

the reserve until further instructions.

The Duke of Cambridge will specially inspect the recruits at Aldershot on Friday.

The Russian and Turkish lines at San Stefano are separated by a little river, the Karasu. The Russian and Turkish sentries stand at either end of a bridge, one hundred feet long. The officers and men of the two armies fraternize in the most remarkable manner.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Commons to-night, Northcote stated that government was still uninformed of the final terms of peace, but if the injuriously affected British interests, government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect those interests. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

The greater part of the Russian conditions has been accepted by the Porte. It is expected the treaty will be signed next Tuesday. The delay was caused by the Turks objecting to the inclusion of Salonica and Debasgutch in Bulgaria.

A correspondent at Vienna says: "I learn that the Russians are still bent upon entering Constantinople, with or without the Porte's consent, and that England has informed Prince Gortschakoff that if the latter course is pursued, the British ambassador will be ordered to quit St. Petersburg."

The chances of Austria's going to war are smaller than ever.

The morning papers abound in details of warlike preparations. Some militia Colonels have been warned that their regiments may be required for permanent duty. The militia will be armed with Henry rifles immediately upon embodiment.

The statement that Camphausen, Prussian minister of finance and vice-president of the ministerial council, has resigned, is confirmed by later dispatches. Though originally a liberal and a free trader, his compliance with Bismarck's wishes regarding the proposed imperial taxation schemes brought on him the national liberal party, which compelled his resignation.

Earl Russell's condition is greatly improved.

A Vienna dispatch says the willingness of Russia to grant concession to Austria arises from the fact that the princes of Roumania and Servia have resolved to accept Austria's protection if it is attainable.

A dispatch from Gallipoli on Wednesday says: The Turkish minister of war orders the governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, 2.—The Times says the amendments in parliament, yesterday evening, will be welcomed as receiving some hope of a peaceful settlement of the eastern question.

Lieutenant General MacDougall, chief of the intelligence department of the War Office, will, in May, take command of the forces in Canada. It is understood that in event of war Gen. McDougall will have authority to raise 10,000 Canadians for service.

A Constantinople special says: Great mistrust and uneasiness is felt respecting Russia's designs on the Bosphorus. They can occupy the Chanak Forts at a moment's notice. Movements, the object of which are not apparent, are still progressing at Rodosto, Ereğli, Silivri and Tekke-medje, all of which are admirably suited as a basis for torpedo operations, should it be decided to menace our fleet. Precautions are taken nightly to guard vessels against surprise.

Vice-Admiral Inglefield will, in May, assume command of the fleet on the North American and West Indian station.

LONDON, 2.—That a proposed extension of the war in the east still exists on paper only is true. War preparations continue on a grand scale, especially in England. But it is less likely that these look to offense than to defence. They probably have a double purpose, of modifying Russia's designs as far as possible, and of readiness to meet Russian aggression upon British interests, if any should be attempted. The British war spirit is up among the multitude, but the minority do not find the *casus belli* and will not invent one. That tells the whole story. There is but little talk now of the peace conference, because everybody sees if it meets it will do so in the presence of the solemn treaty already concluded between the two belligerents,

and surrounded by such practical guarantees as are furnished by the immense Russian army at the back door of Constantinople ready to defend it. The trouble is, that England wants Turkey's continued existence as a power, or to occupy its place herself. These alternatives being already beyond her reach, she has nothing to gain and everything to lose, by making the war now, which she failed to make when it might have prolonged the life of the effete Porte. Russia has possession of the means to keep it, and uses her power with exceeding discretion. The conference may meet, but only after its real work is already done. In reply to Russia's demand for the approval of its treaty with Turkey, Germany will assent, because there will be nothing in it to her disadvantage. Austria will follow suit, either with or without some concessionary sop to her pride. This will leave England alone again, and she must be contented with at most another issue of Russian promises not to gobble India or make mouths at her old enemy of the Crimea. What can she present to the civilized world as the *casus belli* justifying her in the death grapple, singly and alone? Her last bout with Russia cost her one hundred million pounds. What promise of practical good can she hold out as the motive for spending hundreds of millions more in trying singly and alone, vainly to rob Russia of the essential results of the war? The British Government and people are smarting under a sense of humiliation at Russia's hands, but it is inconceivable that they will seek to allay this by laying themselves open to still more grievous wounds, for no better reason than the fear that Russia intends to make war on just British interests. It is because of their evident helplessness to change this situation that English statesmen are so gloomy; they chafe because it is a false position, with no way out that is not repugnant to brave England's stubborn pride.

PARIS, 2.—In consequence of a reexamination on Friday in the chamber of deputies, about the verification of the election, Paul De Cassagnac and M. Thomson of the Left fought a duel, to-day, at St. Germaine. Cassagnac's sword pierced Thomson's throat, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

ROME, 2.—The Italian government categorically denies that the reason why the Vatican countermanded the public coronation of the Pope was government's inability to prevent disrespectful and hostile manifestations.

LONDON, 3.—The following announcement of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey was received to-night:

Constantinople, 3.

The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano, to-day. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—Previous to the signature of the treaty of peace General Ignatieff demanded that Turkey should unite with Russia in defending all its stipulations before the conference. Saffet Pasha refused. General Ignatieff then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. It is not known how the question was settled. Russia agreed not to include Salonica in Bulgaria. It includes Bosrogos, Varna and Kustendje. The money indemnity of £40,000,000, originally claimed, in addition to the territorial cession, was finally fixed at £12,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has sent the following dispatch to the Emperor:

"San Stefano, March 30.

"I do myself the honor of congratulating your majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your majesty, and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs your majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke."

A provisional government has been formed at Lycursion and a union with Greece proclaimed. Two hundred and fifty refugees, women and children, from Lycursion, have arrived at Corfu.

ROME, 4.—Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated for the Pope's coronation, but were dispersed by the troops, without casualty.

NEW JURY LAW WANTED.

THE JUDGES JOIN IN THE CRUSADE.

Letter From the Supreme Court.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Feb. 15th, 1878.

Hon. J. C. Hemingway, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 11th instant, requesting our views, in writing, respecting the jury system provided for this Territory, we beg leave to reply as follows:

The District Courts of the Territory, in disposing of business before them, have been very much embarrassed by the imperfections of our present jury law. The names of two hundred persons in each district are selected at the beginning of each year for four terms of the District Court in each district. As a consequence, the fourth term of court is liable to be and sometimes is without jurors, to the great detriment of the public.

In 1877 the list of persons for the Third District was exhausted with the third term of court, and the lists in the First and Second Districts were so nearly exhausted that some important cases could not be tried at the fourth term, but, of necessity, had to be continued until the next term, to be held in 1878.

The 200 persons whose names compose these lists in each respective district, do not reside in the vicinity of the court, but very properly are scattered all over the whole district, and no provision is made to avoid the delay incident thereto. It will be remembered that each district is very large, the smallest being composed of five counties, and there is but one place in each district for holding the district court, either for United States or Territorial business.

At each term of the court, at which there is a grand jury, much time is expended, to the great vexation of the jurors, in attendance, and to the witnesses and others, in waiting for the summoning of additional jurors to complete the panel, according to the slow process now provided. It sometimes happens that all or nearly all of the remaining names in the box are of persons who do not reside near the court and as there is no other way of completing the panel but to wait for the summoning of the additional persons, the court has to wait.

The same remarks are applicable to the matter of summoning petit jurors, where, in some instances, hours and days are wasted in waiting for the summoning and coming into court of additional jurors. Especially is this the case in important suits respecting mines and in murder cases, where the general facts have a public notoriety. In murder cases, you remember, there are fifteen peremptory challenges on each side.

Of course this delay is always annoying and vexatious in the extreme to those jurors who are in attendance on expense, but drawing, of course, some pay, although doing nothing; and it is likewise annoying to witnesses, litigants, attorneys and officers, and besides, this delay increases the expense to the Government or the Territory, as the case may be.

The present law places it within the power of one man—the probate judge—in each district, to say whether there shall be any jury trial in the district where he resides. He can refuse to furnish the one hundred names required by the statute, or he might be absent from the district at the necessary time. The clerk could not refuse to furnish his proportion of the names, as this would necessitate his removal, and besides it is not to his interest to do so, but it is to his interest that jury trials be had, and he is likewise friendly to the Federal authority.

It might be said that the court could draw the juries from the 100 names furnished by the clerk. It could, perhaps, proceed for a short time, but the question of its legality would at once arise. For if a party be entitled to a jury drawn from amongst 200, shall the court say that he must be content with a jury drawn from half that number? But even if the court could legally proceed with the 100 names, the number would be exhausted with the end of the second term, and during the residue of the year the courts would have to proceed without juries.

We therefore deem it advisable, in case we do not have an entirely new jury law, that the present

statute be so changed as at least to avoid the difficulties to which we have referred. And the mode best adapted to accomplish this end is to so modify the statute as to authorize the juries, grand and petit, to be filled up by talesmen whenever the necessity therefor may arise, either from the failure of the officers to furnish the jury list, or from the exhaustion of all the names in the box, or from the delay incident to filling up the juries by drawing and summoning them as required by the present law.

There seems to be a great misunderstanding at a distance respecting the business of the courts in this Territory. The bulk of the litigation is among the non-Mormons. The larger part of the wealth of the Territory is in the hands of the same class, and especially the vast mining interests of the Territory are almost exclusively held by the same class. It is respecting these mining interests that the most litigation arises. Indeed, the importance of the Territory is owing mainly to its great mineral wealth.

As to the crime of polygamy, which is so degrading and corrupting in its effects upon society, we have only this to say: That as the law is at present, there is an utter impossibility to enforce the United States statute against it; and to be able to enforce it there must be some radical changes, especially in the jury law. You must also remember that there is no territorial statute under which polygamists can be reached. There is in this Territory no statute against adultery, nor lascivious cohabitation, nor seduction. Imagine how affairs would be in the States if they were in like condition.

We have thus tried to answer your kind favor, although our answer has been necessarily delayed by reason of our attention being so closely engaged in matters in the Supreme Court.

We have no objection to your using this letter as you deem mete and proper.

We are very truly yours, &c.,
MICHAEL SCHAEFFER,
Chief Justice.

PHILLIP H. EMERSON,
JACOB S. BOREMAN,
Associate Justices.

A Den of Rattlesnakes.

A young lady in this city has received the following letter from a friend who is at boarding school, giving a thrilling account of her adventure with a huge rattlesnake.

Dear Margie:

Three weeks ago yesterday afternoon, two young ladies, beside myself, who had gone out in a walking party with one of the teachers of the school at this place, strolled off from the rest of the party, and, losing our way, were unable for some time to tell where we were, as the woods and underwood were so thick that the further we penetrated into it the more difficult it became. We wandered to and fro for a long time, until almost overcome by fatigue, when we sat down on a huge boulder to recover our strength. Looking at our watches we found that we had been on the mountain nearly six hours, and felt hungry, distressed and tired. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and twilight was fast approaching. "Oh, but, for something to eat," my companion said, "and then we could struggle on and try and find the school again." She appeared to be the picture of despair. We were sitting some feet above the ground alongside of a huge oak tree, and presently I felt something moving on my neck. I placed my hand to my neck to remove it, when, horrible to relate, I grasped something round and soft, which hissed like an adder. I tried to pull it from my neck, but it wriggled and squirmed, and my companion seeing the monster on my body, shrieked and screamed and almost fainted. Just at that moment the head made a dart at my breast, with mouth wide open and tongue elongated, and hissing a deathlike and horrible sound. My left hand was about six inches from its head, and in order to prevent being bitten, I grasped it right behind the eyes with my right hand. Holding it in this way for several seconds, my companion shrieked to me to throw the snake from me. I tried to do so, but was powerless, being, as it seemed to me, transfixed or charmed to the spot by the horrid eyes of the monster. I tried to talk, but my jaws would not

open, and my tongue appeared stiff. I felt the cold sweat trickling down my back, and large drops of perspiration stood on my forehead. My face was as white as the driven snow, and I could neither move or talk, but seemed to be as stiff as a post. It makes me shudder as I write to think of the stare of the reptile.

Annie, my companion, seeing my dangerous situation, screamed for help. She seemed to be bereft of reason, for instead of coming to my assistance she started to run away. Trying to turn my head to see whether she had gone, the eyes of the snake were also directed in the direction in which Annie was shrieking. From that moment the snake's spell on me was broken, and with all my might I hurled it from me. No sooner had the snake landed on the ground than I ran with the fleetness of the deer, fearing that it would overtake me. Judge of my feelings when, almost out of breath and ready to sink down to the earth from sheer exhaustion, I turned around and found a snake with three or four others several paces from me, in hot pursuit. I remembered that snakes were afraid of anything red. Fortunately having on a red shirt, I immediately exposed it to the reptiles' view, and they at once stopped the pursuit. I advanced towards them, shaking my red shirt, and they retreated. I gathered up stones and threw at them killed the largest one, and the others escaped through the rocks. Just at this moment a deputation from the school, who had been in search of us, came up. The large snake that had coiled itself around my neck was found by the escort, and it measured nine feet and four inches.—Reading Eagle.

MARRIED.

In this City, Feb. 23th. CHARLES W. CAFFELL and BITHIAH SAVILL LINDSEY. The ceremony was performed by Justice W. L. N. Allen. The bride, who is eldest daughter of Brother Mark Lindsey, received, from her friends, a number of elegant presents.

THE Circular issued by the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the Presidents of the various Stakes of Zion, the Bishops of the different Wards, and the officers and members of the Church, is now for sale at this Office; price 5 cents. Also, the Epistle of the Twelve Apostles and Counselors to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world; price 5 cents.

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