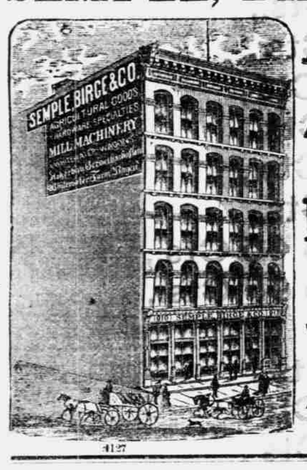
DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1876. NO. 213.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,



910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL and MILL MACHINERY, AND FARM WAGONS!

THE

Largest Stock in the United States.

d127

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

Every Package of this Company's Brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

☞ The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW PIPE TEST.

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY" are ABSOLUTELY SURE of obtaining a **Perfectly Pure Article.**

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Teasdel & Co., and Day & Co.

d127

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at **25 cents per bushel.**

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Terrritory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

d129

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.80
Centreville	7 33 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 43 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
Arrive at Ogden.	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00
Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	6 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centreville	11 01 "	7 44 "	1.60
*Wood's Cross.	11 18 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted,)

leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 4:05 p.m.; and Ogden at 8 a.m and 3:30 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.
JOHN SHARP,
SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after May 20th, 1876,

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	4 10	2 20	...
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave	mrd			
Sandy	8 03			...
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 45			4 00
Arrive at Terminus	M. 12 00			4 00

Going North.

Trains leave	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 20			...
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			...
Leave Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.
JOHN SHARP, JR.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	10:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salsbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY,
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d209

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON EASY TERMS,

To small borrowers, on improved city real estate. Repayable by installments if desirable. Principals only, dealt with.

C. E. POMEROY, Broker,
In Godbe's Drug Store.
d119

Utah Western Railway COMPANY.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, May 1st, 1876,

The UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will run daily Trains as follows (Sundays excepted):

Leave Salt Lake City at 7 a. m.
Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Breakfast.)
Arrive at Half-way House at 9.25 a. m.
Leave Half-way House at 11.40 a. m.
(Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner.)
Arriving at Salt Lake City at 2.05 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Salt Lake City at 10:45 a.m., stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner, arrive at Half-way House at 1:10 p.m.; returning leave Half-way House at 1:25 p.m., arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:20 p.m.

On Wednesdays & Sundays

ONLY, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Salt Lake City at 10.45 a.m., connecting at Lake Point with

THE STEAMER

GENERAL GARFIELD

Which will make a trip on the GREAT SALT LAKE, returning in time for Supper at the Lake Point Hotel, and connect with Train arriving at Salt Lake City at 7.20 p.m.

TICKETS (good on either of Wednesday and Sunday Trains, and including ride on Steamer), **$1 50.**

Special rates given to Excursion Parties upon application to G. W. THATCHER, General Passenger Agent.

For any information concerning freight, apply to J. N. PIKE, Gen'l Freigh Agent.

H. P. KIMBALL, Supt.
d193

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless
Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder
Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

McDuff Brothers.
Mammoth Lime Kilns, make and sell lime.

Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey
Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Reis and Child) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, in mog cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

O. L. Ellason
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Goe. C. Ferguson
Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

J. B. Furster.
Weaves and sells carpets, and buys sewed rags for weaving.

Daniel Grenig.
Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

John R. Haslem,
At President B. Young's, buys good merchantable wool

David James
Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

R. W. E. Jennens
Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.; and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

James McGhie
Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

C. C Pomeroy
Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

Goodall & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

Mrs Rumell,
Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, makes and sells hats and bonnets, does bleaching, etc.

Howard Sebree
Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Peddick Sulky Rake, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierra Nevada Lumber Association.
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Robert Smith
Is agent for the Red Canyon Coal.

P. Shwartz.
Sells Dress goods, shawls, white goods, and everything in the dry goods line.

Taylor & Cutler
Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel
With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally

James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.

Walker Bros.
Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Workingmen's Co-operative Association,
Make and sell first class boots and shoes, repair boots and shoes, etc.

Z. C. M. I.
Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company
Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.

A BEAUTIFUL GLASS VERANDA. 31 feet long by 18, at CARL C. ASMUSSEN'S, Main Street. d208

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
Selling off at Cost
AT
SHWARTZ' STORE,

Opposite the Post Office. Dress Goods, Shawls, White Goods and everything in the Dry Goods line. Must be sold within sixty days to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Remember all that at Shwartz' Store, opposite the Post Office, is the place to secure Bargains. d193

CRACKER ! CRACKERS!! CRACKERS!!

THE UTAH

Steam Cracker Co.,

of Salt Lake City,

ARE daily manufacturing a superior article of all kinds of Crackers.

Soda, Butter, Oyster, Pearl Pic-nic, Boston, Boston Butter, Santa Clara, Saloon, Pilot, Hard Bread, La Grande, Ginger Snap, Lemon Snap Jenny Lind, Abernethy Sugar, Wine Biscuit, Ginger Nuts.

The above varieties are now being shipped and sold throughout this and adjoining Territories at prices lower than Eastern or Western.

Address all orders to the UTAH STEAM CRACKER FACTORY, 8 E. S. L. City

REEDALL & DARLING,
Proprietors
d135 w14

PATENTS

American and Foreign, obtained for inventors at prices as low as those of any reliable agency. Correspondence invited with inventors, and with those who have had their inventions rejected by the U. S. PATENT OFFICE, also with Merchants and manufacturers desiring TRADE MARKS AND LABELS.

INVENTORS

if you want a Patent send us a model or a rough sketch, and a full description of your invention. We will make examination in the PATENT OFFICE and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice and prosecute your case.

We refer to Hon. M. D. Leggett, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Cleveland, O.; to H. Kelley, Esq., Secretary National Grange, Louisville, Ky.; nev. P. D. Power, Washington, D. C.; and to the Danish and Swedish Foreign Legation at Washington, D. C.

☞ Send Stamp for our "Guide for obtaining Patents." Address

Louis Bagger & Co.,
Solicitors of Patents,
d41 Washington, D.C.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.

Cameron, of Wis., from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back the claim of Wm. K. Sebastian, U. S. Senator from Arkansas in 1861, for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary, from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death, to his heirs.

Howe, from the committee on library, report a bill to provide for the reprint of the acts and resolves of the Continental Congress and Congress of the Confederation.

Morton submitted a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the message of the President in regard to the massacre at Hamburg; referred to the committee on printing.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, the consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

The committee on appropriations reported an amendment appropriating $8 000 for repairs on the east pier at Cleveland.

Sherman moved a further amendment to authorize the Secretary of War to agree with the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company for such use and occupancy by it of said pier, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just.

Sargent moved to further amend so as to provide that, in case said railroad shall neglect or refuse to make the agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon certificate of that fact to the Attorney General, it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action. The amendment of Sargent was accepted by Sherman, and was finally agreed to, and also the amendment of the committee as amended by Sherman.

The following are the amounts and amendments agreed to in the river and harbor appropriation bill: striking out $30 000 for the removal of the sand bar at the mouth of Galveston harbor, Texas; striking out $30 000 for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cala.; striking out $30 000 for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cala.; $15,000 for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cala.; $12,000 for the Monterey harbor, Cala.; increasing the appropriation for the Lower Willamette and Columbia river, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, from $150,000 to $200,000; for the Upper Willamette river, Oregon, from $150,000 to $200,000; for the construction of the canal around the cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon, from $50,000 to $90,090.

Mitchell submitted an amendment conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, to hear and determine proceedings taken to secure the right of way overland for canal and locks around the said cascades.

A lengthy debate ensued on the power of Congress to confer such jurisdiction.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—After several bills, etc., had been introduced and referred, the House went into committee of the whole on the calendar. The first being the Indian bureau transfer bill, the House refused to postpone it, but Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Lamar, who made a political speech. He commenced with the assertion that the people were dissatisfied with the present administration, had an intense desire for a change. There was a deep and anxious protest against the tone and character of the public service and the principles of legislation that had marked the action of the Government for many years past, and yet it was remarkable that this popular feeling had produced no change in the administration. Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administrative agencies of the Government within twenty-four hours. He did not believe apprehensions growing out of the united support of the southern people of the democratic party well founded, or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the south, under any combination of parties or circumstances, could ever again obtain control of this great republic, and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people, was, of all ideas, the most visionary and baseless. The people of the South were prostrate. They had been defeated in war and made to feel that the sacrifice, humiliation, and helplessness of defeat had been allotted to them as their share, while the people of the North had reaped the rich results of a victorious war, and had embodied and guaranteed them in the very life and constitution of the nation. The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed; her industries had been disorganized and every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by a devouring taxation; her educational interests waining and languishing, and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union, that with the south united, black and white, it would be important to secure a single southern man, or to defend a single southern interest. It was therefore absurd for the great people to apprehend that the people of the south arrogated to themselves the ruling of an interest of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the democratic party, it was not for the purpose of secession or aggrandizement; it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the government, but because they observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He quoted from the reports of the Louisiana investigating committee, and from the President's annual message in which he acknowledged that the people of the south had had a vile and oppressive government to live under, and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities whose governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thieves, and whose magistrates were scoundrels. This race problem was not incapable of solution—two statesmen, such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell, would settle it in three days. The people of the south would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election if they could do so, and let the people of the north elect a president, but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the democratic party was not to rule cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interest of the country, but they wanted a representative share of the responsibility and benefit of a common government according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and in no hope of getting an administration that would not be unfriendly to them, that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression on them. They worked to get an administration which, in place of force of conquest, subjugation and domination, would give amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship; an administration which would allow their states the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them some equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from domination of election by bayonets, that would give them local self-government, and then the country would at last see the dawn of prosperity in all industrial enterprise of the north. It would see a true southern renaissance, a real, grand reconstruction of the south; it would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newly-acquired liberty, free, great, prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her greeting of this benighted republic, in the words of the inspired poet, "Thy gentleness hath made thee great." (Loud applause.)

Lamar spoke about two hours, his time having been extended on motion of Garfield, and commanded throughout his whole speech the close and interested attention of the House.

Garfield obtained the floor for a reply when the committee rose.

Goode called attention to the fact that he had been reported as having applied for and obtained indefinite leave of absence, and denied that such was the fact.

EASTERN.

Critical Condition of Speaker Kerr

RICHMOND, Va., 2.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, Va., says that Speaker Kerr's symptoms, to-night, are very unfavorable and his condition is regarded critical.

Republican Nomination.

DETROIT, 2.—The republicans of the 5th district at Grand Rapids, to-day, nominated John W. Stone for Congress.

Petition of the Heirs of the Late Senator Sebastian.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The Senate committee on elections, to-day, in reporting the petition of the heirs of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, say they find, from unquestioned evidence, that the charges of disloyalty and conspiracy against the government on which the resolution expelling him and nine other senators was based were, as regards Sebastian, merely a matter of suspicion and inference, and wholly unfounded as to fact, except as to his absence during the preceding seven days, which is proved to have been unavoidable, and was not of itself an expulsory offense. They find, also, that he was an earnest opponent of secession, and remained devotedly loyal to the United States during his entire lifetime. As a partial reparation for the injury done him, they, therefore, recommend the annulment of his expulsion, and the payment of his salary for the balance of his term.

Silver Coin for Legal Tender Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the various sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and in the ordinary disbursement of the government.

More Whiskey Fraud Evidence.

Glover, of the committee, interrogated witness about the property purchased by General Porter, from which it appears the first payment was $750, which he thought came by a check from Gen. Butterfield, as did the other payment of $7,150.

A question was asked of witness if he could say whether either Porter or Babcock paid one copper.

Witness answered that he had knowledge, derived from a memoranda, which states that they sent a draft to Butterfield for $3,000.

Witness was reminded by representative Glover that he had said he was not well enough acquainted with Babcock and Porter to have drafts sent by them to him, and was asked how, in view of this statement, witness was entrusted with their real estate transactions.

Witness answered he was well known in the army, and this entire transaction, without the ordinary safeguard, was purely based on the confidence Porter and Babcock had in him as an officer and gentleman.

Being closely interrogated as to how Butterfield became mixed up all the time in the transaction, the witness said Butterfield was a warm, personal friend of those gentlemen, and was desirous of doing them a kindness, and, therefore, assisted them in making the purchase.

Alex. H. Tutton, formerly supervisor of internal revenue, testified as to the seizure of certain distilleries in Chicago, and questions of granting immunity to those implicated in the frauds, who should testify. There was nothing specially new in his evidence.

The Whiskey Ring—Bluford Wilson Again Testifies.

Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, Bluford Wilson, again testified before the committee on the St. Louis whiskey frauds, to-day. His testimony was mostly in explanation of his private papers and their subsequent examination by the Treasury officials. His statement is substantiated by affidavits of Messrs. Winslow and Dixon, private secretaries of witness, who packed the papers. He had never had any evidence implicating Lyon and Farwell, except statements of local prosecuting officers that these gentlemen were suspected. He had never expressed any belief or opinion that they were implicated, and he preferred not to do so now. In regard to the abandonment of the prosecutions against Ward and Wadsworth he always firmly opposed it. He directly contradicted Gavit, the revenue agent, who testified yesterday that the solicitor had instructed him to go for Bristow for the presidency, and had a letter accusing Gavit of indiscretion and disreputable conduct while in Illinois, on account of which he was withdrawn from that service. Yaryan, however, admitted to having told Gavitt that "This damned Blaine business must stop," because Gavitt devoted more to politics than to business, while it was contrary to the orders of both Yaryan and the commissioner for a special agent to interfere with politics, either directly or indirectly.

By Plaisted—How many special agents were at Cincinnati in the interest of Bristow?

A—Not one that I can name now.

Q—Was not Mathews there?

A—A Mr. Mathews was there. He was a supervisor.

Q—Were not all the supervisors of the South there?

A—I cannot recall any, except as they were there as delegates. Chamberlain, of Ga., I believe was there as delegate; those are the only two gentlemen that I can now recall as having been there in the interest of Bristow, while there were hundreds of revenue agents there in the interest of other candidates. I believe there were from 80 to 100 there from the New York Custom House in the interest of Roscoe Conkling, a very large number in the interest of Morton, and quite a number in the interest of Blaine. Yaryan was one of the most devoted and efficient public officers he had ever met. Chapman, who claimed credit the other day for a large share of the work in the St. Louis cases, knew nothing about them until they were worked up for seizure.

The examination of witness will probably be concluded to-morrow. It is expected that Horace Porter will be examined to-morrow.

Declines to be a Candidate.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., 2.—The following to the chairman of the republican State central committee explains itself—

"Lafayette, Ind.,
Aug. 2, 1876.

"Dear Sir—Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the republican party, so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declinations as a candidate for governor with the best wishes for the success of the cause.

"I am, your truly,
"GODLOVE S. ORTH."

The chairman of the republican State committee has invited the committee, in view of this declination, to meet in Indianapolis, on August 4th, to act in the premises.

The "Tribune" on Lamar's Speech.

CHICAGO, 2.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says, speaking of Lamar's speech, to-day, Lamar has long desired to give the country a judicial and dispassionate review of the southern question, and his discussion of it, to-day, will be read by every one, without regard to party, as the best presentation of it that has thus far been made from his standpoint. Lamar spoke as a statesman, not as a politician. The opening part was a masterpiece of eloquence and sound political philosophy, which will be of value to the students of political history. He discussed the causes of the present condition of the South from the highest standpoint of a statesman. He dealt in no invective, indulged in no personal criticisms and abused no party, but attempted to lay before the House a description of the condition of the South, and to explain its causes, and allowed others to draw their inferences as to the best remedy. His speech was much admired even by those who disagreed with his conclusions, and it is spoken of to-night as one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the season.

Another Scoundrel Hanged to a Tree.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 2.—Chris. Porter, the colored man who last week went to the house of a widow lady in Spring Hill, Hempstead County, knocked down the daughter, dragged her to a field and outraged her, leaving her nearly dead, was arrested on Sunday, but was taken from the hands of the sheriff by a crowd of men, and hanged to a tree. The girl's body was terribly bruised, her jaw broken and her forehead wounded by a heavy blow. She is not expected to live.

Another Indian Attack.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 2.—Geo. Powell, hay contractor at Fetterman, arrived there to-night, and brings the following:

"Yesterday evening about thirty Indians attacked the wagon train of A. H. Reel, loaded with government stores for that post, and killed and scalped the wagon master, Geo. Throstle, who was riding ahead, and wounded a teamster; they also killed four horses, ten head of cattle, and burned three wagons with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very troublesome on this road the rest of the summer.

"Last Friday forty-four head of horses were run off by them from Horse Shoe and Cottonwood Creeks."

Wool Market.

BOSTON, 2.—California wool continues in demand with sales of Spring from 18 @ 27 as to quality.

WESTERN.

Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—At the billiard game to-night, between Garnier and Daly, six hundred points French game, Garnier was the winner on the thirty-fourth inning by a hundred and sixty points.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Text of the Turkish Declaration—Muktan Pasha in a Difficult Position—Apprehensions that Austria Will occupy Servia.

LONDON, 2.—The text of the official declaration of the Turkish Government explaining why it entered into the war against Servia has been received. The document charges that the Servians fomented insurrection in Servia, and the Porte was compelled to ask an explanation of the extraordinary preparations made by the Servian Prince Milan, who subsequently invaded the Turkish province, and was joined in his hostile movement by Montenegro. Turkey had no other alternative.

The *Times* Vienna special says Muktar Pasha is reported to be in a difficult position. The Montenegrins occupy his line of communication from Trebinge to the north, and also hold possession of the heights of Ljuboler, cutting off his chances of relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Ragusa, Muktar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such a course has already been determined upon, and arrangements are being made to mobilize 6,000 men for this purpose."

WEST INDIES.

Killed in Ambush.

HAVANA, 2.—The negro Cubra, one of the most prominent of the insurgent leaders, has been killed in an ambush near Cagua.

FRANCE.

A Fresh Disturbance.

MARSEILLES, 2.—Intelligence has been received from Morocco of a fresh disturbance. The Ghilan tribe refused to furnish their military quota, and the Emperor marched against them. His forces were surprised at night in an ambush, and the Emperor himself narrowly escaped capture. His army subsequently returned to the scene of disaster, and devastated the country of the Ghilans and sold the wounded and children captured into slavery.

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TRUSTEES' NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the qualified voters resident in the

SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,

of Salt Lake City, County of Salt Lake, will be held in the Sixth Ward Hall, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1876, at half-past 7 p.m., for the purpose of electing three trustees, to serve for the ensuing two years.

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JESSE WEST,
GEORGE D. KEATON,
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