

Kitz-John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel in the army of the United States. In making the above nomination the President says: "In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the army of the United States—Kitz-John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry—to be colonel in the army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14th, 1861, that being the grade in the rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army."

The President also nominated Capt. Theodore Schwan, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of major. Capt. Schwan entered the military service as an enlisted man in 1857. He passed through all the grades from a private to a regimental non-commissioned staff officer, and was appointed second lieutenant in 1863. He served in the field during the entire war of the rebellion, and in 1864 was breveted captain "for gallant service at the battle of Chapel House, Virginia," and at the close of the war received the brevet of major "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He has rendered valuable and important duties on the staff and in connection with the Indian office, and so satisfactorily in the latter duties as to call for a very handsome letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Interior.

An evening paper says: It is understood that there will be three reports on the Payne investigation by the committee on privileges and elections. The democratic Senators will report a vindication, Senators Hoar and Frye will recommend an investigation, and Senators Evans, Logan and Teller will explain that for technical reasons they were restrained from recommending that the Senate take cognizance of the charges of bribery.

MORE VETOES.

The President has transmitted to the House a message announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills and the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The last named bill is vetoed, the President says, because he is entirely satisfied that the building provided for is not immediately necessary, and he adds that "not a little legislation has lately been perfected, and very likely more will be necessary, to increase the miscalculated appropriations for, and to correct the blunders in construction, in many of the public buildings now in process of erection."

Lewis W. Scanlan filed his declaration for a pension in 1884, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhoea in the Black Hawk war. The records show that he served from April 18, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief, the President says: "I am inclined to think it would have been a fortunate thing if in this case it could have been demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with chronic diarrhoea for fifty-two years, as its existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should then perhaps have less of it in claims for pensions. The fact is in this case there is no disability which can be traced to forty days military service of fifty-four years ago, and I think little if any morbid infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of the claimant."

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Francis Deering, who claims that he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism incurred in the service, the President says there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880, a period of fifteen years. The President continues: "After 19 years had elapsed since his discharge from the army, a pension is claimed for him upon the very shadowy allegation of the incurable rheumatism while in the service, coupled with the startling proposition that this rheumatism resulted, just previous to his application, in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that his blindness was caused by aneuritis, which is generally accepted as an affection of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon grounds that aid should be furnished this ex-soldier, because he served in the army and because he a long time thereafter became blind, disabled and dependent. None of us are entitled to credit, for tenderness and consideration toward those who fought their country's battles. These are sentiments common to all good citizens. They lead to the most benevolent care on the part of the government and to deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves above all others the friends of the soldier, cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady and affectionate regard of a grateful Nation. Legislation has been, at the present session of Congress, perfected, considerably increasing the rate of pension in certain cases; appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of National Homes, where the sick, disabled or needy soldiers are cared for, and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for the enlargement and increased accommodation and convenience of these institutions. All this is no more than should be done, but with all this and with the blunders of special acts which have been passed granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that

sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of the relation between the injury or death and the military service, I am constrained by the sense of public duty to interpose against establishing a principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial and unjust gifts of public money under the pretext of indemnifying those who, suffering in their means of support as an incident of military service."

Hugh Smith-Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was confirmed to-day.

THE VETOED BILLS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions considered the Presidential veto message at its meeting to-day. Representative Conger called up the bill for the relief of John Luce, whose claim is based on injuries from being thrown forward on the pommel of his saddle, but after discussion it was decided that the bill did not embody a case strong enough to pass over the veto and it was dropped. Probably all the vetoed pension bills which originated in the Senate, with one exception, will be reported from the Committee on Pensions, with the recommendations that they pass over the President's veto. One exception will be covered by a new bill, the vetoed bill being defective in consequence of a clerical error. The case of Harriet Welch is one in respect to which the President said: "Though this widow admits that prior to her marriage with the deceased soldier she could only say 'she believed her first husband to be dead.' The Senate committee says in its report no question is raised in the evidence 'as to the legality of the marriage which seems to have resulted.'"

The President has been engaged the past two days in personally examining 141 special pension acts delivered to him June 24, which by reason of the time required by the Pension Bureau to examine the records concerning them were only ready on Saturday for his consideration. He has carefully studied all the facts presented in the reports made by the Congressional committee in each case, and the special reports prepared for his information by the Pension Bureau which are very voluminous and complete. The result of his investigation is, 20 bills vetoed and 120 approved and signed, one having been recalled. During this session of Congress, 563 special pension acts have become laws and 90 have been vetoed.

Private dispatches received in this city to-night announce the death at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, of Colonel Geo. B. Corkill, ex-District Attorney of this District.

Corkill served in the Union army through the late war and at the close of the rebellion was made Attorney for one of the judicial districts of Iowa. Subsequently President Hayes appointed him United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which position he held until near the end of President Arthur's term, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of the law in this city. He became widely known as the successful prosecutor of the assassin Guiteau. He left here Thursday for Iowa and the news of his death caused a great shock to his numerous friends in this city. He was one of the best known and most popular men in the District.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—An extra force of accountants went to work yesterday on the books at the office of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company and are still at work. President Gillingham said to-day that it was doubtful if the regular books of the company would show anything of the over-issue. Nothing has been shown yet. Bonds have been returned now to the amount of \$1,200,000 and still the directors are unable to designate the fraudulent bonds. In addition to the embezzlement of \$35,000 of the funds on deposit at the Provident Life and Trust Company the investigation has revealed thus far a further defalcation of \$10,000 and over, at the Philadelphia Bank, all of which was concealed by false entries in the books.

The Press says: Sufficient has been learned by those having in charge the investigation into the over-issue of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company's bonds to state that Messrs. Lesley and Wilson were not the only persons who were benefited by their stealings. The names of five of the men who negotiated the sales of the fraudulent bonds have been obtained, the brokers located who handled most of the securities, and a partial list of the victims secured. It was stated to-day that it was not deemed advisable to arrest any of the parties implicated just at this time, but that it was only necessary to keep the suspected parties under surveillance. This is being done. Should any of them attempt to leave the city, their arrest will follow. The scheme was one of gigantic robbery, out of which Lesley and Wilson profited little themselves. The greater part of the \$615,000 which was stolen, aside from that used to pay interest, was divided among a coterie of men who were nothing more than blackmailers but who will now figure as co-conspirators.

PITTSBURG, 6.—The new iron-workers' scale, established by the Amalgamated Association, is being generally signed this week by the firms who were not governed by the committee representing the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh manufacturers.

HALIFAX, 6.—Collector of Customs Shelburne has ordered the *George W. Cushing*, *City Point* and *C. Harrington*, the three seized Portland vessels, to be stripped.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—A meeting of the representatives of the Central Transportation Co. was held to-day to take action on the recent decision given in the Circuit Court in favor of the company. The proceedings were private, but one of the gentlemen present stated that the Pullman Company had made an offer to compromise the whole difficulty with the Central Transportation Co. by surrendering to the latter 119 cars. In accordance with the decision, the meeting, after considering this proposition, decided to accept it, but to insist that the Pullman Company must surrender all its leases, including its contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to the Central Transportation Co.

A statement to this effect will, it is said, soon be authorized authoritatively.

CHICAGO, 6.—Boston 9, Chicago 6. Detroit, 6.—New York 13, Detroit 9. St. Louis, 6.—St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 8.

Kansas City, 6.—Kansas City 10, Washington 4.

CHICAGO, 6.—The City Council, at a session lasting past midnight, passed an ordinance giving the use of the La Salle street tunnel to the North Chicago Street Railroad Company for the consideration of \$20,000 annually, the cost of paying and maintaining the same, with lights, etc., to be deducted from the annual rental. The company is composed principally of Philadelphia capitalists, C. T. Yerkes being its president. The action of the Council is considered very favorable to the company.

St. Louis, 6.—Judge Van Wagoner to-day in his address to the grand jury instructed them to investigate fully and carefully the various charges made recently against certain members of the House of Delegates. The charges include those of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill granting the franchise to the Forest Park and Carondelet Street Railway and the defeat of the electric railway bill, as well as against eight of the members, who it is alleged were ineligible to office when elected and who swore falsely as to their eligibility when inaugurated. The judge instructed the jury to return indictments against all these members if the evidence brought before them should so warrant.

DES MOINES, 6.—To-day the thermometer registered 104 degrees at the signal service station, the hottest weather since the station was established. The crops are suffering from a lack of rain.

FOREIGN.

ROME, 3.—During the past twenty-four hours there were 155 new cases of cholera and 46 deaths in the villages around Brindisi.

VIENNA, 5.—Cholera has appeared at Plumo, and the people of Croatia are panic-stricken.

LONDON, 5.—Two express trains, one from Edinburgh and the other from Glasgow, came in collision to-day at Fulwood Junction. Thirty-five persons were injured.

LONDON, 5.—Gladstone has sent the following dispatch to Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, who is the Gladstonian Parliamentary candidate for South Hackney: "I greatly regret that my strength will not permit me to help you in advocating in the Metropolis the great cause. I am watching with the utmost interest the London elections. I trust that Hackney will return you and your two colleagues and support Ireland's appeal to the generous sympathy and sense of justice of Englishmen."

Parnell addressed an out-door meeting at Hackney to-night in support of Sir Charles Russell's candidature. Fully 10,000 persons were present. In the course of his remarks Parnell said: "Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill staked their last chance in November last. It is now said that the Irish question is not ripe for a settlement. Never was there a more disgraceful instance of political turpitude and treachery. Gladstone has been called a traitor, but Lord Salisbury was surely the greater traitor when he was prepared to do what Mr. Gladstone has done, not because he (Salisbury) was anxious to send a message of peace to Ireland, but for the ignoble purpose of catching the Irish vote."

Continuing, Mr. Parnell said Mr. Bright's scheme was grandmotherly. Mr. Butt had made a similar proposition, and when Mr. Parnell asked him why he made it, Mr. Butt replied that he did so with a view of bringing about a final settlement, because every bill which is bred by the Grand Committee and killed in the House of Commons or House of Lords would be a standing argument in favor of Home Rule.

At midnight the totals were 145 Conservatives, 25 Unionists and 53 Ministerialists.

Mr. J. O. Kelly (Parnellite) has been elected to the North Division of Roscommon without opposition.

Further indication is furnished in the returns from yesterday's election at Dundee, where Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lacaita (Gladstonians) received respectively 8236 and 8216 votes against 3545 and 3346 for Mr. Nixon and Mr. Daly. In Boston the Conservatives had a majority of 50. Stafford gave a Conservative majority of 87. In Burnley, P. Rylands (Unionist) received 4200 votes, and Greenwood (Gladstonian) 4166.

In Derby, Mr. Roe (Gladstonian) polled 4571 votes, Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Gladstonian) 4331, Mr. Evans, (Liberal Unionist) 4346.

In Bondesley (Division of Birming-

ham Mr. Jesse Collings (Unionist) polled 4,483 votes, and Mr. Smith (Gladstonian) 1,046.

Boston, 3.—Edward A. Perry, of the *Herald*, cables from London this evening as follows: The election at Bath yesterday, where two Unionists, one Liberal and another Conservative, were returned, offers a striking example of the loyalty with which the Conservatives are carrying out their pledges of support to the dissident Liberals. At the last election, Bath, which in 1880 had sent Liberals to Parliament with rousing majorities, turned half-way round and elected Mr. Blain (Conservative), and Mr. Wadehouse (Liberal), rejecting their respective ticket partners, Col. Lowrie and Sir Arthur Hayter. Mr. Wadehouse took an active part in the Hartington rising against Home Rule, and the Conservative leaders felt bound to give him a clear course for election. Fortunately they had promised Col. Lowrie that he should have another chance to run. Here was a position to try their good faith with two aspirants of their party with strong claims to double candidacy, one as an old member, the other as a promisee, and every likelihood that both could be elected, for the Irish vote in Bath is inconsiderable, and the Liberal party was badly shattered. But the Tory managers put temptation aside, and Mr. Blain, waiving his possessory rights, retired to make room for Col. Lowrie, thus preventing the junior Tory aspirant from jostling a Liberalist out of his seat. So Bath will be represented in the new Parliament by Mr. Wadehouse as a follower of Lord Hartington, and by Col. Lowrie on the Conservative side.

At Birkenhead, Sir Edward Hawley, a bitter critic of Gladstone's Afghan policy, is elected in the teeth of the transferred Irish vote over 1000 strong. The Irish vote indeed has sadly disappointed the Prime Minister, not but what it has been loyally given. There are no complaints on that score, but unfortunately, except in a few cases, it has been overborne by the cross-wave of Liberal conversions and abstention. Thus at Bolton, where the Nationalists claim 8,000 electors, two Conservatives, Col. Bridgeman and Mr. Sheppard Cross, were elected.

At Bristol, in addition to re-electing Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the West Division, the Tories won the South Division from the Gladstonites, Col. Hill, who had been defeated last year by a majority of 96, now returning the compliment with a majority of 1024. But the greatest surprise of this character came in Sandford, where, in the face of the Irish vote running to 2,000, the Conservatives are reported yesterday as having made a clean sweep, re-electing their old members and ousting two Gladstonites in other divisions. But the Irish vote made its mark in the same constituencies. In more than one place the sun shone on the Ministerial hedge through the gaps made by Nationalist accessions. In southwest Manchester it was Irish support that elected Jacob Bright, the younger brother of John Bright, and one of the few Liberals who from the first advocated Home Rule for Ireland. Bright went to the front with a majority of 111 in the constituency which seven months ago left him in a minority of 567. In North Manchester, Mr. Schwann, another Gladstonite, has to thank the Irish vote for a still more striking reversal of the former vote. Last November he was defeated by a majority of 875, but now he has won the seat by a majority of 96.

East Leeds is another constituency where the Gladstonites have a marked improvement to boast of. In November Mr. Laurence Gane lost the seat by 305 votes; now he carries it for the Ministry with a rousing majority of 1,110, and it must be remembered in good constituencies the Irish vote has enabled the Ministerial candidate to hold his ground when, had it not been for this aid, he would have lost the seat.

LONDON, 5.—The Gladstonians are elated over the decisive character of their victories in Dundee. They are confident that they will maintain their hold on Scotland. The Gladstonian agents report that the agricultural vote is safe for the Ministerialist party. They say that the laborers' meetings show unabated faith in Mr. Gladstone and a concurrence in the belief that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would relieve the English market of Irish labor. Mr. Jessie Collings will stump the Midland counties and try to persuade the laborers to the contrary.

The Gladstonian prospects in the metropolis are dark, as the Liberal Unionists are giving warm support to the Conservatives.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night the totals of the members elected were: Conservatives, 156; Unionists, 36; Gladstonians, 59; Parnellites, 29. The Conservatives have gained 17 seats, the Unionists one seat and the Gladstonians nine seats. The Tories unexpectedly won in South Lincolnshire, where the Gladstonian candidate, owing to sudden illness, failed to qualify.

During affrays at a polling station in the St. Stephen Green Division of Dublin, Messrs. Dudgeon, James and Sullivan, solicitors and agents of the Conservative candidate, were elected by the sheriff's orders. Dudgeon will sue the Sheriff for assault.

Gladstone has written a letter in which he says it is impossible for British legislation to proceed until the Irish question is settled.

LONDON, 6.—Sir Charles Dilke has been defeated at Chelsea by Whitmore, conservative. The vote stood 4,304 to

4,123. The news of Dilke's defeat caused a sensation here and in many constituencies where Gladstone candidates have been returned the majorities were reduced fully 1,000. Sir Charles Russell, Attorney General has been elected in South Hackney by 100 majority, at the last election his majority was 942.

LONDON, 6.—C. E. Lewis, conservative, has been re-elected in London-derry, over Justice McCarthy, (Parnellite). The Right Honorable George J. Goschen, one of Gladstone's bitterest Unionist opponents, has been defeated in the east division of Edinburgh, by Wallace, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,339 in a total poll of 5,937. H. C. Childers, Home Secretary, has been elected by a vote 3,778 of 5,091, over Mr. Purvis for the southern division of Edinburgh.

LONDON, 6.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DUBLIN, 6.—The riots at the Conservative Workmen's club house here last night was provoked by men in the club. A Catholic procession passed the club house, which was crowded with men at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and some stones. The club people then literally showered bottles at the procession, and also fired a number of shots into it from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises and finally arrested 70 of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the procession were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics were in a dying condition this morning and 20 others lying helpless in the hospital, all suffering from wounds inflicted by bottles or bullets.

FOR

Man and Beast.

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NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.

A NEW EAGLE HORSE POWER BRICK Machine. Guaranteed to do the Best kind of work. To be sold at a bargain. GEORGE A. LOWE, South of City Hall, State Road. s&wif

CASH PAID FOR

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Andrew Sproul, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Sproul, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at 34 I Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, May 14th, 1886.

W. L. N. ALLEN, Administrator of Estate of Andrew Sproul, deceased. W4W

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO F. A. Earls, whose address is not known, that I, Philip Neder, have done the necessary amount of work required by law on the following Mines: Alexandria and Pinto, situated in Rush Valley Mining District, in Constitution Canon, Tooele County, Utah Territory. The amount due me for labor performed and expenses for assessment from the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount set forth being his share of assessment \$739.39, and if not settled within the required time of law, I shall, in accordance with law, claim the above named Mines, together with all their Patents. June 23rd, 1886.

PHILIP NEDER.

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