

Continued from page 413.
July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Eleventh.

PHILO T. FARNSWORTH,
FRANKLIN R. CLAYTON,
Beaver County.

OLIVER G. SNOW,
RICHARD H. BATY,
WILLIAM LOWE,
Box Elder County.

JAMES T. HAMMOND,
JOHN E. CARLISLE,
JOSEPH HOWELL,
AARON D. THATCHER,
JOHN T. CAINE, JR.,
INGWALD C. THORSEN,
WILLIAM J. KERR,
Cache County.

JOSEPH BARTON,
DAVID STOKER,
THOMAS F. ROUECHE,
Davis County.

JASPER ROBERTSON,
Emery County.

WILLIAM A. C. BRYAN,
FREDERICK W. CHAPPELL,
Juab County.

JAMES L. BUNTING,
Kane County.

GEORGE CRANE,
JOSHUA GREENWOOD,
Millard County.

SAMUEL FRANCIS,
Morgan County.

MATTHEW W. MANSFIELD,
Plute County.

JOHN T. CAINE,
JAMES SHARP,
WILLIAM W. RITER,
SAMUEL P. TRASDEL,
FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS,
JOHN CLARE,
LE GRAND YOUNG,
ELIAS A. SMITH,
RICHARD HOWE,
SAMUEL BENNION,
ANDREW BENNION,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,
JUNIOR F. WELLS,
JOHN R. WINDER,
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
Salt Lake County.

LUTHER T. TUTTLE,
LEWIS ANDERSON,
JENS PETER CHRISTENSEN,
JOHN BARTHOLMEW,
CHRISTIAN N. LUND,
Sanpete County.

WILLIAM HENRY SEEGMILLER,
JAMES S. JENSEN,
WILLIAM A. WARNOCK,
Sevier County.

ALMA ELDREDGE,
JOHN BOYDEN,
WARD E. PACK,
Summit County.

DANIEL D. HOUTZ,
WILLIAM G. COLLETT,
Tooele County.

SAMUEL R. THURMAN,
WARREN N. DUSENBERRY,
ABRAM NOE,
GEORGE WERN,
JOHN E. BOOTH,
WILLIAM CREER,
JONATHAN S. PAGE,
JAMES O. BULLOCK,
Utah County.

ABRAM HATCH,
Wasatch and Uintah Counties.

EDWIN G. WOOLLEY,
ROBERT C. LUND,
Washington County.

LEWIS W. SHURTLEFF,
DAVID H. PERRY,
CHARLES C. RICHARDS,
HENRY H. BOLAPP,
NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY,
GEORGE W. BRANWELL, JR.,
Weber County.

This certifies that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Constitution of the proposed State of Utah.

JOHN T. CAINE,
President.

HEBER M. WELLS,
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamship *Mariposa*, which arrived from Australia this morning, having touched at the Hawaiian Islands, brings important information that the expected revolution in the Hawaiian Kingdom has actually occurred. The populace are organized and demand the downfall of the King. Residents of Honolulu and the surrounding country have assumed the police powers of the government, the volunteer military forces of the kingdom joining with them. As a result the Gibson

MINISTRY HAS FALLEN
and a cabinet named by the people, headed by Wm. M. Green, has been appointed. King Kalakaua is permitted to remain on the throne, although divested of all present power, having acceded to the demand for a new constitution and to abide by the will of the people. The King was thoroughly alarmed, and on July 1st called a meeting of the American minister, British commissioner, French commissioner and Portuguese commissioner, to whom he offered to transfer *pro tem.* the powers vested in him as king. These officials

REFUSED TO ACCEPT
the trust but advised the king to lose no time in forming a new cabinet and constitution, which advice he followed. Walter N. Gibson and his son-in-law, H. Hayselden, are under arrest, having been seized by the civic troops when attempting to escape. The populace assumed control of affairs in the kingdom on June 25th, and were joined by the Honolulu Rifles and other hastily organized military

companies. Patrols were established throughout the city and guards placed over the military armories. On the afternoon of June 30th,

A MASS MEETING

was held at the armory of the Honolulu rifles, the meeting having been advertised by posters in English, Hawaiian and Portuguese, and long before the hour of meeting the approaches to the building were thronged with all classes of people. All stores and shops had been closed. All the approaches to the palace were barricaded by royal troops, who made no sign of meeting the volunteer troops. Outside of the armory, the Honolulu Rifles were under arms. On the walls of the armory, back of the platform, were displayed the Hawaiian, American and English flags. The meeting was addressed in the English and Hawaiian languages and resolutions were adopted declaring as follows:

"The administration of the Hawaiian government has ceased through corruption and incompetency adequately to perform the functions and afford the protection to personal and property rights for which all governments exist. The meeting formulated the

FOLLOWING DEMANDS

on the King: First, that he shall at once and unconditionally dismiss his present cabinet from office, and we ask that he shall call one of these persons, namely, Wm. M. Green, H. Waterhouse, Godfrey Brown or Mark P. Robinson to assist in selecting a new cabinet, which shall be committed to the policy of securing a new constitution. Second, That Walter M. Gibson shall be dismissed from each and every office held by him under the government. The third and fourth demands were that the King should make restitution for \$71,000 of

OPIUM BRIBE

money and dismiss Junius Kaal, register of conveyances, who was implicated in the bribery. Fifth, that we request a specific pledge from the King that he will not in the future interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the election of representatives, that he will not interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation or legislators.

These demands were turned over to the committee of 13, who made their way to the palace and submitted them to the King. News had already reached the palace and the Gibson ministry at once wrote out their resignations. During the progress of the mass meeting, speeches were made by all the prominent citizens, all of whom openly declared that the King must abdicate at once or accede to the popular demands.

Before the meeting closed the fallen minister Gibson sent a request for a guard of the Honolulu rifles to

PROTECT HIM

at his residence against a mob of native Hawaiians.

On Friday, July 1st, the steamship *Mariposa* arrived from Australia, bringing 200 stand of arms addressed to Gibson, minister. These were seized by the people's committee and stored in the armory of the Honolulu Rifles.

After conferring with the representatives of foreign governments, on July 1 Kalakaua formally appointed William L. Green prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who

COMPLETED THE CABINET

as follows: L. A. Thurston, minister of the interior; Godfrey Brown, minister of finance; C. W. Ashford, attorney general.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The surrender of King Kalakaua to the demands of the populace was as complete as the ignominy endured by his last ministry. In response to the demands made upon him, he replied in detail. His card is

AS FOLLOWS:

To The Honorable Gentlemen composing the Committee of a meeting of subjects and citizens:

Gentlemen—In acknowledging the receipt of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held yesterday and presented to us by you, we are pleased to convey through you to our loyal subjects, as well as to the citizens of Honolulu, our expressions of good will and our gratification that our people have taken the usual constitutional steps in presenting their grievances. To the first proposition contained in the resolutions passed by the meeting whose action you represent, we reply that it has been substantially complied with by the formal resignation of the ministry, which took place on the 28th of June and was accepted on that date, and that we had already requested Hon. W. L. Green to form a

NEW CABINET

on the day succeeding the resignation of the cabinet. To the second proposition, we reply that Walter M. Gibson has severed all his connections with the Hawaiian government, by resignation. To the third proposition, we reply that we do not admit the truth of the matters stated therein, but will submit the whole subject to our new cabinet and will gladly accept according to the advice and will cause restitution to be made by the parties found responsible. To the fourth proposition, we reply that at our demand Mr. Kaal resigned the office of registrar of conveyances on the 28th of June; his successor has been

appointed. To the fifth proposition we reply that the specific pledges required of us are each severally acceded to.

WE ARE PLEASED

to assure the committee that we are and shall at all times be anxious and ready to co-operate with our counselors and advisers, as well as with our intelligent and patriotic citizens, in all matters touching the honor, welfare and prosperity of our kingdom.

Given at our palace this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887, and the fourth of our reign.

KALAKAUA, REX.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—In an extra edition of the *Honolulu Gazette*, issued on the day the *Mariposa* sailed, the following mention is made of the fallen minister: "It is a sad commentary on this man's whole career to think that he has lived so long and escaped the gullows in other lands, to be captured by the very class he laughed at and spurned, but who now have the whip hand on this miserable apology for a human being. They will see to it that justice is meted out to him to the full extent and will also compel him and his son-in-law to disgorge some, at least, of their

ILL-GOTTEN GAINS,

which they succeeded in slipping from the public. It is a long lane that has no turn, and it is pleasant to know that this 'brace' of accomplished swindlers of the public here have reached their goal and that it is out of their power to do further mischief."

Shortly after ex-Minister Gibson and his son-in-law Hayselden were imprisoned in the ware house, six mounted riflemen and other guards were detailed to look after them. They will be watched night and day until further orders from the citizens' committee.

The fire of the populace was roused against George W. MacFarlane & Co., for bringing in rifles and ammunition from Australia to bolster up the Gibson government. The MacFarlane party have hastened to

DENY EVERYTHING.

The arms were sent by Hoffing & Co. of Sydney, New South Wales, and at the time of the seizure a great crowd went to the dock with the Honolulu Rifles, ready for a fight. When these munition were taken, the last hope of the Gibson faction expired, as citizens have hunted out every large supply of firearms. The rifles exported from Australia are of British manufacture, part being Enfield and part Martini-Heintz. The ex-minister took good care there should be an abundance of ammunition, having ordered an additional supply from Sydney. The extent of his preparation will be manifest when the

NEXT STEAMER

from Sydney reaches Honolulu. A detachment of the Honolulu Rifles has been assigned to the duty of watching every steamer coming in on the night of June 30th.

J. S. Walker, auditor general and F. S. Pratt, registrar of public accounts, were noticed to carry from the palace a basketful of documents which are supposed to have had some connection with the opium bribery case.

Kalakaua also announced to the Citizens' Committee that the balls to be given in the palace would be discontinued from this time on. The King also gave notice of a reduction in the

FORCE OF ATTACKS

about the palace and agreed to clear out the harpies and hangers-on who have luxuriated for six years. He will also give up his hula-hula dancers.

In an interview, the resident Hawaiian Consul McKinley, the representative of the Associated Press, was informed that, so far as was known at the consulate, the action of the King was satisfactory, and that peace would be fully restored to the kingdom. The government had been constituted entirely anew. The consul expressed the belief that the revolution would stop short of any change in the ruler.

W. P. Castle, son of one of the king's former privy council, arrived from Honolulu to-day in the *Mariposa*. He said,

DESCRIBING THE SCENES

In Honolulu: "On Friday evening, July 1, when we sailed, everybody carried arms and the whole town was under martial law. After Gibson and his son-in-law were arrested and taken in charge by the rifles, search was made for the secretary of foreign affairs, Joseph F. Webb, who was supposed to be in collusion with Gibson. He was found late in the afternoon, just before we sailed, and was placed in the ware house with Gibson and his son-in-law, Assessor Hayselden. At the great meeting Thursday evening not one voice was raised in favor of the King. The natives and all were against him, although some of his old friends pitied him. All were opposed to offering violence to him.

THE NATIVES,

however, were mostly against Gibson, and considered he was the person responsible for Kalakaua's action. During the meeting Thursday a horde of Kanakas swarmed around Gibson's house and shouted to him to come out. But Gibson knew it would not be safe to show himself. By secret messenger he got word to the Honolulu Rifles and asked for protection. A detachment of rifles was sent immediately to the house and dispersed the crowd of natives. They did this more by moral force than any fear the natives had of them, for the natives were ten times their number, and were all armed. But the natives

had faith in the rifles and believed that what they did was for the benefit of everybody.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—About two weeks ago a band of six Kichapoo Indians appeared in South St. Louis and plied a brisk trade selling moccasins and Indian wares. They had a camp on the bank of the river Desperes, just outside the southern limit of town. On the fourth of July, one of the Indians attempted to whip a white boy who was pestering and plaguing him, when John Rose, a rolling mill hand, interfered and gave the Indian a thrashing. About six o'clock this evening the Indian and a companion met Rose on the street near the Star of the West Hotel and

MADE AT HIM

with knives. Rose pulled his revolver and shot one of them through the body. The other hastened to camp and brought the rest of the Indians into town armed with Winchester rifles. Rose and two or three of his friends went into the second story of a room of the hotel and when the Indians approached near enough opened fire on them with revolvers and brought two of them to the ground severely wounded. The remainder of the Indians then began firing promiscuously and fired into the hotel and surrounding houses.

GREAT ALARM

seized people in the vicinity and almost immediately hundreds of them were fleeing from their houses and running to the hillside near by and taking shelter wherever they could. A few moments later a number of citizens armed themselves and with the aid of the police drove the Indians to the camp, but they would not surrender. Gray Eagle and another stalwart buck marched up and down before their tent and with their sixteen shooters, held the crowd at bay. The Indians had carried two of their wounded to camp and they being so seriously injured the others finally sent for and permitted a doctor to enter the tent. The whole party

THEN SURRENDERED.

the wounded were sent to the hospital, and Gray Eagle, Black Hawk and Moosehead were locked up. During the melee the Indians fired numerous shots, but luckily did not hurt anybody, and the excitement, which was intense for some time, gradually subsided. The wounded Indians are Pawnee Tom, Indian Charlie and Little Chief, two of whom will probably die. Rose, it is said, gave himself up to the police.

ODESSA, July 11.—All the men on a furlough in south Russia have been ordered to rejoin their colors.

VIENNA, July 8.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, arrived here to-night.

Burned Out.

The particulars of a fire that recently occurred at Washington, in Southern Utah, have been furnished by a correspondent. The house of George Crawford was completely destroyed. Even the furniture and clothing of the family were all consumed. The loss amounts to about \$800. The fire started from a stove in a lumber kitchen, and everything being dry, the house and contents were quickly consumed.

Excursion South.

Those desirous of visiting friends in Utah, Juab and Sanpete counties will have an opportunity to do so on Pioneer Day, when a cheap excursion will be run over the Utah Central Railway from this city. The fares will be: From Salt Lake to Lehi or American Fork and return, \$1.50; to Provo and return, \$2; Payson, \$2.75; Nephi, \$3.50. Purchasers of tickets can go south on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d, or on the morning of the 25th, and return any time to and including Thursday, the 28th.

KILLED.

A Conductor Crushed to Death on the C. P.

A fearful accident occurred on the Central Pacific yesterday, whereby Conductor Seeley, of this city, lost his life. The sad affair took place at Humboldt Wells, Nevada. Seeley was switching his train and while doing so his foot became fastened in a frog. He was out of sight of the engineer and the train backed up. Mr. Seeley was knocked down; the wheels passed over his leg and along his body obliquely from the thigh to the opposite shoulder. One of the wheels rested upon him. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Seeley is a resident of this city and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, occupies a house on Franklin Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. His remains were brought to Ogden on the train this morning and were taken to the undertaking establishment of S. M. Preshaw.—*Ogden Herald*, July 8.

DEATHS.

DAVIS.—In this city, July 1st, 1887, of diphtheria, Harry J., son of David L. and Esther Jeremy Davis, aged 15 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Also in this city, July 3, 1887, of diphtheria, Walter, son of David L. and Esther Jeremy Davis, aged 3 years, 7 months and 12 days.

WRIGHT.—In Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake County, of diphtheria, Elvina, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Wright. Born April 10th, 1880. Died July 4th, 1887.

ROLFSON.—In Salt Lake City, June 6, at 3:30 a. m., of abscess of the groin, Rolf Rolfson, aged 67 years.

WHIPPLE.—In this city, July 5, 1887, of consumption, Nelson W. Whipple. Deceased was born in Sanford, Broom Co., N. Y., July 11, 1818.

WARNING.

How many people contract diseases by drinking our polluted water when they could avoid all danger by adding 10 to 20 drops Angostura Bitters, the world renowned Tonic of exquisite flavor.

Delicate persons, and all whose systems have become debilitated, should bear in mind that Simmons' Liver Regulator is not a drastic, purging medicine, does not weaken or deplete the system as other purgatives do, but acts gently. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga., says: "Simmons' Liver Regulator is mild and suits me better than more active remedies."

DISEASE RESPONSIBLE.

Yes; utterly "irresponsible" when all malarial poisons are driven out of the system, leaving the Blood New, Rich, and Pure. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all blood taint has been eradicated by the use of

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA

and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium. Thousands of witnesses, among them the best Druggists and Physicians, testify to the wonderful cures wrought by

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA.

all diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use only the best medicines.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from the first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One black MARE, three years old, white hind feet, branded A on left thigh.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound, in Salem, Utah County, Utah Territory, at 1 o'clock p.m., Monday, July 18th, 1887.

SAMUEL T. CURTIS,
Toundkeeper.

Salem, Utah Co., Utah Territory, July 7th, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

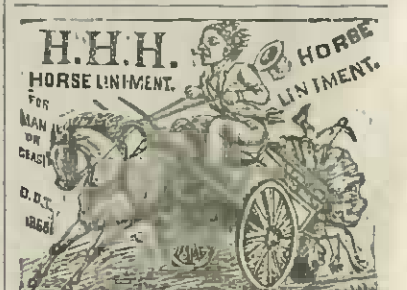
I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red STEER, about 3 years old, brand resembling JJB on left hip, crop off right ear, and under half crop off left, bush of tail white.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days, will be sold on Monday, July 18th, 1887, to the highest bidder, at the Lehi City estray pound, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Monday, July 7th, 1887.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,
Precinct Poundkeeper.

Lehi, July 7, 1887.



THE H. H. H. Horse Liniment puts new life into the Antiquated Horse. For the last 14 years the H. H. H. Horse Liniment has been the leading remedy among Farmers and Stockmen for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Spavins, Windgalls, Sore Shoulders, etc., and for Family Use is without an equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Injuries, Cuts and Sprains of all characters. The H. H. H. Liniment has many testimonials, and we caution the Public to see that the Trade Mark "H. H. H." is on every bottle before purchasing. For sale everywhere for 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

H. H. MOORE & SON,
For Sale by all Druggists.