

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Secretary Folger in a report on the Doyle counterfeit bond plate, after describing the method of checking off bonds, when paid, says, though all these bonds have been redeemed, except \$278,000, of that issue, never have bonds of the same number been offered. It is also a fact that there has never been offered for redemption a bond with a number higher than or different from the same genuine number recorded in the book. The existence of counterfeit bonds (the Doyle bonds) was not known to any branch of this department until in October, 1880, when Doyle was arrested in Chicago and the spurious bonds found in his possession. It afterwards appeared that that three of the spurious bonds had been before that pledged as collateral with a bank in Peoria, Ills. There were then taken from him in all 204 of the spurious bonds with one \$30 coupon attached to each bond, and 14 detached coupons of the same kind and denomination.

A special agent of the treasury and detective from the assistant treasurer's office, at New York, neither of them in any wise connected with the secret service of government, and acting without a knowledge of that service were detailed to ferret out the matter. They have reported to their department that nothing has yet been found to give a color of truth to the rumor that more were ever in the possession of Doyle than the 107. Quite as important a matter is the statement that the plate from which the spurious bonds were struck was either itself a genuine or was reproduced from genuine dies, and that the work and the means of doing so were furnished from within the department. I am thoroughly satisfied these allegations are entirely unfounded. Doyle was brought to trial a second time at Chicago on the 2d day of May last. Shortly after Samuel M. Felker, private detective in that city, came to this department and declared that he was here in behalf of Doyle to get for him immunity from punishment. The consideration he offered therefore was the surrender of the plate from which the spurious bonds were struck, and that the proof was the genuine work from which the real government bonds were struck; or that it was produced by the use of that genuine work, and that the genuine work or use was had by the complicity of officers or employees of the government. I have no reason to suppose Felker was not sincere in his offer or in his behalf of the facts which he asserted. This department declined to interpose for a postponement of Doyle's trial. In the meantime Doyle had been tried and convicted.

Felker did put a plate into the possession of this department, and a promise was given to him that an effort would be made to get a suspension of sentence upon Doyle, and an assurance of clemency if through this means, it should be proved the matter from which the spurious bonds were produced was procured from officials or subordinate employees of the United States or otherwise wrongfully obtained from within the department, the purpose being to punish any department officials, if proven guilty of the same. Nothing has been shown this department tending to show that any official or employee of government had anything to do with the production of the spurious bonds, or of the plates or dies, or any part thereof, from which the spurious bonds were stricken. The most that has been learned is that the plan, or part of it, was furnished to Brockway and Spencer by Charles H. Smith, the engraver, by calling, who has heretofore been under suspicion of complicity with the counterfeiters.

The Secretary of the Treasury will on Monday issue a call for \$16,000,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, continued at 3 1/2 per cent. from July, 1881, principal and accrued interest beyond the 13th of September next, and interest to cease that day. Following is a description of the bonds: dollars and numbers 800 to 900, both inclusive; 100-dollar, numbers 5,501 to 6,500, both inclusive; 500-dollar, numbers 3,601 to 4,150, both inclusive; 1,000-dollar, numbers 19,001 to 21,000, both inclusive; 10,000-dollar, numbers 12,691 to 14,650, both inclusive.

The second mining expedition of

the season has just started for Alaska where it is expected to open a very rich silver mine, exceeding in value anything known in this generation. The company prospected the grounds last season, and it is said to be sure of great success.

CHICAGO, 8.—A Washington special says: State organizations among department employees are responding to Hubbell's circular, not only with money, but by the adoption of resolutions condemning those employees who will not help the party. It has been semi-officially announced that the republican committee intends to send campaign fund circulars to women employees, and their contributions will be returned to those who receive and respond to them.

A special from Washington says: Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific, through his general attorney, Gray, president of the judiciary committee, answers to the questions propounded by that body to the company yesterday.

Question—What was the construction of the road? Answer—Twelve hundred miles completed on May 1st, 1882, and 170 miles grading, including rolling stock. Cost, \$63,500,000.

Q.—What were the net proceeds of lands already sold? A.—Eleven and half millions, \$9,000,000 in the company's preferred stock, \$1,800,000 in the company's bonds, and the remainder in cash.

Q.—What caused the unavoidable delay in the construction? A.—The 1870 issue of mortgage bonds caused six years delay. The Indians repelled the settlers and had always been troublesome. The panic of 1873 also caused delay.

Q.—What proportion of lands are valueless, if any? A.—Prairie, timber and bad land, leaving comparatively a small amount for agricultural purposes.

Q.—Whether the sale under foreclosure included patented lands? A.—No.

Q.—How many acres of land were disposed of, and how? A.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Q.—Has there been a construction company since '75, and is there now? A.—None, by the combination of directors or stockholders, or of profit to them, and all the rolling stock and supplies have been purchased in the open market for cash.

Q.—How many acres have been sold for preferred stock since '75? A.—Two million six hundred thousand acres.

This answer was followed by a long argument, and while claiming a big success in that matter, they attribute it to the dependence upon their ability to keep good that part of the security underlying the general consolidated mortgage represented by the land grant. Gray urged, also, that the land grant under the charter could not be forfeited except by act of Congress, and that as they would complete the road within the year they hoped Congress would not pass an act declaring the grant lapsed.

The committee spent the entire meeting hearing Gray, and postponed the matter till next Friday. Members of the committee say it is impossible at this late day of the session to act on it, and the matter will probably be postponed till next winter.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—A special to the *Globe Democrat* has an interview with Willard G. Lovell, of Cleveland, superintendent of the railway mail service of the Ninth district.

What do you think the future has in store for the time between New York and San Francisco?—I expect to see the mail carried from city to city in three days and a half. It now takes about seven. Think what a difference this would make to business. If the Bank of California sent a draft for \$1,000,000 to New York, they would have the use of the money three days longer than they do now. Then, a business man sending cash from one place to the other to meet business obligations, would get the same benefit. In the simple matter of business the amount saved would be beyond belief.

CHICAGO, 10.—At eight o'clock this morning Charles S. Stiles, for many years caller on the call board, and a well known man in board of trade circles, was shot over the heart and instantly killed by a young woman of doubtful reputation, who passed under the name of Madeline Stiles. She obtained access to his room by an artifice when a quarrel ensued which resulted in his death. The woman claims that Stiles, who had for some time been on terms of intimacy with her, had made her life unbearable by his dis-

solute habits and cruelty, and that she had determined to leave him, and her announcement of this fact precipitated the quarrel of this morning.

A. C. Fish's carriage company made a voluntary assignment at Racine, Wis. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, nearly \$40,000.

Several counterfeiters, members of a gang operating in Northern Arkansas, have been arrested at West Plains, Mo. United States authorities say they have nearly the whole gang in prison at Fort Smith.

MILWAUKEE, 10.—The treasurer of the International Cigar Makers Union, who has been keeping the strikers informed, refuses to do so any longer. This is likely to produce a war inside. There are charges made against the union of misappropriations.

MILWAUKEE, 10.—Sevier County, Arkansas, was the scene of a tragedy recently, which resulted in the death of a guest at the hands of G. and W. McCraven, they killing him for his money. In arresting the murderers, Constable Hetherly was accidentally killed by one of the arresting parties and George McCraven shot dead by a deputy.

VINCENNES, 10.—Two men stealing a ride near Purcell station were killed by a collision between two sections of a freight train. A third victim is expected to die; his name is Andrew McIntyre. One of the dead men is James Conly, the other is unidentified. The wreck is a bad one.

COOPERVILLE, Mich., 10.—A fire here destroyed the house of E. F. Lilly. Two children, aged respectively four and six, were burned alive.

MINGO JUNCTION, O., 10.—Three more bodies were found this morning. A boy by the name of Sloan, from Cleveland, is missing.

NEW YORK, 10.—Thurston Weed, in a letter to the *Tribune* predicts the failure of the recent radical measures taken in Kansas and Iowa, to stop intemperance. He thinks the refusal to license and other preventative measures have aggravated rather than mitigated intemperance. He thinks that when we become a grape growing country like France or Switzerland, a practical remedy for intemperance will soon be reached. "When the grape," he says, "is produced in sufficient quantities to furnish cheap wine as a beverage, for all classes, it will be within the scope and duty of Congress to perfect a reform that will emancipate the people from the horrors of intemperance. This reform is to be accomplished by furnishing wine abundant and cheap, brandy, by legislation, whisky, rum, and, etc., is made so dear as to be out of the reach of the laboring class." He thinks California, Kansas, and other states with soils adapted to grape culture, had better engage in it extensively to this end.

## FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—Nine thousand copies of a revolutionary proclamation, printed by a secret press and signed by Nicholas Constantinovitch, cousin of the Emperor, have been discovered at the Ministry of Marine and immediately after the discovery the director of the department committed suicide.

MOSCOW, 8.—The remains of Gen. Skobelev will be interred at Spassk. Akakoff, the well known editor and leader of the Pan Slavists, was with Skobelev when he died.

SOFIA, 8.—Prince Alexander has declared his readiness to release Cancoff, ex-prime minister of Bulgaria, if he would promise to abstain from agitation.

PARIS, 8.—The formal invitation of the powers to the Porte, asking it to intervene in Egypt, will be delivered on Monday. A reply is asked for by Wednesday. If the Porte refuses, or seems afraid to accept, 25,000 men with 15,000 in reserve will be concentrated by the intervening powers. The army will land at Aboukir and be divided into two parts, one will march on Alexandria and be supported by the fleet which will open fire as soon as the army is landed; the other portion will cross the dry lake of Aboukir to Kafr Defar and seize the railway at Damanhour, Arabi Pasha's only means of retreat, and will thus force him to either fight or yield.

LONDON, 8.—Major General Sir Archibald Alison, chief of the intelligence department of the War Office, will proceed to Malta immediately.

Two regiments of foot left Aldershot for Gibraltar.

A dispatch from Paris states that

the government will ask the Deputies for a credit of £312,000 for precautionary preparations made by the minister of marine.

The expedition to Egypt will comprise 20 vessels with 147 guns.

ALEXANDRIA, 8.—The New York *Herald's* special sends the following: All the Americans, except Gen. Stone and family, are now in safety. Harvey Jarman and Consul Long, however, are still ashore. The Khedive, to-day, refused to receive anyone. I think it likely that he has gone out with his secretary, as he has advised Long to go.

The meeting of consuls this afternoon was held to consider the best means to avoid the threatened bombardment. The consuls agreed to wait upon Arabi, and try to persuade him to satisfy the English admiral. There is a great panic here among the Europeans. It is even likely that the hotels will be shut to-morrow. Admiral Seymour brought in the whole fleet to-day and anchored close to the port. France is playing England tricks here and will not participate in the bombardment. It is feared the telegraph office will be seized, if so, a bombardment is certain. Admiral Seymour is ready to open fire within four hours. The foreign ships are now leaving the harbor. The Greek war ships went first, early to-day.

With reference to the meeting of consuls, Admiral Seymour said the protestation of Arabi Pasha could no longer be relied upon, but if the consuls could induce the military party to completely stop the works, his object would be attained. It is said the French admiral has received order to conform with the English if the latter open fire.

A Montenegrin aimed a pistol at the Khedive on Thursday, but was seized before he could fire. He declared he mistook him for Arabi Pasha. The man has been imprisoned.

The Arabi laborers will refuse to coal steamers.

Italian and Austrian men-of-war here have applied for pilots to be permanently on board, so as to enable them to leave at a moment's notice.

Constantinople, 8.—The Sultan has rejected the proposal of the council of ministers to appoint delegates to the conference. The Sultan, in a conversation complained of the want of friendship shown him by England, in unjust suspicion, and erroneous interpretations placed on all his actions. He also complained of the injustice of foreign representatives at Alexandria, who, to justify the causing of the departure of their countrymen, made unfounded statements respecting security in Europe. The Sultan has again invited General Wallace to the Palace and conferred with him a long time.

The Sultan has approved the contract for 200 of the Bardar torpedo boats.

Malta, 8.—The storeship *Humber*, with shot and shell and engineering tools, sailed for Alexandria. The channel fleet, with the 38th and 96th regiments and a company of engineers, leave for Cyprus on Saturday.

ALEXANDRIA, 8.—Three thousand Egyptians under General Yussif, attacked the false prophet. The Egyptians lost 2,000 men, four guns and 3,000 rifles. The false prophet, with 7,000 men, is marching on Sinar.

LONDON, 7.—The defeat of government in the House was due to defections and abstention of liberals, many, who not expecting a serious controversy upon the report of the repression bill, especially as Parnellites had withdrawn, left the House early in the afternoon. Several liberals voted against Gladstone. Goschen abstained from voting. Eight Irish members viewed the division from the galleries, and notwithstanding the entreaties to vote with government, refused to come down. In the division on the third reading of the repression bill, W. H. B. Portman and George Russell, liberals, also voted with the dissenters. Supporters of government do not think a ministerial crisis will result from the vote, as Gladstone feels the vote was especially directed against himself. If Gladstone, however, should go through the form of resigning, it is understood his resignation would not be accepted. Liberals attribute the defeat to bad management on the part of their whips.

The *Standard* says the division has not overthrown or ought to overthrow the ministry, but is another nail in their coffin. It should convince Gladstone that he is not absolute master of the situation.

The *Times* says the division is not to be interpreted as a vote of want of confidence. Government has fulfilled their pledge in introducing the amendment. It was not a party vote the House gave yesterday. The proper course would be for the ministry to accept the decision.

CALCUTTA, 10.—The Government of India has received final and definite orders to dispatch its contingent to Egypt under Sir Herbert MacPherson, who commanded a brigade in the Afghan war. A large train is preparing at Agra for Bombay arsenals.

ALEXANDRIA, 10.—The American Admiral Nicholson, warned Arabi working the forts, that if he fired at him he will return the fire. Notice of the bombardment of Alexandria was given this morning by letter addressed to the Governor by Admiral Seymour. The British Acting British Consul here written to Raghl Pasha, President of the Egyptian Ministry, announcing the suspension of friendly relations with the Egyptian government, and another letter to Dr. Vish Pasha, the Turkish commissioner, declaring that he will hold responsible for the safety the Khedive.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, transferring its office to shipboard, having on board the office of the Ottoman Bank, Credit Lyonnais, etc., have already left.

The 24 hours expires at — o'clock to-morrow morning, when the bombardment will commence.

Admiral Seymour yesterday summoned his captains aboard the fleet ship, and settled the details of the bombardment.

The French fleet will not participate in the bombardment.

PARIS, 10.—It is announced semi-officially that the French fleet will go to Port Said, in accordance with an understanding with Admiral Seymour.

ALEXANDRIA, 10.—All of the foreign men-of-war, except the English are leaving the harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—The Turkish admiral has warned the crews of the Turkish ironclads to be ready.

LONDON, 10.—The telegraph is now working from a ship more than some miles from Alexandria. Communication with that part is being maintained with a dispatch boat.

## THE FOURTH AT MT. PLEASANT.

MT. PLEASANT, July 4, 1882.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The glorious Fourth was celebrated in this place in a very spirited manner, by all parties joining together in a friendly way.

J. C. Reynolds was marshal of the day; C. H. Wheelock, orator; Wm. F. Reynolds, chaplain.

A spirited oration was delivered by C. H. Wheelock.

Speeches from the following gentlemen: M. F. Rosenburgh, J. Tidwell, Sen. J. D. Page, A. J. Beaumann, and his honor Mayor S. Seely, interspersed with music, songs, etc., all of which were rendered in a creditable manner by those who took part.

At the close of the morning proceedings, the aged of both sexes without regard to creed or color were invited to a sumptuous dinner prepared by the Relief Societies of the two wards, to which all came in ample justice.

At three o'clock we were treated to a variety of games, under the direction of M. F. Rosenburgh, which the youngsters were hugely delighted.

A dance followed in the evening in the Co-op. Hall, which closed the exercises of a day long to be remembered.

Committee of arrangements: Edward Cliff, Mrs. M. F. C. Morris, Caroline Madsen, C. N. Lund, Annie Peel, J. C. Reynolds and A. Day.

S. H. ALLEN, Reporter.

## THE FOURTH AT NEPHI.

At break of day the usual salute was given and hoisting the stars and stripes.

Music by Captain John S. Henshaw, brass band, serenading leading citizens, exchanging of civilities, good wishes and resolve to sustain the Constitution in its spirit and meaning.

On one occasion, while the band was playing "Yankee Doodle," an octogenarian, who has a pension assisting to "whip England," danced quite nimbly.