

ulates. The sub-committees will immediately begin their investigations.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Wool steady. Colorado, fine and medium, 18 @ 25; coarse, for carpets, 17 @ 18; extra and merino pulled 37 @ 40; No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 33. Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 25; coarse 14 @ 16. California, fine and medium 25 @ 30; coarse 22 @ 27.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A conference on Sunday of those republican members of Congress and others who visited New Orleans during the counting of the vote of Louisiana, resulted in the determination to make known, over their names, at the proper time, a statement that in their judgment and from all the knowledge that came to them during their sessions and consultations in New Orleans, the pending prosecution of the members of the returning board was unjust and outrageous.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The recent heavy rains have raised the water in the Sacramento River to about 25 feet above low water mark. This morning the levee broke, about a mile and a half below Sacramento City, and the water at once began spreading over the low country extending to the base of the R street levee, which protects the city on the south. A large force of men were at once employed to fill the openings in the R street levee where the streets pass through, and the city is considered now secure, as the only danger is from back water. Some water has made its way through the culvert near Sixth street, but will do no damage worth mentioning. Below the city considerable damage and inconvenience must have been suffered, but the details are not yet at hand.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Hoyte, the commissioner of Indian affairs, has completed his bill providing for the organization of Indian police on the various Indian reservations. He will ask for \$75,000 to begin the experiment. The plan contemplates the enrollment of the most trusted of the different tribes as these police. The transfer proposition, to those who have given the subject attention, say that a careful canvass of the Senate shows that it is not probable that the proposition to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department would be favorably considered by that body.

The *Tribune's* London special says: Germany, France, Italy and England have signified their acceptance of Austria's proposition to hold a European conference, and although Russia makes some objections to Vienna, it is improbable there will be any serious difficulty on that account.

It is expected that the conference will assemble about the first week in March, as all the powers, except Russia, are anxious to hasten its deliberations.

There is a general feeling of distrust through the continent and many prophecies are made that the conference will utterly fail to reach any satisfactory conclusion, but the prospects of peace are undeniably brighter than at any other time since the outbreak of hostilities.

There is little reason to doubt, however, that Russia's plans will command the support of Germany and Italy, while any opposition there may be will come from England and Austria individually, and not upon a basis of mutual support.

The *Times'* London special says: However pacific matters may be on the surface, it is certain England is arming and making every possible preparation for war. The force at Woolwich arsenal is more than doubled, and enormous quantities of supplies are being transferred to the docks and loaded on ships with great rapidity. Conservative members assert that the crisis in the Oriental situation is yet to be reached, and there is an imminent possibility that the area of the war may be vastly extended.

Austria is concentrating a force of 200,000 men in Roumelia and the reserves are being organized on a colossal scale. It is thought if Russia means peace she would not continue such extended preparations.

It is known that Denmark and Sweden are both, as rapidly as possible, increasing their armaments and placing themselves on a war footing.

It is feared there may be some understanding between Russia, Germany and Italy, whose purpose is believed to be hostile to English

interests and the peace of Europe. It is certain that the approaching conference will be one of armed and suspicious powers. The outlook is anything but reassuring and satisfactory.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The House committee on immigration and labor have agreed unanimously upon a policy that will check the evils of Chinese immigration upon the Pacific Coast. The committee has prepared a joint resolution requesting the President to see what can be done by corresponding with China and Great Britain, with a view of abrogating the treaty stipulations permitting unlimited Chinese immigrations.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Gladstone suggested an address to the Crown from both houses, assuring the Queen of support in the conference, instead of the vote of credit.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone said the armistice removed all apprehensions of Turkey's being encouraged by the hope of English aid. It also removed the reason for persevering in the vote, now that there was no apprehension of the Russian occupation of Constantinople. The government by the menacing attitude they proposed to assume, were taking a step in the direction of barbarism and violence. Perseverance with the vote could only demonstrate that the nation was divided. While urging that the vote of credit be withdrawn in favor of the address to the crown which he had proposed, he conceded the necessity of supporting government by some declaration before they entered the conference. He would support government in using their influence to induce Russia to relinquish her claim for the retrocession of Bessarabia, also in everything relating to the free navigation of the Danube, and in obtaining liberal terms for Turkey as far as consistent with the interest of Turkey's subjects.

Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War, pointed out that government were ignorant of the condition of the armistice, and that the Russian armies had reached a point which, if the negotiations failed, might be dangerous for Europe. It was important to be prepared, because the wars of late were sudden and unforeseen. The Russian bases of peace were exceedingly vague, and although government had been told the condition relative to the straits was withdrawn, it still remained. Government's object was to secure a permanent and solid peace. Grudging £5,000,000 now might involve the future expenditure of £600,000,000. Government had been misrepresented throughout the country, and were not now going to accept the empty vote of confidence. If the vote of credit should be denied, it was time for them to resign; they did not desire to lead a crippled existence. The powers were armed to the teeth, and a single spark might light fire threatening the best interests of the country. They ask the House to give them that that they may perform their part in the European concert for the benefit of subjects, races and mankind.

The Vedomisti calculates that after the conclusion of peace the Black Sea and Sea of Azov ports will export 5,000,000 quarters of wheat.

Public opinion in St. Petersburg, and even at Moscow, regards the projected conference with disfavor. Some papers speak of the conference as a mere device of the European powers to deprive Russia of all she earned after so heavy an expenditure of blood and treasure, without themselves spending or losing a man.

The cabinet deliberated four hours on Sunday under the presidency of Prince Charles, upon Gen. Ignatieff's formal proposition for the cession of Bessarabia to Russia. Nothing was resolved, but there are indications that Roumania will categorically refuse.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* states that after signing the peace preliminaries, steps were immediately taken at Adrianople to commence negotiations of a definite treaty of peace. Gen. Ignatieff and Safvet Pasha will be entrusted with these negotiations.

The Russians remain at Rodosto, Ichorlou and Bourgas.

The Russian diplomatic representative, M. Jonin, has given notice of the conclusion of the armistice to the Prince of Montenegro,

and requested him to suspend hostilities.

The dispatch of Grand Duke Nicholas, notifying the Serbian government of the armistice, added the assurance that Serbia's interests would receive every consideration.

ATHENS, 4.—The Greek troops who entered Thessaly yesterday, under Gen. Soutzo, encountered no opposition from the Turks, who withdrew to Domoco. The Greeks will advance to-day on Domoco. The garrison of that place numbers 2,000 men.

The Greeks captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet. One hundred and fifty Greeks were killed.

Five Turkish men-of-war passed the Dardanelles on Sunday, on their way to the Greek coast.

There are only 500 troops in Athens and a small English gunboat at Piræus.

Hundreds of volunteers are leaving daily for the frontier.

On receipt of the news of the signing of the Turco-Russian armistice an extra sitting of the chamber was held. The ministry and house agreed to continue the present policy.

Gen. Sepountzky, with 700 troops, was ordered to enter Epirus on Sunday morning.

The port of Piræus is defended by torpedo-boats.

The Beys of Epirus have submitted to Greece.

Thirteen hundred Turks were taken prisoners at Domoco.

VIENNA, 4.—The situation is still regarded here as serious. It has transpired that Russia is concentrating troops in the interior of Roumania, and 120,000 men will be massed towards the west and north evidently for defense against Austria.

BERLIN, 4.—The situation here is still considered critical. The Czar's address to the troops at St. Petersburg, on Sunday, and the calling out of 40 new battalions, have further checked public confidence in an early establishment of peace.

LONDON, 5.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg dispatch says: It has been assumed, until lately, that England would interpose the principal obstacles to a satisfactory arrangement, but it is now believed that Austria will offer the most serious opposition.

Russia is inclined to be conciliatory relative to the question of the Straits, which principally affects England, but with regard to the Slavonic tribes it is declared that she must consider her own honor and aims as well as the supposed interests of Austria.

Popular faith in the triple alliance is much shaken. It is believed that Austria has completely changed her attitude, and serious doubts are entertained concerning Germany.

A Vienna special says the Montenegrins seem inclined to resist the armistice, which was concluded just as they were meditating an attack on Scutari.

It is rumored that Russia will not occupy all the Danubian fortresses when the Turks evacuate them.

A Vienna correspondent says: Count Andrassy's formal invitations to the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris for a conference, fix no date for assembling. The same correspondent has reason to believe that an important decision is pending by Austria which is greatly dependent on the result of the debate in the British Parliament, and on which the fate of England and Austria depends.

A Paris correspondent says he has received, on high authority, some confirmation of the rumor that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the whole Turkish fleet.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The cessation of hostilities has produced more anxiety than rejoicing."

1 p. m. — Intelligence has just been received from Constantinople that the office of Grand Vizier has been abolished, and a new ministry formed, consisting of Ahmed Vefik Effendi as president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior; Server Pasha, minister of foreign affairs; Reouf Pasha, minister of war; Ladyk Pasha, minister of marine; Krani Pasha, minister of finance; Namyk Pasha, master of artillery, and Savet Pasha, president of the council of state. This constitution of a new ministry, under European forms and designations, seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms.

The Austrian iron clad *Kaiser, Max* and *Hapsburg* are being fitted for service.

The prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities.

ROME, 5.—The *Popolo Romano* says: Italy and France have accepted Austria's invitation to the conference.

BERLIN, 5. Germany has accepted Austria's invitation to the conference.

LONDON, 5.—In the House of Commons the debate on the supplementary vote was continued.

Charles Norwood, liberal member for Hull, said he could not undertake the responsibility of opposing the vote.

Alexander Hall protested against eastern Europe being left to Russian ambition under the pretext of religion.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that if government, as might seem from the conservative cheers, intended to enter the conference with the policy indicated by the last speaker, it meant war. If government desired a durable peace, the basis of their policy at the conference must be the recognition of the fact that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire had ceased. He continued: It is not too late for the government to rival and surpass Russia in the conference as the champion of oppressed nationalities. The whole country would support such a policy. He deprecated any support of Austrian interests. If before the close of the debate government would declare a policy of peace which the liberals could approve, they would have a unanimous vote.

Sir Hardinge Gifford, solicitor general, said he was astonished at the moderation of the opposition after their violent agitation in the country. He protested against being driven to accept Russia's pretensions that she was the only power which would act on behalf of the oppressed nationalities and enfranchise other States maintaining a despotism at home. The opposition asked the House to weaken the hands of the government at a time when every element of mischief existed in Europe and England's influence was trembling in the balance.

The debate adjourns until Thursday.

In the course of the discussion in the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not find herself in an isolated position at the conference. He also said the transfer of the Island of Crete to Greece would be invalid unless sanctioned by the Powers. Great excitement existed in Crete, but so far there had been no violence.

Lord Derby, replying to a deputation of Greek residents, to-day, said he much regretted the invasion of Thessaly, but he knew it had been forced on the Greek Government by the demands of the people. He stated that he could not exert the power of Great Britain to prevent the bombardment of the Greek seaboard, as he would thereby be supporting an invasion of Turkey. However, if the war was not carried on in accordance with modern civilization, England and the other Powers would have to interfere. His sympathies had always been with the Greek race. He then read to the deputation a dispatch, dated July 6th, 1877, that England always looked to the welfare of Greece. Lord Derby further said he would endeavor to obtain guarantees for a good government of Turkey's Hellenic provinces, and will endeavor, at the conference, to prevent a preponderance of Slavs over Greeks. If the Greek army was withdrawn arrangements for the benefit of the Hellenic provinces would be facilitated.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—While M. Trepoft, prefect of St. Petersburg, was giving, to-day, the usual audience for the reception of petitions, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver. The prefect was dangerously wounded. The Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff have visited him. The city is greatly excited. The woman, who was immediately arrested, preserves complete silence with regard to her motives.

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VARIOUS CAUSES — advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. *Ayer's Hair Vigor* will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

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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 electuaries 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.

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