

that at the time of the existing bonds this property was mortgaged beyond its assessed value.

Wiley, who was the principal or bidder, was seen last week by the inspector, and upon interrogation stated that A. McDavitt had some time since visited him and requested him to bid for six Star routes in Utah, promising at the same time to furnish sureties and obtain for Wiley an appointment as route agent. Wiley was not to be bothered with contracts, and was to be held blameless in case of trouble. Four of these contracts bid for by Wiley were awarded to him, but upon his failure to carry out their promises, they were raised \$7,000 and re-let to other parties. All communications referring to contracts received by Wiley were turned over by him to McDavitt. When Inspector Barrett reported this statement to McDavitt, the latter said it was all right, but he acted in the matter only to befriend Wiley, who was out of employment, and who he thought could obtain work in this way. Wiley has not been arrested, although his warrants have been out nearly a week. The total amount of surety entered on the four Star route bonds by Ensign and Price was \$24,000. The certificate of the Philadelphia postmaster, which is signed by James F. Bingham, assistant postmaster, states that diligent and careful search has been made, and in the opinion of the postmaster, the sworn statement as to the responsibility made by Ensign to Price was correct.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The *Ledger's* New York special learns from a well-informed source that Senator Conkling has views as to the future as soon as the Albany contest is decided. It is understood he will take a trip across the Atlantic, with a view to rest and recuperation, and on his return in October he will make a journey through the Southern States, including in his program the Cotton International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. His friends say he is solicitous about strengthening his political influence in that section, and to that end he will take the earliest opportunity to remove the unfavorable impression his stalwart speeches during last year, and especially during the Presidential campaign are supposed to have made on the southern mind. The ex-Senator clearly has not abandoned the expectation of one day being President of the United States, and if he has weakened his position at this end of the Union he would seem to consider it sound policy to do what he can to strengthen himself elsewhere. It will be his aim to demonstrate to the southern mind that the stalwart policy meant the restoration of Southern prosperity and Southern influence within the legitimate terms of that measure.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *World's* Edition is still pushing on his preparations for lighting the district bounded by Spruce and Wall Streets and Mission Street and East River. Wires have been put in nearly 500 houses, and the district will probably be lighted by lightning October 1st. His work is all complete with the exception of the erection of heavy engines in the Central Station. The contract with subscribers is that the light shall cost the same amount as gas. The lighting of the district, Edison thinks, will reduce the cost of gas to \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The President although he sleeps very well is still given hypodermic injections of morphine, and they are said to be necessary on account of the pains in his legs and feet which have not disappeared.

It appears that reports as to a sea trip on the *Tallapoosa* have originated largely in the fact that the physicians have been willing to humor the patient, who is extremely anxious to go anywhere or do anything to get out of that sick chamber, but there is now no serious intention of taking a sea journey or any other journey at any specified time, nor will there be until it is absolutely safe for the President to move. By that time he may be able to control his own movements, and will not be regulated by physicians. One of his nurses last night said it will not be safe to take him from the sick room until the wounds are healed and that will be a long time yet. The nurse also says with the arrangements that have now been made, the President can be more comfortable where he is than he possibly can be elsewhere, as the temperature and climate have been overcome by artificial refrigeration.

Speaking of the possibility of the Democrats' organization of the next House, the *Times'* Washington shows that the election returns show there were elected in the 47th Congress as distinctive republicans, 151 members, democrats 131, greenbackers 9 and readjusters 2. Since the election the republicans have lost, including Lapham, five members, namely, Conger, of Michigan, Frye, of Maine, and Morton, Miller and Lapham, of New York, and gained one in the election of a successor to Conger, thus leaving the republican net loss four. This would leave the present republican membership 147, or the exact number necessary to constitute a quorum over the full house of 293 members. Since the election, the democrats have lost two members by death, Wood, of New York, and O'Connor, of South Carolina. O'Connor's election is disputed by his republican competitor Mackey, and all the testimony in the contest was completed before O'Connor's death. Deducting these two vacancies, Wood and O'Connor, from the democratic members, leaves their number at 129. The nine members classified as greenbackers are Murch and Ladd, Fillaine, Hazeltine, Rice, Burrows and Ford, of Missouri; Hyatt Smith, of New York; Brumm, of Pennsylvania; and Jones, of Texas. Of these nine, Hazeltine, Rice, Burrows and Brumm were elected as greenback republicans, each of them defeating the regular democratic candidates, Ladd, Murch, Ford and Jones were members of the last Congress, and may be regarded as distinctive greenbackers with democratic inclinations. Smith was chosen as a democratic greenbacker, but cannot with any degree of accuracy be classified as between the two great parties. The two readjusters are also uncertain as to their political identity, but it is probable that they will be induced to act with the democrats.

BOSTON, 22.—Dispatches indicate that a heavy thunder storm to-day did considerable damage in eastern Massachusetts. Lightning struck in many places burning a number of barns, killing several horses, shattering flagstaves, telegraph poles, trees, etc., and a large quantity of window glass was broken by flying missiles and hailstones. Half a dozen prostrations of people are reported, but no fatal cases. At New Bedford, a schooner was struck and the mizzen topmast splintered, John Shandy, the steward, being knocked senseless and the mate injured.

WASHINGTON, 22, 6 a.m.—The President has passed another quiet night. If there is any change in his condition it may be a slight improvement, there being no indications to the contrary. 8.30 a.m.—The President rested well during the night and is quite easy this morning; pulse, 88; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17. (Signed.)

The following was sent this morning to the Cabinet by the President's private Secretary: The improvement in the President's condition continues. He slept well during the night, the cool weather being greatly in his favor. This morning his pulse is 88 with normal temperature and respiration. The nourishment now being administered more than supplies the waste, and while it is probable that he is daily adding a little to his strength, still it is found that his system is not yet capable of resisting unusual excitement, and the surgeons in charge insist upon as perfect repose as can be secured.

2 p.m.—The progress of the President toward recovery continues without interruption. His nourishment to-day included milk, meat juice, toast and roast beef. He has rested quietly throughout the day, dosing at intervals, and has had no fever. At this hour his pulse is 92, temperature and respiration normal. The President fears, but the surgeons do not, that the bullet may have injured his spine and may cripple him. Dr. Bliss says he has little doubt of the location of the bullet, and there are some indications of its becoming encased. The surgeons decided to forbid the Cabinet officers to visit the President daily. The President gains strength since his fever lessened, but slowly, because of the waste by the drainage of his wound.

The President continues his steady improvement. The wound to-day discharged more patches of clothing of the President that were carried into it by the ball and a piece of bone out of the rib and driven into the wound to-day. The surgeons feel specially gratified at it, as it shows that the wound is draining out thoroughly clear to where the

bullet lies and that everything in the nature of foreign substances is being forced out. The wound could not be healing better. The patches of clothes discharged to-day were both woolen and cotton, being fibres of the shirt and coat worn by the President.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that according to all accounts Ayob Khan has six regiments of 400 men each. The Ameer's force is estimated at 4,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry and 24 guns. The feeling in favor of Ayob Khan is almost universal in and about Candahar.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Nihilists are holding a congress in St. Petersburg, under the very eyes of the government, which, although fully warned of the fact, are unable to discover the place of meeting.

The potato crop in Ireland promises to be good and plentiful. A large margin for export is expected.

Dublin, 20.—At a meeting of the Land League, Sexton said the only thing possible was that the land bill would drive the Irish out of Ireland. Sergeant O'Hagan's career, he said, has not been one of striking public consistency. Lytton, in the House of Commons, had distinguished himself more by attacks upon the genuine representatives of Ireland than by anything else, and Vernon was a landlord of the landlords. It was time, he said, for the League to consider whether they ought to convene a representative assembly for the purpose of deciding upon their future course.

Paris, 20.—The announcement that a serious engagement had taken place near Sfax Saturday is confirmed. Most of the leaders of the revolt were killed. The result produced a great impression on the Arabs. The French commander at Sfax has ordered the disarmament of natives, delivery of hostages, and payment of war indemnity of 5,000,000 francs. He also requires the inhabitants to furnish the French troops with all necessary supplies, and holds the population responsible for any act affecting the safety of the French army.

Two thousand horsemen entered Kairouan and stopped the collection of the Octroi duty on salt. It is rumored that General Sausser will organize an expedition at Constantine to march to Kairouan, passing through the centre of Tunis, from west to east. The first survey of the route for Sebessa to Kairouan is already made.

A dispatch from Tunis says the Bey's troops are deserting him by hundreds. The aqueduct will be guarded by a French regiment, as efforts have already been made to destroy it. A number of interior tribes have rejoined the rebellion.

The Tripolitan troops, which annually migrate to Tunis at this time of the year, have joined the insurgents and raided within 20 miles of the capital. Spies report that the rebels declare they intend to fight both the Bey and the French. They plunder and massacre Christians by the wholesale.

LONDON, 20.—After the land bill becomes a law Parnell will address a meeting in Ireland. He will visit America in November.

The great strike of nail makers in Staffordshire, which began last month when 30,000 operatives went out has ended. The masters have conceded 30 per cent. of the advance demanded.

In the rifle contest for the Keolope cup the Canadian team won by 20 points.

In the House of Commons, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said England never objected on principle to specific duties, but held that regarding cotton and woolen goods it would be difficult if not impossible to find specific duties which would be equivalent to ad valorem.

The House went into a committee on the land bill. Clause 12 was abandoned. Clause 15 and 27 passed. On reaching clause 34, for the appointment of two law commissioners, they were appointed only for seven years in order that Parliament might have opportunity to review the constitution of the commission. With the arrangement as far as the present session is concerned, he said it was purely provisional and it was impossible to estimate what the commission would have to do. The government intended instead of the sum of £1,000,000 asked for in public works, as a loan bill to take £200,000 from the consolidated fund. About £10,000,000 of purchases, he said, might pro-

bably be made within six years. The consideration of new clauses has begun. Forster gave notice that he intended to offer a new clause after clause 18, dealing with small holdings of laborers.

Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen in an address since his return from Constantinople, testified to the cordial co-operation of six ambassadors of the Powers in settling the Greek question. He declared emphatically that he saw no deviation from a straight course on the part of Russia, who was so much suspected, and that no power had been more prudent than Austria. If it be true that Austria harbored the design of pushing down to Salonica, he had found no trustworthy evidence of such intention.

Lord Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Blood were married to-day. The Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. The Bishop of Kentucky assisted at the ceremony.

London, 21.—A Paris correspondent says: The Spanish government has long felt hurt by the toleration in Paris of a man who openly declared his resolution not to abandon his claims to the Spanish crown. Some time ago Don Carlos visited Pepignac, where he met some of his partisans, and decided to attempt some partially scattered risings, which at the approach of the elections in Spain would stir up agitation. The Spanish ambassador at Paris was often embarrassed by the presence of Don Carlos in the different drawing rooms.

Wimbledon, 21.—At Wimbledon yesterday, Albert Jewell, competition, 1,000 yards, was again won by the Americans. Scott, of the American team, won it in 1880 and 1870, and Farrow, also of the American team, won it in 1879. This year, Frank Hyde, American, and Capt. in Gadsall, of the Second Bucks Regiment, each made a score of 70 out of a possible 75, and on shooting off the tie, made three bulls eyes against Capt. Gadsall's two inners and one bulls eye, thus winning the prize.

Paris, 21.—The Oram correspondent of *Temps* says, in connection with troubles in Algeria, that settlers were sent from Mecca in 1880 to all Mahomedan countries, vigorously appealing to the sentiment of brotherhood, unfiting all Mussulmen, declaring Islam was threatened with complete destruction; that England was mistress of India, France of Algeria and Russia of Turkistan, and it therefore behooves Mohammedans to move everywhere and throw off Christian domination.

The bitterness of the ministerial press toward Turkey culminated in a violent hostile article in the *Republique Francaise*, professing great apprehension in regard to the action of the Porte in Tripoli, and not only attributing to the Sultan a desire to stir up Mussulman fanaticism on the frontier and in the interior of Tunis, but directly charging him with keeping agents for that purpose.

Tunis, 20.—This country may be said to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Bey's government is no longer recognized, apparently. The rebellion will spread here whenever the French are not in occupation. This state of things must lead to complete annexation, the only alternative being evacuation.

Berlin, 21.—The heat here Tuesday and Wednesday was almost intolerable, and several cases of sunstroke occurred.

LONDON, 22.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach will on Monday move that in the opinion of the House the course pursued by the Government in regard to the rising in Transvaal, which so far as yet explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future peace and safety of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfillment of the obligations contracted by England towards European settlers and the natives of Transvaal.

Rathbone, Liberal, will move an amendment as follows: That the House believing that the continuance of the war in Transvaal would not have advanced the honor or interests, approved the steps taken by the government to effect a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interests of the natives and promote harmony and good will among the various races of South Africa.

The *Standard* prints from the *United Irishman*, *Sunday Democrat*, *Irish World* and *Irish American*, a column and a half of extracts in praise and recommendation of

outrages against England. The article is headed "Science of Dynamite." The *Standard* prefaces its article as follows: "Whatever the government of the United States may think on the subject, the leaders of the Irish agitation in America regard themselves in a state of declared war with England."

The House in committee added to the land bill a clause for the allotment of land to building cottages for laborers. After all the others Forster's clause was added, giving power to courts of applications for the determination of judicial rent to impose conditions as to laborers cottages, and providing that the land commission shall make a yearly report to the Viceroy, in regard to their proceedings.

In the case of Clark against Bradlaugh, before a special jury, an action to receive £500 penalty from defendant for having sat and voted in the House of Commons without taking the parliamentary oath, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The only question for the jury to determine was whether the writ in the case was really issued before Bradlaugh acted in the House.

Bradlaugh has called a meeting of his supporters.

Iroquois won't run in the Goodwood races, but will in the St. Ledger.

A destructive cotton worm has appeared in the province of Menufyke, Egypt. The little plague is ravaging the province.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *World's* London: Private advices from St. Petersburg report that the Nihilists are everywhere active and that General Ignatieff's efforts to destroy the organization meet with no success.

The Czar is still immured in his castle at Peterhoff. He visits St. Petersburg occasionally, but the press is forbidden to record his movements in advance.

As expected, Hessey Helfmann's sentence has been commuted to exile to Siberia for life. The child of which she was delivered is not dead as reported. A Copenhagen journal, *Dagsavisen*, reports that a rich old bachelor of that town, who lived many years in Russia, when young, has written to St. Petersburg for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards adopting the child, but the mother refuses to part with it. It is probable, however, that she will surrender it to her relatives. Police regulations forbid prisoners from taking their children into exile.

The condition of the provinces is appalling. A Siberian plague is ravaging the western and southern districts, and peasants everywhere are in despair. Nihilists are working in the rural districts with great success, and before long the peasantry will be as ripe for insurrection as townspeople. Nothing but the vast military organization and terrorism practiced by the police stays inevitable revolution.

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