

were preferred against him. On the arrival of the Boer leaders at Newcastle to attend the commission, they were accompanied by Busker, as secretary general. Sir Evelyn Wood informed them that the commission would prefer someone else substituted for Busker, as members naturally objected to being brought in contact with a person over whom such grave accusations were hanging. Gen. Wood stated that Busker might even have to be arrested under the clause of the truce providing for the punishment of those guilty of acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. To this request the Boer leaders paid no attention, and much to the mortification of all Englishmen at Newcastle, Busker continued to attend the commission, and swagger through the streets. What fresh cause of offense he had given to the commissioners is not known, but there is no difficulty in believing that by his conduct he rendered it impossible for them to associate with him.

MADRID, 27.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, in a pastoral letter, read in every church in his diocese, has most violently attacked the Italian people and government, including all Catholics, and exhorts even princes, statesmen, politicians and journalists to combine and, if necessary, use force and arms to restore the independence and temporal power of the Pope in Rome. The Italian Minister at Madrid immediately protested, and the Spanish Cabinet declared that it severely blamed the primate's language and would cause strong remonstrances to be made to him. Government has submitted the pastoral to the council of state, but will verily express to the primate their disapproval.

BERLIN, 27.—The Saxony elections to the Landtag show a conservative gain. Bavarian conservatives are still more successful. The ministerial press is very sanguine of the other elections, resulting similarly.

There is no prospect of Italy gaining the Austro-German alliance.

Prompted by electioneering necessities, the *North German Gazette* is now producing a series of articles intended to persuade constituencies that free trade is a delusion which is rapidly being exploded. The first course of articles on the Cobden Club says: The club is really colossal machinery for provoking political agitation abroad. The *Gazette* concludes that these principles, called by Cobden, with horrible blasphemy, "God's international law of peace," have, wherever they have applied, ruined agriculturalists, degraded workmen to mere machines, converted the countries which accepted them into tributaries of Manchester.

Emigration returns from Bremen show 17,033 persons left there for America the first half of '81. It would not be astonishing if Germany lost 33,000 people during the year.

PARIS, 27.—The vote yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, on the order of the day, has prevented a ministerial crisis at a critical moment, but it is only palliative and the situation will remain precarious as long as the chamber does not contain a disciplined ministerial minority.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—Midhat Pasha and all the other convicted murderers of the late Sultan, except the two actual assassins and Izzet Pasha and Seyed Pasha, who were implicated in the crime, embarked Monday for El Hedjaz, Arabia, where they will remain in exile for life.

LONDON, 28.—Correspondence between England and France relating to the affairs in Tripoli has been issued and a dispatch from Lord Granville, Foreign Minister, to Lord Lyons, ambassador to France, on the 15th inst., states that in view of the question of incorporation of the Tripolitan Turkish Empire, as well as its proximity to Egypt, Her Majesty's Government could not regard interference of whatever description on the part of France in Tripoli, in the same manner as they view the occurrence at Tunis. Lord Lyons having laid the substance of the above dispatch before the French Foreign Minister, was assured by him that France regarded Tripoli as indisputably part of the Ottoman Empire and that he had no intention whatever of either invading it or attempting to establish any exclusive or predominant influence in that country. Remonstrances, which had been addressed to the Porte, had been mild and friendly, and had not been made until France had very

good reason to believe that Turkish emissaries from Tripoli had been stirring up disaffection in Tunis. The Porte had been warned of danger which must ensue if fire was lighted in Tripoli which should spread to Tunis, and had been assured that if, contrary to her hopes and wishes, France was driven to military measures, she would take defensive measures only, and French troops would not cross the country of Tripoli. The French minister declared that it would be real, and great sorrow to him if anything should occur to weaken the close and cordial understanding between France and England in regard to Egypt. The correspondence concludes with a dispatch from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin, ambassador at Constantinople, instructing him to advise the Porte to exercise great prudence in not giving causes plausible of complaint to France.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Churchill said on the third reading of the land bill he would offer a resolution to the effect that the bill being a result of revolutionary agitation, encourages repudiation of contracts and is opposed to individual liberty, calculated to diminish the security of property and prosperity in Ireland and to endanger her union with Great Britain. It is understood the notice was given without consultation with the Conservative leaders, and against their wishes. It is believed if the resolution is pressed to a division, the regular opposition will abstain from voting. The papers oppose it.

A correspondent at Lahore says: 1,600 men, under the son of the Khan of Lalpore, are marching to the Ameer. It is said Ayoub Khan left Karez Sofed, twenty miles from Girisik, suddenly on the 25th inst.

The *Globe* this evening says: We are officially informed that a report has reached the India office representing that the army of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been completely defeated by the forces under Ayoub Khan. The same journal learns from another source that serious troubles have arisen in consequence. The Ameer and the India government are greatly concerned at the gravity of the situation.

A dispatch says the battle was fought yesterday between the Ameer and Ayoub Khan, during which one of the Ameer's regiments deserted and went over to the enemy. Thereupon the Ameer's troops fled, leaving their guns and baggage on the field.

The Emperor of Russia will leave shortly for Moscow. Four hundred police have been sent on as a precaution, and troops are being stationed all along between Moscow and St. Petersburg, about 400 English miles.

The Siberian plague is decreasing in the government of St. Petersburg, although 17 persons were attacked with the disease at New Ladoga, and eight died.

TUNIS, 28.—It is understood that France has invited England to resume negotiations for the treaty at Paris on the first of August, but that England has declined, unless a fresh basis can be suggested in lieu of the preliminaries hitherto unsatisfactory.

Fifty hundred Arabs advanced to Kadius, six kilometres from Galletta. Four Europeans and three Arabs have been murdered on the road to Tunis. There is great excitement. A detachment of French troops is making a reconnaissance.

A telegram from Tunis yesterday says: Arabs can be seen within four miles of Tunis. Many shops are closed. Crowds of fugitives are coming in from the direction where the Arabs were seen. The Bey has placed artillery on the road leading to Galletta.

At Sfax the French are only masters of the ground they stand on. It is unsafe to venture outside the gates.

The Arabs have left this vicinity. The panic is subsiding, but the greatest anxiety prevails concerning the safety of Europeans in the interior.

It is announced the Arabs attacked Harriman Elben's place, hardly nine miles from Tunis.

General Lozerot has taken measures to protect the capital, in the event of the insurgents venturing too far.

LONDON, 29.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been totally defeated at Kurazi Alta, his baggage and 18 guns taken. A Khelat regiment and his Candahar horse deserted to Ayoub Khan. The Ameer's general fled towards Cabul. Sirdar

Shamsudden is still at Candahar with 400 Cabulis and some police.

In the House of Commons tonight, Gladstone, in replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, read a telegram confirming the report of the defeat of the Ameer. He stated that there was an Anglo Indian force in the neighborhood of Candahar.

The *Telegraph* says that the defeat of the Ameer of Afghanistan implies the complete overthrow of the only remaining representative of British influence in Afghanistan.

LONDON, 28.—It is stated that the police are trying to ascertain the names of the delegates who attended the revolutionary congress in London.

The committee report on the land bill being again in consideration, Parnell moved to add to clause 44 a proviso that whenever an action for rent is pending at the same time as an application for fixing judicial rent, the former be suspended until the latter is determined. The Attorney-General for Ireland assented to the principle of the amendment. Gladstone said the government considered the best form was to introduce an amendment limiting the power to stay action only as far as to prevent the sale of the tenancy, and providing that the same should apply to every case where this form of action is brought. The solicitor-general for Ireland suggested the amendment would come better under clause 53, whereupon Parnell's amendment was withdrawn, and Parnell moved an addition to clause 53, providing that whenever within six months after the passage of the bill any action for debt is brought or pending against a tenant before or after application to fix judicial rent, the court shall have power to stay the sale under any writ of execution of tenancy until the termination of proceedings on the application. The attorney-general assented to the amendment which was carried, 209 to 76. The committee report was finished, and its third reading was fixed for Tuesday.

In the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill, in an extraordinary speech to-day, moved his resolution on the third reading of the land bill, that the bill, being the result of revolutionary agitation encourages repudiation of contracts, is opposed to individual liberty, and is calculated to diminish security of property and prosperity in Ireland, and to endanger her union with Great Britain.

Gladstone followed, ridiculing Lord Churchill's speech, and powerfully justifying his bill. He said it would be unbecoming to him, to eulogize measures, but the attacks were such as did not make necessary its defense.

Gibson, (Conservative), responded to Gladstone, after William Shaw (Home Ruler) had paid a high tribute to Gladstone.

The discussion was continued by Lord Elcho, Warten and other extremists, amidst the evident impatience of the House, and the only effect being to prevent the third reading of the bill at the morning sitting. The House finally suspended its sitting until 9 to-night, and the House of Lords was suspended until 11, in hopes of taking the first reading of the bill to-night.

When the House reassembled, the bill was read a third time, and passed—220 to 141, the minority being exclusively composed of conservatives, as follows: Bartlett, Earl of Kintyre, Gort, Dixon, Hartland, Henry Holland, John Hubbard, Onslow, Viscount Folkestone, David Scott Cheiber, James A. Campbell, Henry Tyler, Warten and Whitely, the majority of the conservatives and some of the Parnellites, including Parnell, abstaining from voting.

In the House of Lords to-night, the bill was read the first time.

In the House of Commons, Lord Hartington, secretary of state for India, said that since Ayoub Khan's victory over the Ameer's force on Wednesday, firing has been heard in the direction of Candahar. Gen. Hume has been instructed to concentrate troops at Quetta. They number from five to six thousand. The Viceroy would consider what steps were needed, and communicate with the Government. The loss on each side of the battle was from 300 to 400. The nearest British outpost is 78 miles from Candahar.

The agricultural author, Orla Serwall, said yesterday, he didn't believe there was a great crop. The grain crops looked well, but wouldn't bear inspection.

BERLIN, 29.—A duel was fought yesterday between a student and an officer of the army reserve. The weapons used were pistols. The stu-

dent was killed. This is the fifth affair of a similar character in Germany within a fortnight.

Demonstrations occur every night against the Jews at Hammerstein, West Prussia, and further excesses are feared. Gens d'Armes are powerless. There were similar riots at Baerwaldi, Pomerania, Tuesday, when a quantity of Jewish property was destroyed.

VIENNA, 30.—The Emperor visited Count de Chambord at his town residence here.

PARIS, 30.—The opening of the Electric Exhibition is postponed to August 11th.

THE LATE MR. OBED TAYLOR—FUNERAL SERVICES.

In the death of Mr. Obed Taylor, architect, of this city, an event which it was our melancholy duty to record on Saturday last, the whole Territory of Utah has suffered a great loss. Some seven or eight years ago the deceased, who has long been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, permanently made his home in Salt Lake City, as an architect, a profession in which for many years, in California and elsewhere, he has stood at the head of the tree. Mr. Taylor, however, was of such an unassuming disposition that his circle of acquaintances—for a business man—never assumed very large dimensions. His true, noble and generous character as a private individual was only known to a few. He never could meet a man without blessing and wishing him well; and many a time and oft, even when his prospects were none of the rosiest, he has brought comfort to those who were in need. But his right hand never knew what his left was doing. He was not a man who paraded his good deeds before his private friends, to say nothing of the public at large. By many he was considered as eccentric in manner, but on closer acquaintance this apparent eccentricity passed out of sight, and in its place was found a friend and a brother, a man of sterling honesty and integrity of heart. As a Latter-day Saint, he was ever true to the principles which he had espoused. He was devoted to his religion. He loved to talk about the peace and happiness the Gospel of Christ had brought him; he had always a reason to give for the hope that was in him.

As an architect he long since demonstrated his superior ability, and in this respect, in his death, the community at large suffer a severe loss. The Salt Lake Assembly Hall is a sample of his skill in that line, and although Obed has been summoned from our midst, that structure alone will always keep his name in the fond remembrance of this people. He has designed and completed many beautiful buildings in this city, and some are now in course of erection, the drawings of which have only recently left his office. Amongst these may be mentioned the New Deseret University and the New Opera House, both of which buildings, now in course of erection, will still further testify to the ability of the deceased, and as public buildings will be ornaments to the city, which, as he said in the outstart, he had come to help build up.

The death of Mr. Taylor has taken the public by surprise. Outside of his own circle of friends very few people knew he was sick until the announcement was made in our impression of Friday last. And then came the news of his death on the following day. The deceased had been complaining more or less for the last five or six weeks, but nothing of a dangerous character was apprehended until the beginning of last week, when following inflammation of the bowels an abscess formed (and which must have been forming for some time previous to his being laid up) in a vital part, which ultimately, after an operation had been made by Doctors Benedict and Thompson, terminated his earthly career. He was a great sufferer during his illness, but he bore his troubles with patience. He had a great desire to live, but said to several of his friends who were untiring in their efforts to help him in his affliction, that "he would trust in the Lord though He slew him." And thus he passed away.

The funeral services over the body of the deceased were held yesterday afternoon at his residence in the Eighteenth Ward. Among those who took part in the same were Bishop O. F. Whitney and his Counselors Robert Patrick and Wm. B. Barton; President Angus M.

Cannon and Counselor Joseph E. Taylor; President Horace S. Eldredge and Bishop Thos. Taylor; Elders John Nicholson, John T. Caine, James Watson, etc. The services took place in the garden to the rear of the house, a large number of friends being present on the occasion. After singing and prayer, Elder John Nicholson was called upon to make a few remarks. Those present, he said, were more or less familiar with the works of Bro. Obed Taylor who had been so unexpectedly called from our midst, in the prime and strength of manhood. His works follow him for his works had been good. His works had not only gone with him into the eternal worlds, but they also remained on the earth in various forms. There were to-day in the midst of this community, in the cities of the Saints, monuments of the skill and intelligence of our brother in the shape of the noblest structures that adorn this Territory. It was not often the case that the abilities of those who were thus called away were alluded to, but in this instance they were more than usually conspicuous. The deceased was not only an architect but an artist in the true sense of the word, and as such he would be known in future time among the Latter-day Saints. But he was not only an artist in that sense, but he was an artist in carving the character of a true man. All who were in any way acquainted with Brother Taylor knew he possessed a largeness of soul that is not as common among men as we could desire to see it. There was, so far as he knew, nothing in his composition that was narrow and contracted whatever.

Prest. Angus M. Cannon next made a few well-timed remarks bearing testimony to the noble and generous character of the deceased, whom he had known for many years prior to his making his home in Salt Lake City. The speaker bore a high tribute to the ability of the deceased, and was of the opinion that there was not a man in the community that was competent to take his place; indeed, it would be difficult to find a man anywhere who stood higher in his profession. The speaker also bore testimony to the integrity of the deceased as a Latter-day Saint, and gave instances to show how anxious he was to walk up to the line of his duty.

Bishop Thomas Taylor, who had been deceased's Bishop for a number of years, testified to his many acts of liberality and charity, to his good moral character as a man, and to his unswerving devotion to the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Elder James Watson, who had been very intimate with the deceased ever since he came to the Territory, also bore testimony to the many excellent qualities Brother Taylor possessed, and related several interesting incidents which occurred on his recent visit to San Francisco.

Elder Robert Patrick also made some remarks complimentary to the deceased, and the services were brought to a close.

The funeral cortege, which consisted of about 20 carriages, then left for the graveyard, the dedicatory prayer being offered by President Horace S. Eldredge.

The most violent explosions of coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. d e o d & w

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast my friend, for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts., we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.