexterity and consummate tact of the diplomatist will be put forth in this last effort to win over Austria, and it is confidently expected here that the offers he is empowered to make are of a nature to render success almost certain. Public feeling in St. Petersburg is at the highest pitch of excitement, and an outbreak of another war is fully expected.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Times's* London special says: Information is received from various European capitals to the effect that gloomy views of outcome of the present situation is generally prevalent, and that war, while not necessarily near, is inevitable in the end.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *Chicago Times* says: The feeling against England is one of intense hatred, and that there is scarcely any peace party. The belief generally prevails that England will be satisfied with no reasonable concession, but it is determined either to humiliate Russia or to force hostilities. The statements heretofore telegraphed that an understanding exists between Russia and Austria are now generally accepted as facts.

There has been some slight irritation, whose healing is the mission of Ignatieff. Highly colored maps, exhibiting changes in the Ottoman Empire, proposed in the treaty of peace, were hung up yesterday, in Parliament, and created a feeling. A large number of naval officers are on the way to join the Russian forces along straits. There is much activity at the Baltic port shipping torpedoes and naval supplies designed for the Dardanelles.

Unofficial but trustworthy information from Fort Walsh, confirms the recent story of a large confederation of hostile Indians in that vicinity. Sitting Bull and Spotted Eagle have been re-inforced by lodges from the Missouri River agencies, including Red Cloud's, and it is now estimated that there are from 5,000 to 7,600 warriors within 100 miles of Fort Walsh. Some of these bands have been seen by Miles' scouts. The savages are very restless, and are under constant surveillance of the too limited force of the Canadian police, who evidently anticipate trouble. At a council in the last week of February, the Indians resolved to resist the Buffalo law, and Sitting Bull counseled moderation toward the Canadians, but breathed defiance against the Americans. The force is all well armed and splendidly equipped, and could probably be augmented to 10,000 men, in which case a vigorous summer's campaign would be probable.

New York statistics make a good showing for the German part of the population. Their rate of mortality is 38 per cent. below the average, while their increase by births is larger than that of any other nationality.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of shareholders of West Jordan Woolen Mills will be held at West Jordan Ward House, Saturday, March 30th, at 10 a.m. for election of officers.

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