

Hereafter, as it may be found advisable, from time to time, for the end in view, clerks or employees will be detailed from this office, to act under instructions of the Commissioner in ascertaining when, where, and by whom depredations have been committed upon the public lands; and to report to him the facts in each case.

If, upon an examination of the reports so obtained, the Commissioner finds that the facts elicited in any case warrant the commencement of legal proceedings to punish the trespassers, or to collect damages for the waste already committed, or both, he will report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, with his opinion thereon, in order that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as the case may require.

The clerks or employees detailed as aforesaid will not be permitted to make any compromise for depredations committed on the public lands. If any propositions are submitted to them with that object, they will be required to report the same to this office, with a full statement of the facts in the case, showing the nature and extent of said depredations, when and by whom committed, the amount and value of the timber when cut, and the value of the land in its present and former condition, all of which, together with the opinion of the commissioner, will be submitted to the head of the department for further consideration.

If, in any case, the emergencies should seem to require more prompt action than is contemplated in the rules above indicated, in order to arrest the offender, or to secure the Government for the damages suffered, it will be the duty of the clerk or employee detailed to act in the matter, to make direct application to the United States District Attorney for the district in which the waste was committed, to institute the proper legal proceedings for that purpose. This course, however, must be taken only in cases where the evidence is clear and indisputable.

The foregoing is communicated for your information. You will observe therefrom that you are not hereafter to act as agents for the protection of the public timber, although your co-operation is expected whenever you may be called on to render assistance to officials charged with the duty.

Very respectfully,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner.

Now don't pay another cent of stumpage, nor pay any attention to stumpage fiends.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT UNION.

CALIFORNIA intends to make a good showing at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and wishes to combine a fair representation of the Agricultural, Mineral, Mechanical and Art productions of the whole Pacific coast States and Territories. A Commission has been appointed, which has the sanction of the Governor of the State and a large number of the leading men of California. The movement was inaugurated by the California Immigrant Union, and has for its ultimate object the attraction of foreign labor to the Pacific Coast. The Union has issued a circular from which we make the following extract:

"Our millions of acres suited to the vine should be cultivated by the people of France and Southern Germany.

"The children of Spain and Italy should grow for us the olive and the fig, and supply the world with our raisins.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland will furnish us with brawny muscle, coupled with intelligence, and a love of liberty in spirit and in harmony with our institutions.

"The precious and useful metals shall be wrenched from our mountains by the hardy Welshman, and our city by the Golden Gate be made the great commercial and financial centre of the world."

That is all very good. The development of the country should engage the attention and arouse the energies of all enterprising citizens. And the providing of labor for im-

migrants is one of the duties of those who invite settlers from abroad. The question is, will the members of the Immigrant Union be as energetic in providing labor for those who are attracted to California by their representations, as in offering inducements for a change of country. We notice that while the emigrant trains on the transcontinental highway carry thousands of people to the coast, the C. P. railroad is thronged with returning "dead-broke tie-steppers" begging and tramping their way back to the Eastern States. They tell a hard story of California and of the impossibility of obtaining employment either in the cities or the rural districts.

The plan for setting forth at the International Fair at Paris the condition, resources, progress and prospects of this western world is highly commendable. And all the Pacific States and Territories, Utah included, ought to be properly represented. But we hope that if the ultimate design is to induce European laborers to migrate to the Pacific slope, more efficient methods will be adopted to provide them with employment and give them the opportunity to earn for themselves homes, sustenance and that independence for which they forsake their father land.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Fremont has reached the last round on the ladder of fortune. His household effects have been sold under the Sheriff's hammer in New York.

Four children nearly starved to death were found in a tenement house in New York a few evenings ago. The parents were lying on the floor, drunk. All the furniture had been pawned for liquor. And Gotham is a "Christian" city.

During the reign of the "Ring" in New York, the official frauds perpetrated amounted to \$25,000,000. The "Ring" that wanted to run Utah, flattened out before its members had the chance to handle a dollar of public money. Thus may it always be.

A wasp's nest with two perfectly formed wasps, was found, petrified, in a large rock quarried from a hill side west of Eureka, Nevada, a short time ago. There was no crack or aperture by which the insects could have entered. The rock was a granite sandstone.

"Should we not give the devil his due?" Certainly. But it is a good deal better to act so that you have nothing due to him. "The Prince of this world cometh, but he hath nothing in me," said the Saviour. Who can truthfully repeat the saying?

An exchange says "Tepid water, slightly salted, given twice a day, will increase the flow of milk one-third. If the cow will not drink it at first trial, scatter a handful of bran or meal over the top of it. They soon become very fond of it, and will drink all you give them." Try it, and let us know how it works.

The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Ogden City have commenced the publication of a neat little semi-monthly periodical called *The Amateur*. It will be edited alternately by a number of the young men of Ogden, the present editor being Joseph A. West. It is a creditable little paper and the whole work, literary and typographical, is performed by members of the Association. We wish the *Amateur* abundant success, and hope it will become a permanent institution.

A woman named Sarah A. Sommers has been arrested at Des Moines, Iowa, for swindling. She advertised "love potions" all over the country, and many foolish persons were induced to send her dollars for powders, which, given in tea, coffee, or any kind of liquor, she said, would make a person of either sex fall in love with the individual administering it. She sent white sugar, stating that although it looked and tasted like sugar, it possessed powerful magnetic properties, which mutually attracted the sexes. The jail bells now "go ringing for Sarah," and she is likely to spend several "summers" in durance vile, where she will be allowed very little sugar for any purpose.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says unless the democratic leaders take more interest in defeating Ewing and his resumption bill than they have done so far, it is likely to pass the House. It is not believed it can pass the Senate without an amendment, which will entirely change its purport and effect, and render it harmless. An impression prevails that the silver bill is strong in the Senate, but it will not get out of the finance committee without at least one amendment, which will be to turn the profits from the coinage of silver dollars into the treasury instead of into the pockets of the owners of silver bars, as the present bill shamelessly provides. It is doubtful whether any member of either house will have the hardihood to vote against such an amendment. The present bill declares that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit. A silver dollar is now worth between 92 and 93 cents, and this bill simply provides that the owners of silver bullion shall make, at the expense of the people, about seven cents, on every dollar; one of the handsomest speculations of recent years. The amendment will provide that if silver dollars are to be coined, the treasury shall receive the difference in value. It will not be easy to vote down such an amendment. Many of the members of the House, who voted for the bill, are already mortified at having been led into voting for what is seen to be a huge job, and they will take care that the Senate gives them a chance to redeem themselves from the false position. The President will not sign either the silver or anti-resumption bill as they stand. One of the leading objects of the administration, as Secretary Everts said, a few days ago, is to resume specie payment, and neither the President nor the Cabinet will take a step backward on this subject.

A correspondent happened to be in Lille in September last, when a branch bank of France at that place, paid its depositors large quantities of silver; the depositors demurred, and appealed to the head office in Paris. The excuse of the Lille manager was that in so large a manufacturing town it was supposed that silver would be rather preferred. Yet the order of the president of the Bank of France was that in future, gold or notes should be paid and not silver. Thus we see plainly that the Bank of France has a gigantic silver elephant on hand, of which it cannot dispose. In the meantime no further silver is coined. If we remonetize silver, and make it a free coinage and unlimited legal tender, we must be prepared to face several very important changes. First, we declare that ninety-two cents gold is equivalent to one dollar, and to that degree there must naturally be a depreciation of all public and private investments that are now held at gold par. Our bonds say the four per cents now selling at par would fall to ninety-two, and all the rest in proportion; but this in itself, although serious enough, would be followed by a greater calamity of financial communities abroad, not only refusing all future financial transactions with us, but rushing in to get rid of the securities they hold against the United States, and thereby placing us in a state of panic; and a still worse feature of it would be, that although we would be forced, through our own interest, to rectify the financial blunder, yet when rectified it would take years for the bad moral effect to be effaced. Second—Present experience has fully proved that silver is fluctuating in price. If this fluctuation cannot be overcome, and it certainly cannot be unless by an international agreement of commercial nations to take silver at a fixed rate, the old deplorable feature of irredeemable paper money must assert itself. It may not be known to the country at large, but it is a fact well known to every man engaged in commerce that the consumer pays always in excess of premium on gold. The merchant, in order to secure himself, raises the price of the premium on gold, and charges it on his commodities, simply to be on the safe side; and at this present time, although gold has been for months only at 24 to 3 per cent. premium, yet there is perhaps no

imported article consumed that is not overcharged by at least 5 per cent. on account of the premium on gold. Third—It is a law in commerce that a paper currency drives out a dearer currency, and we must be prepared, should silver become an unlimited legal tender, to be speedily deprived of any gold that may be in the country.

The Vanderbilt will contest was resumed to-day. Dr. B. Allen, the Commodore's son-in-law, was examined. He denied having the bitterest hostility to the Commodore, on account of litigation, and dwelt on the relations between the members of the Commodore's family and the Commodore; the procuring of a governess by Wm. H., who was to be a companion to Miss Vanderbilt, who was keeping house. Witness went over the expressions used by the Commodore to Wm. H., such as blatherskite, etc. The latter never resented them, but Cornelius did. The other children often opposed the Commodore's views. In 1846 Wm. H. said to witness that the old man was bound to be under the influence of some woman, and that he was bound to control that interest.

DEADWOOD, D.T., 12.—No change has occurred in the condition of the Keets mine troubles. The workmen are still in possession in defiance of the authorities. Three men, who have no direct interest in the affair, were arrested and jailed for making incendiary speeches and exciting riot. The sheriff has telegraphed to the Governor of the Territory for soldiers to assist him in executing the law. There is a strong guard of deputy sheriffs on the Keets ground, watching movements. Serious trouble is expected to-morrow, when Sheriff Bullock will make another effort to dislodge the miners.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, the 11th, says: The Turks last night attempted to surprise General Skobelev's positions. The Russians were warned and allowed the Turks to approach to within 100 paces, when they received them with a heavy fire. The Turks retreated to an entrenched position and maintained a violent fire until 2 o'clock this morning. It is reported that heavy fighting, favorable to the Turks, has been progressing at Plevna the last two days. Cheyket Pasha has gone to Schipka. Mehemet Ali will take command of the divisions at Orhanie. The importation of rye and flour is exempted from duty by Turkey until March 1st, 1878.

The Russian supports from Gabreva en route to Schipka Pass, being obliged to pass within our range recently, lost 500 killed. Our losses were trifling, but include Lessman Pasha, commandant of the artillery, killed.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of Sunday: The Russians are entrenching themselves in the neighborhood of Deve-Boyan. According to intelligence I have received from Kars up to the 4th inst., the force investing that place is not very numerous. The principal efforts of the enemy are apparently directed against Erzeroum.

LONDON, 13.—Osman Pasha's losses are estimated at from 200 to 300 daily, from the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery. Osman Pasha is busily constructing fresh fortifications, which seem to point to his holding out as long as possible rather than to attempt a sortie. Prisoners and deserters state that the Turks have six weeks' provisions.

The Montenegrins, after their demonstrations against Podgoritz, commenced bombarding the Turkish fort commanding the Scutari and Amtivari road.

A Belgrade correspondent says Prince Milan presided at an extraordinary cabinet council on Saturday. He stated that the participation of Serbia in the war was decided on, and a proclamation to the army was already prepared.

The St. Petersburg *Geolos* publishes a special from the Russian headquarters before Kars, which says the Soghaili and Erivan columns have taken up positions near Erzeroum.

The Montenegrins, yesterday, captured a fort commanding the town of Autevari, with its garrison, two guns and a quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Montenegrins are advancing on Autevari.

The *Times* says, in consequence of Germany selling some silver at 54½d. per ounce, the market here

has become completely disorganized. There is an entire absence of any disposition to purchase. It is now quoted at 54½d. Consols 96 11-16; bonds, 67's 108½.

PARIS, 13.—There is much anxiety in consequence of the violent terms in which the motion for inquiry into the elections censures the cabinet. All the great powers have advised President MacMahon to be conciliatory. It is emphatically denied that President MacMahon, in reply to a delegation from groups of the Right, which waited upon him on the night of the 8th inst., said, as was reported at the time, that he was right to rely upon the support of the Senate for a conservative policy, which was the only one he was able to follow.

President MacMahon declared, yesterday, to the ministers that in the presence of the violent accusations brought against them in the chamber, and which equally affected the whole government, he could not accept their resignations, and begged them to remain at their posts.

A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrics do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. Over 20,000 cured Patients attest its virtues and Physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age.

WENT TO THE NOTED HOT SPRINGS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 27, 1876.
DEAR SIR:—I suffered more or less for years with the itching or ulcerated Piles. I tried remedy after remedy advertised in the newspapers, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief and comfort until I obtained a box of Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians without relief, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs of Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

JOSEPH M. RYDER.
For more certificates of cures see large circular around each box of ointment.

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid for a more certain and sure remedy. Sold by all the leading Druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. Warranted a sure cure or money refunded. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, and take no other. Depot, 338 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Godbe, Pitts & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Salt Lake City, Sole Agents for Utah.

Another Testimonial to Dr. E. L. Plant.

CURE OF TAPE WORMS.

SIR:—My heartfelt thanks are due to you for the cure of tape worms effected upon my daughter, aged seven years. Within four hours of taking your remedy she was delivered of a large tape worm, weighing from two to two and a half ounces. You can publish this if you think fit. Again thanking you,

I am yours very truly,
FRANCIS J. KEARNEY.
Deep Creek, Tooele County, Utah.
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