

The total vote for mayor, with fifteen precincts missing, is as follows: Sears, Republican, 68,450; Harrison, Democrat, 141,882; Hensing, Independent, 15,349; Harlan, Independent, 66,488. Harrison's plurality, 75,434; Harrison's majority, 1,635.

The Democrats made a clean sweep of all the town offices in the West town and North town and probably in the South town also, although the Republicans have a fighting chance to get an assessor in that part of the city.

Of the 34 aldermen, the returns point to the election of 26 Democrats, 4 Republicans and 4 Independents, 3 of these in fact being Democrats who were put on the ticket by petition. Harrison gained heavily in the banner Republican wards, carrying the Thirty-fourth by 5,010, against 4,841 for Harlan and 3,434 for Sears. This ward gave McKinley a majority of 6,000 last fall.

The Third, Fourth and Twelfth wards, always Republican strongholds, were also carried by Harrison.

It was apparent at midnight that Harrison had beaten Sears, the regular Republican candidate, by from 80,000 to 90,000 votes.

At the last mayoralty election Swift's vote was 143,176, against 128,294 for Wenter, Democrat. In the Presidential election McKinley had 200,000, against 144,000 for Bryan.

The feature of the election was the strength shown by Harlan. He ran second to Harrison, and although an independent, with no organization behind him, he received more votes than the regular Republican candidate, Judge Nathaniel Sears.

The vote of Hensing was largely from the Germans, and came from both parties. He was the nominee of the gold Democrats, although he went before the people on a business platform. The Democrats had an excellent organization, their campaign was handled well, and as the Republican ranks were hopelessly split, the result was never in much doubt, although Harlan, Sears and Hensing, all claimed that they could not be beaten. The leaders of the Republican machine were not quite as hopeful as they claimed to be, and it is said on excel-

lent authority that Sears was quietly traded for Roy O. West, the Republican candidate for city attorney. The campaign was fought for the most part on strictly local issues, although the Democrats had a silver plank in their platform.

LONDON, April 6.—The parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid was again in session today. A private discussion resulted in the reading of the confidential correspondence between Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, and Sir Redvers Buller, the adjutant general of the forces, the former having declared that he acted under orders of the Matabele administration in a bona-fide belief that he had imperial authority to do so.

Sir Redvers Buller said that the war office had duly considered the plans, but Sir John Willoughby ought to have known that an order to attack a friendly state was ultra vires, besides which he had disregarded the order of the high commissioner to retire from the Transvaal territory.

Sir William Harcourt cross-examined Sir John Willoughby with the view of eliciting his reasons for believing he had imperial authority for the raid. The witness, however, declined to say anything beyond admitting that he had private talks with Dr. Jameson on the subject, the substance of which he refused to divulge. This caused Sir William to exclaim: "Then I must clear the room and settle this question once for all."

After the room had been cleared, the committee entered into a private discussion. An hour later the doors were reopened and the chairman informed Sir Willoughby that he must answer the questions, but that he need not repeat Dr. Jameson's exact words.

Sir John Willoughby still declined to answer the questions, alleging public grounds as the reason for his refusal and declaring that he was prepared to take the consequences of doing so. The chairman again advised the witness to divulge his reasons for thinking he had imperial authority for the raid, but Sir John remained firm.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President this morning sent to Congress a

special message in regard to the flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley. It recites the facts learned from the governors and prominent citizens of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee in regard to the extent of the submerged area and the number of people who have lost all their property and crops as well as their ability to raise anything the present season, and says \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be necessary to relieve their wants. It cited former occasions when the general government gave money in aid of the unfortunates and strongly urges Congress promptly to make an appropriation in the present case.

ATHENS, April 7.—Throughout yesterday evening the palaces of King George and Crown Prince Constantine were blazing with lights and the city generally was a mass of illumination in celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence in 1821. Displays of fireworks were numerous and in all parts of Athens were patriotic assemblages at which warlike orations were delivered, the speakers being greeted with cheers for the king and for war.

During the evening there was a grand military tattoo, in which all the bands in the city took part. The whole population thronged the streets, cheering everybody and everything, and for war with the Turks. But in spite of the demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism there were no disturbances worth noting.

The cabinet ministers assembled last evening and engaged until a late hour discussing the identical notes of the representatives of the powers, handed yesterday to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs. It is believed M. Skouzes will deliver the reply of Greece to the representatives of the powers today.

While it is rumored here that Russia has made a separate proposal to the effect that if Greece would withdraw her troops from Crete, Russia will agree to obtain the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and promise that Prince George of Greece shall be sent to organize the Cretan guerrillas. Greece, according to the report, promptly rejected these propositions.

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNTIL OCTOBER, 1897.

1897.	DAYS.	1897.	STAKES.
April 17 and 18 (Saturday and Sunday)	July 17 and 18.....	Cache, Juab and Utah	
April 18 and 19 (Sunday and Monday)	July 18 and 19.....	Weber	
April 24 and 25 (Saturday and Sunday)	July 24 and 25.....	Tooele	
April 25 and 26 (Sunday and Monday)	July 25 and 26....	Box Elder and Oneida	
May 8 and 9 (Saturday and Sunday)	August 7 and 8.....	Emery, Bear Lake, Summit and Wasatch	
May 9 and 10 (Sunday and Monday)	August 8 and 9.....	Uintah	
May 15 and 16 (Saturday and Sunday)	August 14 and 15.....	Sanpete and Star Valley	
May 16 and 17 (Sunday and Monday)	August 15 and 16.....	San Luis and Morgan	
May 22 and 23 (Saturday and Sunday)	August 21 and 22 .....	San Juan, Sevier and Juarez	
May 23 and 24 (Sunday and Monday)	August 22 and 23.....	St. John, Millard and Carbon	
May 29 and 30 (Saturday and Sunday)	August 28 and 29.....	Kanab and Wayne	
May 30 and 31 (Sunday and Monday)	August 29 and 30.....	Panguitch and Snowflake	
June 12 and 13 (Saturday and Sunday)	Sept. 11 and 12.....	Salt Lake, Davis, Malad and Bingham	
June 13 and 14 (Sunday and Monday)	Sept. 12 and 13.....	Bannock, St. George and St. Joseph	
June 20 and 21 (Sunday and Monday)	Sept. 19 and 20.....	Cassia, Parowan and Monticopa	
June 26 and 27 (Saturday and Sunday)	Sept. 25 and 26.....	Beaver	

F. D. RICHARDS.  
JOSEPH F. SMITH.