

not desired to try to strengthen the stomach by permitting him to have nourishment, and expressed a desire for koumiss; whereupon his wife gave him the first portion. The fact of the President's having suggested the administration of nourishment is considered by the attending surgeons as an indication that the irritability of the stomach is subsiding, and in consequence, the patient commences to crave for food. Considerable anxiety was exhibited about half-past twelve, on account of a slight delay in the noon bulletin. The contents of the bulletin when read in Private Secretary Brown's room, a quarter past one o'clock, did not allay the anxiety because of the announcement it contained in reference to inflammation of the parotid gland, and until assurances of the consulting and attending surgeons were obtained to the contrary, great apprehension was felt that a new and serious complication had been encountered. Dr. Hamilton is the first one of the surgeons applied to for information regarding the inflamed gland, but beyond the statement that there was nothing serious, the doctor was disinclined to talk. He intimated that he could not explain the affection to unprofessional persons in the brief time he had at his disposal, and left with the remark that it was nothing to cause alarm. When Dr. Eiss left the Mansion at 2.45 p. m., he was met at the front entrance by several members of the press. His attention was called to the various rumors which had been in circulation since the midday bulletin was issued, in connection with the inflammation of the President's parotid gland. These rumors were to the effect that it was an indication of pyæmia, low fever, and other complications of more or less serious nature, and also that mortification had set in. The doctor said it was ridiculous to him that in view of the fact that pyæmia was such a specific disease, some people will insist that the President has it, while the attending surgeons have thus far not been able to discover any indication whatever. This inflammation is nothing unusual in cases where the patient has become debilitated. I have seen it many times in cases of gunshot wounds. "Then it is not pyæmia?" "Oh, no. It is an indication of typhoid, or otherwise?" "Not at all, sir; it is an affection which need not cause the slightest alarm."

The doctor, with this remark, stepped into his carriage and drove off. The assurances of the attending surgeons were placed on the newspaper bulletin boards throughout the city, and carried by one person to another.

A report at the Interior Department from Indian Agent Hunt, of Madarke, Indian Territory, announces the discovery of rich and extensive silver fields near Fort Sill, within the limits of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita reservations.

Mr. Hunt also informs the Department that illegal attempts are being made by white men to locate mineral claims in these regions. The matter was to day referred to the Secretary of the Interior by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the request that troops be furnished to protect the Indians' interests in the newly discovered fields from white men.

The delegation of Indian chiefs from the Sioux, Ponca and Winnebago tribes, called to Washington by the Secretary of the Interior, held a conference with the Secretary and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, with the view of settling disputed questions of boundary on their respective reservations. Secretary Kirkwood explained matters to them.

The chiefs of the Winnebagoes, Omahas and Sioux Indians visited the Secretary of the Interior to day, according to appointment, to submit their replies to the proposition to sell their land for the use of the Poncas under Standing Bear. The Secretary wanted to buy land from those tribes on which to put up buildings for the Poncas. The Omahas and Winnebagoes reported they had no lands to spare. The Sioux report they have plenty of land, and are willing to give the Poncas all they need without any charges. It was agreed that each Ponca family should take 340 acres of the Sioux land in Northern Nebraska, on the Niobrara River. This quick settlement of the question is very gratifying to the department, as the matter was arranged with entire willingness on the part of all concerned.

White Thunder, successor to Spotted Tail, who spoke for the

Sioux delegation, was quite dramatic in his delivery, with forcible gesture and apparent eloquence, when he said the Sioux would let the Poncas have the land. Then Secretary Kirkwood inquired whether they expected the government to give anything to the Sioux for the permission given to the Poncas to live on these lands. White Thunder drew himself up proudly and said: "No, my friend; that is not what I want. You told me yesterday I ought to have pity on those poor Poncas. If I have pity upon them, I am not going to take money from them. We give them the land they need."

This afternoon the agreement of the Sioux to give the Poncas land was explained to the Poncas and they expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the arrangement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A dispatch from Tombstone, Arizona Territory, says:

Tombstone, Arizona, 18.—No news from the party of Americans who left here day before yesterday to avenge the murders committed by Mexicans.

General Adolfo Dominquez has just arrived from Fronteras, Sonora, where he holds the position of adjutant under General Jose Otero, now in command of troops on the Mexican border.

An Epitaph reporter interviewed General Dominquez, and obtained the following information: Our people have been great sufferers. We have lost many citizens killed and much property stolen. We are therefore taking active steps to protect our citizens and repel raiders. There are 2,000 regulars besides the militia on the line, and three forts and supply camps are to be established at once. Every precaution will be taken to protect both our own citizens and such Americans as are engaged in legitimate industries within our lines.

Reporter—Are you in Arizona on official business?

General—I am; a part of my business was to purchase supplies for our new forts. I purchased some at Bisbee and Charleston, and will send more from Tucson. I want to talk with representative men of your cities, and also have an interview with your Governor and Commanding General. I leave to-night for Tucson, and will go from there to Prescott as soon as possible.

Reporter—What will you propose to our chief official?

General—I hope to effect an arrangement by which the most rough, harmonious and efficient co-operation may exist between American and Mexican troops operating on the border. We can only drive out these thieves and murderers by united action. We are not only willing, but very anxious that such united action should exist.

Reporter—Have American raiders done much damage in your country recently?

General—Yes. Affairs have gradually been growing more and more desperate. It is estimated that within the last month more than 10 citizens have been killed, and upwards of \$30,000 worth of property taken.

Reporter—Are your people under the impression that this disposition to raid is general among the people of this section?

General—No. We believe that the American officials and the great majority of your citizens deprecate these acts of lawlessness; and believing this, we have the courage to hope that by united effort the outbreaks may be suppressed and an early adjustment of the difficulties effected.

Two companies of the Sixth Cavalry have been ordered from Camp Huachuca to Camp Grant, the nearest point to the scene of troubles.

An American, who is just in from Sonora, gives the following additional information about the Week party of Americans, numbering about twenty-five, supposed to be from San Simon, who made a raid in the vicinity of Bavispe, gathered up all the loose stock they could find, and started homeward. The Mexicans organized a party and overtook the raiders. A fight ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated and eight of their number killed. A courier was sent post haste to General Otero at Fronteras with full particulars of the raid. General Otero at once ordered Captain Carrillo with his company to the line where the raiders were expected to cross with their plunder. As the courier had ridden day and night, Captain Carrillo thought he must be some distance ahead of the raiders, and it is not improbable that the

killing in Gaudaloupe Canyon might have been done by Mexican regulars under Captain Carrillo, as they were headed in that direction. Carrillo had about fifty men in his company.

B. B. Slaven has just returned from Panama and reports that contracts for building the stations along the line of the canal are under way, and that many engineering parties are in the field. Shipments of lumber from San Francisco have been recently made. One schooner took down 1,000,000 feet. The steamer *Grenada* on her last trip took 800,000 feet, and the *China* on her last two trips 800,000 feet. At Gatun and Empire on the Atlantic side, heavy work is under way. Slaven & Company who hold a contract for building houses at each station for the accommodation of laborers, are sending skilled workmen by every steamer. This firm has 150 men on the isthmus. The force at present employed in the canal work proper, aside from engineering parties, does not exceed 200 laborers. The preliminary work is not yet finished. The engineers have not established the line clear across the isthmus, and do not know whether the opening in the Pacific side will be made above or below Panama.

CHICAGO, 18.—Despite the fact that the *Tribune* had a column interview with Leo Hartmann yesterday, obtained just as he was boarding the train for Detroit, a New York dispatch says he appeared in the Superior Court Clerk's office this morning, and renouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. It seems from this fact that there are two Hartmanns. The Chicago Hartmann, however, is claimed to be the only authentic one, and the public are cautioned against all others as base imitations.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Executive Mansion, 8.30 a. m.—The President slept much of the night, and this morning is more comfortable than yesterday. The swelling of the right parotid gland has not increased since yesterday afternoon, and the President is now free from pain. Nutritive enemata are still given with success, and liquid food has already, this morning, been swallowed and relished. Pulse 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 17.

Signed by attending surgeons.

Washington, D. C.—At half past one o'clock to-day the condition of the President is better than at any time during the last four days. There is an increase of the hopeful feeling in regard to his recovery.

Executive Mansion, 19.—At the invitation of Col. Rockwell, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Col. Waring and his assistant from Newport, R. I., acknowledged experts in sanitary matters, are now in the city, for the purpose of making a thorough examination into the sewerage and drainage of the Executive Mansion, with a view of ascertaining what improvements are necessary to put the house in a perfect sanitary condition.

A dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* says: Symptoms continue encouraging. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.8; respiration, 17.

The Warden Crocker now admits that Guiteau had a knife, and his denial was made before he investigated the facts. It was merely a piece of corset steel sharpened like a razor. He possibly got it from a cot in his cell. Guiteau is still writing up his life and details of his crime and motives therefor. He writes, as though he thought the President dead. He receives many letters, of which the following is a fair specimen:

"Charles G. Guiteau—I will give you \$500 per night to lecture, after you have served eight years in the 'Dry Tortugas,' and will advertise you as the 'Great Unhung,' but will not be responsible for the caprices of Judge Lynch."

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: The ratification of Russo-Chinese treaties will be exchanged to-morrow. The political treaty comprises 16 clauses and the commercial convention 15. The whole document contains 15,000 words of which the following is a summary: Russia retains a portion of Kuldja territory, extending to the River Korgos and continued by an imaginary line stretching to the Thian Shan chain. This district is destined to receive inhabitants who may choose to adopt Russian nationality which they are at liberty to do, until the moment of the surrender of the territory. The surrender is to be effected immediately after the news of the

ratification of the treaty is received at Kuldja. China grants a complete amnesty to all the inhabitants of Kuldja, who may have been politically compromised by their conduct during the occupation. The Valley of Ili is to be restored to China. Kashgar, whose frontiers were modified by Chung How's treaty, is restored to its former limits. The Zonagari, which the Russian vessels had the right of navigation up to a certain point, again becomes independent. Russian vessels will be tolerated on it as before the Chung How treaty. The frontiers on the east of Lake Sizan will be rectified so as to separate Russian Kirgiz from Chinese Kirgiz. Russia receives an indemnity of 9,000,000 rubbles in specie for the cost of the occupation and damages to Russian merchants, who are then to withdraw. All this is in the political treaty. The Commercial Convention provides that the Russians are to be entitled to trade freely on both slopes of Thian Shan as far as the great wall. A tariff will be drawn when commerce is established on a regular basis as at Thian Shan. A Russian consulate may be stationed and a concession granted at Thioya Kivan at which, at this point gives access through the wall to eighteen provinces of China. Russian caravans will have to stop there. At present they are allowed to proceed as far as Han Koy on the Yangkiang. Russia is also to be allowed to have a consul at Urga, on Mongolian frontier. Duties on teas of an inferior quality will be reduced and Russians are to have the right of opening a goods station between Keanchta and Thian Shan.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Big Rapids, Michigan, special says: A fire last night destroyed 35 buildings, comprising nearly the whole town of Alletton, Mich., on New-ayo railway. Twenty families homeless; damage \$60,000.

BATAVIA, N. Y., 18.—The execution of Charles Stockley for the murder of John Welker, on the 27th of April, took place here to-day. Welker was ploughing in a field, when Stockley deliberately walked up and fired three shots at him, one fatally. Stockley had been employed by Welker as a farm hand, and had sought through Welker the marriage of his sixteen-year old daughter Lizzie, but was refused, both by the girl and her parents; and the only motive for the crime was revenge. Since his conviction, the prisoner has feigned insanity, and at all times acted like a maniac.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A Victoria dispatch says: The town of Yale is in flames. Nearly all the business houses, three hotels, jail, Court House and residences have been destroyed. The fire broke out in the Caledonia Hotel and swept everything before it.

Later—The fire has crossed the street, Apenheimer Bro's, brick warehouse was the only fire-proof building in the town and it is now in flames, the stocks of goods are very heavy and insurance light. The loss will be great.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—The conference of the Association for Reform in the codification of the law of Nations which convened at Cologne, Germany, yesterday, held its sessions in the great hall of the Hansa. The regular officers of the association are honorary: President Bright, Hon. Lord O'Hagan, Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore, and Vice-Presidents from the United States, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway and Sweden. The Vice-Presidents from the United States include Chief Justice Waite and Justice Field, Hon. John Jay, Carl Schurz, Hon. David Dudley Field, late president of the Association; Judge Chas. A. Peabody and General James Gray Wilcox. The subjects to be discussed at the conference are public international law, international commercial law, and international maritime law, and embrace also arbitration and disarmament. Among the American delegates, who have left to attend the conference are David D. Field, F. A. P. Barnard, Chas. A. Peabody, John Jay, George W. Cullum, Andrew P. Peabody, Clinton B. Fisk and others. The conference will represent all the nations of the world. It is the ninth conference of this Association, and is expected to surpass all previous ones in practical benefits to international law reforms and arbitration.

PARIS, 17.—The government, in a circular to the Prefects Departments, denies a partial mobilization of the army is intended.

A Gambetta electoral meeting was held to-day; 10,000 persons were present and great disturbance prevailed, shouts being raised on all sides so that the preliminaries could not be carried out. Two members of the executive committee vainly attempted to secure silence, and Gambetta finally endeavored to speak, but amid the friendly and hostile shouts the noise was so great he could not obtain a hearing. He vehemently reproached his interrupters and said: "Citizens, you number 10,000, but are reduced to powerlessness by a handful of fanatics." Addressing the interrupters he said: "I know you are cowards paid to act in this manner. You want to stifle discussion because unable to reply to our arguments. I shall meet you on Sunday; justice will have its day." After attempting for twenty minutes to overcome the tumult, Gambetta withdrew and the meeting closed.

At the great electoral meeting, when interrupted by noisy demonstrations, Gambetta concluded his remarks thus: "What you are doing was never done by the worst people. You are slaves. Next Sunday will avenge me on your conduct, and then I will know how to discover you, if I have to track you to your dens."

PARIS, 18.—A placard emanating from Belleville, of the Radical Republican committee, has been posted in the twentieth electoral district, strongly condemning the interruptions at the meeting at which Gambetta was to have spoken, and expressed a hope that all true republicans will avenge the insult offered to Gambetta by voting for him.

The *Temps* says: Gambetta could not have a better electoral platform, as he is now a representative of liberty of speech and resistance to revolutionary violence.

Cologne.—At the International Law conference to-day David Dudley Field introduced a resolution that it is desirable that an extradition treaty, where political crimes are excepted, provisions be inserted neither assassination nor attempted assassination as a means of affecting a change of government or redress of grievances, shall be deemed a political crime within the meaning of the treaty and that the privilege of an asylum be denied perpetrators of any such crime. Field says it was the feeling among Americans that assassination should be stamped out. Several delegates supported the resolution which was carried by acclamation.

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L. B. MATTISON,
General Agent,
Half block south of Theatre.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.

FLIES & MOSQUITOES.

A 15c. box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice, the entire season. Druggists.

BROWN'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Are a sure cure for Liver Complaint, Constipation and Biliousness. For sale by all Druggists in Utah.

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For all who use Brown's Pepsin Tonic, say it is a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. Try it. For sale by Z. C. M. L. Godbe, Pitts & Co., Moore, Allen & Co., Salt Lake, d & w

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Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.