

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A MERICAN.

NEW YORK, 7.—At 3.30 Dr. Tanner drank an ounce of light wine, after which he ate a small slice of watermelon. At 4.30 he was eating with great relish a piece of beefsteak. He did not swallow the fibre, but only partook of the juice of the meat. The doctor saw no visitors during the afternoon, and it was reported he was in excellent spirits.

At 5.30 Dr. Tanner was resting quietly and in good condition. He has eaten watermelon in small quantities three or four times without injurious effect.

At 4 o'clock Dr. Tanner rested quietly. At 6 he asked for an apple, which he ate, then asked for and received two more. At 7 he was given a beefsteak weighing half a pound and partook of it. At 8 he drank one ounce of wine, and then slept until 10, when he awoke and chatted cheerfully. Dr. Work said Tanner was well and did not think any trouble would arise from his undertaking. He had gone against the advice of all physicians seemingly with beneficial results, and he expected the doctor to work to-morrow on his biography. At a late hour he was resting quietly.

General Hancock visited the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee to-day and chatted with the chairman, Wm. H. Barnum, and Hon. W. L. Scott, United States Senator, Charles W. Jones, of Florida, also called.

General Garfield left to-day for his home in Ohio. He will rest on Sunday at Chautauque Lake. The people gathered at many stations and cheered the train as it passed. At Patterson the General made a brief speech.

Jose Pedruheta, of this city, arrested at Havana and imprisoned in Moro Castle from the 10th to the 17th of July last, has forwarded a communication to Secretary Evarts, giving the facts in the case.

The strike of the American District Telegraph messengers closed to-day, to the grand relief of business people. The boys get an addition of 50 cents a week.

The Herald interviewed Hancock yesterday regarding the omissions from his letter of acceptance of his views on free ships and revenue tariff. Hancock said: "I have very definite views,—clear to my own mind, at least—upon both topics, and I trust upon others which concern the country's welfare. It was not without serious deliberation that I concluded they had no proper place in the letter. Two considerations prevailed; first, that a letter of acceptance was not the right medium through which to announce my final judgment on any great question depending for solution upon future legislative and careful executive review; second, that I have no right to mar the present situation of the party by a set of expressions superfluous to its adopted platform and principles, with which, as I said before, I am in full accord." The questions of tariff and free ships were so interesting to Hancock that he did not refrain from a private discussion of them, which was intensely interesting and at the same time most tantalizing to his listener, whom the General forbade to record one word of it. "No," said he, "I do not propose to supplement my letter of acceptance by any addendum. It is enough that I am cordially in line with the party and the campaign."

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Consul at Geneva says American beef and live stock have penetrated as far as that region, and the value of choice cattle raised in large numbers in Switzerland for Paris and French markets has been sensibly diminished by importation from America.

The first stone in the work of completing the shaft of the Washington National Monument was laid to-day. President Hayes and others deposited coins underneath the stone. It will take about four years to finish the monument.

It is estimated it will take three years to complete the entire compilation of the census.

HANCOCK, 7.—Gen. Garfield spoke as follows to the people assembled:

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have a town here named after one of the framers and first signers of the Declaration of Independence. He signed his name in very big letters, and he helped make a Nation that we think should be spelled with a big initial letter. That name, I have no doubt, reflects a part of its glory upon the people of your town and all the citizens of the union are sharers

of the blessings of the Nation which he helped found.

At Susquehanna, after General Garfield had made a brief speech to a large crowd, three cheers were given for Garfield and Arthur, whereupon some one called for three cheers for Hancock, which elicited cheers and laughter. There were, perhaps, 8,000 people around the depot.

At Oswego, Waverly, Elmira, Middleton, Corning, Hornellsville, Addison and Wellsville, where the train stopped a few minutes, crowds filled the depot and the General was compelled to utter a few words of thanks for the demonstrations. The party reached Jamestown at 12.15 and took the boat for Chautauque.

CHICAGO, 7.—A San Antonio (Texas) special to the Tribune says: The movements of the filibusters, styled the Army of Occupation, which is being agitated in Austin, are closely watched by General Ord, whose orders in regard to the neutrality laws are very strict. The Mexicans are reported to be also ready to give them a warm reception. General Ord thinks there is little in the movement. It is probably inaugurated by German-English influence in Mexico to interrupt the good feeling between the United States and Mexico, and thus retard railroad building, which would greatly endanger their trade.

Austin, 7.—General James explained to the governor his connection with the Dalrymple Army of Occupation and has withdrawn therefrom. His successor will probably be General Byrne, of Fort Worth. Hundreds of young men all over the State volunteered, many offering to mount, arm and equip themselves.

CINCINNATI, 7.—The Gazette's Waverly, Ohio, special reports three passenger cars in an excursion train returning from Niagara Falls to Jackson, Ohio, via the Springfield Southern Railroad, went through a bridge twenty feet high into a canal, at Waverly, this morning. The front car jumped the track and went over the bridge, carrying it down and throwing the other cars off the bank. The locomotive crossed safely. One hundred and fifty passengers, residents of Jackson and vicinity, were on the train. Casualties are two killed, nine severely and five slightly injured.

FREMONT, Neb., 7.—The sheriff of Labette County, Kansas arrived last night with a requisition for the return of the supposed Benders, here in custody, to Kansas. He is confident that the old man is the original John Bender, and departed with both prisoners to-night. The old man declares he will not be taken to Kansas alive.

DETROIT, 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of the yacht Mamie, returned a verdict to-day, charging the fatal collision to the gross carelessness and criminal negligence of the master and pilot of the steamer Garland, which ran the yacht down.

SAN ANTONIO, 7.—Victorio crossed to the El Paso road, 10 miles east of Van Horn's wells, this morning, making for Guadalupe Mountains, with Grierson only four hours behind.

CHICAGO, 7.—A Omaha, Nebraska special to the Tribune says: Big Nosed George alias George Parrott, one of the Elk Mountain robbers, who about two years ago laid a plan to ditch and rob a U. P. passenger train near Carbon, Wyoming, and who killed Deputy Sheriff Widdowfield and Tip Vincent, the scout who tracked them to Elk Mountain was brought here this morning down the Missouri river from Miles City, Montana, where he was recently captured by Deputy United States Marshal Irwin, who got the drop on him. Sheriff Rankin, of Rawlins, Wyoming, who has Parrott in charge, left for home with him on the noon train. The chances are that the friends of Widdowfield and Vincent at Carbon will treat him to a lynching as they did Dutch Charley. Big Nosed George is under indictment for murder. His arrest and that of other desperadoes at Miles City, will probably break up the contemplated organization of a band of outlaws on the northern frontier, who, it is thought, were preparing to raid the Union Pacific and other roads, and to rob stage coaches.

NEW YORK, 9.

The Tribune's London special says: Immediately when Lord Lytton landed yesterday, the Queen summoned him to Osborne, where he had a "bad quarter of an hour." Lytton's oldest friends are disappointed with him, but the man simply did as he was told. Every

action of his was controlled by telegraph. One of his last freaks was to get into loggerheads with the Governor of Madras, and to write home a recommendation to abolish the Madras government, and also the Bombay one, which never joyfully supported Lytton. It is known that he advised a declaration of war with Russia, when Haljekoff went to Cabul, but that was more than Beaconsfield would undertake.

Beaconsfield and the Queen are among those who endeavor to dissuade the Baroness Burdett Goutts not to marry Mr. Bartlett.

The American sympathy for Mr. Gladstone which Mr. Lowell expressed officially has produced an excellent effect throughout the country. Mr. Gladstone is evidently highly gratified, and referred to it warmly in speaking to one of his colleagues. The outburst of anxiety at home and abroad has deeply touched Mr. Gladstone. Though the Queen's solicitude was natural, he evidently did not expect so strong an expression of it.

The World comments thus: The sons of the late Oakes Ames have prepared an elaborate address to the American people upon the relations which their father did or did not sustain to the Union Pacific railroad and to the Credit Mobilier and to members of Congress. It was unfortunate for the memory of their father that the nomination of Garfield necessarily revived the discussion of a political scandal which was fast becoming a purely historical question. Now that the scandal has been revived it is natural and commendable that the children of Ames should maintain as they do maintain that their father was entirely innocent of any purpose to corrupt members of Congress and that he was a martyr to popular clamor. The public is scarcely prepared to accept that version of the transactions which have remitted several conspicuous politicians to retirement, and the present interest of the public is neither to absolve nor to condemn Ames but find out how matters stood between Ames and Garfield and whether Ames deliberately swore to an untruth in reciting those dealings; and the country would like to know which of them is the perjurer. That there is no acquittal possible for one without a condemnation of the other is plainly enough shown by the tone the republican press now takes towards the memory of Oakes Ames.

Dr. Tanner spent yesterday quietly and saw very few visitors. His physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. During the early part of the morning he chewed half a pound of beef steak, only retaining the juice and part of some milk, toast and wine. Shortly before noon he ate half a pound of beefsteak and some stewed potatoes. He was then weighed and turned the scales at 128 pounds. About every hour he partook of some nourishing food or drink, which included watermelon, milk, potatoes stewed in milk, ale, beef tea, bread and wine. About six o'clock his weight was again taken and was found to be 130 pounds. He was quite lively to-day, and frisked about his room like a school boy. His physicians say his rapid recovery from the effects of his long fast is something remarkable.

Tanner's wonderful recovery from the effects of his fast is exciting as much general wonder as the fast itself. He said last evening: "I haven't allowed myself to think of my future movements. I've had an offer of \$2,700 to deliver ten lectures in California, and as I have long been anxious to visit the Pacific Slope I am inclined to think favorably of that."

CHICAGO, 7.—The Times' Kansas City special says: The Sheriff with the alleged Bender prisoners arrived their early yesterday morning, remaining during the day fearing to proceed farther, having been informed that the people at Cherryvale, Kansas, were awaiting his arrival there. The eagerness of the people to see the prisoners was so great that the Sheriff placed them upon exhibition at the Theatre Comique, charging an admission of twenty-five cents. This proceeding was severely condemned by the county and city officials. At 5 o'clock the prisoners were started for Oswego, Kansas.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—An official dispatch from Quetta, dated the 4th, says: The natives report Ayob Khan was at Soughar on the 1st instant, appearing uncertain whether to advance or not; also that Ayob enter-

tained no hope of successfully attacking Candahar.

Her Majesty's ship Danac shelled two rebellious Samoan villages, and the natives threatened to massacre all the white inhabitants. A later telegram at the Foreign Offices' state the rebels surrendered to the proper authorities, and quiet has been restored.

The Standard's Chatham correspondent reports that sudden notice was received last night that the authorities had resolved to send a battalion of marines to Ireland, consisting of 800 men, which were ordered to embark on Saturday for Cork.

The Times says: Abdur Rahman Khan is undoubtedly pleased. His most serious rival, Ayob Khan has been weakened by battle and incurred the vengeance of the British. He sees now Ayob Khan has not the slightest chance of being allowed to oust him from the throne. Gladstone passed an excellent night and is making satisfactory though slow progress.

LONDON, 6.—The Indian trop ship Euphrates sails to-morrow with reinforcements.

The concession for preliminary works for the proposed tunnel beneath the channel granted for five years in '75, has been renewed by the French Government for three years.

LONDON, 7.—An official dispatch from the British commander at Candahar, dated the 3d, says: Beyond slight skirmishing between the country people and the troops covering working parties, nothing has occurred the past three days. No news is received from Chaman Choki or Khelati Ghilzai since we shut ourselves up. Defensive preparations are proceeding satisfactorily. The entire Pathan population have left or been expelled. The wounded officers are doing well. The accurate number of our loss in the fight with Ayob Khan is not yet known, but the former estimate is far wrong. About 1,100 were killed and missing out of 2,800.

The following is from Grietta, dated the 5th inst: Ayob Khan is said to be within one day's march of Candahar, but it is doubtful whether his force is sufficiently strong to make an attack. Large numbers of Ghazis are collecting around Candahar.

A Cabul dispatch of the 6th says: There are some gatherings in Maidan and Warkak, but Gen. Roberts will probably not be seriously opposed this side of Gheunee Muski. Alum's son will precede to conciliate the tribes and arrange for supplies.

Another Cabul dispatch says: The march of the force to Candahar is delayed until Sunday. Abdurrahman Khan shows every disposition to aid us. His brother-in-law accompanies Gen. Roberts to Candahar. Abdurrahman Khan has sent a conciliatory deputation to Hashim Khan.

At the special request of the Queen, Lord Lytton, who arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from India, visited Her Majesty, to-day, at Osborne.

The Cabul force, on its arrival at Gundamurk will remain as army of observation.

Dr. Parsons, the American missionary who, with his servant, was murdered near Ismid, was making a tour in the mountains and encamped by roadside in the vicinity of some Zuruk, a semi nomadic tribe. Two Zuruk shepherds confessed they shot the two travelers as they slept, and robbed them of their money amounting to less than \$5. As Parsons did not reach his destination at the expected time, his friends instituted search, and the bodies were discovered under some brush. The authorities hearing a dispatch on the subject had been sent the British embassy, showed more than the usual zeal, and by threatening wholesale arrests induced the Zuruk to surrender the criminals, who are now imprisoned.

A Toronto, Canada, dispatch says: The Emerald Beneficial Society, out on a picnic, was met by an Orange force with a band on the street. A desperate battle took place. At 8 o'clock in the evening the police had barely got order restored when a second fight broke out at midnight. Twenty are more or less injured. There is perfect pandemonium along the docks.

Candahar, 3.—All well. There is no sign of the enemy. We have demolished all the buildings around the city. All Afghans have been expelled. We have 3,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 15 guns. The heat is very great. A majority of the officers of the Sixty-sixth Regiment

were killed defending the colors, which were lost.

Private accounts agree that the inhabitants of the country between Candahar and Chaman Choki have risen in arms. There has been severe skirmishing around Chaman Choki.

LAND PATENTS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
Aug. 5th, 1880.

The following patents have been received at this office and will be delivered to the proper parties upon surrender of the duplicate receipt.

CASH ENTRIES.

978 S. S. Wilson	1919 Wm. N. Thomas
1800 Thomas Kerry	1922 Wm. C. Parker
1827 Christian Jeppa-	1930 Ole Lasson
son	1945 Wm. Toand
1853 F. M. Jolley	1993 J. H. Goodwin
1856 Thos. A. Woolsey	2009 O. Roberts
1877 Frances Carter	2010 J. K. Whitney
1880 J. A. Thomas	2013 S. Thomas
1718 D. W. Thomas	2021 J. T. Wilson
1731 N. Leavitt	2039 A. Jensen
1807 H. A. Dixon	2131 G. C. Watts
1867 Jas. W. Crisp	2141 W. A. Terry
1911 John Grier	

M. M. BANE, Receiver.

Tabernacle Services.—The usual services were held in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. A large congregation was present on the occasion. After devotional exercises, the sacrament was administered.

Elder CHAS. W. PENROSE addressed the congregation. "We are living," he said, "upon the earth at a time when there are a great many creeds; a great many different doctrines all professing to be the true faith, the Christian religion. A spirit of doubt and division prevailed in the world. Men were ever learning, but were unable to come to the knowledge of the truth, and the great reason why this was so was because they did not seek to the fountain of light and truth with the expectation of receiving any reply. In olden times, God used to speak to the people. He had servants upon the earth who spoke as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. Angels ministered to the sons of men, and truth was revealed in great plainness from the Father, but in these times people had to put up with the ideas and notions that men held in relation to these truths which were anciently revealed. There was now no voice from heaven, no prophet amongst the people, no inspired apostles. Angels had ceased to minister, and to use the words of one of the great divines of the day 'the awful voice of prophecy is silenced for ever.' Of course in making use of these remarks he was speaking in relation to what is called the Christian world.

The Latter-day Saints believed that God was the same yesterday, to-day and forever and that if he was sought after to-day in the same way that he was sought after anciently he would answer in the same manner. They believed that it was just as possible for angels to come to the earth in these times as in any former age of the world; that the power of the Holy Ghost was the same to-day as it was a thousand years ago; that divine truth could be made manifest direct from God to the people now as it was in the days of Jesus, or in the days of the prophets who preceded him on the earth. The religion which the Latter-day Saints received had come to them by revelation from God in the day and age in which they lived. In taking up the writings of the old prophets, in reading the letters written by the ancient apostles, we found that the religion which God had revealed to us was the same religion that God had revealed to them. What was contained in the Bible corroborated that which we had received, and the spirit which had accompanied the preaching of the word to us was similar in its effects to that spirit which accompanied the preaching of the ancient prophets and apostles of the Lord. The religion, therefore, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was not a mere theory of men. The doctrines which they had received had come direct from the Lord in this our own time. We were not left to speculation, or to our own theorizing, but had received definite principles from God for our guidance, for our comfort, and for our edification.

Now, there was a disposition existing in the world to go away from the Lord. Men seemed to have a desire to follow out their own imaginations, their own ideas and notions, and in consequence of this, a great many wrong principles had