

by the Emperor does not extend to those who have been convicted of an attempt to take the life of the Emperor, or that of any other political person, or the Empress or their son.

London.—The Harvard and Oxford crews have only practiced starts to-day. The *Elliot*, in which the Harvards have decided to row the match to-morrow, is 44 feet long, three wide at widest part, eight inches deep; depth over all 11½ inches, depth forward 7 inches, depth aft six and a half inches. She was built on a draft model brought from New York, and is purely of American construction, even her frame work having been brought over with the crew. The oars to be used were made by Ayling. The following are the weights of both crews as they stand to-day: Harvards: Faye, bow, 155; Lyman 155; Simmons 171; Loring, stroke, 154; Burnham, coxswain, 112. Oxfords: Darbyshire, stroke, 159; Tinne 189; Tarbough, 169; Willan, bow, 164; Hall, coxswain, 101. Galston, Captain of London rowing club will be umpire for the Harvards, and Chilly will probably act in that capacity for the Oxonians. Mr. Blakie has been chosen as starter. Sir A. Paul will probably be agreed upon as Judge. The Oxfords are confident of winning, and the Americans are hopeful. Simmons is again slightly indisposed. Mr. Blakie has written a letter to the *Times* for publication, protesting against the comments of the English press in regard to the Harvards' style of rowing, and against assertions respecting alterations in their style. He now declares their style differs in no respect from that which they practiced at home. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening says, if the Harvards are beaten it will be by the best crew ever seen on the Thames, one which would make short work of the fastest Henly crew. There need be no fear but that the race will be rowed entirely on its own merits.

London.—The fine weather is having a depressing tendency on the bread-stuffs markets throughout the country. Paris.—The Empress has abandoned the journey to Jerusalem and will remain at Constantinople a week.

Halifax.—Prince Arthur was entertained to-day on board the French frigate, *Semiramis*, by Rear Admiral Megate and his officers. The Prince goes to Charlottetown to-morrow, where a grand reception awaits him.

London.—The excitement to-day over the great International boat race has been intense: the banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour, and the city has been almost deserted and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the race course. During the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians, and the railway companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers waiting at the depots. There is no exaggeration in stating that probably a million of people witnessed the race. The Harvards won the toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side, outside the semicircle. Both boats started at fourteen minutes and six and a half seconds past five. The tide at the start was sluggish; a light south-west breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were first to catch the water and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxfords forty. At Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the start, the Harvards led half a length, gaining headway, they increased the lead as they passed the Willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards was still three quarters of a length ahead. At Craven Point, three quarters of a mile from the start, the Oxfords went on with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased the lead, and at Crab Tree Mile Post, they were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond here the Harvards were taken wide, when the Oxfords quickened their speed and reduced the gap. At the Soap Works, a mile and a half from the start, the Harvards pulled up with a magnificent burst to Hammersmith bridge, a mile and three-quarters from the start, but in shooting past the bridge they lost the distance they had gained. When opposite the middle wall the Oxfords spurred and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite Daves, the boats were found too close together and the Harvards gave way. At Cheswick, 2½ miles, the boats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and

the Harvards got even with them. The Oxfords gained rapidly at Cheswick, where it became a clear pace, and apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race. From this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards rowing pluckily, held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern; the Oxfords, at thirty eight strokes per minute, shot past Barnes' bridge, 3½ miles from the start, three lengths ahead. Along Barnes' Reach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Loring, with some river water, thereby retarding boat; the Americans tried a spurt, but found their effort ineffectual, and the Oxfords, getting more lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up the last few strokes and pulling up fresh. The Oxfords arrived at the ship at 5 o'clock, 36 minutes and 7 sec., making 4½ miles in 22 minutes, 40½ seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, landed at Barnes. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown at races.

News has been received from Tripoli that Frantien Tinne, (the great German African traveler,) and her two attendants had been murdered by their camel drivers, while traveling the Arbougosh road, between Mousgroux and Ghat.

New York, 28.—Smalley telegraphs the *Tribune* that the morning opened bright and clear; the absence of the English drizzle increased the chances of the Harvards' success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Simmons showed weakness, from a severe attack of diarrhea with which he has suffered several days. Loring, too, has been troubled by a boil, which is far from well, but most of the crew are in splendid condition and full of confidence. When the word was given the Harvards made a start, came into play for their oars and took water first making forty-three strokes a minute; the Oxfords made only forty. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. The Harvards soon drew away from the Oxfords, and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The Oxfords drew up at the level just beyond Hammersmith bridge. When off Cheswick, two miles and a half from the start, they gained the lead, after that they won as they liked. The Oxford crew never changed the stroke during the whole race. The stroke of the Harvards was irregular. They lost from wholly above Hammersmith. When off Cheswick they were rowed to the pier, though they pulled to the end of the hopeless race with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and control over their muscles had failed. For the last two miles they had pluck and that only, the coxswain steering wide and the stroke being fatally quick. The superiority of the Oxfords was manifested throughout the whole race, which was never doubtful after the first half mile, though the Harvards retained the lead sometime after that point. The Oxfords won by four lengths; time 21 minutes and 20½ seconds.

London.—The judge of the boat race says the Harvards were only a half length, clear water, behind at the finish. After the race the two crews dined at Mortlake, with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them. During the speeches on the occasion, the Oxford men said the race, if not the hardest, was at least as hard as any they ever contested, and they praised the pluck and work of the Harvards.

Paris.—The alarming rumors, recently started, concerning the Emperor's health, were officially denied this morning; the symptoms of his rheumatic affection grow more favorable daily. An investigation has been ordered to discover the authors of the false report.

Berlin.—A meeting of two thousand persons was held last night to consider a series of resolutions, favoring the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits. After a long debate a resolution was adopted, but a protest was made by the minority. The resolutions were not directed, particularly, against any confession of faith.

Madrid.—Admiral Topete takes charge, temporarily, as Minister of the Colonies.

It is said that Escalante, on his deathbed, made important disclosures respecting the abuses of the chiefs of the army and navy in Cuba.

It is rumored to-day, that one of the first questions which will be brought up at the next session of Parliament, will be the consideration of the unconditional release of the Fenians. With the exception of those imprisoned for taking part in the raid in the fall, the Government is not disposed to offer any

strong opposition, if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

The *Telegraph* says the race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as ever was witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans lost no honor, good judges regarding them more highly than before the race. Other papers speak in a similar strain.

It is understood that the Fenian Congress considers it inexpedient to attack Canada at present. At the session on Saturday a proposition was read, from an Italian desperado, to assassinate Prince Arthur while in Canada, which was voted down unanimously. The member offering it explained that he did so at the request of his constituents.

The English papers contain accounts of the murder of an Italian Countess in the night, in a train between Naples and Rome. She was alone in a first-class carriage and is supposed to have been shot by an officer who claimed to be in love with her.

The weather throughout England continues fair, and favorable for gathering the crops.

Paris.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the health of the Emperor continues to improve; the attack of rheumatism is nearly over.

A desperate conspiracy has been discovered aboard the United States frigate *Sabine*, now lying at the port of Cherbourg, among some of the crew to revenge themselves on the officers; they attempted to set fire to the powder magazine in order to blow up the ship, and had proceeded so far as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine, when the plot was frustrated by the cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. Twenty-two sailors were implicated and put in irons, and seven have since been condemned to death.

Havana.—Andrew White, an American, who has been confined seven months, has been released at the intercession of Consul Plumb.

Madrid.—There will be no further trials by a council of war for the conspiracy against the life of Prim at Barcelona.

There is a movement on foot to make Serrano king of Spain.

Constantinople.—The Khediva's reply to the Sublime Porte expresses the hope that the frank explanations given will remove all unfavorable impressions, feeling a hope that these appeals to the Sultan's generosity will be heard and answered, he comes to lay his homage at the foot of the throne.

Paris, 28.—The Chinese embassy will depart for St. Petersburg on the 12th of September.

London.—The Americans here are satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race; the general impression is that the Oxford's must row the Harvards in their own waters next year.

London.—The *Times*, in its Manchester cotton trade reports, says it is admitted that the figures of the returns of the sales of cotton at Liverpool, for every day last week, really amounted to but little more than half those given to the public. As a result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns at Liverpool, and there is no disposition to do business either on the part of sellers or buyers.

The *World's* London special says the race conceded, universally, to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides. The time occupied by the Oxfords was twenty-two minutes and forty-one seconds, being more than they took over the course a few days ago. The distance rowed was a little less than four miles and three furlongs. The day was fair but the tide was unfavorable. During the first mile of the race the Harvards were ahead by more than a length, rowing forty-two strokes per minute, to the Oxford's thirty-nine. The Harvards' rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been gained by them had the coxswain made better efforts to take the Oxfords' water. As Hammersmith Bridge was passed the advantage was still with the Harvards, but it was perceived that the pace at which they had started could not be sustained, as they had sunk from forty-three to forty-two and lower; the Oxfords rose to forty strokes per minute, which was maintained without alteration to the end. A little before Cheswick was reached, about half way, the splendid manoeuvres of the coxswain of the Oxfords took the Harvards' water, and all Burnham's efforts to escape the Oxfords was in vain. As Cheswick church was passed the Harvards were visibly distressed, Burnham throwing the water over his stroke, and Simmons, on whom the labor and sultriness told heavy, was not perceived. The race was lost by

Harvard, though one more heroic effort was made to gain it. When the gun sounded the Harvard crew, after a moment's rest, drew up by the side of the Oxfords' boat, and applauded the victors very warmly by clapping their hands; the Oxonians acknowledged this by taking off their hats. There are various theories as to the cause of the Harvards' failure. It is rumored that their diet lately has been vegetarian; but that is not true. Loring is criticised for not having the English couching, and Burnham for bad steering, but many good judges declare the race was almost a repetition of the race between the English universities, and that the Harvards failed because their style is like that of Cambridge.

London, 28.—The press, generally, comment at length on the race yesterday. The *Times*, this morning, says the inferiority of the Americans was in the most pardonable part. The steering of their coxswain, undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race, and that, until the Americans retrieve their defeat they must acknowledge our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with fair play and if the Englishmen go to America they will, no doubt, meet with similar treatment. The *Times* adds, "May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit, and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for the defeat."

The *News* declares that if the Harvards did not command success they deserved it and hopes the American yachtsmen on the Atlantic may avenge the double defeat of their countrymen.

The *Star* says the Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents who, though resolved to win, never forgot the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The trip between New and Old England, in the river from which the pilgrim fathers started, has an historic side and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won the older country would have shared in the triumph of her descendants, but the fates decided otherwise. We are sure the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "In a race, to have beaten men whose pluck carried them three thousand miles to measure oars with the students of an English university, whose patience has surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat-building, and whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of those happy triumphs in which there is a peculiar honor to the victor, without humiliation to the vanquished."

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Mayor of American Fork City, Utah county, Utah Territory, That, by authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved February 17, 1889, entitled "An Act prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Execution of the Trust arising under an act of Congress, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands, approved March 2, 1887,'" I have entered at the Land Office, in Salt Lake City, the following half and quarter sections of land, viz: the south half of section fourteen, south-west quarter of section thirteen, north-west quarter of section twenty-four, north half of section twenty-three and the north-east quarter of section twenty-two, in township number five south, of range number one east, containing eleven hundred and twenty acres, as a town site.

All persons, associations, company of persons or corporations, claiming to be the rightful owner of possession, occupant or occupants, or to be entitled to the occupancy or possession of such lands, or to any lot, block, share or parcel thereof, will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

LEONARD E. HARRINGTON.
American Fork City, June 3, 1893.

w19-3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I, Israel Evans, Mayor of Lehi City, Utah County, Utah Territory, have, on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1893, entered at the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, namely: Section 17, south-west quarter of section 9 south-east quarter of section 8, south-east quarter of section 18, and north-east quarter of section 19, township 5 south, range 1 east, containing 1,280 acres. Any person or persons having claims in the lands above described, will file the same with the Clerk of the Probate Court for Utah County, as prescribed by law.

w22-3m

ISRAEL EVANS,
Mayor of Lehi City.