

land, was to be reorganized for the purpose of keeping the *demi monde* from locating in their old quarters. Should the society be formed, that fact will only have to be known to have the desired effect.

The fire has been quenched about the Odd Fellows Hall. The interior of the building is in good condition.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Executive Mansion, 11.15 p.m.—The President has had an extremely comfortable and satisfactory day, and is better at this hour than at any time heretofore. The afternoon fever subsided early in the evening, and in view of the patient's favorable condition it was decided to omit the usual hypodermic injection of sulphate of morphia and see if sleep would not result without it. The result justified the expectation, and the patient is now sleeping quietly and naturally without any fever or unfavorable symptom and with every prospect of continued improvement.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Executive Mansion, 8.30 a.m.—The President slept naturally the greater part of the night, although he has taken no morphia in the last 24 hours. His improved condition warranted several days ago a diminution in the quantity of morphia administered hypodermically at bed time, and it was reduced at first to one-twelfth, and afterward to one-sixteenth of a grain in 24 hours without any unpleasant consequent results, and finally it has been altogether dispensed with. His condition this morning indicated continued improvement, and another good day is anticipated. Pulse 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

Signed by physicians.
NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington says: A gentleman who conversed with one of the wardens of the district jail last evening, elicited the following information in regard to Guiteau: When first arrested the prisoner appeared to be laboring to gain the good will of those about him. He was easily satisfied and found no occasion for grumbling; latterly he has changed and exhibits great irritability, manifesting a wish to wreak speedy vengeance upon any attendant who offends him. When the President's relapse took place, Guiteau learned of it in some unknown way, and manifested his satisfaction. He adheres to the theory that he was the instrument of God's will, and assumed to believe that the death of the President would be a confirmation of his theory. He seems to be in constant dread of violence, and when on one or two occasions he has been taken to the warden's room to see the district attorney, he has requested that the windows be closed, or that he be returned to his cell. His study of the Bible seems to be for the purpose of finding precedents for his act. He points to the command given to Abraham to slay Isaac as one precedent, saying in that case God furnished a substitute for the victim. In this case, he may choose to save the life of the victim in another way. Jail authorities are still apprehensive of violence, having information that secret organizations exist not only here but in other cities, for the purpose of killing Guiteau. He looks forward to his trial with some impatience, as he expects to make a profound impression as a lawyer on that occasion.

RICHMOND, Va., 4.—In the evening the platform adopted was first, equality of right and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. Freedom of religion and press and person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. Trial by jury impartially selected. Pure, upright and non-partisan judiciary. Election by the people free from force and fraud of citizens or of the military or civil officers of the government, and the selection of honest, capable public officers. The maintenance of the public credit of Virginia is the essential means of the promotion of her prosperity. We condemn repudiation in every shape and form. Honest settlement of the public debt with consent of the creditors. Unfractured of all classes of public debt. Annual payment of interest and eventual complete payment. A three per cent. bond and no increase of taxes. Third. We uphold the public schools for both white and colored. Four. We invite co-operation on this platform and denounce the statement that the party oppose honest ballot and fair count. A resolution was also adopted strongly condemning Guiteau's act. John W. Daniel's was nominated for governor after the first formal ballot.

St. Louis, 4.—The brewers generally concede that they made a

mistake in the new departure on beer prices and privileges and order will probably be restored soon.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The summons was refused, but the magistrate advised him to prepare information in reference to the summons desired for assault.

The amendment to Labouchere's motion passed by a vote of 91 to 9. The minority was composed of Biggar, Finnegan, Cowan, Earl Broadhurst, Burt, Summers, Labouchere and Ashton W. Dilke. Among others, Bright and Sir Chas. Dilke, Mrs. Annie Bessant and the two daughters of Bradlaugh were present in Westminster Hall; 200 extra policemen were on duty. The statement of the first removal of Bradlaugh on his attempting to enter the House was effected quietly. It appears to be an error that he made the attempt soon after business commenced. He informed Erskine, deputy sergeant-at-arms, that he was there by the mandate of his constituents, and would not yield to anything illegal. Upon Erskine putting out his hand to prevent his passage, Bradlaugh pushed him, and he was immediately seized by the usher, with whom he grappled, shouting fiercely, "If any one dares hinder me." He was hustled down the members' staircase, grappling with the police and ushers, but no blows were struck. He was ghastly pale when he appeared in the palace yard, and was still struggling with the police, and almost fainted. A glass of water was brought and his face bathed. He threatened to come to the House with such a force that the police would be compelled to arrest him. The police cleared the palace yard at 12.30 p.m.

The House of Commons went into committee of supply. The Irish members obstructed the vote for the expenses of the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland till the close of the sitting.

The *Times* in a leading article says a national convention is announced to be held in Dublin on the 15th of September, obviously intended to prevent the Land Bill from having a tranquilizing effect. This no doubt is a desperate effort of the League to prolong its active existence to the ruin of the country. The agitator aims to defeat the relations between the landlord and tenant by the new tribunal, and it will be necessary for the government to make it clear that they intend to support the decisions of the land court.

The principal amendments to the Land Bill, of which notice has been given by the conservatives, provide for the exclusion from the operation of the bill of even parts of estates managed on the English system; of the landlord's right of access to the land court, which shall not be limited to cases when is demanded increased rent limitation of compensation for disturbance to the maximum of £500; exclusion from the benefits of clause seven, of tenants who have wasted and exhausted the land; the removal of liability to pay compensation to tenants holding for the judicial term who receive notice to quit for breach of statutory provisions; the substitution of the late Isaac Butts' definition of fair rents; for the general direction of the land court now contained in clause seven; right of appeal from land court; certain limitations in matters of facts as well as of law, and the abrogation of Parnell's clause providing that whenever in six months after the passage of the bill action for delinquent brought or pending against a tenant before or after application to fix judicial rent, the court shall have power to stay sale under any writ of execution of tenancy, until the termination of proceedings on the application.

The conservatives in the House of Lords have not yet decided upon some serious points, including the clause, dealing with lessees.

The *Times* says: It is quite certain that the ministry and the House will not be willing to accept these large changes, to which the amendments of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Landsdowne, and other liberals will doubtless be added.

Baroness Burdett Coutts and husband go to America in October, to remain several months.

ROME, 3.—The *Capitole* says: The idea of inviting all ex-galley slaves and near relatives of those who lost their lives in prison, or on the scaffold through the influence of the Pope or King, to participate in a meeting on the 7th instant, in favor

of the abolition of the land guarantees, is much approved by all liberals, several of whom informed the committee on organization that they will attend the meeting, which promises to be exceptionally important and of great significance.

LONDON, 3.—This morning's *Post* charged Bradlaugh with having appealed to the street rabble from the decisions of the Commons, and recommends that Gladstone put his foot resolutely down on such insolence and vulgarity.

The *Times* commenting on the same, declares that the Commons has taken a course which sooner or later must, if persisted in, bring it into serious conflict with the constituencies. Bradlaugh's own impudence cannot alter the fact that he has been treated with the grossest injustice, and that he represents a principle of the highest political importance.

A London dispatch says: At a quarter to twelve sounds of distant cheers made themselves faintly heard, and murmurs ran through the crowd of the assembled members of Parliament, "He has come." Almost immediately Bradlaugh appeared coming through the entrance reserved for members. He looked pale and evidently suffered from suppressed excitement. His lugubrious black dress heightened the effect of the pallor of his countenance and as was frequently remarked, he looked like an animated corpse. Labouchere welcomed his colleague and improved the opportunity of the short delay before the proceedings could begin, to hold consultation about the tactics to be pursued. A rumor ran through the lobby that Bradlaugh meant to use actual force to obtain entrance and resist removal. This heightened the interest, and when the Speaker passed to prayers, scarcely an honorable member followed. At the door of the House stood two deputy sergeant-at-arms, Erskine and Gosset, Jr., flanked on either side by a number of policemen, picked for their bodily strength. A number of athletic conservative members also stood close to the door, only too anxious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing the atheist.

This defending force looked quite nervous and closed up their ranks. When the Speaker passed through, the member for Northampton showed a disposition to break through the ranks with a sudden rush. It was with a feeling of relief that all heard the announcement, "the Speaker is in the chair," which told that business had begun and the moment for action had arrived. Involuntarily all eyes were turned toward Bradlaugh, and without a word spoken, a lane was opened to let him pass through the group which interposed between him and the door of the House. With steady, resolute stride the member from Northampton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to see and hear all that should occur, that a rush nearly pushed him, with the deputy sergeant-at-arms, into the sacred precincts. Erskine, however, barred the way and informed Bradlaugh that by the Speaker's orders he was obliged to forbid him to pass. A short parley ensued in lower tones, being quite inaudible, owing to the murmur and buzz of excited comment. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Erskine and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northampton was seized by the other deputy sergeant-at-arms and a number of policemen who proceeded to drag him across the lobby towards the members' entrance. He struggled violently and a most painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and half shoved through the doorway by sheer force, followed by hundreds of members, principally conservatives. Many of them indulged in unbecoming jibes at a scene which will be remembered with pain and sorrow as long as the history of parliament is recalled to mind. Down the broad stairway struggling with might and main, at the risk of breaking his own and his captors' necks, was the member for Northampton dragged, until the outer door of the Palace yard was reached. Then the doors were swung to and the expelled member was released from the grip of his assailants. A number of delegates who had obtained admission to the precincts, witnessed the conclusion of this disgraceful scene from beyond the line of policemen, and cries of "shame, shame" rent the air as Bradlaugh was hurled out of the doorway. These men made a rush to his aid, umbrellas were brandished and the angry cries of the

spectators in the Palace yard were taken up and echoed by thousands of men who were shut out from the yard by the strong cordon of policemen. For a moment it seemed as if a physical contest with the police was about to ensue, and had the struggle with Bradlaugh continued the matter would have probably ended in a riot. When Bradlaugh, who stood in the centre of a circle of policeman like a wounded stag at bay, recovered somewhat his breath, he said to Inspector Denning that he would return with a force that would compel his admission or his arrest. Inspector Denning mockingly asked him how many would come with him. Bradlaugh replied, "Something less than a million." Cheer after cheer was given for Bradlaugh by the people, but the police soon cleared the precincts of the House, and Bradlaugh was left standing almost alone in the midst of the police. Here he held his post for about half an hour and then left, heartily cheered by the crowd.

LONDON, 4.—Bradlaugh conclusively proved his incompetence to lead the people in a revolutionary direction. With perfect right on his side, as was admitted by Gladstone and Bright, he showed himself yesterday incapable of playing the role of either Jack Cade or Wat Tyler. Had he been possessed of sufficient generalship to organize his forces he might have enacted the part of Cromwell at least for a few hours, but he seems never to have grasped the situation, and at the critical moment sank from a political to a mere stage hero. But however Bradlaugh may be judged, nothing will prevent the utter condemnation of the proceeding which took place to-night. There is a general feeling among the members that the House of Commons has been degraded by permitting one of its members, as duly elected as themselves, to be ignominiously expelled like a drunken loafer at the hands of lackeys and policemen.

Bradlaugh's case will be immediately considered by the cabinet council.

The *Daily News* says: "We have always maintained in accordance with the opinion of Lord Shelborne, law officer of the Crown and late Attorney General and a majority of the lawyers, that the right claimed by the House of Commons is one which does not belong to it, which it never exercised before, and which sooner or later must, if persisted in, bring it into serious conflict with its constituents, Bradlaugh's own impudence cannot alter the fact he has been treated with the grossest injustice, and that he represents a principle of the highest political importance."

In the Central Criminal Court to-day, a young Irishman, Patrick Talford Hickie, was found guilty of threatening to kill the Secretary for Ireland, Forster, unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned his office. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. Council for the Crown said that Forster desired that the lightest sentence consistent with justice, be passed on the prisoner. Sentence was postponed.

GUSTEFEN, 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph was enthusiastically received by the people. He drove at once to the residence of Emperor William, who advanced to meet him. The Emperors embraced affectionately, and remained in conversation in the Castle three-quarters of an hour.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The D. L. Moody Bible conversations at Northfield, Mass., began to-day.

The Paris Bourse announces the failure of the Continental Water Company. Liabilities 8,000,000 francs.

Wm. G. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, and Mayor of Buffalo, died to-day, aged 63.

Nineteen Hazaras and others were murdered in street riots by Afghans before Ayob Khan's arrival in Candahar.

Two battalions of French troops and a battery and artillery arrived here and camped under the walls of the town.

It seems that nearly all of the 43 postmasters mentioned as delinquents were so only technically, through omissions in the reports.

Lyon Playfair, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, will sail on the 18th for the United States, should Parliament be then prorogued.

A heavy storm along the Hudson River last evening did much damage. The new Capitol at Albany was struck by lightning and several workmen injured.

Commissioner Fink announces a meeting of the joint executive committee on the 10th of August, to consider the causes of the present ruinous railroad war.

The harvest prospects in Schleswig-Holstein have never been so bad as this year. Most of the farmers are selling their cattle and horses, owing to scarcity of fodder.

Six men were arrested in Chicago, being the murderous thieves who were discovered at McKeesport, last night, and who escaped after killing one man and wounding another.

The Indian attack on Bethel, Pa., August 3, 1781, was commemorated to-day. The block fort, again occupied by "settlers," was again surprised and burned by "savages." An address, poem and parade followed.

About \$4,000 were taken from Sitka placer mines during the past month. The quartz claims are being thoroughly prospected with most satisfactory results. The mining settlement is growing and next season most stirring times are anticipated.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, High Commissioner for South Africa, explained the provisions of the convention of the Boers. At a large meeting of native chiefs they were very dissatisfied, and expressed a determination to fight the Boers if necessary.

The dory *Little Western*, from London June 14th for New York, was spoken in lat. 43, long. 36 W., by the steamer *Dora*, which arrived at Southampton yesterday. She wanted no assistance, though her main boom was broken and the crew said she was leaking at the rate of four inches an hour.

Help for the Great Army of Convalescents.

who, after an attack of disease, get so far back on the returning way to health and no farther. One of the most serious impediments which the medical profession has to encounter is the tendency in all diseases, whether acute or chronic, towards debility and loss of vital force. To meet this condition of low vitality, the Compound Oxygen, which acts directly on the great nervous centres, rendering them more efficient, vigorous and active, and capable of generating more and more of the vital forces, which are *life and health*, offers an agent of health and restoration which acts promptly and surely. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature and Action, is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.

BROWN'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Are a sure cure for Liver Complaint, Constipation and Biliousness. For sale by all Druggists in Utah.

BROWN'S BLACKBERRY AND GINGER

Should be in every house during the heated season. It never fails to cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. For sale by all Druggists in Salt Lake and Utah. d&w

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.