

ST. PAUL, 30.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says: An Indian arrived at Fort Ellis in full war paint, with a scalp hanging to his belt, bringing news of a bloody fight among the Mandrills, Stony and Salteaux Indians north of there. The Mandrills raided the camp of the Salteaux and killed nine persons. A band of Salteaux, under Ocean Man, gave chase and killed nine of the Mandrills. A band of Stonies is also following the Mandrills, and more fighting is expected. Another account says the village attacked made a desperate resistance and killed 13 Mandrills. The whole border is in a blaze of excitement. The fleeing Mandrills are making their way to American Territory, whence they came.

JERSEY CITY, 30.—At the Inquest to-day into the Hudson River tunnel disaster, President Hoskins testified: We felt justified in using air and relying upon it for supporting the roof. From our experience in front of the tunnel there was always a margin of five pounds of air, that is to say, if there were two and a half pounds too little the roof would not cave. There were often escapes up along the line of the shaft, and I have known men to be at work for half a hour at a time stopping one.

CENTREVILLE, N. J., 30.—The Standard Oil Company's men guarding the Centreville bridge have been withdrawn, the Central Railroad Company promising not to molest the pipes laid across their bridge as long as the oil tariff is not given to the Pennsylvania or Erie Railroads. Oil pipes have been laid across the Hackensack river, notwithstanding the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune*, reviewing the democratic campaign text book says: The first solid reason given by this biographer why the people want Hancock and a change, is in a paragraph entitled "Combats secession in California." In this it is stated that immediately on receipt of the news of the struggle in Charleston Harbor, General Hancock being in California, "threw himself into the work of saving California to the Union. This," he says, "was no child's play," with great care not to give offence to a majority of General Hancock's present supporters by any word of disapproval of their efforts to take California out of the Union. He says, "the State trembled on the verge of secession. It was largely settled by brave and intelligent southern men, who sympathized with scarcely an exception, and followed the new flag which rose amid the smoke of Sumter and was advancing rapidly to Washington. Jefferson Davis, himself, could not take offence at that way of putting it. The biographer proceeds to say, "But for the heroic conduct and wise measures adopted by democrats like Field and Hancock, sinking all party differences and forming a coalition composed of men of all factions to hold California in her place in the family of States, she would have been dragged out by the tremendous energy of the secession leaders. Hancock, we are told, was equal to the civil as well as military duty of the hour. His influence, guarded and directed by the rare political intelligence which has distinguished his conduct whenever called upon to deal with civil affairs, was cast on the right and in a way to be seriously felt."

No doubt the words are well chosen which ascribe to a rare political intelligence the decision of this army officer not to forswear his allegiance and enter into rebellion against the Government which had educated, fed and clothed him. He had to sink party differences to be sure, but was this army officer so much a partisan that this was any sacrifice? Was he a politician then so long ago as that?

Our author fails to tell us precisely what was the heroic conduct and what were the wise measures by which this hero saved California to the Union when she trembled on the verge of secession. But he tells us that immediately on receipt of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, he forwarded to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, his application for a command among the troops of his native State. That the Governor not responding, an application to the Lieutenant General of the army brought an order to report in person at Washington, and that on the 21st of September, 1861, he was commissioned as Brigadier General of Volunteers. The rare political intelligence which kept him from taking sides with the rebels was thus rewarded with early promotion, but how he saved California to the Union, unless by coming away, is

not so clear. Was this the heroic conduct and wise measure that saved the State?

ST. LOUIS, 1.—In the great telegraph suit argument before Justices Miller and McCreary, which consumed the whole of last week, an opinion was announced this morning by Judge Miller. It appears that the wires of the Western Union upon the Kansas Pacific, were seized by the Jay Gould party in February last, and by order of the court were returned to the Western Union Co. and an injunction procured by the last named company against the railroad company and the American Union Telegraph Co. restricting them from recapturing the lines or interfering with the Western Union in their use. The argument last week was upon a motion by the railroad company and American Union Co. to dissolve that injunction. This decision of the court sustains the injunction of the Western Union and continues it in force until the final hearing of the case. It holds that upon the force of the acts of Congress of 1862-64, it would seem that the Pacific Railroad Company could not legally make the contract of 1866 in question, between the Western Union Company and the Kansas Pacific Railway, but that in 1864 Congress also passed the so-called Idaho Act, under which the United States Telegraph Company was permitted to construct a telegraph line on its railroad and make arrangements with it in regard to the telegraph companies. The decision holds that it is sufficiently shown from this hearing that the United States Company was created in 1862, took the grant contained in the Idaho Act, and that the Western Union Company has succeeded to its rights and privileges, and therefore has the right to enter into the contract the validity of which the railroad and the American Union Company here attack. As to the charge that the contract was procured through any improper influences, the court holds that they are not sustained.

Judge Miller refers to the fact that four or five motions have been made to dissolve the injunction and overruled at any rate by three or our different and very competent judges and upon the irreparable injury which would result to the public by dissolving the injunction and thus suddenly deranging the telegraph system of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Missouri River, holding that the facts as shown do not warrant any such action upon the part of the court. The decision of the court continues the injunction in force, and directs that the status of the property remain as it is now, and has been, under the control of the Western Union Company, the railroad enjoying the exclusive use of one wire and the balance of the wires to be enjoyed exclusively by the Western Union, thus protecting the public from any damage for want of facilities, and each party from destroying each other. The decision is regarded as having decided a substantial victory for the Western Union and authoritatively settles in its favor a question over which there has been a very sharp, able and acrimonious contest since the seizure of its line in February last.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Times* discredits, while describing the following, the following charge made by republican managers of the democratic conspiracy: A democratic manufacturer in Zanesville will discharge ten men, republicans, and send them to another democrat in Xenia, who will employ them until after the October election, thus preventing their voting. Again, a democrat in Chillicothe will send a letter to a republican in Columbus asking him to come to the above named place on election day on business of vital importance and thus deprive him of his vote. Bogus letters offering unemployed workmen situations in different parts of the State, will be sent, and in short, every devilish device known to man will be used to get republicans away from home on the 12th of October.

A Minneapolis special says: In the aggregate, wheat in Minnesota and Dakota has turned out better than expected three weeks ago, when heavy rains overtook the harvesters. The Minnesota crop is but little short of an average, and Dakota is fully up to the average, turning out from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, and mostly grading No. 1. In some localities the yield is 35 bushels to the acre. The Northern Pacific Railroad is employing its entire freight capacity to move the grain to Duluth. The receipts here last week

reached 193,600 bushels. Prices rule 88 for No. 1, 85 for No. 2, 77 for No. 3. Millers pay as high as 91 for No. 1 delivered at Duluth. The receipts of wheat approximate 300,000 bushels per week, and it is shipped at once by lake to the seaboard.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during September to be \$3,974,819; cash in Treasury, \$199,945,260; gold certificates, \$7,511,100; silver certificates, \$18,521,960; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$9,965,000; refunding certificates, \$108,348,56; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,181,940. The reduction of the debt since June 30, 1880, has been \$26,573,112.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 1.—John Brennan, the Irish Orator of Iowa, who has been for years in the councils of the Irishmen of the country, and a leading democrat, comes out for Garfield. He argues that Irishmen, as Irishmen, are interested in the protection of free trade. He urges the people to go with the republican party on this important point, and to avoid the ruin in this country which drove them from their Irish homes and devastated and destroyed that fair land.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Commissioner William, of the General Land Office, in his annual report now nearly completed, devotes considerable space to the subject of reorganizing and increasing the present force of the General Land Office. After quoting from several predecessors in office, as well as the land commission appointed under the act of March, '79, all of whom have at different times within the last nine years urged upon Congress the necessity of reorganizing and increasing the force of the office. The commissioner says: It will be readily seen that the General Land Office considering its character and amount of work it has to perform has the poorest provision in the matter of salaries, and consequently the poorest organization. The Commissioner concludes that the adjustment of many of the land cases involving large values, requires consideration by a class of men having an intimate knowledge of the large body of land laws, and the many rulings and decisions of the courts, of legal education and mature judgment whose services cannot be procured for the salaries allowed at present. He therefore recommends a considerable increase both of the forces for the office and the salaries to be paid to some of his assistants. From the statistical portion of the report it is learned that there were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, 15,699,253 acres of public lands, and 652,151 acres of private land claims. This is an increase in the amount of public lands surveyed of 725,347 acres over that of the last year. This great increase is attributed to the operation of the act of March 3d, 1879, which led to a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public surveys. The disposals of public lands during the year were made as follows: Cash entries, 850,740 acres; homestead entries, 2,193,184 acres; agricultural college scrip, 1,280 acres; location with military bounty land warrants, 88,522 acres; swamp lands patented to the States, 3,757,888 acres; lands certified for railroad purposes, 1,157,375 acres. The area of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories during the last year is as follows: Arizona, 308,521 acres; California, 3,782,630; Colorado, 2,775,601; Dakota, 2,130,808; Idaho, 225,637; Louisiana, 80,504; Minnesota, 298,253; Montana, 302,413; Nebraska, 709,179; Nevada, 928,094; New Mexico, 1,624,158; Oregon, 1,052,221; Utah, 440,585; Washington Territory, 847,595; Wyoming, 184,449. In addition to this, surveys were made of private land claims in three States and Territories, as follows: California, 58,708 acres; Arizona, 149,258 acres; New Mexico, 44,184 acres. The total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning to the close of last year is shown to be 752,557,195 acres, leaving an estimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,062,231,727 acres.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *Herald* has this on a letter which is published in all the journals: We point elsewhere a curious letter from Mr. Lum, one of the secretaries of the National Greenback committee, to Murch the chairman of that committee, Lum not to put too fine a point on it, asserts that Weaver, the greenback candidate for the presidency is no more than the hired help of the republican national committee, that he has taken money from the Republicans and is pro-

cuting his so-called canvass under their direction and for their benefit. He adds that the treasurer of the greenback committee is in intimate political relations with the secretary of the republican national committee and with Senator Jones, of Nevada, that Gen. Weaver has had his campaign expenses paid by the republican Committee, that he Lum, has telegrams from the republican committee showing these and other facts, and that the republicans have cajoled Weaver with the promise or understanding that in case the October elections should go heavily democratic they will withdraw the republican electoral tickets in West Virginia, Missouri, Texas and Mississippi in his favor with the object of throwing the elections into the house where they propose, says Lum, to support Weaver and Arthur and defeat Hancock. In short, he asserts, that Weaver has sold our greenback party to the republicans for what might be called the remotely contingent chance of getting their help for himself. Finally, Lum adds, that if his statement is contradicted, he will produce proofs. It is a common saying that all is fair in love, war and politics. But in that case, this expression must, we suppose, be reckoned just as fair as the coalition it exposes. Our advice to the real greenbacker is, to drop Weaver and vote for one or the other of the regular candidates. If Weaver has a bargain with the republicans, they are certain to first use him and then fling him aside. They cannot afford to help him anywhere where he has a hand to win.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—The *Times* in a leading article this morning says: The aspect of affairs in the east gives reasonable grounds to hope a pacific execution of the Treaty of Berlin will be found in the united action of the Powers. The pressure upon Turkey will now cease to be merely local, but will be the object of a united cabinet through their representatives in Constantinople, to extort from the Porte the concession granted by the treaty of Berlin. Meanwhile it is a matter of full significance that the present alliance of the Powers so far from losing strength through the interposition of obstacles imperfectly foreseen has probably acquired new force from trial.

MELBOURNE, 1.—The Marquis of Normandy, Governor and commander-in-chief of Victoria, the governors of South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania and the mayor of the municipality, escorted by the Colonial troops, fire brigade and friendly societies, proceeded to the Exhibition Building, where they were received by the commissioners of the exhibition. The Marquis of Normandy, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, ministry, consuls and members of the assembly, read the report of the commissioners. In replying to the report the Marquis said: My country might be proud of this display and of the foresight, energy and ability of all concerned in the work. The imperial government and principal States of the world have promptly responded to the invitation to participate in the exhibition, thus assuring it in rank with previous exhibitions. He then declared the exhibition open, whereupon the royal standard was hoisted and salutes were fired. The exhibition was then inspected and the proceedings passed off with great eclat.

CITY OF MEXICO, 1.—Congress opened on September 6th and referred the disturbance question of double credence to the proper district judge for decision. President Diaz in his opening speech expressed great satisfaction at the political and moral advancement of the republic. He said that negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France has resulted satisfactorily. The President expressed a hope that Congress would find a solution for the financial difficulties of the government and place the national credit on a sound basis.

BRUSSELS, 1.—A dispatch from Bruges says: Disturbances have occurred near that city. The peasants assaulted and attempted to effect the government commissioner who was sent to carry out the provisions of the school law. The gendarmes were obliged to fire on the mob, killing one man and wounding another severely.

RAGUSA, 1.—The Albanians continue to assemble in the neighborhood of Dulcigno in such numbers

as to render its occupation far more difficult than at the outset. Riza Pasha has advised the inhabitants of Dulcigno to remove their families to a place of safety in case of a bombardment, but the people refused, saying they would rather die than submit to the Montenegrins.

We have a positive and speedy cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headach, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health, and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, wholesale and retail, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1 d s w

#### A Remarkable Circumstance.

Mr. W. E. Sanford, of Holley, N. Y., became afflicted a few years since with a terrible inflammation in the lower portion of his body. He did all that thought could suggest to remove it, even submitting to a most painful surgical operation. At last, when death was longed for and seemed near, he began, against the wishes of his friends, taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and is to-day a strong man and in perfect health. Any readers who may question this remarkable assertion can address him at Holley, N. Y., and ascertain for themselves.

s & w

#### A STRANGE PEOPLE.

You know that there are strange people in our community—we say strange, because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably made so with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, wholesale and retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 d s w

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. s w

#### Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there have been more than 500,000 bottles of SHILOH'S CURE sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of consumption have been cured. All coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a cough, or your child the croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lamé Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, Wholesale and Retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 d s w

#### A Proclamation.

Whereas, in the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, the people of this city and country are more or less troubled with Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Difficult Breathing and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption; Now, therefore be it known that Dr. HALE, a distinguished physician of Europe, has discovered a remedy for these diseases, which is certain, safe and pleasant, and is known as

#### Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Be it therefore understood that C. N. CRITTENTON, one of the largest wholesale dealers in Patent Medicines and Druggists' Fancy Goods in the country, has at a very large expense purchased this article; and the public may rest assured that the medicine will be prepared in every particular according to the original receipt, and sold at the small cost of 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, at all druggists and at the depot. Large size, \$1, which is much cheaper to buy. Crittenton's, 7, Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. d eod w

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are among the patrons of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. d eod & w

For Kings or Queens for men or babes,

Or soldiers on the march, There is no food that's half so good

As Duryeas' Corn Starch. And if you want to starch a shirt,

There is a way I know, By getting Duryeas' Satin Glaze.

To make it white as snow.