

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, August 5, 1876.

Territorial and County

ELECTION,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Monday, August 7, 1876.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

TERRITORIAL.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS.

JOHN VAN COTT,
L. S. HILLS,
JOHN ROWBERRY.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
ORSON PRATT,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
JAMES SHARP.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

PROBATE JUDGE.

ELIAS SMITH.

TREASURER.

E. W. EAST.

SHERIFF.

THEODORE MCKEAN.

RECORDER.

ANGUS M. CANNON.

SURVEYOR.

C. W. HARDY.

SELECTION.

J. M. WEILER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

M. H. HARDY.

CORONER.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Vanderbilt is improving.

Forty fishermen lost in the British coast.

Terry started, July 27, to join Crook.

Indians attack haymakers near Fort Laramie.

Sitting Bull is ready to meet Crook or Terry, and believes he can whip them.

That \$146 suggest.

Ex-Attorney General Williams vindicates his wife.

The U. S. Attorney for Mississippi says the grand jury won't indict for election frauds, of which there are thousands of cases, so "farewell to liberty."

Troops for the agencies.

Tilden's and Hendricks' letters of acceptance.

Press comments on the same.

Servia-Turkish war news.

Morrill is in a dilemma, the President says yes and Morrill has promised no.

The financial disorder in India.

Some nominations.

Rumanian ministry resigned.

Chicago Evening Telegraph suspended.

The National Guard encamped at Fairmount Park.

Butler asked to run for Congress.

Those Missouri train robbers have been cornered. Prominent and respectable man implicated.

The siege of Whyd raised.

Fortifications of Kleck destroyed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An eastern paper says it has no objection to \$200,000 for the Washington monument, but the extra expense of the fast mail to the country was only \$20,000.

The Washington Star of July 25 says: "The audacious appropriation bill makes provision for the payment of the discharged employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of one month's salary, but the amount appropriated therefor, \$25,000, is only sufficient for the payment of one-half of said discharged employees. There is consequently a probability of no payment whatever under the bill, the act contemplating a month's payment to all. The question as to exhaustion of the appropriation by giving to each person affected thereby half a month's pay has been a matter of some consideration, but it is doubtful if this can be legally done. The opinion of the 1st Comptroller is thought to be necessary in the case. Under all the circumstances there is an unfortunate lack of funds to carry out the measure contemplated by the charitable provisions of the bill."

A CONTRAST WORTH NOTICING.

IN DEFENDING Belknap from the charge of taking bribes, Judge Black is reported as using the following language—

"Admitting that he did what you assert he did, he did nothing wrong; he merely accepted a gift; others all around him did the same thing. In an outbreak of gratitude for acts of kindness Belknap appoints a Marshal post trader; in an outbreak of gratitude for this act of kindness Marsh gave Belknap \$6,000 a year. Gratitude is a noble impulse, and it is right to exercise it."

Whereupon the New York World comments thus—

"Verily it is a sight for gods and men to see the counsel for a secretary of war impeached for taking bribes, argue that his client should go free because the president and the attorney general and the whole administration are fairly as guilty as that in an epidemic of official dishonesty one man should not be selected to be made an example of."

If it is true that "others all around him did the same thing," a bad state of things certainly exists at the national capital, and it would not be amiss to take a glance, by way of contrast, at another nation, not a great and glorious republic certainly, but there a very different state of things exists.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, speaking of the little kingdom of Norway and the Norwegians, says, "Travelers assure us that no suspicion of bribery or corruption among public men is ever heard of; no rings or jobbery are ever thought of; but the public men devote themselves in earnest and in good faith to the advancement of the public weal."

Accepting the above as true, would it not be a good thing, as a much needed corrective, to infuse a liberal amount of this honest and faithful Norwegian element among the public officials of the United States, for if any nation needs a little more honesty in the conduct of public affairs, it is this in which we live, judging by all we see and hear?

By Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

A clearly ascertained surplus. That is the withdrawal of any which is not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affected public imagination with fear of an apprehended scarcity in a community where credit is so much used to fluctuations of values, and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by temporary beliefs of men, even before these beliefs can conform to ascertained realities. The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily and should not be assumed on conjecture; that is, the amount of currency to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with regularity at different seasons. For instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits, by which to make purchases, and they want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at money centres, a scarcity of currency ensues and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experiences that in the discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York legislature, in January, 1875, the suggestion was made that the federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public does not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely as possible, the natural laws of trade, which it is superseded by artificial contrivances, and in a similar discussion in my message of Jan., 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity and without exciting the public imagination with alarm, and without impairing confidence and the whole large machinery of credit and disturbing the natural operations of business.

Public economy, official retrenchment, and wise finance are means which the St. Louis convention indicates as the proper provision for resources and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of expenses of the government below its income, for the same imposes no new charge on the people. If however the improvidence and waste which regularly conducted it to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious price. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable.

Of the public debt \$985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and \$712,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be \$177,000,000 a year in gold. The saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole \$1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people. It is best, even when the preparation shall have been matured. The exact date must be chosen with reference to the existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of exchanges with other nations. The special measures and actual data are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions; they belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The receipt of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart. A human intelligence must be at the helm to place the shifting forces of waters and winds. A human being must be the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to mastery over them. Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day and an official promise, whose judgment will at least say public opinion, an attempt to act on such command or such promise without preparation, would induce new suspicion. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

The act of Congress of the 14th of July, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasury in the city of New York. It authorizes the Secretary to prepare and provide for such redemption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenue not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of four years have

passed, and Congress and the President have continued every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The Treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30th of July, fallen to less than \$10,000,000 against \$10,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of part of the sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations and expenditures, and are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing to increase power to issue bonds. The legislative commands and the official promise fixing a day for redemption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps back. There is no necromancy in the operations of the government. The honest maxims of every day life are the best standard of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of his surplus income, and then, by spreading all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty, and his offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of his old promise, would alike provoke derision.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption. It denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance towards resumption, but instead has obtained resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend speedily to resume specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto; and having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal and also demands the establishment of a judicial system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation, would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unwarranted of that improvidence which, in eleven years since the peace, has consumed \$1,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and staple currency. Two and half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or less would have provided all the additional coin needed for resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all the business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital, by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely; they undertake nothing because they are at a loss; in everything they would attempt they stop and wish. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may refund his outlay; he shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men with enterprise, who have creditors to pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of reasonable economy. The prices of many things are under their range in frugal specie paying times, before the civil war, let masses of currency lie in hands unused. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their largest volume, and \$12,000,000, since retired, have been replaced by fresh issues of one hundred millions of bank notes.

In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month, because they cannot find profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept sham. It has suffered enough from illusions. Its sincere policy increases distrust and unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity; that it is doing so through prudent and safe conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring process of nature and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis convention concluded its expression in regard to currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations. We believe such a system, well devised, and above all trusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed, a system open to the public and inspiring confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture and mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources, the government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to the resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it my duty to so exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress, as to meet and soothe to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity to public employ. The convention wisely allowed that the reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. The President, vice-president, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers and all others in authority are not private penuriousists; they are public trusts. Two evils infect the official service of the federal government—one is the prevalent and enormous waste of public money, the other is the neglect of the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of office holders, who are, in truth, but servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error, public employment has been multiplied. The number of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of the public business, from the high places of power to the lowest, have wrought the whole system like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of an official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing districts and counties and nominating their own party, and attempting to carry the elec-

tions of the people by undue influence, and by an immense corrupting fund systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries, sustained by its own weight and sometimes by alliances with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable. Public spirit has been stung to the pith of a civil resolution. The first step in reform is the elevation of a standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts, and not the least in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of authority to hold to account and displace insubordinates. The public interest in an honest, skilful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbent. After these immediate steps which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to a rational and economical organization of a better civil service system, under the test, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity. While these steps are accomplished by these methods, it might encourage a delusive expectation if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent till its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for reelection, experience having repeatedly exposed the utility of self-imposed restriction by candidates or incumbents. Through such a sole can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the executive is so liberally charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of public trust, and in public affairs, I have for 40 years as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired a habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered into my present trust, it was in order to consummate the reforms to which I had already devoted several years of my life. Knowing, as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between going through an official routine and working out a reform in systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious survey of the difficulties of the undertaking. It summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will. (Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. J. McClelland, Chairman, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. A. Caldwell, Hon. H. J. Reelfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others of the committee.

Butler For Congress.

BOSTON, 4. — Fifteen hundred citizens of Lowell district have asked Butler to enter in later, to run for Congress. He will probably comply.

The Train Robbers Cornered.

KANSAS CITY, 4. — The train robbers have been cornered, and Chicago is relieved of a few of their person from other members of the band, implicating a number of prominent and heretofore respectable men.

Queen's cup race.

NEW YORK, 4. — The race for the Queen's cup between the yachts *Madeline* and the *Countess of Dufferin*, takes place on the 11th, 12th, and 14th inst.

The Ex-Attorney-General before the Whiskey Fraud Committee.

WASHINGTON, 4. — Ex-Attorney Gen. Williams came before the subcommittee on the whiskey frauds this afternoon, asking to make a statement in what he called an infamous scandal, contained in a *Clarendon* paper a few days since. He was proceeding to remark that he had seen the President this morning, who authorized him to say—when Representative Tilden here interrupted, saying he objected to receiving anything from the President through a third party, but if it was desired, he should have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Williams said the article in question did not affect him, but contained a base calumny on his wife, which he wished to refute to the satisfaction of everybody. He pronounced the implication, that his wife was the author of certain infamous letters, a damnable outrage and a lie; and it was also untrue that he was removed from the Cabinet on account of the letters.

Farewell to Liberty!

The Attorney General has received a letter from Thomas Walton, United States attorney for Mississippi, complaining bitterly that the United States Grand Jury at Oxford, Miss., failed to try a bill against any of the parties for violation of the election laws. According to the story told by Mr. Walton, out of eighteen grand jurors, but one were republicans. He incloses a report made by the grand jury to Judge Hill, in which it is stated there was sufficient for the finding of thousands of indictments for violating the election laws. The report is signed by the President of the United States Government, and the citizens of Mississippi may exclaim—"Farewell to liberty! Farewell to the freedom of the ballot box!"

More Indian Troubles.

CHEYENNE, WY., 4. — Two hay-cutters were attacked by Indians on the second inst., at Running Water, forty miles north east of Fort Laramie. One of whom was killed, the other succeeded in escaping. The band of Indians that attacked Reel's train, between Fort Laramie and Fort Union, and the number believed to be in that vicinity. Captain Egan's company is now scouting in the neighborhood.

Captain Stanton's outfit, for whose safety some anxiety was felt, arrived at Fort Laramie yesterday.

News comes via Red Cloud agency of the arrival of an Indian from the hostile camp, who says Sitting Bull is fully prepared to receive and meet Crook or Terry, or both combined, and feels confident of his ability to whip them. He further says that the Indians are joining the hostiles daily from the north and British America, and a few from Minnesota.

The Kansas \$146 suggest, taken from Potato Gish, Deadwood district, was received here yesterday. One company of the fourth cavalry arrived yesterday, and five more are expected on Sunday. These troops are destined for the agencies.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Silver Market.

LONDON, 4. — The *Financial Review* says, "We were surprised to find that the price of silver was quoted at \$146 to \$150, but no reason was reported in consequence of the absence of supplies. Telegrams from governing districts and counties and nominating their own party, and attempting to carry the elec-

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF
SUMMER GOODS AT Z. C. M. I.

Commencing Monday, July 17th.

RARE BARGAINS IN SUMMER FABRICS!

These Goods are to be Closed out at Cost, in order to make room for Fall Purchases.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Organdie Lawn, | 15 Cts., |
| Corded Jaconet, | 15 Cts., |
| French Lawns, | 35 Cts., |
| Figured Lawns, | 12½ Cts., |
| Percales, | 12½ Cts., |
| Grass Cloth, | 15 Cts., |
| Grenadine, | 18 to 45 Cts., |
| Dress Goods, | 15 to 95 Cts., |
| Lancaster, Renfrew | |
| and Bates' Gingham, | 13 Cts., |
| Chambray, all Colors, | 25 Cts., |
| Newmarket R R Sheet, | 11½ Cts., |
| Awning Stripe, | 32 Cts., |
| Camel's Hair Dress Goods, | 17½ Cts., |
| Horse Dusters, | 50 Cts., |
| Linen Pants, | 75 Cts., |
| Boys' Hats, | 50 Cts., |
| Paper Collars, | 10 Cts. per Box, |
| Linen Coats, | 75 Cts. to \$1.50, |
| Prints, 12 yards for | \$1.00 |
| Prints, 14 yards for | 1.00, |
| Cassimere, | 1.25. |
| White Shirts, | 1.00 Each, |
| Scotch Tweed, | 1.00, |
| Ladies' Straw Hats, Trimmed Hats, Children's Caps and Bonnets, Real Lace Sets, Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Fans, Lace Curtains, Satchels, Parasols. | |

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

TAYLOR & CUTLER

Have a Large and Well Selected Stock of All kinds of

WALKER BROS.

Closing Out Sale

SUMMER GOODS.

OF

NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

— ALSO —

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Our Goods are of the Best Quality, and we GUARANTEE to sell as low as any other house.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TAYLOR & CUTLER,

UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

TEASEL'S

EAGLE HOUSE,

Is Fully Supplied with

DAIRY UTENSILS.

6 qt. Milk Pans, \$3 per doz 8 qt. Flaring Pans,

Upright Wood Churns. Manchard Churns,

Milk Strainers Butter Moulds & 1 lb size

Julien Churns Lightning Churns,

Dairy Salt Milk Buckets,

10 qt. Pressed Pans, Butter Pads & Ladles,

Milk Skimmers, Wood Pails.

AT PRICES

As Low as Any House Will Sell.

Also Plenty of Good, Fresh Butter and Eggs at Lowest Market Prices.

THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing

IS FULLY ASSORTED with every SEASONABLE VARIETY.

AT LOWEST PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. P. TEASEL.

WOOL. WOOL.

WASATCH WOOLLEN MILLS.

WANTED 100,000lbs. of WOOL!

For which I will pay the Highest Price in Cash, Store-pay and Home-made cloth, consisting of Dressing, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, etc. Also, for all kinds of fancy

Having made special arrangements with some of the best Tailors in the City, I am prepared to furnish Suits to order, in any style, costing from \$20 to \$50.

Office of the Mills—First South Street, opposite Townsend Hotel, and at the Factory, three-fourths of a mile East of Pentecostal.

JAMES McGEHEE, Lessee.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the West, including all the Favorite Brands. Agents for the celebrated brand of Golden Harp Fine Cut Tobacco. Vandy Fair always on hand.

A FULL LINE OF

IMPORTED GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND, INCLUDING

Grosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Catsups, etc.

Gelatine, Oatmeal, Coleman's and

other Mustards, Spices, etc., in Great Variety.