

bridge addressed the President, speaking very complimentary of his Administration thus far. The President replied, expressing his pleasure at receiving the delegation, and also his gratification at the good fellowship in which it was inaugurated at Louisville, and thought that within a year or two the South would be more prosperous.

Steven M. Vail, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Bavaria.

The original copy of Miller's "National Medallion," executed by order of Secretary Borie, for presentation to Mrs. Grant, was hung in the Green Room of the Executive Mansion to-day.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—The entire Democratic ticket, with one exception, is elected, by 600 majority.

Boston.—The returns from 224 towns give Claflin a majority of 6,228 over both Adams, Democrat, and Chamberlain, Workingmen's candidate, and indicate a majority of about 12,000 in the State. The Legislature stands 141 Republicans, 19 Labor Reformers, 49 Democrats; Senate 30 Republicans, 9 Democrats and 1 Labor Reformer; the Assembly, 75 Republicans and 123 license men.

Brooks is elected to Congress in the 9th district by 300 majority.

New Haven.—Mr. Herman Bangs, many years presiding Elder in the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in the 80th year of his age.

Corinne, Utah.—A large schooner arrived to-day from Stockton, Utah, loaded with 90 tons of freight, consisting of lumber, silver ore, machinery, &c., for Corinne and San Francisco; this is considered the inauguration of navigation on Salt Lake and Bear River, between Corinne and the towns on the Southern shore.

Baltimore.—The American Colonization Society's ship *Golconda* cleared yesterday for Africa, with a large cargo.

Boston.—Returns indicate so far, that Claflin leads Adams by 21,000.

Cincinnati.—McCoole arrived here to-day, and was bound over in \$5,000 not to engage in any prize fight.

St. Louis.—A petition was filed in Court to-day by a lady named Lucy Hall, for a divorce from Benjamin C. Sanford, a wealthy young man of this city, who is married to the daughter of one of the first families in the country. The woman claims that she was married to Sanford in Indiana, in 1865, not knowing at the time that he was a married man, and that three children are the result of the union. Sanford's friends assert that it is a case of black mail, while others believe the woman's statement.

Washington.—General B. F. Butler is acting as attorney for the officers and sailors of Faragut's fleets who were engaged in the capture of New Orleans, and is about to commence proceedings in the District Court of Columbia, to recover the prize money due to his clients for the captures they made.

The Albany *Argus* claims the election by a Democratic State ticket by 24,000 majority, with eighteen Democratic Senators, and seventy members of the Assembly, giving the Democrats the entire control of the State Government.

New York.—The returns to-day show that the State has gone Democratic by not over 10,000 majority.

Chicago.—A special to the *Republican*, from New York, says the *Tribune* says it is feared that the State Legislature is Democratic.

San Francisco, November 3.—Deposits in the branch mint, in October, amounted to 89,000 ounces of gold; 57,000 ounces of the latter were received from Japan for re-coining. One million and six hundred and seventy thousand were coined during the same period.

Gov. Haight has designated November 18th as thanksgiving day.

Cisco was destroyed by fire yesterday.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 31.—The steamer *Idaho* arrived to-day, from Honolulu October 30th. The labor question was creating some excitement. Numerous meetings were being held by the planters in favor of the importation of Chinese. The laboring class urge the encouragement of European emigration, and both agree that a supply of labor is absolutely necessary for the agricultural interests of the country.

The ship *Frank N. Thayer*, hence August 27th with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool, encountered a cyclone Sept. 4th, in long. 124 west, latitude 23 deg. 34 north; she sprung a leak and was compelled to put into Honolulu to discharge her freight and repair damages. The cargo was in a bad condition. The stench from the steaming wheat sickened a portion of the crew and turned the inside of the vessel as black as ink.

Rev. Father Walsh, an old resident of the Island, and President of Ahui-mann College, died Oct. 14th.

The American Minister entertained the King, his Ministers, the Consular corps, the and Captain and officers of the French war steamer *Magere*, at the American House Club.

An epidemic fever has prevailed on the Island of East Maui, resulting in many deaths; the once numerous population of Hennovan (?) Valley has dwindled down to two or three families.

London.—Sir Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, died yesterday aged 74 years.

Dublin.—A land meeting was held last evening, but it was interrupted by Fenian sympathizers, who rushed for the platform and took possession of it, smashing the furniture. Attempts were made to restore order, but were unsuccessful and the meeting was broken up.

Madrid.—The prospect of an agreement in the Cortes improves. It is known that 141 deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa.

New York.—An agreement for the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River railroads was ratified to-day. The capital stock is forty-five millions; with a hundred and seven per cent. to the Central and 85 per cent. to the Hudson River. Vanderbilt is President of the consolidated company.

Washington.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the case of *Throughton vs. Smith & Harley*, deciding that a promissory note, given in payment for property purchased at Montgomery, in 1864, when the authority for its use was excluded from that part of the State, and when the only currency in use was Confederate Treasury notes, is payable in Confederate notes alone, and that the United States Courts possess no power to enforce the same. The Court also decided that contracts stipulating for currency cannot be regarded as made in aid of a foreign invasion in one case and a domestic insurrection in the other; they have no necessary relations to a hostile government, are transactions in the ordinary course of civil society, though made indirectly to the purpose, and the government is without blame, except when it is proved they have been entered into with an actual intention to further an invasion or insurrection.

New York.—The dwelling of David H. McAlpine, on West 29th street was robbed on Saturday of diamonds valued at \$7,000 by a sneak, thief who entered the house while the family were at dinner.

Fisk & Gould have brought a suit for perjury against Charles C. Allen, one of the parties who sued them for refusing to carry out the gold contracts. Allen waived an examination, and was held in \$5,000 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A company of 200 Swedish immigrants started to-day for Montana, to settle upon a tract of land already purchased.

Washington.—Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., was present at the Supreme Court to-day.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received official information of the death of Satanta, Chief of the Kiowas, and leader of the Indians in the desperate fight with Custer's forces, about a year ago at Washita river.

Nothing is yet known here of the movements of the steamers *Lillian* or *Teaser*, in addition to the accounts received from New York.

St. Louis.—The work on the piers of the new bridge across the river here is progressing rapidly.

Boston.—Harmony Hall, near Groton Junction, was burned yesterday; loss \$8,000.

New York.—A special cable dispatch states that the cities of Frankfurt, Weisbaden and Mayence, with the surrounding country, were visited by several shocks of earthquake on the night of the 31st ult. and yesterday morning.

A special dispatch from Geanabaw to the *Herald*, by way of London, conveys very interesting and pleasing intelligence from Livingstone, dated August 8th, 1888, that the exploring party was then in good health, and requested that supplies of nautical instruments and almanacs for 1889 and '90 be forwarded to him, thus indicating, as we suppose, that the party is intending to remain in the country sometime longer. He claims to have discovered the true source of the Nile, but the communications are meagre, with respect to general news.

Paris.—A rumor is current that the Emperor is again indisposed.

The Secretary of Legation for the Argentine Confederation at Washington, has protested against Mr. McMahon's report relative to the Allied outrages at

Paraguay. It was considered probable yesterday that personal difficulty would occur between him and McMahon.

Paris.—The newly-appointed Russian ambassador arrived to-day; there was a great crowd of police on hand, but their services were not needed.

Dublin.—Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral letter, exhorts all members of societies similar to the Fenians to abandon them. He says the members will be inevitably excommunicated and they cannot participate in the jubilee.

Montreal.—The scheme of the Canada Pacific Railroad was published to-day, the length of the line will be 2,500 miles; capital twenty million sterling.

Frankfort.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt last evening throughout Germany.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the captain of the Emperor's yacht says he cannot make a passage through the Suez canal, his boat drawing too much water; the Empress insists on new soundings, and if the yacht is not able to go, lighter vessels will be procured.

Madrid.—General Prim to-day presented to the Cortes the members of the reconstructed ministry, and explained that the question of royal candidature was the cause of the ministerial crisis, and added that the attitude of the Unionists hindered the solution of the question. He declared that the Government would remain faithful to Republican principles.

New York.—A special dispatch from Paris intimates that Napoleon will propose a plan for general disarmament in his speech at the opening of the session of the French Legislature, and that the idea is likely to become general, it is said, indeed, that Lord Clarendon has conveyed assurances of England's approval of such a course to his Majesty.

It is also said that it will be agreeable to Russia. The tendency of Napoleon's policy in the Government is said to be objectively, for the embarrassment of Prussia.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

PRESIDENT AND COMPANY.—By telegram, per Deseret Telegraph Line, we learn that President Young and company left Gunnison at half past six o'clock this morning; they will stay at Nephi to-night.

A telegram from Gunnison, sent by Elder Joseph F. Smith, at noon to-day, says the President and party came to Manti and held meeting at 11 a.m. President B. Young, G. A. Smith, and J. Young, Senr. spoke. They then traveled to Gunnison, while President G. A. Smith and Elders O. Pratt and A. M. Musser went on to Fayette and held meeting. The meetings held at Gunnison were at 4 and half-past 6. President B. Young and J. Young, Senr., spoke at the first meeting, and Elders Wilford Woodruff, H. S. Eldredge, G. Dunford, J. Young, Senr., J. F. Smith and Orson Hyde spoke at the latter meeting. The houses were crowded. The health and spirits of the company are excellent, and the greetings everywhere are cordial.

CALLED.—We had a very pleasant call to-day from Wm. Moore, and A. H. Nash, Esqs., who are making the tour of the Continent. Mr. Moore is connected with the Firm of Tapscott & Co., with whom our people have had very pleasant relations in past years, their ships having brought thousands of the Saints from the old world to the new. These gentlemen express great pleasure at the signs of progress and development they witness in Salt Lake City. They are en route for the Pacific, and continue their journey in the morning.

DANGEROUS BRIDGE.—Our attention was called this morning to the dangerous state of the bridge which crosses City Creek on First West St. Several of the planks have been torn up and one or two of them are missing, thus leaving an opening in the bridge about two feet in width, which renders it passable only on one side. Persons crossing this bridge after dark should observe great care lest they receive a sudden immersion in the creek below.

INDIAN TREATY IN MONTANA.—General Sully, Superintendent of Indian affairs, in Montana, has recently concluded a treaty with the Flat Head Indians, by which the most fertile portion of the Bitter Root Valley, covering an area of 300 square miles, occupied and improved by whites, is ceded to that tribe. The settlers have held meetings, appointed a committee and drawn up protests, and are doing all in their power to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the U. S. Senate. The Montana press denounces the transaction in the most unqualified manner, and attributes motives to the Indian Superintendent anything but unselfish or patriotic. The *New Northwest* of a recent date gives expression to the following in relation to this matter:

"The proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Bitter Root to remonstrate against the treaty recently made by General Sully with the Flathead Indians, is published in this issue. They have taken a proper course, and are false to their own interests, false to the destinies of Montana, weak-kneed, su-

pine and cowardly, if they do not, by every means in their power, vigorously, vigilantly and persistently combat that iniquity, until they are maintained in possession of the entire valley, and retain it to white occupation and development. The treaty cedes to the Flathead Indians, as a reservation, all that portion of the valley lying between Lo-Lo Fork and Willow—over thirty miles—containing more than 300 square miles of valley lands, on which over 200 whites now have farms, homes and valuable improvements. And this is given to the Flatheads because they acted with the usual Indian treachery in refusing to sign the Stevens' treaty, after having agreed to it—given to a band of mongrels numbering, bucks, squaws, papposes and dogs, only 300 or 400, not 20 of whom are Flatheads. These mongrel tribes have 5,000 square miles in the Jocko valley, set apart as a permanent reservation. And now, right in the heart of the Bitter Root valley, turning out of their homes our own people, and isolating from the other settlements the people of all the upper valley, is picked out another reservation, big enough for all the semi-scalping tribe in Montana. General Sully has done an evil thing; we had believed it would be otherwise. But having done it, there remains an imperative duty to the people and press of Montana, to denounce it, and endeavor, through all influences that can be brought to bear, to prevent its ratification by the Senate."

ANOTHER INDIAN RAID.—By telegram per Deseret Telegraph Line, we learn that the Indians made another raid on the horses and mules belonging to the citizens of Parowan, on Tuesday evening, taking about fifteen head. The trail of the thieves was discovered going up Summit Creek Canyon, and a party of men was sent in pursuit.

Another dispatch, sent at 9.40 this morning, per Deseret Telegraph Line, by Bishop W. H. Dame, of Parowan, says:

"Our first company of boys that went after horses, taken by Indians, returned at 4 this morning, and brought thirty-three head of horses, belonging to Harmony, Hamilton, Cedar and Parowan. The boys are well, thank God. About one hundred and twenty-five horses and mules were taken altogether from this place, Cedar, Harmony and Hamilton."

Father Hyacinthe is 42 years old.

A French paper says that life is a disease of which one dies at last.

You can get board at the White Pine restaurants for \$87 a week.

A Tennessee youth of twenty-two confesses to eight murders.

That is a bad religion which makes us hate the religion of other people.

Lady (at Sunday School).—"And what do you understand by 'the pomp and vanity of the world?'"

The head of the class.—"The flowers in your bonnet, teacher."

If your lips

Would keep from slips,

Five things observe with care:

Of whom you speak,

To whom you speak,

And how, and when, and where.

"Dear me," exclaimed a lady, as she looked at a boa constrictor in a show, "why the skin of the creature is a regular tartan pattern." "It is, my dear," remarked her husband, "and that is what Shakespear alluded to when he talked about a snake being 'Scotched.'"

One of those curious cases of presentiment, of which we so often hear, has just occurred in Atlanta, Georgia. A workman in the railroad shops there persistently said he had a revelation that he should die at twelve o'clock one day recently and at his request a fellow workman promised to toll the bell of the works at that hour. The day and the hour came; the man dressed himself in his best, and lay down upon his bed to await the speedy coming of the dread messenger; the solemn note of the bell was sounded, but the man—did not die.

NOTICE.

CHESTER LOVELAND, Mayor of Brigham City, in the County of Box Elder, and Territory of Utah, having on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1889, entered at the United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for the several use and benefit of the occupants of Brigham City, in said Box Elder County, the following described tract of land, viz:

For south half of south-east quarter, and south half of south-west quarter of section twelve, and section thirteen, and north half of section twenty-four, and north half of south-east quarter and north half of south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in Township nine, north of range two west, containing 1,280 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements, as prescribed in section 3 of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved Feb. 17, A. D. 1889, entitled An Act prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Execution of the Trust arising under An Act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands," approved March 2nd, 1867.

CHESTER LOVELAND, Mayor of Brigham City. Brigham City, Oct. 25, 1889.