

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—A dispatch from Glasgow states that the causes of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank are reported to have arisen from an advance of the amount of £8,000,000 to four firms of East India merchants, who have been unable to meet their engagements. Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate shareholders of the bank. Much of the stock is held by ladies and gentlemen who lived retired, on a moderate competence, and now find themselves reduced from circumstances of comfort to absolute poverty. Seven hundred and fifty persons employed by the bank and its branches are affected by the failure.

In view of the possible winter campaign in Afghanistan, an immediate dispatch of bedding and extra clothing for the troops in India has been ordered.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr Szell, Hungarian minister of finance. He has not decided about the other resignations. A compromise is considered likely.

The admiral of the East Indian Squadron has been ordered to send a number of ships into the Persian Gulf.

A Belgrade dispatch says: News from various parts of Bosnia shows that the Turks and insurgents have abandoned further open resistance, having become convinced that neither moral nor material assistance can be any longer hoped for from the Porte, unless other political complications arise. Upwards of 4,000 insurgents fled to Serbia, where they have been disarmed and interned. Among them are two pashas, 200 boys, and a whole battalion of Nizams. They brought with them three Krupp guns, 1,000 breech-loading rifles, horses, stores, etc. Small bands cross the frontier daily with their wives, children, and property.

A Ragusa dispatch says: The Prince of Montenegro has ordered the leaders of the old Herzegovinian insurrection, who have been hitherto in the pay of Montenegro, to proceed with their bands, on the 6th of October, to Bilek, where the prince's father-in-law will formally surrender them to the Austrians.

BERLIN, 2.—The North German Gazette has a significant letter from St. Petersburg, saying the key-note of the Russian policy is tranquility on the basis of the treaty of Berlin, and Russia will not support the enterprises of Afghanistan.

HAMILTON, Ont., 3.—The wool warehouse of John Harvey & Co. was burned; loss \$55,000; insured.

LACHIN, 8.45 a.m.—The weather is very pleasant, but a southwesterly wind is blowing, which ruffles the water a good deal, and may interfere with the great boat race between Courtney and Hanlon.

11.45.—Water is rough, the wind strong but falling. There are not more than 1,000 spectators along the course as yet. It is uncertain whether the race will take place to-day.

12.30.—There is now only a slight wind, and the water is getting smooth. The prospects are fair for the race to-day.

1.30 p.m.—The prospects of the race coming off are excellent. The water is as calm as a pond, and scarcely a breath of wind is stirring. The men are well and anxious to row. Hanlon continues the favorite. Everything is in readiness for the race.

LONDON, 3.—The Times, in its financial article, this morning, says: The City of Glasgow Bank had 133 branches. It has paid progressively increasing dividends for several years past until it reached 12 per cent. It would be incorrect to say that the disaster was unexpected; on the contrary, in banking circles it created no surprise, for the bank had been losing credit gradually for 10 years past, yet the Scotch banks in London were not in possession of the information which showed that the end was actually near, until Tuesday morning. Rumors of the bank being in difficulty had been so often circulated before, within strictly banking circles, that a repetition of them did not excite particular interest on this occasion.

The business of the bank had been conducted for years upon unsound principles, and from the fact of other Scotch banks having decided to let the bank stop, it is inferred it is a bad case. Operations upon an enormous scale had been indirectly entered into in Indian produce and Australian wool, some 14,000,000 of bills having been accepted on account of three

firms. Large advances had been made to firms in the iron trade in the north, and utterly reckless support appears to have been given to builders.

The immediate cause of the failure was the impossibility of any longer getting bills drawn from India on the bank in Glasgow discounted in the London market, a circumstance which explains, to some extent, the feverish oscillation for some months past in the rates demanded for loans. These bills have been sold in India to Indian banks ostensibly against the shipment of produce and ultimately came upon the discount market. The terms demanded for negotiating them having steadily advanced, instructions were at length telegraphed to the Indian branches to take no more bills, and as soon as it was no longer possible to keep the open credit system going and the paper afloat, the bank closed its doors. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at \$50,000,000; acceptance slightly below \$15,000,000, deposits, \$40,000,000. The unlimited liability of the shareholders may perhaps secure the depositors. The authorized note circulation was only £72,000; but according to last accounts the issue is between £600,000 and £700,000, against nearly all of which the law compels the bank to have gold.

We believe we are correct in saying that this deplorable catastrophe is, with reference to Scotch banks, as a whole, entirely an exception, and that no other banking institution in Scotland is in any way mixed up with the City of Glasgow Bank, or has been engaged in business of any kind which led to this failure. Attempts have been made in Italy to complicate matters by saying there was a panic, but there has been no panic. The Bank of England is in an exceptionally strong position relatively to the extent of business going on, and the state of affairs is very different to what it would have been had the disaster happened to a bank whose soundness had been above suspicion.

LONDON, 3.—A dispatch from Pesth says: It is believed that Herr Piszta will be asked to form a provisional cabinet to act until the opening of parliament.

A dispatch from Kassaulie states that the movement against Cabul will begin immediately.

A Simla dispatch reports that no communication has yet been received from the Ameer. The natives bring down word that the Ameer is collecting his forces from all quarters to oppose the advance of the English.

Minister Layard is expected to arrive in England at an early day to consult with government on the subject of the British policy in the east.

LONDON, 4.—The government has official information relative to the existence of an insurrection at Santa Cruz, but the advices say nothing regarding the number of lives supposed to be lost. The island of Santa Cruz is embraced in the consular district of St. Thomas, under the jurisdiction of Consul V. V. Smith. According to the latest reports received at the State Department, the mob have succeeded in capturing and destroying the town of Frederickstadt. There is a United States consular agent residing there and it is supposed his house has been destroyed with others. In addition to a squadron sent this afternoon from Portland, Me., for the protection of American citizens in Santa Cruz, the navy department has also sent a vessel from the West India station, the one nearest to the disturbed region, to hasten the same mission. Christiansted, the only town in the island in addition to Frederickstadt, is well fortified and it is supposed can withstand an attack.

VIENNA, 4.—A Pera dispatch says: Minister Layard's journey to London is caused by the Porte's refusal to adopt the English project for reforms in Asia Minor without important modifications.

There is no settlement yet of the ministerial crisis. The changes in the Austrian Cabinet, it is believed, will only be partial. The Austrian and Hungarian press think Herr Piszta will remain at the head of a reconstructed Hungarian ministry.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Bombay says: Four of the Ameer's infantry regiments and six guns are stated to have arrived in front of Ali Musjid, a short distance up the Khyber Pass and have advanced within three miles of Samrood, at which place a detachment of British troops has arrived. Much

larger bodies of Afghan troops are on their way down. These threaten to attack the Khyber, for having allowed the British mission to penetrate the pass. This would throw the hill tribes into our hands. It is expected we will assist them if the Ameer should attack them. Probably our first advance will be into the Koorum Valley. The Afghan troops and guns may be taken from the Ali Musjid Fort, and we will occupy some of the minor passes. Hostilities may begin at any moment.

A dispatch from Simla confirms the report that the Ameer is endeavoring to intimidate the Khybers by reinforcing his troops in the Khyber Pass.

A dispatch from Simla confirms the reports of the arrival of four of the Ameer's infantry regiments with six guns, in front of Ali Musjid, and says it is reported that the British force is advancing from Peshawar in the direction of Jamrood, with a view of attacking Ali Musjid, that the Ameer is massing his troops at Ali Musjid and Candahar and threatens Quetta.

According to telegrams from Vienna and Constantinople Turkey has definitely rejected the Austro-Turkish convention.

BERLIN, 5.—Bismarck has had a conference with the Crown Prince regarding the anti-socialist bill, which it is seriously feared will fail, as a majority of the Reichstag persistently refuse to yield on the question of limiting the duration of the law.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Imperial Bank announces that it holds 147,734,805 roubles in coin against notes issued to the amount of 723,810,155 roubles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5.—The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers requesting them to compel Austria to conform to the declarations of her plenipotentiaries at the congress, and to stop the advance and excess of her troops, pending the decision of the powers. Unless this is done, the circular says, the Porte will consider Austria a violator of international law.

A Belgrade dispatch says: The Serbian government has received the Porte's reply to request for diplomatic relations. The reply is most amicable, and desires a renewal of friendship.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, 5.—The firing of cane fields in Santa Cruz has been renewed. A large number of insurrectionists have been shot. A French frigate has arrived at the island and landed troops. Fugitive women and children have been shipped to St. Thomas. Forty estates have been burned. Only 14 are left.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch from Bombay says: The troops have been ordered to advance from Dera Ghazikhan, thus threatening Afghanistan from a new point. It is reported that dissensions have broken out among the great Afghan chiefs. The Ameer has asked the tribal councils for assistance. It is believed that the tribes, mustering 150,000 fighting men, have assented. The other tribes, with about 35,000 warriors, remain neutral. The Ameer has freed from prison his son Yakoubkhan, who is a noted general. The whole garrison of Peshawar is marching against Ali Musjid. It is even reported to-night, that the place has been captured. The government will issue a proclamation announcing its intentions on Monday.

A Bombay dispatch says: It was intended to attack Ali Musjid on Monday. An Afghan army is proceeding to Koorum.

A dispatch from Darjeeling, says: 200 men of each regiment at Peshawar and the horse artillery, with 40 powder batteries, have gone to I-maood. It is reported four Afghan regiments, with 6 guns, advanced to the north of the Thukhybee Pass. Many white and sepoy regiments are hastening to the frontier. The Commissariat arrangements cause grave complaints.

The Times, summarizing its Indian advices, comes to a conclusion relative to the probable course of operations similar to that in the Standard's article. It says it is not considered expedient to hazard an advance on Candahar at present, unless an opportunity for a coup de main offers, which is not improbable.

PARIS, 6.—The Grand Orient of France (freemasons) have sent Minister Noyes 1,000 francs for the fever-stricken sufferers of the south.

LONDON, 7.—The Times financial article says: Even at 5½ pence per ounce, the silver market is very unsettled and unsteady, and only

the scarcity of bars prevents a sharp depreciation.

The excitement over the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank has subsided. The name of the Glasgow firm of ship builders who failed on the 4th inst., is William Simons & Co., of Penfrew. The other ship-builders are likely to find help that will enable them to tide over the crisis. It is now believed that the assets of the heaviest debtors of the City of Glasgow Bank will turn out better than at first hoped, with the exception of those of Smith, Fleming & Co., and their Indian houses which are in very bad condition.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, Oct. 3:

Lost.—Yesterday, from 10 o'clock till noon, between O. F. Due's house and the Fair Grounds, a pocket containing 25 hyacinth bulbs. The finder will please leave the packet at this office or at O. F. Due's, 17th Ward.

Spectacles Found.—A pair of spectacles, which were evidently made expressly for the owner, were found on the street to-day by a lady. The owner may obtain them by making application at this office.

School Teachers.—Two competent male school teachers can find permanent positions, with good wages, at Ogden City. See notice and apply at once to Mr. Stanford, chairman of the board of trustees. Only qualified teachers need apply.

Not Dead.—A current rumor says that George Stunitz the cattle thief, is not dead as reported. That it was not Stunitz, but his dog, that showed fight to the sheriffs and was killed by them, Stunitz himself escaping. Strong resemblances will deceive even the officers of the law.

Salt Lake Dramatic Co.—This troupe of amateur performers are about to start out on a professional tour through the northern settlements. Mr. Horsley, their advance agent, is already in the north. Our "country cousins" may expect them soon.

Artesian Well.—A progress of eight feet was made yesterday, and the well is now 335 feet deep. Though there have been many serious obstacles lately to surmount, the work is still pushing forward; and an expectation is expressed that nothing will now intervene to prevent the successful working of the machinery.

Accommodation.—Our conference visitors will have occasion to thank Dr. H. J. Richards, for the fine row of hitching posts and rails that he is placing in front of his premises, opposite the south side of Temple Block. Not only will the posts be an accommodation to visitors, but their presence will have a tendency to discourage teamsters from driving their animals into the water ditch and tying them to the doctor's shade trees. A good example has been set, who will follow it?

A Puzzler.—Among the fine display of home-made trunks, exhibited at the fair, by our local trunk maker, Mr. J. H. Clementshaw, is one called "The Baggage Smasher's Puzzle," one of the strongest pieces of that kind of work we have ever seen. The innocent observer, however, is left to decide whether it derives its title from its power of resistance, the inability of the "baggage smasher" to lift it, or to accord it any place on the train but the position of an attached caboose.

Water Elevator.—Brother Job Smith, the well known basket maker of this city, has invented an ingenious piece of machinery, the use of which is denoted by its name—"The Self Acting Water Elevator." It is represented by a model which has been placed in the fair. The principle of the invention is the raising of water by means of a revolving screw propelled by the current of the stream in which the machine is placed.

Home Music.—"There's Love in Her Bright Blue Eye," is the pleasing title of a new song, with chorus and piano accompaniment, placed before us by Professor Joseph J. Daynes. The words are by Mr. Chas. W. Stayner, the music by Professor Daynes, who also did the printing. In appearance it is as neat and pretty as anything the foreign trade produces, and as to the quality of the song, the ability

of these gentlemen in composition is too well known to require further comment. The place is for sale at all the music stores in the city.

Ill Mannered.—The other evening, a lady was pursuing her way homeward, when a couple of young men, in a buggy, stopped the vehicle on the crossing which she was just about to pass over, and evinced a disposition to remain there indefinitely. The way on either side of the buggy was wet and muddy, and the lady, not desiring to yield the right of way under the circumstances, requested them to drive a little, so as to allow her to pass. They hesitated to comply at first, but finally did so, but as the lady went on her way, her ears were saluted with a torrent of foul language, evidently leveled at her, for the temerity she had displayed in claiming the privilege of a pedestrian.

Such actions, on the part of men, are disgraceful, to say the least, and no person claiming to be a gentleman, would be guilty of such mean conduct. There are some, however, who lack the instincts of honor and manhood, and upon such the penalty of violated law should be brought to bear, in lieu of the milder plan of giving good advice.

The Fair.—Yesterday the attendance at the Fair was very large, the total number of people present being at least 2,000. The probability is that to-day will prove even more successful. A large number of additions have been made in the various departments—fine arts, ladies goods, minerals, leather, flowers, fruits, vegetables, agricultural machinery, vehicles, stock, etc. The martial band, under the leadership of Captain Beezley, is in attendance to-day, and is discoursing inspiring music; while the Tenth Ward band is also contributing in that line.

Among the prominent features exhibited to-day, are a fine assortment of home-made trunks made by J. H. Clementshaw; cloths from the Wasatch Woolen Mills; fruits of fine quality and variety; Dr. Bredemeyer's fine collection of minerals, and Mr. L. E. Holden's exhibit of square set timbering, used in the Old Telegraph Mine, with various samples of ore and bullion worked up by that company.

In the art gallery, among other attractive features, is a painting by C. C. A. Christiansen, of Ephraim, Sanpete County, representing "Mormon" teams bringing in the poor, a scene of about 15 years ago. The picture is quite an interesting study. Av. Thomsdorff's engraving and fancy printing, and the pen drawings of Willie Hurst, a boy 16 years old, were also the objects of favorable comment.

Limited space forbids extended comment or there would be much more said of the excellent showing to be seen at the fair.

Third District Court.—Proceedings in the District Court on Wednesday, Chief Justice Schaeffer presiding:

In the matter of the application of Mary E. Layton, for letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Naylor, deceased; hearing on appeal continued; case argued and taken under advisement.

Riley D. Jones was admitted to citizenship.

Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Court convened at 10 o'clock this morning.

Charles W. Conrad vs. N. S. Ransohoff; judgment by default for plaintiff as prayed.

E. D. Hoge vs. Grey Eagle Silver Mining Company; the motion by defendant to set aside and vacate default and judgment herein is overruled. Defendants except to the ruling.

E. H. Parsons vs. Patrick O'Neil; the motion to vacate the order of September 26th, and reinstate the cause upon the calendar is sustained.

Lucien Livingston et al. vs. John Paxton et al.; the order of examination upon James DeCorsey, returnable to-day, was heard upon testimony and argument; and it is ordered that said James DeCorsey be discharged hence with his costs.

Elizabeth Cutler vs. Thomas Taylor et al.; on motion of plaintiff's attorney, it is ordered that this cause be dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Brier Baugh was admitted to citizenship.