

Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary McCrary, and assistant Secretary Conant, have, after examination, discovered a patent method of supplying the army with funds without calling an extra session. They refuse to disclose the plan, however, before the Cabinet has considered it. Wheeler is confident of its constitutionality.

To-day's nominations to the Senate have little encouragement to office seekers, being, all but one (Morrill's), reappointments. Morrill's appointment displaced Washburne, who has been an office-holder for twenty years and is rich. The whole Maine delegation desired that a proper office should be provided for Morrill, who leaves the Cabinet shattered in health and very poor.

Ex-Justice Davis, in a letter to his associates on the Bench of the Supreme Court, announcing the close of his official labors, says: "In severing the relations which have existed between us for so many years, I beg leave to bear my testimony to the eminent learned ability and integrity which have characterized your judicial labors. From the organization of the government the Supreme Court has been composed of able and upright judges. In my judgment it is now as worthy of the confidence of the American people as it ever has been, at any period of its history."

The remaining justices unite, in reply to Judge Davis, and express the hope that his life in the future may be as useful as it has been in the past, and that the ties of personal friendship which now bind them so closely to him may never be broken.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Owing to the pressure of applicants for office at the White House and the departments, several of the secretaries are already exhausted.

The President nominated Edwin G. Waite for naval officer at San Francisco; Thomas A. Cummings, collector of customs for the District of Idaho and Montana, Wm. D. Hare, for the District of Oregon; I. C. Fullerton, for receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Oregon, and Hart Fellows at Sacramento; T. P. McFarland for register of the land office at Sacramento; H. W. Jones, Indian agent for the Quapan agency, Indian Territory; Chas. H. Searing for the Pawnee agency, Indian Territory, and James T. Howarth, for the Kiowa and Comanche agency, Indian Territory.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nominations of Wm. Sherman, to be Asst. United States treasurer at San Francisco, and Edwin G. Waite, to be naval officer at San Francisco.

Ex-Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, accompanied by ex-Congressman Wallace, called on the President to-day, protesting against Senator Patterson's proposition for a new election, on the ground that the substantial and industrial interests of South Carolina would be materially damaged by such an election. It was further stated to the President that none of the republican members of that State had been consulted on the subject, and therefore it was in the nature of an independent proposition on the part of Senator Patterson, stimulated, perhaps, by Governor Chamberlain. Robertson stated that the solution of the South Carolina complications would be accomplished by the withdrawal of the troops from the State Capitol, then the people themselves would adjust the difficulty. The democrats and conservatives of Louisiana and South Carolina are opposed to a new gubernatorial election. The President will not encourage such election unless both parties favor the proposition. He will, however, receive from representative men of both parties any suggestions in writing they have to make to the administration.

St. Louis, 14.—John McCullough was entertained at a banquet here last night, given in his honor by the leading citizens of this city. He was also the recipient of a gold medal, appropriately engraved, expressing the high regard in which he is held by St. Louis.

NEW YORK, 14.—A telegram received, to-night, from New Orleans, states that several days ago a letter was received by Packard from Stanley Matthews conveying the proposition looking to his surrender of the executive authority. The tenor of the letter is the same as that sent by the same writer to Chamberlain. A dispatch from Packard states that he will decline

to make any reply, for the reason that Matthews, in his argument before the tribunal, conceded Packard's right to the executive chair, and also because Matthews is but a private individual, and has not been commissioned by either the administration or party, to make such a proposition.

The *Herald's* Washington special has the following: Mackey says, this evening, concerning the Patterson plan for a new election, that he is authorized to speak for Hampton and to say that he would utterly refuse to agree to a new election, as not only was he elected but his title has been affirmed by the courts.

Madame Octavia Walton LeVert, well known to the people of the two hemispheres, died yesterday, near Augusta, Ga., her native State.

The directors of the W. U. Telegraph Co. elected Wm. H. Vanderbilt, a director in place of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, and Cambridge Livingstone in place of the late Col. Vermilye. A dividend of one and one-half per cent. from the net earnings of the past three months was declared payable on April 14th.

PITTSBURG, 14.—By means of bogus telegrams, purporting to be instructions from headquarters, a crackman named J. H. Brooks, got possession of and robbed the express car, in a train between here and Buffalo this morning, of about \$4,000 in money and packages.

ATLANTA, Ga., 14.—Hon. H. P. Bell, the democratic nominee, was re-elected to Congress, yesterday, in the ninth district, in place of Ben. Hill.

WASHINGTON, 14.—General Key, finding himself overwhelmed with applications for office, has caused the following circular to be prepared for transmission to every applicant for office, as the only answer that can be given at present to any of the constantly accumulating letters:

Post Office Department,
Washington.

Sir—Your letter of the — has been received and placed upon file in the Department, for consideration, under the rules of the civil service, when vacancies occur. At present none exist.

(Signed) D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

As the result of a conversation, to-day, with Senator Sargent, on the subject of the coming senatorial election in California, your correspondent is enabled to state, upon the authority of Sargent himself, that he will be a candidate for re-election. He said, in relation to his letter of 1875 to Judge McFarland, in which he stated positively he would not accept a re-election, that this, his personal feeling on the subject, has undergone no change whatever. He had, however, received numerous letters and had many strong appeals made to him not to forbid the use of his name, it being urged, among other reasons, that the State needed his experience in the Senate and would suffer by a change which would place a new man in important positions on the committees and deprive the Pacific Coast of the advantages which other States find in continuing in their service senators who have acquired position and influence in the Senate. Sargent says he has tried to persuade himself that he could retire without doing injustice to or embarrassing the interests of the State, which has so generously supported him heretofore, but he now feels obliged to yield to the extent of making no further opposition to the wishes of those who desire to support him for re-election. He earnestly adds, however, that he will not enter into a struggle for that place. It must come, if at all, as the real wish of the majority of the people, uninfluenced by any efforts of his own.

Telegrams from Canada say that the body of Kingan, the bankrupt provision dealer, who absconded from this city, was found yesterday on the railway track in New Brunswick. He had purchased a ticket for England on the steamer *Scandinavia* on which he sailed from Portland, Me., last Saturday, but left the steamer at Halifax. A large amount of property was found on the body.

Dispatches state that about \$3,500 in United States bonds and Bank of England notes were found on the body of Kingan, besides jewelry, etc. It is believed that he left the train when it stopped to water, and cut his throat and wrists with a penknife, which was found near by his body. He then walked

to the track and lay down so that the train would pass over his body. Other telegrams say that Kingan was foully murdered by being thrown out of the car and his body put on the track. Circumstances favor this theory. Two of his pockets were emptied, and the bonds which were found were in the pistol pocket, and probably overlooked by the murders. There is great excitement along the line of the International Railroad, and a thorough investigation will be had.

Mrs. Kingan has not been informed of her husband's death, in New Brunswick, as she is in delicate health. The brother of Mrs. Kingan starts for Wilford this evening to identify the remains.

Francisco Peralto finished riding at 10 o'clock, having accomplished 457 miles, being 143 miles behind, his actual riding time was 23 hours, 8 minutes and 58 seconds. The last mile was made in two minutes and eleven seconds.

CHICAGO, Ill., 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says a good indication of a new dispensation here is the advertisement of the sale of all the furniture and fixtures of the Washington Club House, a long time the headquarters of the congressional lobby and leading rings which have preyed upon the district.

Postmaster-General Key is very anxious to have the retiring officer, Tyner, remain as assistant, both because of the valuable services he can render in that position and to give notice that one of the most radical republicans in the country is to be retained in an important position in the department. If he accepts, Key will make the position more prominent than before, and rid himself of patronage, except in the South, where he is better acquainted.

BOSTON, 10.—Wool is quiet, manufacturers purchasing in lots as wanted. Choice and desirable fleeces and super XX pulled are steady, but low grades dull; choice Pennsylvania and Ohio range from 43 to 48; XXX and pick lock 48 @ 50; medium and X 41 @ 42; good lines of Michigan and Wisconsin X at 37; super and X pulled; 35 @ 37; good and choice lines 40 @ 42; fall California is in fair demand, sales ranging mostly from 15 to 20.

PROVIDENCE, 4.—In the House of Representatives, the special committee on woman suffrage recommended an amendment to the State constitution, so that upon any proposition to impose a tax upon unmarried women and widows, they shall have the privilege of voting the same as men.

RICHMOND, 14.—The Peyton House, at White Sulphur Springs, was burned last night; loss \$30,000, insured.

COLUMBUS, 14.—There is scarcely any change in the senatorial contest since last night, and it is generally conceded that either Matthews or Taft will be nominated. Their chances are about even.

CAPE LOOKOUT, N. C., 14.—The bark *Lombard*, from Liverpool to Baltimore, went aground on Lookout Shoal. The crew attempted to leave the wreck in three boats; two were capsized, and six men, including the mate, were drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The following is the letter of Stanley Matthews to Gov. Packard:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

My Dear Sir—I received and read with attention your communication on the subject of public affairs in Louisiana, and the subject has been carefully and anxiously considered by myself and others in its relation to the general policy of a republican administration towards it. I have conversed at length with and given to him the result of my convictions, which he can repeat to you more in detail than I can at present. I merely indicate the result of my opinions without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your title as Governor. I am of the opinion circumstances are such that it will be out of the question for a republican administration to maintain it, as it must necessarily be, by force of the federal arms. As soon as the existing military orders are withdrawn, the Nicholls government will become the only existing government, and will have to be recognized then as such. In the meantime it will be the duty of the administration to take care that the results shall not imperil the rights and equity of the colored people of Louisiana, so far as it has the lawful power to prevent it; and also to take care that staunch republicans like yourself, against whom nothing disreputable can be

alleged, should not suffer and should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way. These are, in short, my own individual views. I regret the condition of affairs, but I cannot help it, and see no better way to improve it.

Respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 27th ult. is duly received. In my communication to you, and referred to by you in your letter, I aimed to exhibit to you the reasons and sterling facts why the government of which I am the head, ought to receive prompt recognition from the national administration. In your reply you suggest difficulties that you deem exist without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of my title, and say that as soon as the existing military orders are withdrawn the Nicholls government will become the only existing government, and will have to be recognized then as such. Inasmuch as you say that your letter only represents your own individual views, it is not necessary to attempt to correct your opinion, that the circumstances are such that it will be out of the question for the republican administration to maintain it, my title; as that is the subject which now engages the attention of the President under the constitution and law of the United States, I judge the purpose of your letter to have been in a friendly way to accomplish the abandonment, by me, of the office of governor, to the end that my defeated opponent may assume, unquestioned, the office to which I have been elected. Admitting the value of the opinion of one so learned and of so deservedly great influence in the councils of the nation, I am constrained by my high sense of duty to unqualifiedly decline to entertain any proposition to relinquish or abandon the position which I hold, I received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election, have been declared governor by the legislature in joint session, with an undisputed quorum in both houses, and having been lawfully vested with authority as governor, I cannot, with a due regard to my oath of office and my duty to the 75,000 voters who have elected me to the chief magistracy, though I should receive a consideration and position in some appropriate way, abandon those faithful men to the merciless vengeance of a white league democracy. I am the head of a government as perfect as in any State in the Union. My predecessor, together with his secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, State treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general, with all the archives of their several offices, surrendered these positions into the hands of those lawfully elected to receive them. I now represent this government with the possession of all these offices. I am opposed, by an organized and armed mob of men in this city known as the white league, who have maintained, during my administration a force held together more by the encouragement given them from abroad than by any other means, by those who apparently seem to measure the legal existence of a government by the amount of force it can present. Were this force removed, as it will be when the legitimacy of my government is determined by the President, nothing then will seriously impede the success of my administration. My position has been, is, and will be, until the general government shall see fit to recognize my authority as governor, a most perilous one, and it would be a source of satisfaction, did the responsibility rest upon some one other than myself. The hundreds of republicans who have given their lives as a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and free government, the thousands who have deposited their votes at the peril of life, are ever present in my mind, and demand that I faithfully discharge the duties devolved upon me. Should I exhibit a less devotion than these faithful people, though the effort cost me my life, still that devotion would be a better heritage to my children than the plaudits of the White League of the State when gained by the surrender of both manhood and duty. I am the governor, and no armed force or violence can give my competitor a lawful title.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD.
SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The crop reports from all parts of the interior show but little change from the prospects two weeks ago. All over the State north of San Francisco

Bay, the grain is in excellent condition and an abundant harvest is almost certain.

In Contra Costa County and the northern portion of San Joaquin Valley the prospects are good except on the west side of San Joaquin River, but the loss there will be compensated by the increased area of reclaimed lands put under cultivation for the first time.

The southern part of San Joaquin Valley has dried out, and there will be no crop raised except on the irrigated lands.

In Santa Clara valley and in the country around Monterey Bay the grain is in good condition, except in the important district of Salinas valley, where the want of rain is greatly felt; though a partial crop may be harvested with good spring rains.

In Los Angeles valley there is no hope for a crop except on the irrigated lands. It is somewhat better in Santa Barbara, the low lands showing a fair prospect, but the higher ground is very dry.

In San Diego the chances favor a fair yield with the usual spring rains.

NEW YORK, 14.

The unemployed workmen of Scranton, Pa., have made a demonstration upon the city council calling upon the members and demanding an appropriation of \$20,000 for public works, that employment may be given. A workman obtained permission to address the meeting and said, "If the council did not do anything for the poor they would take the matter in their own hands. There were five stores along Lackawanna Avenue, and they would help themselves." (Loud cheers.) This threat caused a great commotion, and Mayor McKean, rushing forward, called the speaker to order, and said, as the chief executive officer of the city, he could not permit such threats. There was a fearful uproar and cries of, "We will have bread or blood." The meeting broke up in wild disorder.

A number of patriotic capitalists offered to loan the government, without interest, \$400,000 or \$500,000, if needed to pay the army from July 1st to December, and the President is desirous of accepting the offer in case of the propriety of such action. It is generally approved by the leading men of both political parties.

The Kingan tragedy excites much feeling on the produce exchange. Gould H. Thorp said he felt thoroughly convinced that Kingan had been murdered. He believed that news had reached Boston that some persons had identified him as the missing man. Knowing from reports that he must have had a large sum of money with him, three men followed him to New Brunswick, and there finding a favorable opportunity, robbed and murdered him. Thorpe is of the opinion that Kingan had over \$100,000 with him. Reports only state that less than \$4,000 had been found on the body. He scouted the idea of Kingan being a defaulter, as his assets more than doubled his liabilities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 15.—Jim White, colored, attempted to murder Mrs. Stockell, yesterday, near Union Ridge, Tenn. He was arrested and lodged in jail, and was removed during the night by a mob and hung.

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GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world, price 25 cents per box.

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The experience of many years among the most cultivated and refined has resulted in stamping this remarkable preparation as the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

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