

pearance is voluntary, and caused by financial troubles.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The House committee on judiciary held a meeting, to-day, on the subject of distributing the remaining part of the Geneva award. The vote taken showed that insurance companies would not be included in the distribution. It is expected that definite action will be taken on Monday.

A report has been submitted to the House committee on banking and currency, by the sub-committee consisting of Chittenden and Ewing, which recently visited New York City for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of the sub-treasury in that city, with regard to the amount of gold held there belonging to the United States government and to others, and with the view of concurring with certain financial gentlemen regarding the practicability of the proposed resumption of specie payment of January 1st next. The following are the substantial reports: The bankers were of the opinion that resumption at the earliest practicable moment was not only consistent with the public welfare but was of the greatest importance to the best prosperity of the country; also that resumption be adopted, all who expressed themselves on the subject were agreed that the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury were inadequate, and that if he should make an attempt to resume on the 1st of January, under such circumstances as were likely to exist at that time, the attempt would most probably fail. They were of the opinion also that remonetization of silver had seriously interfered with the probabilities of resumption at the time fixed.

NEW YORK, 29.—Eighty-three pictures, owned by ex-Senator Latham, were sold last night for \$101,325. Far less than cost or value.

The *Times* Philadelphia special says: J. B. Wright, Secretary of Franklin Institute, a well known scientific engineer, has just investigated the Keeley motor, and in a long report denounces it as a fraud and a humbug, giving specifications; among them, that the so-called vapor is simply compressed air, and that possibly no more pressure than five hundred pounds to the square inch could be procured. Keeley is angry at these revelations, and the stockholders, who have spent millions, are astonished.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The following scene occurred in the House yesterday, on the bill to appropriate money to pay the Bartholomew County, Indiana, Agricultural Society, for the use of its fair grounds for military purposes from September, 1863, to June, 1865:

Conger said that almost every fair ground in the north had been used for military purposes, yet he believed that this was the only society that had claimed any compensation. The grounds must have been owned by the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Luttrell said the gentleman must have belonged to that order, because he knew so much about it. Would he point out some of the members?

Conger replied that he had too much respect for Luttrell to refer to him in that connection, and besides, he did not like to hurt the feelings of some gentlemen on the other side of the house. (Laughter.)

Luttrell said he had been as loyal as the gentleman from Michigan during the war. They had both belonged to the same army, namely, the Army of State-at-homes. The gentleman had never responded to the call of his country, yet he never let an opportunity pass to hurl anathemas at the democratic party. He (Luttrell) would compare the Morrisons, McMahons and Rices on that side of the House to the brave men on the republican side, who had not stayed at home as Conger and himself had done, (laughter) and he would take the old confederate soldiers in the House and place them beside the republican carpet baggers. (Laughter.)

Townsend (N. Y.).—You're a carpet bagger yourself. (Laughter.)

Luttrell.—No, sir, I am not a carpet bagger.

Townsend.—Didn't you emigrate from the south to the north?

Luttrell.—I emigrated from the south to the west.

Townsend.—Then you are as much a carpet bagger as any of them.

Luttrell.—I find that the gentleman emigrated from Massachusetts to New York. I worked my way to California.

Townsend.—I am for encouraging such men.

Luttrell said he was tired of that kind of discussion. He believed it to be the duty of the members to do the work the people sent them to do, and not to enter into political discussion.

Finally the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special states that Sherman says he has made all arrangements necessary for a full supply of what silver bullion he may need in carrying out the provisions of the silver bill, and that he has also secured the lowest going rates without being obliged to have recourse to the Pacific slope. He also says he takes special pleasure in having been able to do this, because the owners of silver in Nevada, immediately on the passage of the silver bill, put up the price of bullion higher than they were willing previously to sell it for shipment to Asia, even with the freight excluded from the full cost.

The *Tribune* says: The sectional dock which gave way on Thursday while attempting to raise the Pacific mail steamer *Crescent City* for repairs, was still submerged yesterday, and workmen were employed endeavoring to pump the water from the sections. It is asserted that the accident was caused through carelessness on the part of those who had charge of placing the shores under the vessel. The *Crescent City* was floated out early yesterday morning and towed to another pier. She will go into the large dry dock at the foot of Pike Street to-day. Clyde said yesterday that the steamer had not sustained any damage.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Times* Washington special says: The House committee on the electoral count has agreed to report in favor of a constitutional amendment fixing the tenure of the Presidential office at six years and declaring the President ineligible for re-election. The committee also voted upon the proposition to abolish the electoral college and substitute for it the pro-rating of the popular vote, based upon the number of Senators and Representatives, with a view to secure minority legislation. The proposition failed by a tie vote, but it is thought an absent member of the committee would favor this proposition. The general features of the report agreed on constitute what is known as the Buckalew plan, originated by Representative Buckalew of Pennsylvania.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., 30.—The jury, to-day, found Peter Davidson guilty of the murder of John Robertson, highway commissioner, and fixed the punishment at 14 years in the penitentiary. The affair grew out of a dispute as to the line of a public road, which Robertson was changing so as to encroach on Davidson's land.

LOUISVILLE, 30.—A special from Versailles says: "A religious quarrel took place four miles from here, to-day, between Will Seay and Simon Boswell, which resulted in Seay's killing Boswell with a club. Seay has fled and has not yet been captured."

MEMPHIS, 30.—Walker Bros. & Co's wholesale dry goods establishment was damaged by fire, and water to-night, about \$50,000; insured.

PUEBLO, Col., 30.—The bank of South Pueblo was entered, last night, by masked robbers, and the cashier was gagged and obliged to open the safe. They took \$5,000. No clue to the thieves.

LOWELL, 30.—The printing machines of the Lowell Print Works were stopped to-night, throwing 300 persons out of employment, and the entire establishment, next week, will shut down for a month, owing to the large supply of goods on hand and the dull market.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 30.—Section No. 5 of the Wason Car Company's buildings was burned; loss \$57,000, of which the Connecticut Valley Chromo Lithograph Company lose \$50,000, insured \$34,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Regarding Secretary Sherman's statement that the silver owners of the Pacific Coast have made a corner in that commodity and put up the price of bullion to a figure higher than that at which they were previously willing to sell for shipment to Asia, even with the freight excluded, the Nevada bank authorities say such

is not the proper statement of the case. They hold they are as a matter of business entitled to whatever profit would fall to them by their nearness to the market. In offering silver for coinage at the San Francisco mint, they estimate what it will cost government to buy silver in London and land it here and regulate their prices accordingly.

The subscriptions to the United States four per cent. loan at the office of the sub-treasurer in San Francisco, during the past month, aggregated only \$21,250.

NEW ORLEANS, 31.—Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, is here, en route for the Mexican capital. He sails, to-morrow, for Vera Cruz. In answer to an inquiry as to the justice of the criticism of the Mexican press in regard to his position on the subject of recognition, Mr. Foster said that criticism was based on reports made by certain New York newspapers of his conference with the House committee of foreign affairs. That the conference was private and confidential and reports as to his position were imaginary and incorrect.

NEW YORK, 31.—Daniel Cook, of San Francisco, owner of the schooner *Tidal Wave*, was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club at a meeting on Thursday.

Harry Hill has found a man whom he is willing to back for any amount, from \$500 to \$1,000 to beat the time made by O'Leary.

Boyd Eliot, the well known mechanical engineer and patent solicitor, is missing for several days. He was last seen in Philadelphia, when he purchased a ticket for New York, and sent a dispatch to his friends stating that he would be home that night. He had a large amount of money about him, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. Detectives are at work on the case.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Samuel A. Clark, colored, has been sentenced to be hanged on April 26th, for the murder of John Lee alias Jack Cash, on Christmas day.

The total expenses of the Sioux war is \$2,312,530.

NEW YORK, 1.—Specials say the Czar has ordered 500 additional Krupp guns. There was an important scrimmage between the Russian and English sailors at San Stefano.

The *World's* Washington special says: William Henry Smith, collector at Chicago, has handed the President his resignation. His quarrel is with the Treasury Department.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: It is admitted in official circles that Ignatieff's visit to Vienna to gain Andrassy over was a failure. The general situation is regarded as disquieting. Government is, however, firm and decided to push matters to extremes. It is felt on all hands that war cannot be averted. The French fleet against England is regarded as necessary, and it is rumored that means have been devised of securing France. The Czar soon leaves to join the army. The greatest activity prevails in all the departments of the army.

The ship *P. E. Hazeltine*, from New York, for San Francisco, has been wrecked off Cape Horn. Part of the crew were saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—George W. Abbott, the broker who absconded some weeks ago, a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000 was brought back under charge of the officers of the steamer *Georgia*, which arrived yesterday, and was handed over to the authorities.

Correspondence.

The Justice and the Editor.

BEAVER, U. T.,
March 26th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

As the public as well as some public journals are not unfrequently misled by reports of proceedings in the Justice's Court of this city by an unreliable newspaper known as the *Squire Dealer*, I beg to say that from its incipient birth, not one report of such proceedings has been authorized, or been entitled to public credit. If any have been correct and full it has been by dint of accident. Why an editor, to whom I do not deign to speak, should be so discourteous or should pretend to report proceedings of the Court over which I have the honor

to preside, I can only account for on the ground of ignorance and effrontery. Trusting you will be so kind as to publish this statement, that the public mind may be disabused,

I am most respectfully,
DANIEL TYLER.

The First Lucern.

SPRING LAKE VILLA,
March 27th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

If not too late to "rise and explain," please let me put in a claim as the Pioneer of lucern in Utah—by the first U. S. mail brought to Salt Lake City in 1850, I received from a friend in Washington a package of lucern seed, then called Chilonian Clover, which I planted at Santaquin in '51. I was called in '52 to the Sandwich Island mission. The place was broken up in '53 by the Walker War, and on my return in '55, I found my lucern still growing on dry land, not having been irrigated for two years, and its progeny is still spreading in this county.

Yours, etc.,
B. F. JOHNSON.

New Settlement.

ASHLEY'S FORK,
March 20th, 1878.

Brother F. D. Richards:

DEAR SIR.—We arrived here on the 8th of last December and built cabins to winter in, and on the 6th of January, 1878, I called a meeting at my house for the purpose of appointing some one to preside over the Saints in this place, according to Brother Taylor's request. By the motion of Brother Enoch Burn, I was unanimously appointed to act as presiding elder in this vicinity. Brother F. G. Williams was appointed clerk of the branch and I choose him to act as counselor for me. We appointed our meetings at one o'clock, Sunday, and have kept them up ever since at that hour. There is about the same number of "Gentiles" in this country as there is "Mormons." We anticipate a large emigration to this part the coming season. We hope they will be Latter-day Saints.

I am well pleased with the country and climate—will know more about it after I have summered here. I think this is as good a country as any I know of in Utah that is not settled, where there is a chance for poor men to make comfortable homes. It seems at present to be an out-of-the-way place, but we hope and trust that it will be different in a few years. Our stock that we brought out in December were generally poor, but they are in good condition now, running on the range; and our teams that we have had to work more or less are in better condition than they were last Fall, and have had nothing but what they have picked on the range. This is a well watered country; some timber in the valleys along the streams and plenty of cedar on the hills, and large forests of pine in the mountains, very handy to get at and a very good quality. There is gypsum rock and petroleum rock, very rich with oil. Saltpetre and alum and asphaltum. The streams abound with fish and the hills and mountains abound with wild game. The climate is mild and even; very little snow or rain or wind. We had two weeks of the coldest weather ever known by the oldest settlers, commencing about the 26th of December; the thermometer was as low as 15 degrees below zero; the balance of the winter has been very light. The people have been plowing and planting gardens ever since the last of February.

We have located a townsite about one mile from Green River of 160 acres, containing 60 lots and one public square.

If any should wish to write to me, address:

THOMAS BINGHAM,
Ashley's Fork,
via Green River City.

The Camp at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colorado,
March 18, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

On the morning of the 4th inst. I left Salt Lake City for a mission to the Southern States; at Ogden, met brother A. W. Sabin, of Grantsville and in his company proceeded East

by the Union Pacific to Cheyenne, where we turned south toward Denver over the Denver Pacific.

The weather was remarkably mild during the trip across the mountains, but we had scarcely reached Denver when a furious storm broke over the entire mountain country, reaching from Green River to the Platte far down in Nebraska, but fortunately, we kept one train ahead of the storm and arrived at our present destination without detention, where we found the Saints in the enjoyment of good health without an exception. We held a meeting on the following Sabbath after our arrival, at which the entire company, with the exception of parts of two families, who were unavoidably detained away, were present, and endeavored to get an expression of their feelings, which was unanimous to continue the journey they had started out on, as soon as the way opened for them to accomplish it.

The Saints here have had many things to contend against during the winter that has tried some of them sorely, but we find a good spirit among them, and a determination to hold on to the faith. They were entirely unacquainted with the country, its manner or customs, which was an obstacle of no small magnitude to overcome. They had no Elder to advise them and were left to their own resources to obtain food and raiment, but they tell me they have had plenty to eat and wear, no one has suffered. Another difficulty was they were thrown into very intimate relation with each other in their winter quarters, and the natural weaknesses and frailties of human nature would of course prominently develop themselves, differences would naturally arise, and inexperience would make blunders, in short it was the old story, that Saints recognize as the experience of the sifting process that all sooner or later have to go through. In the midst of this there came into their camp a man who had turned from the truth and endeavored to cause dissension, the result was that a close scrutiny only showed more clearly the counterfeit sought to be palmed off on them, and I have yet to find the first person who was in the least affected from this cause. The Saints were poor and could not see their way clearly out of the difficulties surrounding them, but they trusted in the God of Israel and he has brought them through so far safely.

There are twelve families here and the major part of them will be able to continue their journey as soon as conveyance can be procured from the end of the track to their destination, which we trust will not be long.

On last Sabbath Brother Sabin and myself blessed eight children, and again on yesterday one more. There have been two births in camp during the winter, and if the way opens before us to get to our settling point, we have the nucleus for quite a colony in time, while the Saints here are receiving many letters from friends in the far off South making anxious inquiries after them and the faith they have espoused. The prospects are good for quite an emigration from the Southern States in this direction.

Asking an interest in the prayers of the Saints, very truly your brother in the gospel.

J. MORGAN.

Valuable Remedies.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world, price 25 cents per box.

The remarkably beneficial results following the use of these pills in cases of fevers, bilious disorders and diseases of digestion, warrant all to resort to them when circumstances require a prompt, safe and efficient remedy.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an infallible remedy for all Female Complaints, price \$1.50 per bottle.

The experience of many years among the most cultivated and refined has resulted in stamping this remarkable preparation as the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, for all diseases incident to childhood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT, excels all other Salves in its curative power. Price 25 cents per box.

Enquire for the Graefenberg Almanac and Manual of Health.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by Z. C. M. Institution, 34 Lake City, Utah, and by Co-operative Stores throughout the country.