

As to Dr. Newman's visit, General Grant said that Dr. Newman prayed for him, and he allowed him to pray, that he thought that the minister's prayers would save him, but he didn't want to say anything to hurt his old friend's feelings, and so did not request him to stop. The General wrote a half-page letter to Senator Chaffee on Saturday, and the handwriting was as strong and as legible as at any time while in health. It is authoritatively stated that the General's family regard the coming morning hours with grave apprehension, and fear that his dissolution will then take place.

Dr. Shady left the house at 10:30 and went home. When asked if the cold weather would have any bad effect on the General's condition, he said, "I think not." He further said he did not think the patient would die during the night.

The important family document which was signed by General Grant on Friday is an application to the President of the United States for the appointment of the eldest son of Col. Fred D. Grant to a cadetship at West Point. The boy is now only three years old.

At 2:35 a. m. all is quiet about the Grant mansion. The house is locked for the night and the inmates trust that the General will live through the night.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Secretary of the Navy, in view of later dispatches regarding the troubles at Panama, and especially one from Commander Kane, of the *Galena*, has decided to send a further force to the isthmus by the *Acapulco*. The following is Commander Kane's dispatch:

"Colon, April 4th, 1885.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The vessels on the way to Aspinwall together with the force on the Para, will be sufficient to open and guard transit if supported by two ships at Panama. Without such support, an extra force of 500 men will be required. Everything is quiet in Aspinwall and all American property as well protected as my force will permit. I have 112 officers and men on shore. My command is safe and well. Only one foreigner has been killed so far as known. There are about 100 Columbian Government troops here, holding a large number of prisoners and rendering no assistance in preserving order. The railroad company is affording all possible relief to refugees, and has sent many out on the line of the road. Transit remains closed. One relief reached Panama last night at great risk, having been stopped by the insurgents and one person forcibly removed. The wires to Panama are continually being cut.

(Signed) KANE, commanding." Secretary Whitney has sent the following dispatch to President Houston, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

"Later dispatches indicate such a condition of things, that I have concluded to send 250 more men to-morrow. Can you take them?"

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The latest reported depredation of the Yaqui-Indians is the burning to the ground of a mining town. The Yaquis near Cumari are running off all the stock. Two Indians were killed.

NEW YORK, 5, 10:30 a. m.—General Grant has been very comfortable all the morning; he has taken his nourishment regularly and well. He appears cheerful. He is now sitting in his easy chair, drawn into the sun near the window. He says he has no unusual pain.

(Signed) R. H. DOUGLAS, M. D. Midnight.—General Grant has been asleep since 10 o'clock, waking for a few minutes at 11 to take nourishment. Pulse 38, temperature 99.8.

(Signed) R. H. DOUGLAS, M. D., GEO. T. SHADY, M. D.

NEW YORK, 6, 6:30 a. m.—Gen. Grant had undisturbed and refreshing sleep seven and a half hours. His pulse is 80 and full, temperature normal. He has had no pain during the night and coughed very little. He is inclined to be cheerful.

(Signed) SHADY, M. D.

NEW YORK, 6.—Ex-Senator Chaffee left the house between 10 and 11 o'clock. He said that the General's voice was clear at times and husky at times, according to the amount of mucus, and that he may live for two or three days yet.

CHICAGO, 6.—Hon. John F. Finerty, ex-member of Congress, and several other persons attempted to speak at a political meeting in the rough portion of the 17th Ward, known as "Little Hell," but were howled down. Finally the crowd began to throw rotten eggs. The speakers retired from the building, but were pursued and egged for a considerable distance along the street. Several persons were hit, among them a lady.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered 250 marines and 100 blue jackets to sail to-day on the *Acapulco* from New York to Aspinwall. When these men arrive at their destination the United States will have a force of about 1,200 men and 100 officers on the isthmus. The marines are armed with Springfield rifles and the sailors with Hotchkiss rifles. Four galling guns and two three-inch rifles with 100,000 rounds of ammunition will be sent with the men leaving New York. The entire force will be under the command of Admiral Jouett, who is expected to arrive at Aspinwall with the *Tennessee* on Wednesday. Capt. B. H. Calla and Lieut. T. B. Mason, who left Washington for New York on Friday last,

have been ordered to proceed to Aspinwall to-day. Captain McCalla will be in command of a supplementary force of marines, subject to the order of Admiral Jouett. Lieut. Mason will be in command of the artillery. With the arrival of the *Tennessee* at Aspinwall, the fleet will consist of five vessels, including the *Tennessee*, the flag ship of the North Atlantic station, with 22 guns; the *Yantic*, with 4 guns; the *Galena*, with 8 guns; the *Savannah*, with 8 guns, and the *Alliance*, with 6 guns.

WINNIPEG, 6.—Tidings from the north indicate the state of affairs there growing worse, as before telegraphed from Colonel Irvine to the government, there has come through by courier and carriers, bad news. Supplies are scarce and unless relief gets through very soon, the mounted police and all the Prince Albert people will be completely at the mercy of the rebels. Irvine says reinforcements of 1,500 men are wanted at Prince Albert immediately. He adds that the country people, owing to threats from the rebels, are leaving their places, and Teton Sioux are swarming over the country and committing depredations, while supplies are becoming short. The Sioux referred to are led by Chief White Cap, and occupy a reserve near Prince Albert. They are refugees from the United States.

WINNIPEG, 6.—Troops started from Fort Quappelle at day break for Prince Albert. They will probably be joined at Touchwood Hills by A battery, B battery remaining at Quappelle station. The Queen's Own rifles will join the main body on the march northward.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 2.—The following telegram was received from admiral Bourbet: The French men-of-war *Bayard*, *Triomphante*, *Destaing*, *Duchefant*, *Vipere* and *Annamite* under Admiral Lange, attacked Pheng Hoo at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, bombarding the forts defending the harbors of Pong Hou and Makung. The forts and guns were dismantled by 10 o'clock, when two powder magazines exploded, setting fire to the village of Makung, which burned for twenty hours. The fleet was not injured. A boat from the *Triomphante* destroyed the chain across the entrance to the port of Makung. Marines landed and marched to Makung Monday, and occupied the village Tuesday, after several battles, in which only five Frenchmen were killed. The Chinese garrison, numbering 15,000 men, suffered heavily.

PARIS, 2.—*Le Paris* reasserts that China has accepted the peace proposals, and declares that Mr. Campbell conducted the negotiations on behalf of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese maritime customs, who was authorized by the Chinese government to carry on negotiations with France. The paper says: China decided to accept the treaty of Tien Tsin, together with a treaty of commerce, provided that one month's armistice be granted, and that the war indemnity demanded by France be abandoned. Mr. Ferry considered the terms acceptable, with a few modifications. The French defeat at Langson occurred beforehand, yet Mr. Campbell on Tuesday evening imparted to Mr. Ferry the Chinese reply, which was favorable. China only reserving certain details in regard to the date and the manner of evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese troops.

Persistent rumors were current in the lobbies of the Chambers to-day that Ferry had asked President Grevy to be allowed to sign the preliminaries of peace between France and China. President Grevy insists that the matter be left to the new Cabinet. The basis of the new treaty between France and China are that the Chinese shall evacuate Tonquin, the French shall occupy Formosa till a treaty of peace has been executed and shall forego indemnity from China, and that a treaty of commerce be concluded, giving trade advantages to France.

Earl Dufferin obtained from the Ameer a formal treaty recognizing the right of England to lay out and fortify the Northwestern frontier of Afghanistan.

LONDON, 3.—Dispatches received from Suakim this morning gives the following account of the progress of events at the front:

General Graham occupied with his forces, all the heights above Tamai last evening. During the night the rebels fired into the zereba and some of their shots took effect. One soldier was killed outright and two others wounded. Early this morning Gen. Graham advanced to Tamai, and at 7 o'clock took possession of the Tamai springs. Another dispatch reads:

"HILL ABOVE TAMAI, 7 a. m.

The Guards, Bengalese troops, Marines, Berkshire regiment and Sikhs, will occupy Tamai on Monday. The remainder of the forces will follow when the water supply has been secured."

A dispatch from Gen. Graham is as follows: "TESELAH HILL, 6.30 a. m.

The hills around the zereba were occupied last night by a chain of pickets, supported by a strong reserve force."

The enemy's fire was silenced at ten o'clock this morning by a volley from our advance pickets of grenadiers, and by a shell from a 13-pounder. The rest of the night was quiet. The troops are in good condition; only seven fell out of the ranks yesterday, during the fifteen hours' march. We do not expect to meet with serious resistance."

Another dispatch from Gen. Graham gives the following: Tamai Springs,

noon. Our forces advanced at 8 this morning and occupied the village of Khor. We encountered slight opposition on the part of the enemy. We found very little water and what there was, was of very bad quality. I am going to return with my whole force to the first zereba. Four soldiers were wounded in occupying the village. Of these two belonged to the Australian contingent.

A dispatch filed at Suakim 2d, this afternoon says: "Tamai is in flames. The British loss in occupying the place is one killed and six wounded."

LONDON, 3.—A special dispatch received from Suakim says:

"General Graham commenced his advance on Tamai this morning. He had not proceeded far before he found the enemy strongly entrenched just beyond Tamai. Gen. Graham immediately attacked the Arab's position and the battle is now going on."

LONDON, 3.—A later special from Suakim says: The enemy retreated in the direction of Tamai. The British then burned Tamai. Gen. Graham lost one man killed and twelve wounded during the fighting.

SUAKIM, 3.—The advance to Tamai was made over broken ground and through deep ravines. Few of the rebels were about, and these few retired after the exchange of shots. After burning Tamai, the British returned to Gen. Neill's zereba. The cavalry will return to Suakim. The British loss during the day was one killed and 11 wounded. The enemy's loss was slight. Gen. Graham intends to push the railway as far as Handaub and move his camp thither. It is feared the scarcity of water at Tamai indicates a similar want at other places in the hills.

PARIS, 3.—The party conflicts are increasing in bitterness. De Freycinet attributes his failure to form a ministry to the partisan leaders of the Republican sections, especially the Republican Union, in claiming the balance of power in the Cabinet. President Grevy proposes to obtain an *ad interim* ministry of Moderates, to act in the interval between the dissolution of the Chambers and the general election. Spuller and Le Grand, and other Opportunists, oppose the dissolving of the Chambers, on the ground that it is a manoeuvre for restoring Ferry to power.

Le Temps asserts that despite the recent victories of the Chinese troops, the Government at Peking has decided to accept Ferry's peace proposals.

De Freycinet and Brisson have declined the presidency of the council of ministers, and Coustans has undertaken to form a Cabinet.

Paris, midnight, 3.—It is now asserted that a Ministry composed of supporters of Ferry will be constituted within a few hours, and be gazetted, perhaps, to-morrow.

HONG KONG, 3.—The dispute of China and Japan regarding the protectorate over the Korean peninsula is not yet settled. The Peking government has given Li Hung Chang plenary power to settle the difficulty, but the Japanese government refuses to recognize his powers until he is furnished with more binding credentials. In the meantime, Japan demands that China withdraw from Corea. If China chooses to retain her pretense of governmental right in Corea, Japan threatens to make common cause with France against China.

LONDON, 4.—*The Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon states that the reply of Russia to England's proposals concerning the Afghan frontier line dispute, is most conciliatory. The Russians, the *Gazette* says, earnestly wish the joint commission would commence the work of settling the frontier line as soon as possible. They accept the principle of the delineation of a zone of survey, but instead of drawing the southern boundary of this zone at what they consider the northern frontier of Afghanistan, which is an imaginary line drawn across a desolate steppe, they propose that the line of the zone the survey be carried up to the only natural line of demarcation existing, namely, the Borkus spur of the Pamamusus. The difference between the English and Russian proposals, the *Gazette* says, is that the zone proposed by Russia would include a triangular piece of steppe 20 to 50 miles wide, which would be excluded from the zone of the survey within which the English propose to confine the work of the boundary commission.

SUAKIM, 4.—A spy returned from Er-kowit reports Osman Digna with 900 men, is at Shakateh, which is a strong position between Sinkat and Er-kowit. The spy says that Osman Digna's followers are openly deserting him.

LONDON, April 4.—Gen. Wolseley has forwarded to the War Office a significant report made out by the medical staff attached to the Khartoum expedition. The subject of the report is the result of exposure to desert heat of the British troops stationed along the borders of the Soudan desert. The report states that if the present military stations in the Soudan be maintained, fully one-half of the troops will die or be disabled by heat before the arrival of autumn. The whole tone of this peculiar report, which was undoubtedly inspired by General Wolseley himself, indicates that a decision having been reached to that effect, the public is being prepared to witness the early withdrawal of the whole British force from the Soudan to Egypt, and the complete abandonment of the Khartoum expedition. It is announced that Gen. Graham has been ordered by the Government to at once open peace negotiations with Osman Digna, or the Sheikhs between Suakim and Berber, possessing power to control the na-

tives. It has been stated that Gen. Graham has been instructed to secure such terms as will enable him to evacuate the country at once. It was in pursuance of these particular instructions that General Graham to-day withdrew his whole force back from Tamai to Suakim, leaving only a small contingent at General McNeill's zereba. It is believed that no operations will be undertaken against the Tamaians. The heat is peculiarly intolerable in the desert west of Tamai, which itself is almost beyond the influence of the Red Sea. The officers and men belonging to Gen. Stewart's force are completely disgusted over the negative result of the expedition, and all are anxious to be at once recalled home. The disgust of the magnificent fellows who have come all the way from Australia to help maintain the mother country's prestige is simply supreme and indescribable.

SUAKIM, 5.—A detachment of troops is going to Handaub to protect the railway work and to form a zereba. The whole force will likely follow on Wednesday.

CAIRO, 5.—El Mahdi has summoned the Emir of Berber to go with his army to Khartoum to assist in quelling the revolt.

ADEN, 5.—The Governor of Yemen has asked the Turkish Government to send 3,000 reinforcements to suppress the uprising in favor of El Mahdi and prevent friendly chiefs from joining the insurgents.

DUBLIN, 5.—All the principal streets of the city are profusely decorated in honor of the coming of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

LONDON, 5.—The Comte De Paris has arrived at Naples to meet the Duc De Chartres, with whom he will have a conference in regard to the prospect of the re-establishment of a monarchy in France.

The Gaulois, of Paris, predicts that the French elections will show that the country has no confidence in a republic and desires to return to a monarchy.

The Russian and Persian governments have agreed upon a frontier between their respective territories near Merv, and have appointed a commission to fix the boundary stones.

LONDON, 5.—The Chinese legation here has forwarded to the Chinese agent at Paris renewed peace proposals, the basis of which are that the blockade of Pechili and Formosa shall be raised; that Tonquin shall be ceded to China, and that no indemnity shall be exacted by France.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch from Larnica, Island of Cypress, reports a serious riot, growing out of a wanton attack upon a religious procession of the Greek church. While the procession was passing an English club house, a party of loungers began to jeer and hoot at the priests. Finally they attacked the processionists with stones, and troops had to be called out before the disturbance was quieted.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg openly demands that Russia withdraw from the Paris declaration, regarding the fitting out of privateers.

CALCUTTA, 6.—Orders have been received by the Indian government from London to actively continue preparations for war, notwithstanding the pacific assurances of Russia. This action has created a great impression in India and sustains the enthusiasm of the British and native troops.

LONDON, 6.—The morning papers generally declare the Russian answer regarding the Afghan frontier dispute evasive and unsatisfactory.

SUAKIM, 6.—Arab deserters, who have come to Gen. McNeill's zereba, report that Osman Digna has only 1,500 followers at Ekstat together with members of his household. They assert that if Gen. Graham will offer sufficient reward, sheikhs are ready to deliver Osman Digna a prisoner.

BERNE, 5.—Wholesale arrest of An-archist (chiefly Germans and Austrians) have been made here and at Zurich, Winterthur, St. Gall and Schaffhausen.

PARIS, 5.—Brisson has accepted the task of forming a ministry. It is rumored that Brisson and De Freycinet have formed a coalition.

PARIS, 5.—*Le Siecle*, organ of M. Brisson, says: A cabinet has been formed including M. De Freycinet and Gen. Campignon. The new cabinet meet to-day at the Elysee to draft a programme to submit to Parliament to-morrow. MM. Brisson and De Freycinet had a conference with Ferry yesterday in reference to the Tonquin difficulty.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The *Reflector*, published in Greenville, N. C., the home of Ex-Gov. Jarvis, says that Jarvis has peremptorily refused to accept the mission to Brazil.

The steamer *Marinpal* has foundered in the sea of Azof. Thirty persons lost.

Thos. Mook, the oldest surviving veteran of the war of 1812, died in New York City yesterday. He voted for Garfield, and never left the house except to vote for Blaine.

Ex-Governor Fletcher of St. Louis has at last turned up at Laredo, Texas. The Governor has been there several days without money, and has telegraphed home for some.

England has made arrangements for the establishment of a coaling port at Hamilton, the island in the Korean Archipelago, over the port of which the British flag was hoisted Friday.

Veterans of division No. 1 of the regular army have incorporated in New

York. The association is to obtain equalization of bounties and the acres of land legally theirs per capita.

Frauds and Imitations.

Let it be clearly understood, that Compound Oxygen is only made & dispensed by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia. Any substance made elsewhere, and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious & worthless, and those who try it will throw away their money as they will the end discover. Send for their treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, S. Francisco.

Can be had if Wanted.

"Have you any malaria here?" asked a lady who was looking for a remedy for her family. "We have said the landlady, 'we haven't got no just now; folks haven't asked for it but we'll get it for your family if you want it.' Most folks get malaria without wanting it. To get rid of its noxious effects, use Brown's Iron Bitter. Mrs. S. R. MacDonald, New Haven, Conn., says, 'I suffered from malaria for nearly six years. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me completely.'"

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world. Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

That slight cold you think so little may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid trouble by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements & delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you take them be sure it is the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sieg & Sons.

VERY REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Mr. Geo. W. Villing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been a most helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over bed alone. She used two Bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at C. M. I. Drug Store.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Albert I. Walker and Mark R. Walker, minors.

Order appointing Time and Place for hearing Petition for Order to Sell Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THE HON. ELIAS A. SMITH, Judge of the said Court, the petition of Ishmael Phillips, the Guardian of the persons and estates of Albert Walker and Mark R. Walker, minors, (herein filed, praying for an order to sell real estate belonging to said minors) that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate to put the proceeds thereof at interest, or invested in some productive property.

It is hereby ordered: That all persons interested in the estate of said minors, appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, at the Court Room of said Court, on Wednesday the 29th of April, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Ishmael Phillips, Guardian, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and having general circulation in Salt Lake County, at least three weeks before said 29th day of April, A. D. 1885.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Dated March 27th, 1885.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place for hearing petition to sell real estate in matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Albert I. Walker and Mark R. Walker, minors, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 28th of March, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk.