

cancy, and the persons so appointed shall qualify as herein provided.

RULE 7.

After the canvass shall have been completed, the judges of election shall add up and determine the number of votes cast for each person for the several offices, which result shall be placed on the list made by the judge, acting as clerks of the election; and the judges shall thereupon certify to the same, and shall forward all the lists securely sealed, by mail or safe conveyance, to the secretary of this Commission, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the ballot-box shall be transmitted to the office of the clerk of the county court.

RULE 8.

The registration officers and their deputies shall hold their offices during the pleasure of this Commission, and shall each, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath in substance that "he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office, and that he is not a bigamist or polygamist."

RULE 9.

The county registration officers and their deputies shall receive compensation as follows: For county registration officers \$4 per day, the compensation to be paid for the time during which said officers have been necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties; and the judge of election shall receive compensation as follows: \$3 per day for conducting the election, and 30 cents per hour for the time necessarily employed in canvassing the votes; and all of said officers are authorized to administer all the oaths required in the registration and conduct of the election.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Major Powell, of the Geological Survey, will start soon for the West to resume work on the survey of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. He will first go to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he will organize his expedition and proceed direct westward by way of the Moguis towns, which will be studied somewhat. Powell will spend most of the season studying the deepest portion of the canyon. Besides Major Powell's expedition, work is projected in the cañons of northern California and Oregon. Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of the government, has sent out a party to make topographical work, which is in the immediate charge of Gilbert Thompson. The geological work will be under the supervision of Capt. N. C. E. Dutton, of the Ordnance Corps. Work is also projected for Montana and northwestern Wyoming, under the charge of J. V. Renshaw; also the Appalachian Range, with Prof. Kerr, of North Carolina, in charge. Attention will at once be directed to the Silver Cliff mining region of Colorado and the quicksilver districts of California.

TUCSON, Arizona, 25.—A special from Globe City concerning the robbery and murder of Hall and Dr. Veil, says: Last night at 7 o'clock the sheriff brought in from Pinal rancho C. B. Hawley and L. V. Grimes. Cicero Grimes was under arrest here. All three made a full confession. Hawley and L. V. Grimes confessed they did all the work. Cicero Grimes was to share in the proceeds and consented to help plan the robbery. He went to the summit of the mountain and met the express and rode ahead of it some distance and gave signs to Hawley and L. V. Grimes who were concealed near the trail. When the express arrived there they commenced firing to scare off the messenger and mail riders. The mail rider, Porter, ran off to get a gun. Cicero Grimes had to go into town. Messenger Hall had no arms except a rifle without cartridges. The messenger hid himself and young Grimes and Hawley broke open the box getting \$5,000 in gold and they started away with it.

W. F. Vail, on his way to his mine, rode on to the scene of the robbery soon after, and while looking around the trail the guard came back and not knowing Vail, shot at him. Vail, thinking he was attacked by one of the robbers, rode on and overtook the robbers. They played friendly and said they were going to town and Vail being afraid, went

with them about half a mile when they shot him three times in the back. He died soon after.

After this they were overtaken by Messenger Hall when he pretended that he had been shot at by Indians and wanted protection to get into town. He went with them some distance carrying a pistol in his hand all the time. They got Hall between them and Hawley shot him in the back. Hall shot five times at them and then they literally riddled him, shooting eight balls into him. They then divided the money. Grimes took his own and his brother's share, and then they separated.

Through a chain of circumstantial evidence Treasurer Lacy, Sheriff Lother and others worked it up. Too great praise cannot be given to Lacy and Lother and also J. P. Gabriel and their assistants. Cicero Grimes has a wife and large family here. The mob determined to hang all three. While L. V. Grimes and Hawley were out with a party of citizens and officers hunting up the treasure, Cicero Grimes made a statement to the crowd, who were determined on his death. Fitch, a young lawyer, made a speech to the mob for Grimes for nearly two hours. He was followed by O. B. Kennedy, Rev. B. D. Colotee and others, and the officers finally got Cicero Grimes away to a place of safety. The crowd then took Hawley and L. V. Grimes and hanged them without much noise. Hawley died game, but L. V. Grimes broke down at the last. The town is all quiet this morning. Cicero Grimes will be tried at the next term of court, and is sure of a long sentence at Yuma.

CHICAGO, 25.—The police, last night, raided the Chinese opium dens in Chicago.

McGillicuddy, a Sioux Indian agent, at Pine Ridge, is here consulting General Crook. He says decisive action is necessary. Red Cloud is determined to become chief and has fully organized a confederation for that purpose. He would resign rather than risk imminent assassination. His resignation would be an injury to the service.

BUFFALO, 25.—The loss by last night's fire was \$300,000, covered by general policy carried by the Erie Railway.

ALMA, Ark., 22.—At Martinsburg last night, Tom Simcoe, David Pope and Frank Lane got into a quarrel while playing cards, during which Lane drew a knife and cut Pope in the abdomen, disemboweling him and then fatally stabbed Simcoe in the breast. Pope lived one hour. Simcoe is still alive this morning. At last accounts Lane was in the hands of the mob, and it is believed that he is already lynched.

CHICAGO, 25.—A number of prominent citizens are moving vigorously to get up a fitting reception for the widow of John Brown and thus atone for the fiasco of Wednesday. The money will be placed for her benefit.

OMAHA, 26.—The following is a verbatim copy of Red Cloud's letter of threats against McGilllicuddy, which was forwarded to Washington some days ago, but so far has been suppressed from the public. It is regarded of serious importance, and shows there is ground to fear serious trouble from the northern Sioux. The following is a verbatim copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which was duly transmitted to him:

Sir—We the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Ogallala band of Sioux Indians, in council assembled, most respectfully desire to submit the following facts, viz: Some time ago we requested Red Cloud, the recognized head chief of the Sioux nation of Indians, to address you a communication in regard to our grievances, and many acts of tyranny and insults we are daily compelled to endure from our agent here, and it was presumed this humble request in our behalf would have been heeded, but no answer having been received, we again solicited our chief to address you a second letter, and no notice to this, likewise, having been taken by your department, thus our most earnest entreaties and supplications having been totally disregarded, we now have come to the conclusion of making, jointly, one more appeal to you and request that if the present incumbent is not removed from this agency within 60 days from date or a proper person sent out in the meantime to investigate his gross misconduct here we will take upon ourselves the responsibility of escorting him out of our country and let the consequence be what

they may. You certainly have received timely warning and if in the future serious trouble arises let the blame rest on those where it properly belongs.

Both Presidents Grant and Hayes assured our chief, Red Cloud, in Washington, that whenever we became dissatisfied and discontented with our agent, and found out his crooked ways, and he became and made himself highly obnoxious to us and to our people, all we had to do was to report the facts to the proper authorities in Washington and he would at once be removed and a new man sent out to supersede him. The charges already preferred against this man are fully substantiated and sustained with many others not reported, and if you, as the honorable Secretary of the Interior, shall refuse to act in the premises, then we must act for you. This communication is a last appeal for our rights, and which have been promised and guaranteed to us by all former administrations.

(Signed) Little Soldier, Two Bulls, Iron Hawk, Flat Iron, Charging Bear, Medicine Horse, Kills the White Crow, Elk Head, Tall Man, Bad Boy, Gay, Crazy Bear. Red Cloud, Red Eagle, No Relations, Standing Bear, Iron Hawk, Feather on the Head, Eagle Elk, Calico, Kills in a Tight Place, High white Man, Two Eagles, Little Chief, No Neck, Bear Brain, Little Crow, New Water, White Shield, Red Crow, Bear Keep the Cattle, American Horse, Big Foot, Plenty bear, Black Bear.

WATKINS, N. Y., 26.—F. L. Brown, of Binghamton, New York, was elected president of the Freethinkers Association, with a large number of Vice-Presidents.

The following correspondence has just passed between the Methodist church and the Freethinkers convention:

To the President of the Freethinkers Convention. All hail, the power of Jesus' name. We are building more than one Methodist church for every day in the year, and propose to make it two a day.

C. C. McCABE, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. To C. C. McCabe, of the Methodist Church Extension.

Let us hear less about Jesus' name and see more of His works. Build fewer churches and pay your taxes on them like honest men. Build better churches since liberty, science and humanity will need them one of these days, and won't want to pay too much for repairs.

Signed, T. B. WAKEMAN, Prest. pro tem. of the Free Thinkers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram from Agent Mills, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agency, in the Indian Territory, in which he stated that the Northern Cheyennes had declared their intention of emigrating to the Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, regardless of the wishes of the Indian officers on the premises. These Indians had previously requested permission to make the removal, but received no answer from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they resolved to act on their own responsibility.

CHICAGO, 26.—Telegrams received at the military headquarters indicate that a party of Blackfeet Indians have been suffering from hunger, and they are threatening an outbreak. They stole a number of horses, and three companies of troops were sent out to overcome them, which they succeeded in doing. They are, however, a warlike tribe, and unless there is speedy action taken by the Indian commissioners to relieve their distress they may take the war path.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 24.—The troops at Fort Ghemeleh, near Port Said, are said to be wavering in their allegiance to Arabi Pasha and many are deserting.

Intelligence received at the palace states that the Baulek El Dakrur railway has been cut a short distance south of El Kibah supposed by Bedouins, with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat in Upper Egypt.

The Sultan has received information from upper Egypt of strong feeling against Arabi among the people because of his exactions.

The English being desirous to save Cairo, will push rapidly thither from Suez by the old and direct railway line on which new rails will be laid.

While Arabi Pasha's generals know exactly our movements, we are ignorant of theirs. The absence of balloons is felt, as there is no place where they would be more useful.

Lord Chas. Beresford arrived at Ismailia yesterday.

Merik Bey, Serab Bey and other Egyptian officers who left for the front yesterday in company with Lord Charles Beresford will be of immense service to the English staff when the inevitable collapse of Arabi's power begins, as they can discriminate between real traitors and those merely forced into the rebellion.

Malta, 23.—The transport *Lydian Monarch* with the headquarters commissariat and transport corps has arrived on its way to Egypt.

Gibraltar, 24.—The United States training ships, *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Commodore Luce commanding, leave here to-night for Tangier and Maderia. After visiting these places the vessel will proceed homeward. Hannibal Hamlin is here and will visit Tangier.

Havana, 24.—The authorities confiscated a supplementary edition of *El Trimfado* containing reports of speeches delivered by the Autonomists at the celebration of the anniversary of the party, because of the alleged rebellious tenor of the speeches.

Advices from Santo Domingo state that General Lutteron has been appointed as minister to Europe with his residence in Paris.

Constantinople, 25.—Said Pasha and Assam Pasha, Turkish delegates to the conference, have advanced fresh demands relative to the military convention with England to the effect that the Turks should land at Alexandria, and that the proclamation relative to Arabi Pasha, instead of declaring him a rebel, should summon him to submit to the Khedive.

Warsaw, 25.—A renewal of the outrages against the Jews is reported from the interior of Poland. The assailants are encouraged in their attacks by the apathy of the officials.

LONDON, 26.—General Wolseley, in a dispatch to the War Office, recounts an engagement at Magfar on Thursday, in which he held the ground a whole day against 10,000 Egyptians. His forces numbered 2,000. In details Wolseley says: I advanced in the morning before breakfast with the Household Cavalry, two horse artillery guns, 30 mounted infantry, and 1,000 men from the York and Lancaster regiment and marines. After some skirmishing I took possession of a dam which the enemy had constructed across the canal between the villages of Magfar and Mahala.

During the operations two squadrons of Household Cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel el Kebir. I could see trains arriving, but thought it inconsistent with traditions for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so decided to hold the ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I had the Egyptian force of 10,000, with 12 guns, in my front and on my left flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery fire was very good, but fortunately they fired common shell nearly all day, and when they did fire Shrapnel the fuses were badly adjusted. The enemy had their cavalry regiment in line. Our horses, having been recently on board ship, were not in condition to gallop much. The two horse artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualties have been slight. Capt. Hallam Parr was wounded through the leg. Lord Melgund was wounded through the hand. Capt. Parr's mounted infantry distinguished itself, and all the troops engaged did well. Tomorrow I shall attack the enemy's position at Hokenke, and hope to take possession of the dam which they constructed this morning.

In a telegram dispatched at 2

o'clock this morning, Gen. Wolseley adds:

"I omitted to say that I had with me yesterday two gattling guns, worked by seamen, who handled the guns admirably."

London, 25.—The war office received the following from General Wolseley:

Ismailia, 25.—The enemy were in a strongly entrenched position at Mahalla yesterday, I hoped they would stand their ground to-day, but they withdrew their guns last night. They had twelve in action yesterday. The force at my disposal this morning was the First Division and all the English cavalry with 16 guns. My intention was to pivot on my left at the dam we took yesterday, and swing around my right to take the enemy's position in the flank and drive them into the fresh water canal. I sent the cavalry completely around their position to occupy the railway in their rear and if possible capture their engines and rolling stock. This operation was very well carried out and all the heavy work devolved on the cavalry and artillery which was well handled by Major General Lowe. He attacked the rear of the enemy, who had a large camp at Mahsaneh, a railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, 75 railway carriages loaded with provisions, and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles, notwithstanding the fact of our horses being unfit for the work, and the long march which the reinforcements I ordered yesterday had made. I have reason to be pleased with what has been done, although I did not intend advancing beyond Mahalla for some days. Such has been the success of the cavalry to-day, that I intend to-morrow to occupy Kassidon, back of the fresh water canal, and about two and a half miles west of Meshamet station. The position will secure us a safe passage across the desert lying between Ismailia and Cuitwater, the land of the Delta. The enemy seem to be so demoralized and so averse to wait an attack of our infantry, that it is possible they will not make the determined stand I anticipated before we reach Zagazig. The guards under the Duke of Connaught made a very trying march yesterday across the desert.

They were well handled. The losses yesterday were: Household cavalry, one private killed and four wounded, and ten horses killed; horse artillery, two privates and five horses killed; York and Lancaster regiment, one private killed and five wounded; marine artillery, one private killed; mounted infantry, two officers wounded.

There have been 48 sunstrokes among privates—one fatal, to-day. As far as I have yet been able to ascertain, Major Bibbs, of the Seventh Dragoons, has been severely wounded.

Admiral Seymour has organized boat service along the canal, on which we have mainly to depend for supplies until the locomotives get to work. The army owes the navy a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they have rendered.

Constantinople, 25.—Lord Dufferin to-day informed Said Pasha and Ausim Pasha that his government, by yielding to the objections raised by the Sultan, were prepared to make the demand that any movement of Turkish troops be first approved by the English. Lord Dufferin therefore proposed that the English and Turkish commanders should first deliberate together, and if the English generals should not approve the proposed operations, Turkish commanders would still be at liberty to carry them out. Said Pasha then urged that the landing of Turkish troops in Alexandria was indispensable for the future combined action of the two armies. He suggested that the Turks make Alexandria (which the English would evacuate) their base of operations, while the British base of operations would be at Ismailia. So far as regards military operations, this is the only point of difference between Lord Dufferin and the Porte.

London, 26.—A letter from Prince Ibrahim to the brother of Lord Granville is published, asking that he be allowed to serve with the British army in Egypt. Lord Granville replied for the government regretting its inability to accept the prince's offer of service.

Lannburg & Co., commission merchants in Swedish iron and timber, have failed; liabilities £90,000.

Frederick Ulrike, the celebrated Russian navigator, is dead.