

strengthened by a fearless and manly spirit. His physical organization was strikingly beautiful, graceful and perfect. In private, as in public intercourse, he was courteous, gentle and obliging. His sympathy, consideration and kindness to the poor, under all circumstances, have formed a crown of beauty and a bright link in the memory of him who has "crossed the river and is resting under the shadow of the trees."

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, 21.—General Crook, accompanied by Colonel Stanton and Lieutenant Bourke, leave here to-morrow morning for Ft. Fetterman, for which post a large force of cavalry, under the command of General J. J. Reynolds, is en route; the entire force is to move northward from Fetterman, but for what purpose is not yet known. Large parties are arriving from the east and west and departing for the Hills daily.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A recent raid of the Internal Revenue officers, in Oglethorpe county, Ga., resulted in the seizure and destruction of ten illicit distilleries, and 15,000 gallons of mash and beer; twenty-one prisoners, including a U. S. commissioner, were brought in, all charged with violating the internal revenue laws.

The Secretary of the Interior has replied to the resolution of the House calling for a copy of the charges against Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation. From the documents submitted, it appears that the charges were made by Wm. E. Chandler, counsel for the government, one of which was that Ross and his family associates arranged with Judge Wright the original plan, which resulted in defrauding both the Indians and the U. S., and that he was the principal agent for carrying it out. Ross formally denies the charges. A copy of the papers was sent by Secretary Delano to the Attorney General, with a recommendation that some suitable person be appointed to investigate the charges, but there is nothing to show that further action was taken.

The President, to-day, issued the following order—

"Whereas, the following concurrent resolution has been adopted by Congress—

"Be it resolved that for the promotion of national feeling throughout the Union on the occasion of the centennial of our independence, and believing this to be a proper time for the expression of our appreciation of the great services rendered to the people and to the cause of liberty by the father of our country, George Washington, the 22nd day of the present month shall be treated as and deemed to be a national holiday throughout the United States, and that government business, so far as consistent with the public welfare, in all the departments of the government employment, shall be suspended for that day; and

"Whereas, the spirit and sentiment expressed in said resolution meets with my warmest approval, therefore, in pursuance of that purpose, and in harmony with the general sentiment of the nation, I, U. S. Grant, President of the U. S., do hereby direct that all business in the executive departments of the government shall be suspended on the 22nd day of Feb'y, 1876; and that said departments shall be closed on that day.

(Signed)

"U. S. GRANT, Pres.,
"By HAMILTON FISH,
"Secretary of State."

The supreme court will take a recess on Monday next, until March 15th.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—The next dispatch was that from General McDonald in Washington, to Joyce, telling him that he had had a long ride with the President. That dispatch was sent to be read, and if the truth were known, Joyce, on the receipt of that dispatch, went with it among the distillers, telling them to see what Mac had done. He goes to head quarters, and he keeps posted on affairs. Brooks and Hogue are there, and we have nothing to fear. Can any one doubt that that was the purpose of that dispatch? The President had simply, through courtesy, taken McDonald in his carriage for a ride, and whiskey matters formed "no

part of the conversation. There is no man in the entire department who ever had any correspondence with the St. Louis district against whom a stronger case than this against Babcock could not have been made.

Storrs differed with Broadhead as to the character of that letter of Brooks to Rogers; he held that it was very liable to misconstruction. McDonald prepared Babcock for construing it, by declaring that he would not submit to having men of a doubtful character sent into his district to work over his head. Babcock recognized this feeling as natural, and showed the letter to the President, and feeling that McDonald had just cause for complaint, he urged, not that the raids be abandoned, but that responsible men be sent to make them, and as responsible men were always chosen to make investigations in the army, was there anything wrong in this position of Babcock? Doesn't the proof as to Hoag and others show that the system of sending irresponsible sneaks over the country was more injurious than no system at all? Was there anything criminal in Babcock's having that letter in his possession? If it were a guilty possession would it have been so publicly acknowledged as that Babcock should show the document to both the President and the commissioner? Storrs finished the reading of the Hoag letters with a most eloquent denunciation of that treacherous scoundrel as the chief of the conspirators, the head devil, the keystone of this iniquitous arch. The moment Rogers found out that the famous plan for raiding this district was known to McDonald, he abandoned it, and McDonald sent his exultant dead dog telegram, and Babcock discovered, several days afterward, that the plan was abandoned, and thinking he was telling some news he telegraphed McDonald. Never was a more worthless telegram sent, as it conveyed information that a thing had been abandoned, which abandonment had occurred before he ever knew it was contemplated.

The counsel then referred to the opposition of the supervisors all over the country to the order transferring their political influence, which had been used to effect the revocation of the order. The visit of Supervisor Tutton to Commissioner Douglass, Secretary Bristow, and finally to the President. He then said, was it not something for Americans to be proud of that the chief executive officer of the government could thus remain obstinate against political influence, but could yield to the logic of a plain and practical citizen? Can anybody deny the force of Tutton's argument? Hardly so. The order was not only revoked, but the very plan suggested by Tutton was adopted, and the whole conspiracy was exposed, and the conspirators were brought to punishment. Babcock had no part whatever in procuring this revocation, as all the evidence shows, and the President's deposition places it beyond doubt. No power of rhetoric or argument could convince any honest-minded man that the order was not revoked by the President with the purest motives, yet for months that high officer had been subjected to the attacks and calumny of the press for his course. The facts show most clearly that the revocation was not a proceeding on the part of the President to thwart the plans and aspirations of the Secretary, for the Secretary had, before the President was spoken to, acknowledged and declared that the revocation would serve the best interests of the government. There was no disagreement whatever, and yet the counsel for the prosecution charged the President with interfering with the Secretary, and with his plans, and he was satisfied that the same argument that had convinced his own mind would convince the President. The Secretary sent Tutton to the President to lay the case before him and to secure a revocation. No party bias can enable any man to see any spot or stain on the revocation of that order. The President, who remained silent down to the last moment, and who only spoke in obedience to the law, whose majesty he recognizes, now stands fully vindicated. There are no more flowers of rhetoric in his deposition than in Christ's sermon on the mount, but it goes right to the heart of every honest man. He intended no rebuke, yet what a rebuke it was! He was no volunteer witness, but was fortunately called by the exigency of the case.

Thus the President, the Secretary, the Commissioner and this defendant stand vindicated before the country by the developments of Tutton's and the President's testimony. From the promulgation of this order, on January 26th, till its revocation not a single communication between McDonald and Joyce and Babcock has been shown. If Babcock was an ally why did not they invoke that which was so necessary to their safety? Not a word was said to Babcock till the very day of revocation, when Joyce sent one of his windy telegrams telling Babcock to push things, because Joyce who was a poet, and would gush, even at the expense of ten cents a word, would take advantage of the absence of any law which prevented him from making as big a fool of himself as Providence permitted him to do, and because he sent this windy, nonsensical dispatch therefore Babcock conspired to defraud the government of the tax on highwines. But the grand event of the case was the advent of Everest upon the stand Joyce, the man of stupendous cheek, the great correspondent, was here. He was in the habit of going among his distilling victims and boasting of his importance and great power with parties high in position at Washington, which would afford them immunity from detection and punishment. He displayed letters without showing the signatures, telling them that they came from important personages. His daily devotion to the god of lies was something admirable in its perseverance, for finally they began to suspect his professions, and he was given the necessity of showing some telegrams and letters to restore faith that he had been getting constant information from Hoag; but distillers were not satisfied, and the Sylph telegram was then used with a hurrah, but finally even the letters and telegrams failed.

Storrs here ended his review of the testimony, and closed as follows—

"Never since I entered a court of justice have I felt such a tremendous responsibility as rests upon me to-day. But a few weeks ago I left the home of this defendant; I saw his weeping children gathered round him, and the pure and devoted wife clinging to him. I think I see him again with his wife and children gathered about him, welcoming him back and kneeling in prayer to the great God who has returned him to them without spot or blemish upon his fame. Gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, feeling aware that after due consideration of the testimony you will render a verdict that will enable the defendant to walk with upright head and free and independent men along the streets of the city for which he has done so much."

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BOSTON, 22.—The 200th anniversary of the burning of Medfield by Indians under King Phillip was celebrated in that town yesterday. Cannon was fired, bells rung and historical addresses made, the whole concluding with a public dinner. In the morning a four-horse wagon, filled with persons on the way to the celebration, was overturned and the Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, and Sabine Smith, of East Somerville, were fatally injured. Others were seriously wounded.

YANKTON, 22.—Another party of about 30 men left for the Hills to-day, going via Ft. Randall. The town is full of men and more are arriving daily, fitting out here, expecting to get through before the breaking up of the streams.

NEW YORK, 22.—Wellington Kilder & Co., rectifiers and distillers, failed for \$100,000. Some time ago the internal revenue officials seized their whiskey on the ground of non-payment of revenue tax.

Benj. B. Tilt & Son, dealers in manufactured silks, 53 Worth St., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Tilt & Son are connected with a silk making company in Paterson, N. J., and estimate their liabilities between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Tribune's Des Moines special says a horrible tragedy occurred in Warren county, eleven miles from there, on Saturday evening. Three families named Howerly, Dillard and Westfall have for several years been engaged in a feud, caused by the location of roads, fences, etc. On Saturday the Howerly party of father, two sons, and a hired man named Groom, the Westfall party of two, and Dillard's party of three, had been to church, and on the way home the

old quarrel was renewed, when a general fight ensued, in which revolvers, bricks, stones, slung shots, knuckles, and knives were used. Twenty shots were fired. The Howerly party were unarmed. The fight lasted about twenty minutes. David Howerly, the father, was shot in the upper lip and left ear and stabbed over the left eye. He will probably recover. George, his son, was stabbed and fell dead on the field. John, another son, was stabbed and fell dead, after going about forty rods. James Groom, the laborer for Howerly, was stabbed in the right lung, breast and back, and will die. The Westfall and Dillard party were all armed, but the Howerly party were not. After the battle the actors went to Dillard's house and remained until arrested and lodged in jail at Indianapolis.

The Times St. Louis special says telegraph communication was kept up all day yesterday between the district attorney's office and Washington. The subject is Broadhead's remarks on the President, which are said to have raised a worse breeze than did Henderson's. The news has reached Washington that Dyer will probably let himself out in closing, and he has been receiving alternate warnings from Pierpont and hints from Bluford Wilson. The impression is strong that Dyer will say something pretty bold. A telegram from Washington states that the President is greatly enraged at Broadhead, and that he proposed to immediately dismiss him from the government counsel and only gave up the idea upon the representation of a western senator who explained how dangerous would be the effect of such an act just now.

At a late hour last night T. A. Commerwell and Fritz Schneider entered a saloon on State street, and after drinking together Commerwell suddenly drew a pistol, and after sending a bullet through the head of his companion, placed the muzzle close to his own head and both fell dead on the floor. From some facts gathered in connection with the tragedy it is believed both men had determined to commit suicide and had decided to die in this way.

In this city, Feb. 17th, 1876, of inflammation of the bowels, EDWIN, son of Edward and Lulisa Yates-stevens, aged one year, nine months and one day.

At Bountiful, Davis county, Feb. 10th, of scarlatina, ELLEN JANE, daughter of Aaron and Annie Jacobson. Deceased was born March 11th, 1875.

At Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete Co., Feb. 8th, 1876, of liver complaint, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

Deceased was born at Reesor, Norway, July 21, 1814; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Jan. 24, 1854; emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in 1861, where he remained a few months; moved from there to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained two years; thence to Florence, where he joined the Church train and arrived at Mt. Pleasant Sept. 12, 1863; was a member of the High Priests' quorum, a member of the High Council of this State of Zion, also a member of the United Order from its commencement to his death; was a good husband, a kind father, a faithful Latter-day saint, and beloved by all who knew him.—[Com.]

Scandinavian Star, please copy.

In the Sugar House Ward, Feb. 16th, of old age, ELIZABETH REID.

Deceased was born March 3rd, 1791, in the parish of Port Patrick, Wigtownshire, Scotland; embraced the Gospel in 1851, came to Utah in 1864. She died as she lived, a true Latter-day Saint.

The funeral services took place at Prest. D. H. Wells' Farm, Sugar House Ward, Feb. 18th, and were conducted by Elders Barnes, McGhie, Booth and Bishop W. A. Osmoot, who spoke in the highest terms of deceased's character, as being a woman possessing superior qualities. She was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; her words were always kind and encouraging to those in trouble. Her sickness lasted one month, and she bore it with patience, and blessed all that were around her. She was conscious to the last breath, and closed her eyes in death at the ripe age of 85 years. She died in the Lord, with the full hope of a glorious resurrection.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

At his residence in Samaria City, Oneida Co., Idaho January 21st, 1876, of consumption, JAMES GRIFFITHS, aged 32 years and six months.

Deceased was a native of Merthyr, Wales; embraced the gospel at Aberdare, and came to this country in the year 1869; since that time he has been a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and died with a bright hope of a glorious resurrection.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

In the 11th Ward of this city, Feb. 15th, 1876, of putrid sore throat, MATTHEW HENRY, son of Nathan and Rebecca H. Meade, born July 28, 1873.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

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Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.
The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Send the following certificates:
FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY.,
June 6th, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists.

GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optical nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. FALKINBERG, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. LURAN, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 16th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

HON. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful in me, at my advanced period of life—90 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 5th, 1873, personally a. p. signed and subscribed, and by him subscribed and sworn before me, J. W. STEVENS, J. C.

LAWRENCE CITY, Me., June 4, 1872. We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.
ROBERT H. TERRY, City Treas.

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