

and's service. The meeting adopted a resolution asking the republican State executive committee to cause the political campaign clubs to be re-organized at once for the purpose of holding a republican mass meeting. Packard proposes to make a desperate effort in the shape of a physical force to show the President that the Packard government is not altogether a government of straw, and although he does not expect to be able to whip the White League, he does expect, by armed resistance, to compel the President to interfere, and he is confident that if he can invoke the issue in that form the result is bound to land him on the winning side.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Postmaster General Key, to-day, re-appointed H. T. Sperry agent in charge of the stamp envelope works at Hartford, Conn. Sperry was one of Postmaster General Jewell's appointees, and was removed soon after Jewell retired from the Cabinet.

The following was received here this afternoon:

Columbia, S. C., 15.  
President Hayes, Washington:

In view of telegraphic reports, I consider it proper to state that the proposition for a new election here is wholly new to me. So far as I know no one here has ever proposed or considered such a plan.

(Signed)

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

St. Louis, Mo., 16.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Leavenworth, Kansas, says a gang of horse thieves was broken up yesterday in that county. The leader, Joe Miller, and three others of the party were arrested.

Advices from the Indian Territory say that a condition of anarchy exists in and around Caddo, that part of the country being under control of a band of desperadoes. The day before yesterday a party of half-breed Indians from the country went into Caddo, and being joined by half a dozen men of the town, attacked a freight train on the track of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, under the impression that several detectives were aboard of it, who were sent there to arrest them. A fight ensued between the ruffians and the train men, in which an ex-marshal, named Donnelly, was killed. Subsequently the outlaws raided through the town firing their revolvers, drove all the citizens into their houses, and kept the whole place in a state of terror for twelve hours.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says it is stated positively that the President will, on Monday next, issue an order withdrawing the military from South Carolina and Louisiana. He will not directly recognize either government, but will allow that one to fall to whom the people will not give allegiance or pay taxes.

The coroner's verdict in the case of W. C. Pike, who yesterday shot Dr. S. S. Jones, is to the effect that Jones came to his death by pistol shots aimed by said Pike, who deliberately and maliciously fired them, and the jury find it was murder in the first degree; also that Pike's wife should be held as an accessory before the fact, and recommend that both be held to the grand jury without bail.

BOSTON, 16.—Oliver Ames' bequest to his wife was \$500,000; to his daughter Helen \$500,000; to his son's wife \$50,000; to F. L. Ames and wife as trustees \$50,000 for each grandchild; to his sisters each \$10,000; to his son Fred K. L., all of his interest in the Shovel Works, and, excepting various other small bequests, all the residue to his wife, son, and daughter.

CINCINNATI, 16.—A boiler in Hunter Bros' saw mill, at Worthington, Ohio, exploded this afternoon, instantly killing two of the Hunter Brothers, two men named Bender, and one man name unknown. Several others are reported dangerously injured.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The leading bank presidents, the insurance companies, cotton factories, and commission produce merchants of New Orleans telegraphed to President Hayes, to-day, endorsing the resolutions adopted by the Nicholls general assembly, and assuring their co-operation in restoring confidence, fraternal relations, and guaranteeing protection to life, liberty and property to all.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., 16.—The steamer *Gov. Garland* was burned yesterday at Red Fork, forty miles from the mouth of the Arkansas River. Three deck hands, one cabin passenger, and all the backs

and cargo were lost. The *Garland* has 650 bales of cotton, mostly for New Orleans. She is believed to be insured there. The boat was only about a year old, and cost \$25,000.

NEW YORK, 16.—The coroner's jury in the case of the calamity at the St. Francis Xavier Church, returned the following verdict: "We find that Margaret Kelly and others came to their deaths during a panic on the stairs of the western gallery of the St. Francis Xavier Church on the night of March 18th. We recommend that the police department shall furnish an officer or officers to attend all the churches of the city during divine exercise, whenever requested to do so by the pastor of the church or other authority. We consider the construction of the church and means of exit entirely safe."

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A Chico dispatch says increased excitement prevails there over the massacre of the Chinese the night before last. To-day a public meeting was held, largely attended by the most influential citizens. Resolutions were passed deprecating the crime committed and pledging the citizens to use all means to bring the perpetrators to justice. A committee was appointed to further that end. The excitement was intensified by the discovery of a placard on the office door of what is known as the Keeper ranch, cautioning the proprietor against employing, on the peril of the destruction of his property, Chinese. Gardeners in the vicinity have had notices printed warning all persons about approaching their premises after dark, as they will be in danger from guards posted for their own protection. A deputation of Chinamen started for San Francisco, to-day, to procure from the Chinese companies \$1,000 to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. It has been asserted that the recent outrages on the Chinese in this vicinity had been prompted by the action of the Sierra Flume Company, in discharging whites and employing Chinese in their places, but the company state that no white men have been discharged in the last two months, and no extra Chinese employed. A strong disposition is evinced to hold the Order of Caucasians, at least morally, responsible for the outrage, though the members of the order strenuously deny any such responsibility, and assert their willingness to assist in the apprehension of the criminals. The job of clearing the land on which the murdered Chinamen were engaged had been offered to whites at \$4 per acre more than the Chinamen demanded, but was declined.

In conformity with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the steam corvette *Lackawanna* will leave as soon as possible for Mazatlan to investigate the recent seizure and detention of the American schooner *Montana*. She will be delayed a few days by repairs to the machinery and shipping the crew.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—Admiral Hobart Pasha, of the Turkish navy, writes to the *Times*, from Constantinople, under date of March 2nd, contradicting the reports current about Turkey. He says the country is quiet, and life and property are as safe as in Europe. There is no panic anywhere. The Christians follow their vocations in safety. The Turks honestly admit the truth of the accusation of bad administration, and are most desirous to make radical changes; but the system is bad from beginning to end, in the vast empire, and full of conflicting elements, and cannot be changed immediately. They ask time, and help from without in the way of administration, and a little kindly and generous feeling in Europe.

BERLIN, 12.—Herr Lee, formerly secretary of the German embassy at Paris, Count Herrmann von Arnim, and Dr. Gehlsin, editor of the *Reichsglocke* newspaper, have been tried and convicted in the municipal court of Berlin of violation of the press laws, in publishing certain articles in the *Reichsglocke*. Herrmann, who is the son of Count von Arnim, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months; Lee, one year, and Gehlsin, five years.

LONDON, 13.—Gladstone has published a pamphlet in which he shows that the real conduct of the Porte towards the authors of the Bulgarian outrages is a distinct encouragement to a repetition of the horrors. The guilt of the Turkish government is fully proved. Unit-

ed Europe should, at least, impose such a restraint upon the Turkish administration as all Europe has declared indispensable. The proposal to grant Turkey one year of grace simply means another year of debasement and misery for Turkish subjects. Gladstone concludes, "I ask England to redeem the pledges given by the Crimean war to the subjects of Turkey."

The Vienna correspondent of the *News* reports that a body of Persians have desolated part of the province of Bagdad, and carried off 40,000 sheep.

The official organ of Montenegro says if Russia intends to go to war nobody can expect Montenegro to keep the peace in that event.

Stanley, writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Ujiji, on August 13th, 1876, announces that he has completed the survey of Lake Tanganyika.

BERLIN, 13.—The recent order of the German authorities asserts that the men who formerly served in the French army should quit Alsace and Lorraine immediately or accept the German nationality. It will be brought to the notice of the Reichstag by deputies from their provinces. The order has been modified, but only so as to offer better terms to those willing to become Germans. The order affects 5,000 families.

In the resumed debate in the Reichstag, Herr Besancon, deputy from and Mayor of Metz, made a sensational speech describing the ruinous state of affairs in his constituency, and asked for a self-government for Alsace and Lorraine. He quoted statistics showing that property in Lorraine is now worth only half of what it was before annexation. The ultramontane deputies applauded the speech.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the debate on the budget was resumed. Prince Bismarck again opposed the suggestion for the organization of the imperial ministry. He said: "The imperial ministries do not accord with the present imperial institutions. The constitution prescribes certain paths, within the bounds of which it is necessary to move, and which I shall not quit as long as I continue chancellor." He then reviewed the progress of the young German empire, showing that it could only proceed slowly in the arrangement of its organization, but it had hitherto proceeded in the right direction and made practical progress.

LONDON, 13.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the first protocol, says there is reason to believe that England will accept the formula, and that in the course of two days a happy solution may be counted on with some certainty. If the protocol is signed the Turkish army will be immediately paid off, even before the collective resolution of the powers is officially notified by the Porte.

PARIS, 13.—The editor of *Le Temps* has had an interview with General Ignatieff. He says Ignatieff declared that his mission was to obtain formal sanctions to the resolutions of the conference. Russia held to their substance, but as regards the form would accept indifferently either a protocol emanating from the six powers or a diplomatic instrument signed by Turkey alone, but countersigned by the powers. The protocol, by making manifest a firm resolve of the powers to see the reforms accomplished, would give the proposals of the conference a form of positive adjudication. Russia would not grant Turkey more than two months' grace for executing the reforms. When this term had expired, the powers would no longer be bound to act collectively, but would be compelled, in virtue of the protocol, to allow the free exercise of armed intervention by one or several of the powers. The General continued: "Our desire for peace is so strong that even if England partially accedes to our views we shall not break off the negotiations, but use fresh efforts to obtain concessions. No time, however, must be lost. We cannot leave our army inactive. We must either utilize or prepare to disband it." General Ignatieff said that he was furnished with full powers by his government.

BERLIN, 14.—General von Stock, chief of the German Admiralty, has resigned. It is reported that his resignation is in consequence of some expressions in Bismarck's speech, yesterday, in the Reichstag.

CAIRO, 14.—The Khedive, to-day, formally, through the British representative here, renewed and con-

firmed his father's gift to Great Britain of Cleopatra's Needle. The preparations for its removal to London are progressing.

PARIS, 14.—The commission appointed by the French Academy of sciences to investigate in regard to the phylloxera insect, report that twenty-five departments have been ravaged, and in many districts poverty, privation, and misery have replaced affluence. In consequence of the destruction of the vine culture the traffic on railways and canals has diminished. Public taxes do not yield enough to pay for collection. Besides the damage already done, the districts of Burgundy, Champagne, Loire, and Cher are now threatened. The commission recommend various measures for the isolation of the infected districts and the destruction of the affected vines.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—The Prince of Montenegro does not intend to participate in the negotiations with the Porte, but is resolved, should they prove fruitless, to withdraw into the national strongholds of his country, and defend his present positions.

Public opinion in Russia regards the solution of the question pending between Montenegro and Turkey as a necessary preliminary to any arrangement between the powers.

LONDON, 14.—The *Times's* dispatch from Belgrade reports that much discontent exists in Serbia. Many of the military refused to give up their arms when they were disbanded. It would not be surprising if the discontent assumed a more definite character.

It is officially announced that new bands of insurgents are continually appearing in Banjaluka and Bisatch districts. Several thousand Redifis have been sent against them.

The *Times's* Berlin correspondent says the treaty between Great Britain and Kerath has occasioned very bitter comments in the Russian journals.

The *Times's* Paris correspondent remarks that it is strange that at the very moment when there is at least a chance for an arrangement of the Eastern question, news from Constantinople is becoming less and less reassuring.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that various doubts have arisen which have considerably dampened the sanguine expectations of peace which were entertained on the first news of the protocol proposed. It is scarcely to be expected that Turkey would accept disarmament in a form which is binding for her and quite optional for Russia.

CITY OF MEXICO, 15.—The senate has been ignored by the provisional government, who have declared that the law creating the senate was forced by Lerdo appointing his friends. Diaz, however, promises to observe the constitution when not too inconvenient. The United States minister, Foster, recognizes Diaz as president *de facto*.

A religious procession in Merida was dispersed by the military. Two officers of the Zacatecas State troops engaged in the persecution of Protestants. Cries of "Death to Protestants," mingled with hurrahs for Porfirio Diaz, were heard in the streets of the capital on Sunday, and some abuses were committed. A man was tortured at Cuernavaca for the purpose of obtaining information about secreted arms. The crowds in the capital on Monday shouted, "Hurrah for Diaz and death to foreigners."

BERLIN, 15.—In each of Prince Bismarck's recent important speeches in the Reichstag, he declared that his health was giving way under the exactions compelled in a great measure by endless antagonism. To prove how insufficiently he is supported by individual ministers, he cited the case of Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, who last session, forced on him a long and intricate correspondence about the admiralty estimates, which he (Bismarck) desired to be reduced, but when the estimates came up in the Reichstag, Von Stosch made the reductions on the demand of the Liberal members, without discussion. In consequence of Prince Bismarck reviewing this incident, Von Stosch resigned. The deficit in the budget is \$5,000,000.

The Sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty in Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—Great agitation prevails at the recall of Midhat Pasha, and war with Russia seems imminent. Among the confused demands of the populace

grave complications are apprehended.

LONDON, 15.—The *Standard*, this evening, announces officially that Elliott will very shortly resume his duties as ambassador from Great Britain to Constantinople, and that it is probable Elliott's return will be followed by that of the ambassadors of the other great powers.

LONDON, 16.—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said the present situation is, the British Government has received from Russia a proposal to join in a protocol which will embody the views of the Powers as to the situation in the East. The drift of the protocol, as proposed by Russia and given to Lord Derby on Sunday, has been considered by the cabinet. Modifications of the language were proposed, which amendments were placed in the hands of Count Schouvaloff, who could only receive them *ad referendum*, and is awaiting instructions from Russia.

BELGRADE, 16.—L. Jubibratic, one of the principal leaders in the Herzegovinian insurrection, and who was interned by the Austrian authorities a year ago, has been released. It is said Austria has issued a general amnesty to her subjects who joined the insurgents in Turkey.

LONDON, 17.—Charles Cowden Clarke, the English lecturer and author, has died at Genoa.

LONDON, 17.—On and after the 28th inst., the Anglo-American Telegraph Company will transmit political and general news for publication at 6d. per word when the cables are disengaged.

BERNE, 18.—The Internationalists made a demonstration here on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Paris Commune. The police seized the red flag which was borne in the procession, the crowd resisted, and sabres and knives were used. Several *gendarmes* and Internationalists were wounded.

LONDON, 18.—Rear-admiral Sir Edward Belcher, the explorer, who commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, died yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

LONDON, 19.—A despatch from Calcutta says the Afreedis have submitted and given hostages for their good behavior. The Kohat Pass is consequently quiet.

The number of natives employed on the relief works in Madras decreased 9,805 the past week, and in Bombay the decrease was 37,000, principally due to the laborers being absent on account of native holidays. The Bombay authorities report that the physical condition of the laborers is good, and there is no sign of starvation.

A telegram from Seara says that in a six hours obstinate fight between the Turks and Bosnians on Saturday, between Bonaventure and Drezgna, both sides suffered heavily. The Turks retired upon Luxnor.

VIENNA, 19.—A dispatch says a deputation from Bosnia, to implore the aid of the Czar, passed through Kisheneff.

#### DIED.

At West Jordan, March 15th, 1877, of brain fever, after an illness of three days, LAURA ALTHEA, daughter of Archibald and Laura Althea Gardner, aged 13 years, 9 months and 2 days.

Laura was a girl of many virtues. Studious in her habits, Nature had done for her all that the brightest mind could desire. This was exemplified in her desire for education, she being one of the foremost in school. A deep sympathy is manifest with the heart-stricken parents.—[COM.]

#### NOTICE!

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

JAMES H. FISK, Plaintiff, }  
against } In Divorce.  
QUEEN V. FISK, Defendant. }

The People of the Territory of Utah,  
To Queen V. Fisk, Defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named James H. Fisk, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, and if not within this County, but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and you, and for such other and further relief as may be proper, and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 19th day of March, 1877.

D. ROCKHOLT,  
Clerk of the Probate Court,  
Salt Lake County.