

and promised to give the statement submitted to Attorney General Fairchild, when through testifying. He says Abraham Disbecker, formerly Police Commissioner, and Apgar, Assistant Secretary of State were on his private pay roll. He reiterates the assertion that corrupt contracts were made with tradersmen whereby the city was plundered. He said the city had good cause of action for damages against these; that there was an organization in the Legislature known as the Black Horse Cavalry, which voted solid any way for pay. That the Albany Evening Journal was subsidized by payments, which were a constant dribble. He did not think there ever was an honest election in New York.

CHICAGO, 29.—A telegram from Benton, Mont., says, the Nez Percés attacked the rifle pits at Cow Island, at sundown on the 23rd inst., making seven charges, and fighting until ten the next morning, when they left, probably for Milk River. On Sunday night they burned the freight pile containing thirty tons of government and twenty tons of private freight. Citizens Weimar and Walker were wounded seriously in the fight. It is believed the hostiles are making their way to British possessions, against fire, and whether any, and if any, which of them may be considered fire proof. Second, what, if anything, can be done without further legislation to insure greater security against loss or damage by fire. Third, what action by Congress, if any should be recommended with a view to replace public records now in said buildings beyond danger of destruction by fire. Fourth, to what extent said buildings, or any of them, are endangered, the character of their contents, and what can be done to remove this danger, and in this connection the commission will consider whether danger results from the use of any portion of said buildings for branches of the public service mechanical in their nature. Fifth, what provision, if any, should be made for the custody and safety of files not in constant use. Sixth, such views and recommendations as may occur to you touching the general subject.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES, President.

The republican merchants and bankers propose a mass meeting to make what is termed a public disavowal of the State convention's attack on the administration of President Hayes and its republican supporters.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—A Vienna correspondent hears that Germany will renew her remonstrances to the Porte against breaches of the Geneva convention in a more pointed manner.

Goransko has surrendered to the Montenegrins.

Two million francs have arrived at Belgrade from Russia. This is said to be the final installment of the loan. The mobilization of troops continues. The new Russian consul general is expected with instructions from Russian headquarters. Russia insists on Serbia speedily finishing the work of mobilization, and complains that Serbia's hesitation has enabled the Turks to relieve Plevna. Serbia is about to demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Serbian frontier. It will be remembered that a similar demand formed the prelude to the declaration of war last year.

Constantinople, 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.—Private telegrams state that the Russian centre attacked Plevna yesterday, and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 men and four guns. This report is probably unfounded, as no official confirmation has been received.

Generals Skobeleff and Todleben left Bucharest this morning for the army.

An Italian gunboat has arrived at Volo to inquire into the misdeeds of the Bashi Bazuks. The Italian vice consul will go to Lavissa to inquire into outrages committed against Italian subjects there.

The Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been heavy, as trustworthy Russian information is received that 14,000 wounded are still in Plevna, whom the Turks are unable to remove.

LONDON, 27.—A correspondent telegraphs that discontent and discouragement are great in the Russian army. The officers regard suc-

cess as hopeless. While the headquarters of the staff remains unchanged. No improvements seem likely. Half the army will be invalided soon after bad weather.

A Russian official dispatch issued at Gorny Studen says, on the 22nd inst., about 10,000 Turkish infantry, from Sofia, supported by artillery, forced their way through our cavalry posted to intercept them, and entered Plevna. Further details are wanting. All is quiet around Rustchuk and in the Balkans.

LONDON, 27.—Newspapers announce that in consequence of the concentration of Russian troops, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies on account of bad weather, Mehemet Ali, on the 24th, commenced retreating to his former position on Kara Lom.

At Gransko, the Montenegrins took 3,000 regulars prisoners, and captured three cannon and 500 rifles.

The Montenegrins have also occupied Piva, captured Fort Orkica and now hold the whole territory as far as Fotscha. They have totally burned Bilek and the surrounding villages, after sending the sick, wounded and non-combatants to Trebinje.

Twenty-two thousand Russians have arrived opposite Mukhtar Pasha's centre, and a battle is imminent.

The Roumanians have been unsuccessful in their attempt to capture the second Grivica redoubt. After having sapped close up to it, they displayed great gallantry, suffered severely.

A correspondent at Shumla confirms the report of the retreat of Mehemet Ali to his former position on the Kara Lom.

PESTH, 27.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day, Prime Minister Tizza said government's policy consisted now as formerly, in the protection of the interests of the country without war if possible; but at the same time in protecting them in every contingency; also in seeing that nothing took place in the east without the consent of Austria and Hungary. If Serbia broke peace Austria and Hungary would not impede Turkey's action against her. As regarded the three Emperors' alliance, that alliance did not exist in the sense that the Emperors and three powers had entered engagements with each other upon the eastern question or upon other concrete questions. The emperors and their governments had only agreed in the interest of European peace to proceed in harmony, but not in common on any question which might arise. They had succeeded in this for several years, and even now the fact that the war has not become a European one was partly due to their amicable relations. The three Emperors' alliance might again be of service in maintaining peace after the close of the present war. The fact that one of the parties to the alliance had entered upon war, contrary to the views of the two others, threw no responsibility upon those others, particularly not on Austria. He denied that government wished the dismemberment of Turkey. In answer to a question relative to the Salzburg interview, Tizza said Austria's relations with Germany remained very good as they had been for a long time.

LONDON, 28.—A banquet was given in honor of Gen. Grant, by the mayor and corporation of Sheffield, last night. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Fever is prevalent in the Czarowitch's army and dysentery has increased very much with the bad weather. The spirit of the troops, however, are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, 28.—The international cotton conference was attended to-day by delegates from the spinners' associations. No action was taken on the resolution to abolish the 14 per cent deduction from cotton invoices. The resolution to insert the words "cash before delivery" in contracts was denounced by the spinners as insulting and uncalled for, and the subject was passed over. Without considering the arrival business the conference adjourned sine die.

LONDON, 28.—Germany, to-day, advanced the minimum price at which she will sell silver to 55d.

A seizure of arms and 1,000 Shrapnel shells at the custom house in Pesth in causing considerable sensation. Sixteen cases of breech loaders, 36,000 cartridges and several boxes of Turkish fuse caps have also been seized in transit.

The Vienna government has ordered a judicial investigation, considering the places at which these

preparations have been found. It may be predicted with some confidence that the plan was not only to enlist an armed body in Hungary, but likewise to make an expedition in Roumania. As no force that Turkish sympathizers could send could influence the war, the intention was evidently to compromise, if possible, and embroil the monarchy, so as to drive it into active measures on the side of Turkey. Such proceedings, however, will cause no alteration in Austria's policy.

A Berlin correspondent states that a party of military surgeons on special leave, departed yesterday for the Russian headquarters. They belong to some of the best regiments in Germany.

An army correspondent at Shumla says, the recent doubtful report from Constantinople of a great defeat of the Russians, on Tuesday, by Osman Pasha, with a loss of 7,000 men arose out of a mistake in dates. The dispatch received in Constantinople on which the said report was based, referred to the attack on September 13th, but had been delayed a week in transmission, and coming without date, it was supposed by the Turks in Constantinople to refer to a new affair. Arouf Pasha, who has been acting as commander for Mehemet Ali, during the latter's absence from Shumla, has gone to Constantinople.

A telegram from Shumla leads to the belief that the sudden summons of Arouf Pasha to Constantinople signifies an important change in the command. Either Mehemet Ali or Suleiman Pasha will, it is thought, be superseded, the latter most probably.

MONTREAL, 28th.—A fire occurred at a farm house in St. Gregorie, last night, by which eight children lost their lives. Five were burned to death and three suffocated.

The name of the family burned to death is Gowzio. The father is in California.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—Snow has been falling in Schipka Pass since Monday, and is now ten centimetres deep at the foot of the Balkans.

The Austrian and German ambassadors, in the name of the Russian Government, have applied to the Porte, in virtue of the Geneva convention for a permit to transport timber across the Danube for huts for Russian wounded. The Porte has deferred its reply until it is made certain that the huts are only to be used for wounded.

LONDON, 29.—The wounded from Plevna overcrowd the Russian hospitals, and the wounded suffer much in transit to Russia.

The Times says, the end of the campaign must be near, and it promises at present something like a drawn battle. The Powers will then attempt to avert another campaign by diplomacy.

LONDON, 29.—The design of the Turkish sympathizers in Transylvania was the formation of a Hungarian legion numbering 5,000 men, who, acting in conjunction with a Turkish corps, were to destroy the Roumanian railways. It is rumored that the Hungarian General Klappa was one of the leaders.

Snow has ceased in the Balkans, but heavy rains have flooded the plains of Sophia and Orhanie.

PARIS, 29.—Marshall MacMahon's candidates are 131 Legitimists, 83 Orléanists, 298 Bonapartists. The remaining twenty arrondissements in and around Paris are without official candidates.

LONDON, 30.—A correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Plevna that Osman Pasha's losses from the Russian cannonade were exceedingly light, but on the day when he retook the redoubt on the Loftscha road, he lost 3,000 men. There are now, September 23d, only 1,900 wounded at Plevna.

General Todleben's opinion of the situation at Plevna has been laid before the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is understood to declare that siege operations on the most extended scale are requisite for the capture of the place.

The Czarowitch visited Gorny Studen on Saturday, to relinquish the command on the left flank, and resume command of the Imperial Guard.

The second Turkish convoy for Plevna has returned to Orkani, the Roumanian cavalry having captured eight wagons of grain.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is suffering from liver complaint. Constantinople newspapers publish a report that Osman Pasha has defeated the Roumanians before Plevna.

A correspondent with Genl. Kril-

loff, who commands the force which is endeavoring to prevent the revictualment of Plevna, says, the first Turkish convoy which entered Plevna consisted of 2,000 wagons. Gen. Kriloff attempted to hold the road at a point so near Plevna that Osman Pasha was able to send a force, which attacked him in the rear, and obliged him to withdraw and leave the road open. Upon retiring, Kriloff left two regiments of Cossacks at Etropol to watch the Sopha road. Another convoy, coming from a road unknown to the Russians, running alongside the Sopha road, slipped through the fingers of the detachment on Monday, and was under the guns of Plevna before the Russians could attack it.

A dispatch from the Schipka Pass, says, Suleiman Pasha is fortifying his camp and apparently intends to winter here.

LONDON, 1.—The famine report for Madras is still highly favorable. The number on the relief works decreased 64,000 for the week ending Sept. 22, but the number seeking gratuitous relief increased 120,000. The reports from Bombay are also favorable, but bad from Scinde, Central India, Rajputana and Punjab.

The Roumanians mean to push their trenches within thirty yards of the second Grivica redoubt before an assault. The mud in the trenches is fearful, and the weather is very cold. A correspondent writes that the Roumanians are sure to carry the redoubt, and says, were the Russians advancing as rapidly on their side Plevna would fall before a fortnight.

A discredited dispatch from Sophia, Sunday evening, says, Osman Pasha had repulsed a Russo-Roumanian attack on his front and left, inflicting heavy losses, also he attacked the Russians on the Lovatz road and recovered several positions.

General Todleben succeeds General Zottoff as chief of staff to the Prince of Roumania, before Plevna.

A Bucharest dispatch declares mediation impossible. The battle field must give the solution. Diplomacy may intervene later.

### Correspondence.

The Grand Jury and Indian Homesteads.

Messrs. Editors:

The following are extracts of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1875—

"SEC. 15. That any Indian born in the United States, who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, shall, on making satisfactory proof of such abandonment under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to the benefits of the act entitled 'An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.'

"Provided, however, that the title to lands acquired by any Indian by virtue hereof, shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance either by voluntary conveyance, or the judgment, decree, or order of any court, and shall be and remain inalienable for a period of five years from the date of the patent issued therefor: Provided, that any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations."

In the circular issued from the general land office, May 18, 1876, from which the foregoing is copied, we find also, in forms 19 and 20 the proofs required under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, which, in addition to the usual application and oath, are simply the sworn statement of the Indian himself and two witnesses who are acquainted with him, that he has abandoned his relations with his tribe and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life. These habits do not refer to the social evil, or to Paris fashions, but to the habits and pursuits necessary to cultivate the land and make them a home.

The foregoing are wise, humane and liberal provisions, designed to encourage the poor Indian to quit his roaming habits and make a home for himself and children, and further to aid him in so doing, they secure to him his distributive share of all annuities or tribal funds to

which he might have been entitled. They also protect his homestead alike against his own folly and the intrigues of covetous white men, making it absolutely inalienable, not only while his homestead right is maturing, as in case of the white man; but for five years after the patent issues.

How different is the spirit of these wise provisions, from that breathed in the infamous report of the late Grand Jury of this district in relation to Indian farms on the Malad. Can it be that our Governor has lent his name and influence a second time to the schemes of wicked men to rob peaceful and industrious Indians of their homes and rights under the law? That District Attorney Howard should have done so, is no more than the public expected after his programme became known, and his announcement in the East, last spring, that he had secured a Grand Jury in this district which he could handle.

The soft soap which these plant tools apply to him in their last report, praising him for his efficient aid, is certainly characteristic, but has a very bad odor.

Messrs. Editors—the hearty thanks of all good citizens is due you for your bold strictures and manly criticisms upon this defunct Grand Jury, and its Indian report. That malignant document was intended for foreign consumption, hoping to influence the General as well as the local Land office. It will fail in its object, for truth in contact with falsehood, like oil in water, rises to the surface.

President Hayes' speech to the Sioux chiefs, published in the EVENING NEWS of the 28th is valuable as bearing upon this question of Indian Homesteads.

ERASTUS SNOW.

### DIED.

In the 21st Ward of this city, at 20 minutes to 6 a. m., Sept. 29, of typhoid fever, CHARLES, son of W. H. and Harriet Hecking. Born January 29, 1873.

In the 21st Ward, of this city, Sept. 27th, at 5.20 a. m., of diphtheria of the tonsils, FREDERICK LEWELLYN, son of William and Naomi Sanders, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Church Gresley, Derbyshire, August 14th, aged 61, Elder DANIEL HORKLER. Deceased was baptized in 1847, and died in full faith of the Gospel.—*Mt. Star*, Sep. 16.

In the 11th Ward of this City, at 2 a. m., September 30th, of diphtheria, WILLIAM CHARLES, son of Robert and Jannett Morris. Born August 21st, 1872.

At Grantsville, September 27th, 1877, SOLOMON W., infant son of Alma H. and Sarah A. Hale. Aged 1 month and 2 days.

At Kanab, June 19th, 1877, of erysipelas, WILLIAM WALLACE, son of Nephi and Mandana Johnson. Aged 3 years, 6 months 25 days.

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