

me el, Lucy Glitters second, with St. Louis, Geologist, Scobell, Limestone and Iroquois well up until a half a mile from home; when Limestone joined Ishmael. After another quarter of a mile had been traversed, the two leaders were beaten, and Balgal and St. Louis became distressed. Lucy Glitters momentarily took the lead, but before the distance place was reached, Iroquois came on in fine running, winning easily by a length, passing Lucy Glitters in the last fifty yard. St. Louis pulled up fourth, followed by Euib, Ishmael, Fortissim, Limestone and Scobell in the order named. Lord Chelmsford, Josy Ann and Privat were the last three except Voluptuary, which waked in. Time of race, 3 minutes and 20 seconds. There was three-fourths of a length between Geologist and Lucy Glitters.

It is stated 300 Russian nobles have organized themselves under the name of the Sacred Legion, as a counter association to Nihilist attempts on the life of the Czar. They will dispose of a large fund and employ a complete system of secret organization.

George, ex champion runner, made a half mile at Birmingham, in one minute and a half of a second.

DUBLIN, 14.—The executive committee of the land league, will submit resolutions to the national convention declaring the cause of the political and society ills impoverishing the country is the detestable system of alien rule, and that the people can never be prosperous and content until they enjoy the right of self government, for which they will never cease to struggle, and a resolution denouncing the coercion act as having been devised in a spirit of malignant hypocrisy, and executed for the gratification of private vindictiveness, and for the suppression of admitted public rights upon men who bore a heavy share in the movement which led the government to initiate the land bill. Another resolution characterizes the land bill as radically insufficient, and says it cannot be accepted as a just, wise, or even temporary settlement of the question. The Executive Committee invites the League, therefore, to solemnly pledge itself to a determined adherence to the principles of the Land League until all its aims are fully accomplished. It is already decided by the Land League to establish a labor league, but to be composed entirely of representatives of bona fide laborers. The objects of this executive are the extension of the franchise to laborers, the return of labor representatives to Parliament, and the establishment of peasant proprietary.

The Inspector General of the Irish constabulary directs the police to oppose the renewal of licenses to publicans who refuse to supply travelers or the police with refreshments, and to publicans keeping posting business who refuse to supply cars to police when on duty.

In a railroad collision at Patrick's Well, County Limerick, 56 persons were injured.

GENEVA, 14.—With reference to a land slide near Elm, on Sunday evening last, it is feared the list of victims must include 40 men of the neighboring villages who came to aid when first the land slip occurred in the evening, and before the village was overwhelmed by a second slip, which took place at midnight. The river on which Elm is situated has been turned into the lake, and it is feared the valley below will be flooded. As the place is much frequented by strangers this season, it is feared some perished. A fresh land slip at Elm is feared. The rescuers are obliged to proceed with great caution.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—Russian journals publish terrible details of a disease now prevailing in the Russian provinces. In certain communities and parishes, all children under 15 years old have died. The origin of the attack dates from 1872, when the disease first appeared in Bessarabia. Since then it has spread far and wide over the southern empire, whence it lately began to make rapid progress toward the east and northwest. In Pultowa, a province of considerable less than two million inhabitants, there have been 45,543 cases, of which 18,765 were fatal.

CAIRO, 14.—The new ministry is definitely constituted. The principal members of the cabinet are Hadai Pasha, minister of finance; Baroude Pasha, minister of war; and Maroshali Pasha, minister of public works.

PARIS, 14.—Leon Chatain has just published two letters, one addressed

to the minister of foreign affairs, the other to the French chamber of commerce, demanding the abrogation of the decree of February, prohibiting the importation of American pork. Chatain proposes organizing shortly a meeting at Paris against the decree.

TUNIS, 14.—Official reports state that the Arabs attacked the French camp at Zaghouan, and the fight lasted 48 hours. Supplies being entirely cut off, the French position is regarded as difficult.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: On the meeting of the Emperors, as soon as the imperial sovereigns were alone and had embraced each other, the Czar addressed to the Emperor the following words which I repeat almost exactly: "I have come to tell you I have inherited all the sentiments my father ever cherished toward you. I will hold to them all my life. I am happy, most happy to have an opportunity of saying this to you myself. To show that there was no wish to make a mystery of it." This speech was repeated to Prince Bismarck. Nothing was signed at the meeting of Emperors, but nevertheless, solemn engagements have been contracted. The Czar has promised that if ever Germany finds herself dragged into a war, Russia will maintain the same attitude as she did in 1870. After the Emperor William had replied to his imperial visitor's greeting the conversation fell on Nihilists. The Emperor William advised his grand nephew to have recourse to the same means of combating the evils as he himself had adopted. Since Nobling's attempt, that is, war to the knife. "In the year which followed the adoption of this policy," said he, "the German law courts passed sentence on 3,000 socialists. Now, however, cases of socialism are much less frequent."

An official decree has just been issued to-nigh, convoking various commissions appointed to study the relative situations of the Jews and the rest of the people. To show how pernicious to the masses the Jews have been and are in Russia, the word "pernicious" is used in the decree.

A New York special from London says: A sensation was caused at Bristol by the discovery of a cargo of 300 tons of human bones being discharged there to the order of a local firm engaged in making manure. The bones were shipped from Rodosto at Constantinople, and are supposed to be the remains principally of the defenders of Plevna. There are complete limbs among this horrible cargo, and in some cases hair still adheres to the skulls.

The Herald's London special says: The convention which assembles at Dublin on Thursday is expected to be the most representative meeting ever held in Ireland. The following resolutions will be recommended by the executive of the League for adoption:

First.—That this national convention, assembled by the will of the people of Ireland, acting in their name, declares at the outset of its meeting, that the cause of the political and social evils which afflict and impoverish our country is to be found in the system of alien rule, so oppressive and unjust to our people; that this country solemnly declares its full conviction that Ireland can never be either prosperous or content till her people enjoy the right of national self-government, a right which they have never forfeited and never abandoned, and for the restoration of which they will never cease to struggle with all their power.

DUBLIN, 14.—Second.—That speaking in the name of the Irish people, and by virtue of the authority conferred to us by them, we denounce the coercion act, which is now in operation, as a measure founded upon fraud, devised in a spirit of malignant hypocrisy, and executed for the gratification of private vindictiveness; and for the tyrannical suppression of admitted public rights, upon men whose only crime was a courageous devotion to the people; that the imprisonment of those men who bore so heavy a share in the labors of a movement which had led the English Government to initiate and the English Parliament to adopt an elaborate measure of reform, is an outrage upon reason and liberty; that we now call upon the Government to set free, without condition and further delay, the pioneer of this land movement, Michael Davitt, and every man whose identity with the movement has rendered him the victim of official and private vengeance; that we join in the declaration that while one man is

detained in prison under decree of that act, the Irish people cannot believe that the land act is meant to be used for effecting an improvement in their condition.

Third.—That the convention, standing by the original programme and the fundamental purpose of the Land League, declares that no settlement of the land question can be satisfactory, no effect practicable which does not abolish landlordism, root and branch, and make the tiller also the owner of the soil; and the land act, proceeding from the opposite principle of maintaining a joint proprietorship of the landlord and tenant in the land, cannot be accepted as just or wise, still less as a final settlement of the question; that its radical insufficiency and many defects prevent it from being regarded as even a temporary remedy of a satisfactory character; that this convention pledges itself, accordingly, to a determined adherence to the principles of the Land League till all its aims have been fully accomplished, and binds itself to maintain the same solid combination against landlordism, which has worked such magnificent results in the past two years.

Fourth.—that in order to ascertain precisely and speedily the true effect of the land act upon the rentals of Ireland, while at the same time preserving unity and maintaining the strength of the Irish National Land League, its executive be authorized to select at discretion test cases upon estates in various parts of Ireland, and cause those cases to be brought before the court.

Fifth.—That in view of the very stringent and hazardous conditions attached to the acceptance of the statutory term of 15 years, by the tenant under the land law act, and the great risk of rent so fixed becoming impossible for the expiration of the term, owing to foreign competition in corn, and also bearing in mind that the principles of the league require not the fixing of rent but its abolition, we warn the tenant farmers of Ireland against action involving engagement or liability to pay rent for a longer period than that of yearly tenantry pending the decisions upon test cases selected by the executive.

Sixth.—That with a view to ascertain whether any benefit can be obtained under the act for evicted tenants whose period of redemption has not expired, by application to the court on the first day it sits this convention recommends that local deputies should immediately forward and report the cases of all evicted tenants, in order that the executive may consider what steps can be taken to procure their reinstatement in their holdings.

Seventh.—That, bearing in mind the real service rendered to the laborers of Ireland in the government conducted by the Land League, sensible also of the privations which they endure, which no rent effort has ever been made to mitigate, we earnestly call upon the farmers of Ireland to prove their sympathy with the laborers by making what use they can of any facilities which may be afforded under clauses 19 and 31 of this act, for building laborers' dwellings and the development of the labor market in Ireland.

Eighth.—That each farmer is recommended to set aside land for the use of the laborer or laborers, members of the League, employed on his holding, in proportion of at least half an acre of tilled land for each 30 acres of land in occupation for each laborer, pending further legislation for enabling laborers to become owners of land; that the direct or indirect payment made by the laborer for each plot shall not exceed the rent payable for it by the farmers.

Ninth.—That the Irish members be requested to press for the insertion of provisions in the promised county government bill next session giving power to county boards to acquire land by compulsory purchase for the benefit of laborers.

Tenth.—That all members of the Irish National Land League be recommended to use articles of Irish manufacture; that local branches of the League be empowered to adopt measures to encourage native industry.

Eleventh.—That in order to enable the League to keep pace with the progress of the movement for the development of the resources and for fostering the industry of Ireland, there be organized in the central offices of the League, industrial labor departments; that the executive be authorized to establish these departments, and take all needful steps to secure their prompt and efficient action.

Twelfth.—That rule three of the rules for the guidance of members shall be henceforth as follows: That all branches affiliated to the League shall forward to the central executive all funds collected as soon as they are collected, less 25 per cent. for local expenses.

Thirteenth.—That the Executive be authorized to draw up rules in conformity with the resolutions of the convention for the purpose of carrying these resolutions into effect; that such rules be binding upon members of the league and all its branches.

Dublin, 15.—About a thousand delegates attended the opening proceedings of the National Convention today. Bigar, J. H. O'Connor, Sexton, V. H. Early and Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the Convention a conference of the delegates from the Labor League was held and Sexton informed them the Convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting laborers until to-morrow, for the purpose of enabling the labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the Executive of the Land League. Twenty-one members of Parliament were present. Parnell, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the League, exhorting the delegates never to rest till landlordism is abolished, nor to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, etc. Parnell in his opening speech, referred to the thinning of their ranks by the coercion act since the last convention. He said for every ten imprisoned, one hundred would join the League. He recapitulated the resolutions, and said the question set for amendment was most important; he always considered that it could never be settled as long as questions in regard to rent remained in dispute. The Land act left the rent question as a continuation of strife between different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt this was designedly so arranged by the British Government. He warned farmers not to trust to the land act; it was designed to break the league. Nobody should appeal to the law courts until the last case prepared by the league had been submitted; they should press forward to abolish landlordism, and to legislative independence. He advised farmers to borrow money under the land acts, so as to give work to laborers, and invited the latter to join branches of the league. He pledged himself to head the laborers' movement if the farmers would not give them fair play. The reading of telegrams occupied an hour. Among the most notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in the event of the agitation slackening up. Sexton and S. P. O'Connor were elected secretaries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of priests.

Parnell reasoned that fair rent would be the value of the land in a state of nature; therefore, improved by the tenant or his predecessor. In regard to the industrial question he said Irishmen should encourage home manufactures; if they had to pay for other than native goods, things not produced in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in any event. Sexton then moved collectively the land league's resolutions. Carried with acclamation. ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—A disastrous fire has broken out in Vitebsk, an important town with a large Jewish population. No details. The destruction of property is said to have been enormous. LONDON, 16.—The Lancet says: The reason of the trouble with President Garfield's lungs is the hyposstatic condition of congestion at their basis because of depressed respiration arising from long recumbency. Sitting up will probably give much relief but until all signs of affection of the lungs disappear hopeful progress is not expected.

PARIS, 16.—The Ordre states that Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to leave France for Constantinople. He is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claims to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son, Prince Victor.

SUSA, 16.—The population is aroused and the town is collecting to resist the French.

TUNIS, 16.—The French camp at Zaghouan sustained attacks by large forces of insurgents four days. The French loss is a few wounded. The insurgents were repulsed.

LONDON, 16.—It is said that France proposed and England accepted an Anglo-French Military Commission to reorganize the Egyptian army so as to prevent any future coups.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: As I have already informed you, the idea was discussed at Dantzic, of convoking a European congress to consider what measures could be taken in general defence, and to stamp out socialism and the party of revolution. The following are some of the details of the discussion. It was pointed out that the international socialist movement had its headquarters at present in Paris, and that the effort to suppress it must, therefore be made in Paris; of course with the co-operation of France and England's adhesion was, according to Bismarck, all but certain. Bismarck is said to have added; M. Grevy is, and wishes to be, a mere nonentity, so that the only person who would have any initiative power in the matter, in France, is M. Gambetta. On this M. de Giers observed that M. Gambetta had already been unofficially sounded on the subject by an agent of General Ignatieff, and he had declared that under the present circumstances he should be forced to oppose the project. Bismarck replied: "Leave France to herself then, let us act without her, before long she will be obliged to join us." This closed the first part of the discussion. In the course of conversation it was stated that a Nihilist who was detected in carrying explosive machines had lately been assassinated in Russia. Arrangements for the interview were kept so secret that even the Russian Ambassador to Berlin did not hear of them until they had actually been completed. The Emperor William in welcoming the Czar at Neufahrwasser, said that "He trusted that he would see no more wars during the few days that he had to live." Bismarck expressed himself in a similar manner to the Czar. The latter, during conversation, remarked that he was on more friendly terms with the Emperor of Austria and that he hoped ere long to be able to reduce his military forces. Thanks to the interview, it is believed that the relations of Russia and Germany are now quite as amicable as in the time of Alexander II.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The central committee decided to convene a meeting of deputies representing all principal communities of the Jews in Russia, to deliberate upon their apparently hopeless situation.

BERLIN, 16.—There have been fresh expulsions of Socialists the last few days. The police prohibited all meetings in which Socialists are likely to participate.

CITY OF MEXICO, 16.—The anniversary of Mexican independence was observed by the opening of public works throughout the country.

PARIS, 17.—News is just received of a hotly contested fight between Fablet's column and the insurgents at Regrin. The French loss is seven killed and 15 wounded; the Arab loss was very considerable. Tranquility has been restored at Susa Mehdia and Monastie.

#### Notice to Beekeepers.

Sept. 14, 1881.

All organized beekeepers associations in this Territory, and where there are no organizations, leading beekeepers, are cordially invited to send to the Territorial Beekeepers Association, a report of the number of hives of bees, their present condition, amount of honey realized, also quantity of beeswax, price of honey, beeswax, and value of bees by the hive or colony, for the present year, and if there is any foul brood in your district or county. All reports are respectfully solicited on or before Oct. 1, 1881. Prompt attention is desired as Zion's Board of Trade requests a report from our Territorial Beekeepers Association, at their next sitting in October.

Respectfully,

A. M. MUSSER,  
Pres't. of Territorial Beekeepers Association.  
EDWARD STEVENSON,  
Secretary.  
Address P. O. Box 346.

N. B.—A meeting of the Beekeepers Territorial Association will be held at the Council House October 5th, 1881, at 7 p. m., a general attendance is solicited.

#### MITCHELL FARM WAGONS.

Please examine the above and Mitchell's Patent Steel Skien, superior to any in the market.

L. B. MATTISON,  
General Agent,  
Half block south of Theatre.