

ed this morning; loss \$30,000, insured \$20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 10.—This morning one of the arches of the bridge over the Schuylkill River, at South Street, fell in, carrying with it nine other arches, and completely wrecking 300 feet of the bridge. The portion which gave way rested upon piles in a marsh on the western bank of the river, and this piling has been gradually sinking in the mud. A large number of workmen were engaged in shoring the defective arch at the time of the accident, but they were warned in time, and all escaped uninjured. The bridge was built of iron and granite, and cost originally \$770,000. The loss by the accident is about \$100,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—Henry Schmehl, the pedestrian, completed, at St. Patrick's Hall, his walk of 500 miles, at 7:20 p. m., finishing in 142 hours, 17 minutes and 55 seconds, having 42 minutes to spare.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Delegate Cannon, of Utah, is likely to defeat the non-Mormon delegates from that Territory in their efforts to have Congress pass the bill regulating the elective franchise in Utah. The House sub-committee on Territories are agreed that the people of Utah ought to have a secret ballot, but Cannon recently exhibited to them a draft of a bill, introduced in the Mormon legislature, providing for a registration and secret ballot, and on the strength of this the House sub-committee have agreed, by a vote of three to two, to hold in abeyance their report on the secret ballot, pending the action of the Utah legislature on the election bill now before that body.

The *Times'* Chicago special says: Major Walsh, commandant of the Manitoba mounted police was in Chicago to-day. Regarding Sitting Bull he says: "I saw Sitting Bull on December 20. Since then I have not met him personally, but have heard from him frequently, and received a message direct from him on the 20th of January, the day I left Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull and his personal followers are now in camp at the east end of the Cypress Mountains, where a company of police is stationed. Sitting Bull came to the post with five lodges and said that he intended to remain during the winter. He reported to the officer in charge there and sent word to me. He said, 'I have come here to stay this winter. I have heard the Americans intend to go to war with us. I want to stay here that you may see what I am doing.'"

WASHINGTON, 11.—Secretary Sherman being asked if it was true that he, Matthews, Garfield, Hale and White, has sent a dispatch to Anderson, said it was true, and as that fact had been made public he would furnish a copy of the dispatch, and they meant all they said. Sherman then stated that he regarded the arrest, trial, and conviction of Anderson as a great outrage under the color and forms of law. Anderson was not indicted; the grand jury had refused to indict him. The proceedings against him is called an information, and is expressly prohibited in cases of felony by the constitution of the United States, and if most of the States, but is provided for by the law of Louisiana. The information was signed and filed by a man who was an officer of the White League, and identified with all the numerous crimes of that organization.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—A dispatch received to-day from Grand Duke Nicholas announces that in accordance with the understanding between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries, free commercial intercourse by land and sea will be immediately re-established between Turkey and Russia.

VIENNA, 7.—A private telegram has arrived here, which states that the British fleet is again leaving for the Dardanelles.

A Constantinople special reports that the lines of defense of Constantinople have been dismantled and the guns brought into the city. Several Russians have arrived there to assist in the settlement of the boundaries.

LONDON, 8.—The *Post*, in a leading article says, relative to the Russian advance on Constantinople, "We may rely upon it that government is now aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defense."

The *Post* says a telegram has

been received in London announcing the cessation of hostilities in the Greek provinces of Turkey by the signing of an armistice upon the understanding that all causes of dissension shall be referred to the conference, the Greek army meanwhile remaining in Thessaly and Epirus, and Turkey undertaking not to attack the insurgents in Crete. It is also stated that the Turkish fleet has been ordered not to proceed to Piræus, but remain in readiness outside the Dardanelles.

LONDON, 8.—The *Globe* says: "Osman Pasha will certainly be court martialed this or next month." He is charged with burying Russian prisoners alive. The Russians are so exasperated against him that he rarely leaves his lodgings. The police are instructed to prevent public demonstrations against him.

After a debate in committee the vote of £6,000,000 passed by a division of 328 to 124 amid enthusiastic cheers from the conservatives, prominent liberals and leaders of the opposition, including Lord Hartington. Foster abstained. Gladstone voted with the minority. The opposition hissed Lord Hartington as he left the House.

The summary of the terms of the armistice, communicated by Northcote to the House of Commons this afternoon, is given in a dispatch from Layard dated February 7th. According to this line of demarcation fixed by the armistice places in Russian hands almost all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli. Three days notice is to be given before the resumption of hostilities. Another article of the armistice stipulates that the Turks are to remove their arms, etc., on evacuating the places within the neutral zone, which will divide the two armies.

The Turks have commenced the withdrawal of guns from the Constantinople lines.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial says it does not share in the excitement and alarm which yesterday's news created in many quarters, but thinks the time has come when the whole responsibility of action ought to be thrown upon government and a generous support be accorded it, if the legitimate interests of the country are to be protected. The government may have to act and to act promptly. It is impossible for the opposition to act for them, or take their places, and it ought now to be left to them to take a course they deem necessary on their responsibility. It is to be hoped the division of last night will close the controversy, which, however properly raised at the outset, is now wholly out of place.

The following are the instructions to the British Admiral: Proceed, if possible, to-morrow afternoon, with the *Alexandra*, *Temeraire*, *Ruby*, *Salamis* and *Achilles* to Constantinople to protect the lives and property of British subjects. Layard to ask the Porte to give the necessary orders to the forts immediately.

The Marquis of Hartington said, the dispatch of the fleet to Constantinople could not be regarded as a menace to any other power, but might be beneficial both of the protection of the lives of British subjects and as tending to calm the apprehension which, whether well or ill founded, undoubtedly did exist among the people of England concerning the Russian advance on Constantinople.

LONDON, 9.—The official account of the death of the Pope substantially agrees with the details already sent. It states that the Pope remained calm throughout. At 11 o'clock, when his distressed breathing was painful to witness, he took the crucifix from under his pillow, and blessed the bystanders. He afterwards, at the request of Cardinal Bilio, blessed the Sacred College. At 3:40 p. m. the body became livid. The cardinals relieved each other in praying by the bedside. Cardinal Bilio recited the offices for the dying, and at the commencement of the fourth office, the death rattle was heard.

The *Times* approves of the Government's action in sending a portion of the fleet to Constantinople. It says: All danger of a renewal of the war between Turkey and Russia is now over. The Russians are practically masters of Constantinople. Nothing remains for us to be concerned about, but the due settlement of the terms of peace and the protection of our immediate interests. Russia is under an honorable pledge not to advance further. Should she do so, under

any pretext, she would arouse the suspicion and excitement of this country, of which the last two days have afforded some dangerous premonitory symptom. But if she will loyally restrain her forces even within the limits fixed by the armistice, there is no reason why the conditions of a permanent peace should not be temperately discussed and deliberately determined at a conference.

The 61st regiment leaves, to-day, for Malta.

It is stated that the Russians have captured 120,000 men, including 20 Pashas, 1,000 cannon during the war.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Russia, besides her exception taken to Vienna as the place for holding the conference, announced that she had some other observations to make, which were sent by special messengers. It is more than probable she will insist on certain points as not debatable by the conference.

The Oldham mills will be closed on the 21st inst., the weavers having given notice of a strike against the five per cent. reduction in wages.

A special from Rome says: Prince Bismarck has instructed the German ambassador that Germany refrains from all interference till the new Pope is elected, after which she may take action.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—The Russian telegraph agency states that the dispatch of British fleet to the Bosphorus restores to Russia liberty of action. If the object is to co-operate in the maintenance of order and the attainment of a durable and equitable solution of the eastern question, the fleet will be welcomed as an auxiliary. At any rate Russia will regulate the attitude by that of England.

VIENNA, 9.—Arrangements are being made for a meeting between the Sultan and the Grand Duke Nicholas, at Tchatalidja.

ATHENS, 9.—The insurgents in Epirus have proclaimed a union with Greece. The main body of the Greek army has returned to Lamia.

PARIS, 10.—Advices from Ragusa state that the Porte objects to Montenegro establishing a line of demarcation for an armistice on a basis of *uti possidetis*. A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro is imminent.

LONDON, 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says: The rumors that the peace preliminaries contain secret clauses relative to the straits, the limits of Bulgaria, and an alliance between Russia and Turkey, are denied, although it is understood that the majority of the Turkish ministry favor an alliance.

The authorities of the Black Sea ports have removed all restrictions on the export of grain and provisions.

A telegram from Vienna says: The further reply from Russia to the Austrian invitation to the conference, which was expected to come by a messenger on Saturday, has been received. It shows that it is the intention of Russia not to permit the discussion of certain points in the preliminary conditions. In spite of these reservations, it is considered certain in Austrian official circles that the conference will meet, although the same confidence does not exist as to the satisfactory result.

The Turkish forces, to-day, evacuated Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradichik and Erzeroum, and have withdrawn from the Bujuk and Chekmehjeh lines to a line from Krijuk Chekmehjeh to Aklenar. The neutral zone is twelve miles broad.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—The latest official intelligence from Adrianople shows that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Russian headquarters and the Turkish delegates.

ATHENS, 10.—The recall of troops from Thessaly and Epirus caused much public indignation. Government considers the situation still critical, and has ordered arms and ammunition sufficient for 50,000 men. The mobile guard is to be raised to 140,000 men.

ROME, 10.—To-morrow on the arrival of the foreign Cardinals, the Sacred College will permanently constitute itself into a congregation. A bull left by Pius IX. authorizes the Cardinals to deviate from the established procedure, but does not prescribe any special new rules. The public were admitted to St. Peter's to view the remains of the Pope at 6:30 this morning. The crowd was tremendous and many women fainted. A company of

soldiers had to enter the church to regulate the passage of the crowd. The body, arrayed in pontifical robes, lies on a crimson bed, at each corner of which stands a member of the noble guard with a drawn sword. The bed is surrounded by twelve large candelabras, and is so placed that the feet of the deceased are outside the altar rails in order that the faithful may kiss them. The face is calm and unchanged by death.

LONDON, 11.—A dispatch from Vienna says Austria is disposed to leave the fixing of the duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria to the conference.

Three Austrian men-of-war have been ordered to the Bosphorus. Italian vessels are also going there.

A number of Russian sailors have gone overland to the sea of Marmora to man certain Turkish men-of-war which are about to be surrendered.

A Pera dispatch says: In the event of a rupture of the armistice the Turks could not re-occupy the Constantinople line, as the neutral zone would remain neutral till the end of the three days notice of the resumption of hostilities. Preparations are making to defend the interior line.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that notwithstanding Lord Derby's explanations the sending of the fleet to Constantinople and the parliamentary vote of credit, have produced a profound excitement here. He thinks these acts constitute a breach of neutrality justifying immediate war. Fortunately government has not adopted this view, but is sincerely desirous of avoiding further complications. The moment is critical, even a simple want of tact on the part of the British cabinet might have momentous consequences.

A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that British action has produced a serious impression in both Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is a question whether the Porte, by admitting foreign men-of-war, does not give Russia the right to march on Constantinople. All may depend on which power can telegraph the sooner to the seat of war. If the Russians, they may bring an influence to bear on the Porte to refuse the passage of the British fleet.

A special from Berlin says: Prince Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that since the English Cabinet has resolved to send a fleet to Constantinople, ostensibly to protect Christians, Russia also contemplates occupying Constantinople from the land with the same object.

A correspondent at Pera says: It is rumored that the Porte, in pursuance of an agreement with Russia, will decline to send a delegate to the conference.

A Vienna correspondent states that Prince Gortschakoff insists on presiding at the conference, and Austria is inclined to acquiesce.

The semi-official journal *De St. Petersburg*, yesterday, commenting on the dispatch of the British fleet, says: "As far as Russia is concerned we think this measure ought not to make her deviate from the policy she has hitherto followed. Long before the last incidents which now bring the English fleet into the waters of Constantinople, that eventually was foreseen, and was made the subject of instructions to the Russian commander-in-chief. If we are well informed, these instructions directed that in case the Ottoman capital should be occupied by imperial troops, and a British fleet should appear before the city, that the fleet should be received with all consideration due to a friendly power, and that if necessary for protecting the lives and property of British subjects should cause the troops to be landed, they should be regarded as a welcome auxiliary for the maintenance of order, as long as their activity was confined to that purpose. Now that the English fleet is approaching Constantinople, and has given rendezvous to the fleets of the other great powers, we may assume that the same courtesy will be maintained between the naval and land forces of the different states, if they should meet on Turkish soil. Sixteen months ago this measure was proposed by Russia and refused by the Cabinet of London. How much bloodshed and suffering might have been avoided by the acceptance of that proposal."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: Russia has declared her resolve to re-annex Bessarabia despite Roumania's protest.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following dispatch:

Constantinople, Sunday night.

The Porte has refused a firman permitting the British fleet to come to Constantinople, on the ground that if the Sultan allows it the Russian forces will probably occupy the city.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It was known in all the embassies in London, this morning, that the Porte had refused to allow the British fleet to approach Constantinople. A cabinet council was hastily summoned this morning. It is said negotiations are still proceeding for obtaining a firman. The whole of the British fleet remains in Besika Bay pending the result of the negotiations.

A dispatch from Constantinople of the 10th says: It is reported that the Sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to spend a few days in Constantinople.

Savfet and Sadyk Pashas will go to Adrianople on Tuesday to negotiate a treaty of peace with Generals Ignatieff and Nelidoff, formerly ambassador and first secretary of the Russian embassy at Constantinople respectively.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Foster, said: There is some delay in the fleets going up to Constantinople. Government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the Government has not changed its intention.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby, in response to a question put by Lord Granville, said the difficulty regarding the entry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that the three other powers had asked firmans permitting their vessels to enter British waters.

In consequence of the urgent order received at Chattham dock yard from the admiral, to-day, the whole force numbering 4,000 men will begin working extra hours to complete the vessels inland.

Billion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £338,000.

FLORENCE, 11.—After the funeral services for King Victor Emanuel, on Saturday, an Orsini bomb was thrown among the returning crowd. Five persons were slightly wounded. The police with difficulty prevented the lynching of the person who threw the bomb, who is probably insane.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—The *Agence Russe* repeats its declaration of Saturday that the entry of the fleets of the Powers into the Bosphorus, at the moment when peace is being negotiated, will imply full liberty of action for Russia. It says, if the presence of the fleets is necessary for the protection of Christians, this duty belongs equally to the Russian troops.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One red lined back ballfaced 3 year old HEIFER, white belly less and tail, branded with the Davis County Co-op. brand on left hip.

If the above described animals is not claimed by owner she will be sold on Thursday, the 21st day of February at 10 o'clock a.m., to the highest bidder, at the Estray Pound in Centerville.

O. KILBOURN,
District Estray Poundkeeper.
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