

tions where the disease is known to exist may be quarantined against; railroad and transportation companies connecting east with the range country should be notified of the existing live stock sanitary regulations, and their co-operation is earnestly solicited in order that all danger from such lines of communication may be averted. You should be prompt in requiring that all cars used in transporting live stock be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after having been unloaded. The

INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT

of our railroads will observe and enforce this important precaution if properly brought to their attention, and brand inspectors be placed at the various market centers east of us. You should receive such instructions from your State and Territorial sanitary boards as will make them vigilant in reporting all cattle from the east that are westward bound, as well as the State or district of the east from whence they were shipped.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," to us it is the price of safety. Later telegrams inform us of the action of the Canadian authorities prohibiting the importation of cattle from certain counties and districts in Great Britain, on account of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia. When the danger is so threatening that the commercial relations in live stock are endangered by a people whose relations are as intimate and close as those of the Canadian people with their mother country, can we afford to remain indifferent or ignore the source of danger which has created such alarm in Canada? Is it not an imperative duty that such united action be taken by the grazing interests as will compel the states east of us to

COMPLETELY ERADICATE

animal diseases from their midst? While rigorous winters, drouths of long duration and depressed markets have conspired to injure your business, and tended to create a spirit of inaction on your part, these combined misfortunes are insignificant in their effects compared to the ruin and destruction that would follow the introduction of a single animal afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia to our open ranges. In the States and Territories where no effective sanitary regulations exist, the Governors should be appealed to to proclaim such restrictions without delay as will insure safety, and that they avail themselves of the invitation of the Commissioner of Agriculture to co-operate with him in all needful measures in relation to cattle diseases. Stock yard companies west of the Mississippi River should be prevailed upon to exert extraordinary precautions in handling cattle to prevent the possibility of the disease finding its way through these channels to the west.

The management of the national stock yards at Chicago should be commended by the stock men of the entire beef-producing country for its action in opposing the use or sale, either on hoof or as beef, any cattle that have been exposed or in proximity to the disease, and we should make,

A UNITED PROTEST

against the sale or offering for sale of any cattle not known to be free from disease, as well as free from contact with it, and further express our hearty approbation of the packing houses that have protested against such sale and exposure for sale.

Signed, R. G. HEAD, President.

H. LEARY, Sec'y.
St. PAUL, 27.—Messrs. Wright and Larabee, of the Indian Commission which had been arranging treaties with the Indians of Northern Minnesota, are in this city for a few days. In addition to the facts already published about the treaties made, they report a most determined effort on the part of men interested in the sale of whisky to the Indians to prejudice them against the commission. The theory is that so long as the Indians can be kept outside reservations and open to the advance of the whites, they can be led to part with the money which they make from the sale of rice and blueberries for whisky. The Indians of Leech Lake reservation sold this season \$10,000 worth of berries, and the commissioners state that a large part of this goes to buy whisky. At White Oak Point, the Indians were found in a most deplorable condition; in some instances they had been so completely demoralized and so entirely robbed of the means of subsistence that they would eat the dead

BODIES OF DISEASED HORSES

The men were in a revolting condition, while the women were made articles of merchandise. The last scene that the commissioners witnessed as they passed out in their canoes from White Oak Point was touching. Upon the bank of the lake in the midst of a chilling rain sat a poor Indian woman adding her tears to those that nature was shedding. Her husband had just sold one of her children, a young girl no more than 15 years of age, to some lumberman for a sack of flour. It is said by the commissioners that there are many, many instances where girls are as good as sold to white men, and often being robbed of all they have most dear, they are turned adrift with a trade in their arms and another girl taken in their places. The commission will visit Mille Lac reservation and will go thence to Foul du Lac, Boise Port and Grand Portage to complete the work in Minnesota.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 27.—Two shocks occurred here last night. The weather is fine to-day and most of the city congregations attended service in their own churches. Open air worship on the battery is continued and largely attended. The city is crowded with excursionists. The signal officer here applied to the weather bureau at Washington for indications covering the period of Wiggins' predicted earthquake. To-night the following dispatch was received from General Hazen: "There are at present no indications of any severe atmospheric disturbance between now and the 30th. Timely notice will be given you should any change appear."

MILWAUKEE, 27.—Governor Rusk today issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle from Illinois except when accompanied by a certificate of healthy from the State veterinarian of that State or the inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry.

OTTAWA, 27.—Initiatory steps have been taken looking to the prosecution of the parties who sent bogus reports concerning the alleged new fisheries treaty. Their offence is indictable, and in consequence of the popular indignation over the numerous impositions practiced lately, it seems that the industry is to be put an end to for a time at least.

BOSTON, 27.—Col. Charles G. Green, formerly editor of the Boston Post, died this morning.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Secretary Bayard leaves Washington to-day for a short vacation. He goes to Boston and expects to be absent one week.

The President to-day appointed Wm. G. Allen, South Carolina, to be U. S. Consul to Piedras Negras, Mexico.

The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ending September 25th was \$78,000; during the corresponding period of last year it was \$864,000. The Treasury Department has declined to give permission for the importation free of duty of fishing boats and fishing appliances from Canada for temporary use in the United States, as it is not authorized by law.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 24.—A train laden with German soldiers, returning home from Strasbourg and Alsace, after having completed their three years' service, collided with another near the Berlin depot to-day. Three of the soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. The collision was caused by misplacing a switch.

PARIS, 24.—Señor Zorilla, leader of the Spanish revolutionists, in an interview published in *Figaro*, says: "Last Sunday's uprising in Spain was premature," and declares that in the revolt which will take place at the proper time many of the generals in the Spanish army will support the revolutionists.

LONDON, 24.—Salisbury has gone to France.

PARIS, 24.—Spain has demanded from France the expulsion of Ruiz Zorilla from French Territory. The French Cabinet to-day discussed the demand and separated without being able to agree to a proper answer to make to Spain. It was resolved to submit the matter to President Grevy.

PARIS, 24.—The *National* commenting on the remarkable display of products of Indian industry at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, asks why it is that out of £20,000,000 worth of goods annually exported by Canada, £8,000 or so go to England and only an insignificant portion to France. The article concludes: Though the French feeling is still vigorous in Canada, the business connection of that country with England is too close to be suddenly snapped. But when France is ready to welcome Canada's commerce to such an extent as will compensate Canada for the loss of her English customs, there will begin a revolution in that country so dear to France, and whose motto is "Canada for Canadians."

LONDON, 24.—Lord Roseberry speaking at Lichfield to-night, said he thought no greater calamity could befall the country than the continual ruining of provincial life by absorption—the absorption of the best labor into the great cities, especially London. He feared when the enormous mass of people in the metropolis should become unmanageable, the authorities would find it too late to deal with the problem.

LONDON, 24.—A sensation has been produced by the announcement of the discovery of a mysterious tragedy in a compartment car. The discovery was made last evening, but was not made public until to-day. When the six o'clock train from the city on the Underground Railway arrived at Queensford Station last evening, a newsboy noticed blood dripping from the compartment of a first-class carriage. He raised an alarm and a gentleman was found lying on the floor of the compartment. He was unconscious and blood was flowing freely from his head. It was found that on his forehead was a deep wound, four inches in length. This evidently had been made with an instrument sharp and heavy. The scalp was not only cut clear through but the skull was crushed in and the brains were protruding. On his person were found a gold watch and chain and some finger rings, none of which had been disturbed, and very little money. The man was at once conveyed to the hospital. He is still unconscious and his condition is pre-

carious. It has been learned that his name is Moritz A. Fischer and that he is the head of the house of M. A. Fischer & Co., Foreign Agent of No. 35 Cater Lane. The police as yet have been unable to gain a clue as to the cause of the murderous attack or as to the assailants.

VIENNA, 24.—Lightning struck and set fire to the Italian bark *Nicola* while she was being laden with benzine at Flng. Eight men perished in the flames.

BERLIN, 24.—A dispatch from Essen announces that an explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal pit near Schalko to-day, and that 40 persons were killed and 16 injured, eight of the latter being in a precarious condition.

Boston, 24.—James Russell Lowell was a passenger on the steamer *Pavonia* which arrived here to-day from Liverpool.

London, 24.—Lord Salisbury has gone to France.

VIENNA, 24.—A column erected to the memory of Baron Von Tegetoff, at the entrance of the Prater, was unveiled to-day by Emperor Francis Joseph in the presence of an enormous assemblage. The Imperial family were all present, accompanied by most of the nobility. All of the Cabinet Ministers and the Vienna municipal officers, court notables, resident diplomats and delegates from the different branches of the Austrian Army and Navy, and a number of officers who served under Admiral Tegetoff were present; also several deputations from foreign countries, besides a vast concourse of people. In his ceremonial address, the Emperor declared that the column was dedicated as a memorial to the greatness of Admiral Tegetoff and the navy, and he said he hoped that the remembrance of Admiral Tegetoff would always inspire them to deeds of bravery.

LONDON, 24.—The Bulgarian government has been informed that a hostile demonstration at the Russian agency in Sofia against General Kaubars will furnish an excuse for Russian interference.

Sofia, 24.—It is stated that the Russian ultimatum, of which Gen. Kaubars is bearer, demands the immediate raising of the state of siege in Bulgaria, the liberation of all political prisoners and the indefinite postponement of the elections for members of the National Assembly.

There are, however, no signs of finching on the part of the Regency; on the contrary, the anti-Russian feeling increases daily.

BERLIN, 24.—The Scientists' Congress had its final sitting to-day. Prof. Virchow thanked the government and the local authorities and the University and the two Academies for having assisted in making the Congress a success.

Professor Fresenius, who was chosen first secretary of the next meeting which will be held at Wiesbaden, thanked the Professor, on behalf of the members, for the manner in which he had conducted the labor of the convention.

Prof. Hoffman, in concluding the session, proposed three cheers for Emperor William, which were enthusiastically given.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—It has been finally settled that Sir William White, now British Minister at Bucharest, will succeed Sir Edward Thornton as British Ambassador here. Sir William White is considered a strong diplomat, well versed in Eastern affairs, and able to counteract Russian intrigues with the Porte.

BERLIN, 24.—A fierce struggle is about to begin between the Liberals and Conservatives to fill the vacancy in the Reichstag caused by the death of Herr Loewe. The *National Zeitung*, which has hitherto been a moderate Liberal, has joined the Conservative ranks, but it is generally believed that the Progressists will carry the election.

LONDON, 24.—The French resident at Matamoras has presented to the Malagasy government an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the appendix to the treaty of December 17th, and nullification of bank charters and the concession of unlimited territory for the French installation at Diego Tiers Bay. The Hovae have decided to maintain the appendix, and it is reported that the resident is about to depart for France.

LONDON, 25.—Moritz Fischer, the gentleman who was found unconscious and bleeding in a compartment car on the Underground railway Thursday evening, has remained insensible ever since and still lies prostrate. The police have framed the theory that Mr. Fischer received his wound on the forehead by coming in contact with the brickwork tunnel while leaning through curiosity out of his compartment window to observe the occupants of the adjoining compartment while the train was at full speed.

LONDON, 25.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until November 11. The following is the Queen's speech closing the sessions:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—I am glad to be able to release you from your arduous duty.

My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The mutiny of a portion of the Bulgarian army has led to the abdication of Prince Alexander. A regency has been established which is now administering the affairs of the principality and preparations are being made for an election of a

SUCCESSOR TO PRINCE ALEXANDER

in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

In answer to the communication ad-

ressed by the Porte to signatory powers parties to that treaty, I have stated that so far as this country is concerned there will be no infraction of the conditions guaranteed by the treaties to Bulgaria. Assurances to the same effect have been given by the other powers.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the requirements of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have directed the issue of a

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE

into the circumstances which appear to have prevented the anticipated operation of recent acts in dealing with the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland.

BERLIN, 25.—The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismark's organ, commenting on the attitude of the Austrian press toward the Bulgarian situation, says: We think that the Austrian press betrays an extraordinary desire to destroy the peace between Germany and Austria, the only two European nations bound together by an honorable alliance. The articles in the Vienna and Pest papers will not turn the German policy aside from its course any more than did similar articles published in Germany, and which have now disappeared from the surface of politics because of existing treaties. Germany's sympathy and interest dictated her present policy. It is fortunate for both nations that the existence of international treaties does not depend upon newspaper editorials nor upon parliamentary disputations, who in their speeches use all kinds of pretexts for moral exasperation. Germany's foreign relations and stipulations and her existing treaties rest on a firm basis, which has procured the well-considered action of the sovereigns of the countries concerned.

The regular session of the Reichstag will be convened about the middle of November. The most interest centres in

THE MILITARY BUDGET.

It is expected the government will demand additional regiments of cavalry and artillery, besides a balloon detachment. The question of Sunday rest will also be dealt with. The government, however, is unwilling to make large concessions to zealous Sabbatarians in the Reichstag.

The utterances in America of Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist deputy, form a prominent topic of conversation. The reports that he has tried to interfere with American affairs, especially in the case of the Chicago Anarchists, are scarcely credited here.

The popularity of cremation in Germany as a means of disposing of the dead, is steadily increasing, and crematories are shortly to be erected at Hamburg, Darmstadt, in Germany, and Zurich, in Switzerland. Previous to this time Gotha was the only town in Germany where cremation was possible. German, Austrian and Swiss cremation societies will hold their second congress at Gotha on Monday next, and an international congress, to which representatives of all countries will be invited, will meet in Berlin in 1888.

The death of Professor Karl Dam, at Karlsruhe, is announced. He was 74 years of age. Professor Dam took an active share in the struggle for liberty in Germany in 1848.

ROME, 25.—Quarantine has been established against all persons from Sardinia. Since the last report there have been five deaths from cholera and 20 new cases from the malady reported in Cagliari. Throughout all the rest of the kingdom 25 deaths from the disease and 88 new cases are reported.

VIENNA, 25.—Eighteen deaths from cholera and 38 new cases have occurred in Pesth, Hungary, since the last report. Two deaths and four new cases were reported in other parts of Hungary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—Turkey's agents abroad report that the peace of Europe is endangered by the present temper of the English and Austrian cabinets against Russia. The Turkish war department contemplates equipping and drilling 60,000 Turkish horsemen in the same manner that the Russian cossacks are equipped and drilled.

MADRID, 27.—Thirty insurgents who took part in the recent revolt appeared in the village of Ceron yesterday. A number were wounded. These were left in the village and others theumed their way across the frontier into France.

DEATH OF JACOB HAMBLIN.

PATHTIC CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING HIS DEMISE.

Editor Deseret News:

Not having seen a notice of the death of Brother Jacob Hamblin in the News, I extract the following from a letter written to me by Sister Emma B. Coleman, from Alpine, Arizona, dated September 4th, from which you are at liberty to take items, if you wish.

E. R. SNOW SMITH.

Following is the extract referred to:

"Yesterday we received a letter stating that the faithful old veteran Brother Jacob Hamblin, died at Pleasanton, New Mexico, August 30th, of chills. Himself, his nephew (who was buried here yesterday), and his son's wife, came up here about six weeks ago, for their health, they all being down with the chills. He remained here until the 18th of August. After he had been here

a few days he gradually declined, and each chill seemed harder to bear. He seemed to realize his condition, and became very anxious to return to Pleasanton to 'tell his family what to do.' But he could only answer 'yes' and 'no,' after getting home, and lived but a few hours.

One of his wives was obliged to pre-pare him for burial, as all the rest of the people of the small place were sick with chills. For the same cause they sent about 30 miles to get a coffin made, and passing strangers dug his grave.

O how hard it seems, after having spent his whole life in the interest of the Work, to be deprived of a burial by his brethren!

About four years ago he was called to Pleasanton, to help build up and strengthen the place. He leased 40 head of cows to one of the brethren in Arizona, and with his family, moved to New Mexico where, for eight hundred dollars, he bought a good farm and was greatly prospered until the crusade began.

In company with many of our brethren, Brother Hamblin went to Old Mexico, intending to take his family in a short time. The man who had charge of his stock, knowing there was an indictment for him, and that he dare not return to attend to his business, disposed of everything.

In his absence from Pleasanton, his land was taken from him by our enemies, as also the land of most of the other brethren. The place is broken up, and his family, consisting of two wives and a number of small children, are left without any means of support, and sick with the chills. I have wondered if it would be out of place for the sisters here, as well as in Utah, to try to get a little means for their support.

E.

REPORTING ON POLYGAMY.

MEETING OF THE UTAH COMMISSION—MORE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO BE ADVISED.

Judge A. B. Carleton of Indiana, chairman of the Utah Commission, called the meeting of commissioners to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific hotel. There were present the entire commission, consisting of Chairman Carleton, Col. J. R. Pettigrew of Arkansas, Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois, the Hon. A. S. Paddock of Nebraska, and Colonel G. L. Godfrey of Iowa. The meeting was held with closed doors, its object being to embody in an annual report to congress the results of last year's experiences. This commission was appointed by President Arthur in July, 1882, under the provisions of the Edmunds act of March 22 of that year, and originated in the Edmunds bill for the suppression of polygamy among the Mormons of Utah.

Inquiry among the gentlemen who compose the commission was met with polite and indefinite generalities, the excuse being that it was considered unwise to forestall the report to congress which will be submitted next month. It is rumored, however, that the report will recommend an increase in the number of federal agencies, and that they be invested with more power. Also, that beside fear of punishment by United States courts there be inducements offered the polygamists to abandon their course. The expressed wish for the enactment of laws prohibiting the holding of office by any practical believer in polygamy is also believed to be embodied in the report. Mr. Carleton said that the Edmunds law, so far as it went, had been effective in doing away with illegal voting, and the law prohibiting polygamists from voting had been stringently enforced. The courts of justice had, he said, during the last eighteen months convicted 100 offenders.

"In this sense," said Mr. Carleton, "the law has been a success, but how far it has made the Mormon give up his creed is another question. The Mormon leaders thus far show no signs of relenting."—Chicago News.

Chills and Fever. Malaria.

"Many cases of fever and ague, dumb ague and congestive chills were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. I was a sufferer for years with the liver disease, and only found relief by using the Regulator."—Robert J. Weeks, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Bruce Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Bruce up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.