

las Staaden, under bonds on the charge of setting fire to his residence on the North Side, was found dead in his bath tub yesterday, and an examination to-day proved that apoplexy was the cause. To-day, Charles C. Rosenberg, his son-in-law, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Cause—hard drinking.

Thomas A. King, residence unknown, committed suicide in the Grand Pacific Hotel, to day, by taking laudanum.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The case of William Hayes, the attorney who attacked General John McComb, managing editor of the *Alta*, a short time ago, was dismissed in the police court, to-day, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, by consent of McComb, Hayes' counsel tendering a public apology for the outrage.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says Gilman's affidavit, which the *Herald* prints in full, is a direct impeachment of United States Attorney Sumner Howard, whom he accuses of suppressing the vital part of Lee's confession, viz., the charge that Young ordered Dame and Higbee to see that the emigrants were all put to death. Gilman has attached his affidavit to the original of the following letter written to him by Howard on the subject of his request to secure him an appointment as United States mail carrier:

"United States Attorney's Office,
District of Utah Territory,
Salt Lake City,
March 3d, 1877.

"Ed. Gilman. Dear Boy—Yours just received. The appointment spoken of by you is made by the Postmaster General, and from what I learn from Washington there will be no appointments made until the new administration gets settled in its seat. I have just now written a letter to a good and influential friend of mine in Washington, asking him to see the new Postmaster General, and if he can get an appointment for Ed. Gilman, a reliable, competent, and good friend of mine, to do so. I am afraid some hanger on of the Post Office Department may be ahead of you. Cross is acting like a fool in talking about the Governor, myself and all those who have befriended him. He ought to be ashamed. I may not see you before I go to Beaver, but would like to hear from you. Stay where you are till I come back.

"Yours truly,
(Signed.) "HOWARD."

The *Times* Washington special says Secretary Sherman recently received the following unique letter from Holyoke, Mass:

"Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

"Sir—Will you please give me a little information in regard to the government bonds? By living on beans and brown bread, and working 365 nights per year, picking up old belt leather to repair my boots, doing my own mending, using no rum, tobacco, and not going to theatres, etc., for something over four years, I have saved money enough to buy a thousand dollar bond. What bond will pay me the most money in ten years? Will sixes of 1881 gold registered coupon government bonds be on interest up to 1881? That is, will sixes of 1881 be called in by the government before all of 1865's, 1867's and 1868's? By answering, you will oblige a pensioner, one that is growing lammer every year, will soon have to give up work, and I want a bond that no man can rob me of. I don't want to call on my town for help if my leg does not give out. The national banks are not safe now. You will please not to let any extreme democrat see this note, for they would cry and bellow, 'Reduce his pension, reduce him.'"

The *World's* Washington special says the President is represented by his friends to be very indignant over the tone of Chamberlain's letter. The evidence of a coming revolt in the republican party against the administration continues to multiply, and doubtless increases the President's indignation.

The *Times* says many of Tweed's friends are hopeful of his release from jail in a few weeks, and vigorous efforts are being made to secure it. He appears himself to be expecting a change shortly. He has been destroying a number of papers which accumulated during his imprisonment. It is clearly understood that the prosecution will be satisfied to compromise with Tweed on favorable terms

and on his making a frank and full confession of what he knows about the complicity of his associates in the frauds.

The Canadian pilgrims arrived to-day, and went on board the steamship *Gellert*, which soon afterwards went to sea.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—It is apprehended that several female domestics were buried in the ruins of the Southern Hotel, as a number of them have not reported, and no account of them has been received. Men are now at work searching for bodies. H. J. Clark, wife and children were probably among the killed. Mrs. Scott, reported dead yesterday, was alive at a late hour last night. Kate Claxton is suffering from nervous prostration. Her escape from the building was attended with difficulty. Miss Fannie McClellan is in a very critical condition, having received severe injuries by jumping from a fourth story to the roof of an adjoining building.

About 100 men have been put to work on the ruins, and the force will be increased to 150 to-morrow. Mr. Morrow, agent of a New York jewelry house, lost a sample trunk containing \$17,000 worth of jewelry. This morning the remains of the trunk were found, and four or five thousand dollars' worth of the contents taken out in a damaged condition.

ROCKPORT, Mass., 12.—Chas. H. Gilman, a sewing machine agent, from Lowell, was murdered here yesterday.

BOSTON, 12.—Senator Blaine, in a telegram to the *Herald*, says, "I am sure Governor Chamberlain knows that he has the profoundest sympathy in the heroic though unsuccessful struggle he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Governor Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the contest he is still waging against great odds for the governorship that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly and lawfully seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. I trust, also, that both governors know that the Boston press no more represents the stalwart republican feeling of New England on the pending issues than the same press did when it demanded the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in 1851."

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Lieut. Boyle, General Howard's aide, who is now at the Umatilla reservation, reports by telegraph an interview between Joseph, the Nez Perces chief, and Major Conner, the Indian agent. Boyle was present at the interview. He says Chief Joseph still declares that he will not go on the Lapwai reservation unless he is forced to do so. All Joseph's band are coming to Umatilla on a visit, for what special purpose does not yet appear.

J. Rodgers, chief clerk in the United States Marshal's office, has been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount. An investigation is now being made of the books and papers connected with the office. At present the total amount of the defalcations is unknown. Rodgers has absconded; the officers are on his track.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The disfigured body of a child, supposed to be a little girl, was found in the ruins this evening, just under the Walnut Street entrance. It lay on a small mattress, and evidently fell from the upper story.

Mr. Morrow, who recovered a small part of his jewelry, has had four barrels filled with ashes, taken from the locality where his trunk was found, and sent them to New York to be smelted.

Of the 200 employees of the hotel 159 have reported, and another is expected to report to-morrow. It is not believed that many of them are lost.

The funeral services of Henry Hazen, one of the Southern Hotel victims, was held to-day, Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Christ Church, officiating. The remains will be forwarded to New Castle, Pa., his former home.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Orders have been issued by the Indian Bureau to provide rations for the 1,500 hostile Indians recently brought in by Spotted Tail. These Indians came in on the same terms as other hostiles, their arms and horses will be taken from them, but otherwise they will be treated the same as Indians who remained at the agency.

NEW YORK, 12.—The coroner's verdict in the Jewett tragedy finds that George W. Jewett came to his

death by the explosion of a hand grenade brought to the office by Orville D. Jewett, and that Orville D. Jewett died from a pistol shot wound caused by the firing of a pistol by himself.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in response to a question submitted to him by the commissioner general of the land office, that silver coin, tendered in payment for government lands, cannot be received in any one payment to a greater amount than \$5.

MEMPHIS, 12.—While the turnkey was going his rounds this evening, he found that the locks of the cells in which the Seymour Brothers, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for horse stealing, had been tampered with. Calling assistance he commenced a search, when Henry Seymour drew a deringer, and at the same time one of the assistants drew his, and both fired simultaneously. Seymour was killed; the officer received a severe scalp wound.

CHICAGO, 12.—Governor Kellogg bitterly complains of Chamberlain's abdication, and declares forcibly that Packard would never surrender in a like case. He said: "Suppose now he had his head quarters in the plague-mine, where the colored element predominates, why he would have 15,000 colored men, with white officers, in the field, to sustain him. I tell you the White League there would have enough to do to look out for their homes. Why, every colored servant in the employ of members of the White League would have their little bottle of coal oil ready for the match, and when a collision occurs, if it does come, the League will not have time to be fighting Nicholls' battles in New Orleans, but will be needed at home to look out for their property. Packard means to defend his title and the rights of those who elected him."

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Eureka, Nevada, press dispatch says the *Sentinel* will publish, to-morrow, a history of Ed. Gilman on this coast, who has lately gained considerable notoriety in connection with the confession of John D. Lee, as delivered to District Attorney Howard on the field of the execution. Gilman lived at Austin, Nevada, from 1863 to 1867, when he went to the Sweetwater mines. At Austin he was regarded by everybody as a worthless fellow, deserving of no consideration whatever. He pretended to be a prospector, but was never known to do a day's work. After going to Sweetwater he got to be a deputy sheriff at Green River. He also married the widow of a man killed in a riot at the same place. Returning to Salt Lake he purchased a small home, and lived apparently happily with his wife for a time. Finally, however, he got tired of her, and sold both his house and wife to John Hale, formerly a White Pine saloon keeper, for \$800. The transfer was absolute and made in good faith, Hale taking possession of both. Gilman then married a Mormon girl, and has since been considered in sympathy with the Saints. His late exploits in the Lee matter were probably prompted and paid for by Mormons. The *Sentinel* declares him unworthy of belief.

To-day an order was issued from the Twelfth District Court, on the petition of the Spring Valley Water Company, commanding the Mayor and board of supervisors to refrain from carrying out the provisions of the recently adopted city ordinance, empowering the Mayor to restore the connection of the water pipes with public squares and other places when broken by the Water Company. This morning the water was again cut off from the public squares by the company. The Mayor, learning of this movement, after his arrival from the country this afternoon, employed plumbers to restore the connection, and directed the police officers to prevent any one from turning off the water hereafter. The Spring Valley people threaten to have the Mayor arrested for contempt of court in disobeying the restraining order issued by the Court. The President of the Water Company has addressed a communication to the Mayor professing his willingness to enter into an agreement of the case to be submitted to the Supreme Court at the present term, to determine what is meant by the term "great necessity," used in the statute affecting the water company, and whether the supply for the ordinary uses of the municipality is included in the term, the decision to end all controversy between the city and the

company. The case to include the stipulated amount to be accepted by the company in the discharge of its claims for past services in case judgment is rendered in favor of the company.

A circular has been issued by the executive council of the Order of Caucasians, calling upon the members individually to subscribe to a fund to secure counsel to look after and defend the interests of the Order, as it is likely to be affected by the approaching trials of the Chico murderers and incendiaries.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *World's* Washington special says your correspondent interviewed General Sherman on the Russo-Turkish war. He said neither ever had larger or better armies than now. They have all the advantages of the many improved arms and modes of warfare, and the result will be that the world will witness the greatest battles ever fought, so far as destruction of life is concerned. I believe this struggle is going to cost a million of lives, and they will not be all Russian or Turkish either. I can hardly believe the Turks can withstand the shock. They may save Constantinople if they lose every other point, but what good will it do them? He also said he favored allowing our officers to visit the camps without pay.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—The men working at the ruins of the Southern Hotel this morning found the remains of a woman so much burned and disfigured that she could not be recognized. The board of police commissioners met yesterday and decided to make a most thorough investigation regarding the cause of the fire.

No more bodies have been found up to the present writing. Charles W. Shephard, one of the proprietors of the hotel, gives it as his opinion that none of the employees of the house, excepting those heretofore reported, were killed. About twenty of them are still unaccounted for, but it is believed they are alive, and are either with their friends in remote parts of the city, or have left town.

Of the guests thirty-eight have not reported, but the presumption is that most of them left the city the day following the fire.

The remains of George Frank Gonley, the Grand Masonic secretary, were removed to the grand lodge room in the Masonic Hall this noon, where they will lie in state until Sunday, when the funeral will take place.

The coroner will not begin his investigation until Monday.

The body of a man has just been found about five feet from that of the woman discovered this morning. The body has not yet been recognized, and probably will not be as it is badly burned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The Louisiana commission, in a dispatch to the President, gives as the result of their conference with Packard, Nicholls, and other interested parties, that the Nicholls party is not disposed to make concessions, but will maintain their ground in belief that they will ultimately have full possession of Louisiana State. Gov. Packard's party is ready to enter into arrangement for a joint legislature to determine the pending questions, but this being rejected by the Nicholls party, Packard's party ask the President to determine which is the legal government. The President declines to act upon the request, as under the present circumstances he would not be justified in making a decision owing to the disagreement of the Nicholls and Packard parties, and the unpromising prospect of an accommodation. The commissioners ask for further instructions, which will be sent after the cabinet meeting.

The stories that Blaine and others are organizing an opposition to the President's southern policy, is largely sensational and unauthorized. Martin T. Townsend flatly denies the statement that he is preparing a letter of such a character.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 13.—Edward Leyer, a German farmer, suicided on Tuesday evening by means of some unknown agency, probably hydrochloric acid, furnished by his wife. He had been convicted of poisoning the cistern of Frederick Cook, thus causing the death of Mrs. Cook and the poisoning of several others. The counsel proved that though the cistern was poisoned, yet the stomach of the deceased, upon analysis, showed no poison, and contended that the poison had been put in the cistern after his death by an enemy of Leyer. The prosecution proved, by emin-

ent medical authority, that the presence of poison in the stomach was not a necessary evidence of the fact. Leyer was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, which made him gloomy and morose. The coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly. To-day, his son, who was under joint indictment, fled, but wrote back confessing the deed and exculpating his father. It is considered a most remarkable case in all its phases.

CHICAGO, 13.—The *Journal's* Washington special says the celebrated Arlington estate, near Washington, which was forfeited to the United States by non-payment of its taxes during the rebellion, and turned into a national cemetery for soldiers, is now claimed by its former proprietor, General G. W. Curtis Lee, who, in an action for ejectment, sues the government for its restoration. The family had abandoned the property and gone south to reside before the forfeiture was made. Several thousand soldiers are buried upon its soil. Lee claims that the tax sale was unconstitutional, and therefore void.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 13.—Lt. Clark, of General Crook's staff, recovered from one of the 1,500 Indians who arrived at the Spotted Tail Agency, to-day, the seal ring of Lt. Van W. Riley, of the Seventh Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre. It is not positively known whether or not Crazy Horse, with his band proper, will come in. His reply to the commission sent to them by a runner, was that he would come in and hold council; since then nothing has been heard from him, and to ascertain fully his whereabouts at present, and his intention as regards his surrender, a new envoy under command of old Red Cloud, has departed. The party who arrived at Spotted Tail, to-day, consists principally of Northern Cheyennes, whilst about forty of the same tribe are en route for the cantonment on Tongue River, and will surrender to General Miles.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Representative Stephens, of Georgia, continues to recover. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country, and thinks the President will carry out his policy of peace and good will to the South. He believes the solution of the South Carolina troubles will lead to similar results in Louisiana by the recognition of the Nicholls government. The policy of the President, he thinks, will restore peace to all parts of the country.

RONDOUT, N. Y., 13.—Fires are raging in the woods in this vicinity and on Stoney Hill, six miles out. An area of ten square miles has been burned over. The house of Geo. Purdy was destroyed, his family barely escaping with their lives. By the earnest efforts of all the men in the vicinity the flames were beaten back from the settlement, but are still raging in the woods, and unless a heavy rain comes soon the destruction will be great.

LITTLE ROCK, 13.—This morning Selden R. Jones, of Memphis, and George N. Wakely, of this city, met to fight a duel at the fair grounds, but the seconds put in blank cartridges, and after a bloodless exchange of shots, the parties were arrested. Jones was fined \$50 and Wakely will be fined to-morrow.

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