

# UTAH EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1882

NO. 213.

## CHICAGO TRADE.

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS  
CONFECTIONERS

28, 30, 32, & 34 NICHOLSON AVENUE,  
CHICAGO.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. in Branch  
Stores and Dealers generally in the Territory.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,  
Sash, Doors & Blinds,

MOULDING,  
Mouldings, Church Finishes, Stairs,  
Railings, Balustrades, Niche, Etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by  
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City, and are sold by Z. C. M. I. and Branch  
Stores and Dealers generally in the Territory.

AN ARTICLE OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN

FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

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Once used always desired in the future.

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KEITH BROTHERS,  
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HAZARD POWDER!

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO.

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CLARK BROTHERS.

Formerly Draper, Clark & Co.

HAT WAREHOUSE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A. W. FABER'S

Stationery Articles & Artists' Materials.

CHICAGO, ILL.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

LOOKING GLASSES

CHICAGO, ILL.

BATES, REED & COOLEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods

CHICAGO, ILL.

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DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, Etc.

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TEFFI, WELLS & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, Etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THOS. M. ARGALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

CHICAGO, ILL.

PECK BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER GAS & STEAM

CHICAGO, ILL.

Plumbers Materials.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BRINCKHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WEEK END TELEGRAPH LINE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Merrill from the  
House committee reported adversely  
on the bill for the issue of 3 per cents in  
exchange for bonds bearing a higher  
interest.

The sundry civil bill was discussed.

For the current expenses of the  
soldiers' home at Togus, Maine, by  
adding a clause prohibiting the sale  
of alcoholic liquor on territory ceded  
by the United States for homes.

After some political cross-firing on  
the question of temperance the  
amendment was not agreed to and  
the clause was stricken out.

The California Senators objected to  
the committee amendment in regard  
to the material to be used in the  
Marine Island navy yard and pur-  
suant to their suggestions the clause  
was amended so as to dispense with  
the supervision of the Secretary of  
War and the Interior and General  
Meigs select a site upon any public  
reservation.

The appropriation for improving  
the Capitol grounds, which the com-  
mittee reduced from \$75,000 to \$25,  
000, was fixed at \$55,000 and pro-  
visions for the continuing of the  
work on the permanent approaches  
and for the pay of the landscape ar-  
chitect, which the committee had  
stricken out, were restored.

The bill was then temporarily laid  
aside.

The two House amendments to  
the amendments of the Senate to  
the naval appropriation bill concern-  
ing the completion of the unfinished  
ironclads was considered.

The other Senate amendments  
were insisted upon and Messrs. Hale,  
Logan and Davis, of West Virginia,  
were appointed conferees on the bill.

The House joint resolution author-  
izing the Secretary of War to deliver  
to the One Hundred and Eighty Ohio  
Volunteer Infantry Association, a  
blue regimental flag which belonged  
to the regiment, now in the custody  
of the Secretary of War, passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil  
bill was resumed. The committee  
reported in favor of striking out the  
proviso which discontinues the de-  
posit system on land surveys.

Van Wyck favored the retention  
of the law, and approved of the  
frauds and abuses to which the sys-  
tem is liable.

Mr. Windom, Cockrell and  
Beck also favored the proviso, and  
opposed the committee amendment.

Plumb contended that maladmin-  
istration and not the system itself  
was responsible for the evils com-  
plained of. He believed that \$50,  
000 appropriated for the inspection  
of surveys in the field, or a similar  
amount in the future, would prevent  
frauds in the future. Van Wyck  
and Cockrell insisted that the pro-  
viso would more effectually secure  
the object. The committee amend-  
ment was rejected, and the proviso  
retained.

The Senate, after disposing of  
seventy-six pages of the bill, made  
an agreement to finish it to-morrow  
under the five minute rule.

Adjourned.

SECURE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Robeson from  
the committee on Appropriations re-  
ported back the naval appropriation  
bill recommending non-concurrence  
in all the Senate amendments, ex-  
cept delaying the completion of the  
majority report until the advisory  
board reports to Congress. This  
he recommended to concur in.

The following amendments were  
concurred in: Reducing from \$20,  
000 to \$15,000 the contingent ex-  
penses in the Bureau of Equipment and  
Recruiting; reducing from \$40,000 to  
\$35,000 the transportation of en-  
listed men; providing for the ap-  
pointment of a commission to report upon  
the advisability of selling any navy  
yards; reducing from \$20,000 to \$15,  
000 the contingent expenses of the  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery;  
providing that nothing in this bill  
contained shall deprive the Sec-  
retary of the Navy of the authority to  
order the repairing of ships damaged  
in foreign waters; providing that  
the two steam cruisers authorized  
constructed shall not cost more than  
the amount estimated by the late  
advisory board; reducing from \$200,  
000 to \$150,000 the Bureau of  
Steam and Engineering; reducing  
from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000 the com-  
pletion of the *Albatross* and launch-  
ing of other monitors.

The amendments relative to mon-  
itors was also concurred in.

Williams, of Ohio, chairman of  
the committee on foreign affairs,  
submitted a report upon the Chil-  
Peru investigation; placed on the  
house calendar.

Williams, of Wisconsin, from the  
conference committee on the Japa-  
nese indemnity bill, reported that  
the committee was unable to  
agree, and further conference was  
ordered.

Anderson, of Kansas, offered a  
resolution providing for the final ad-  
justment of Congress at noon on  
August 4th.

The motion to refer the resolution  
to the committee on ways and  
means was lost.

Elcock moved to refer the motion  
to the committee on appropriations;  
the yeas and nays were ordered,  
but before the call was begun a  
noisy discussion arose as to its prop-  
riety.

AMERICAN.

A Round Document.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The following  
is the full text of the President's  
message vetoing the river and har-  
bor bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much in-  
terest the progress of the House bill,  
No. 6245, entitled an act making an  
appropriation for the construction,  
repair and preservation of certain  
works on the rivers and harbors  
and for other purposes, and having  
since it was received, carefully ex-  
amined it, after mature con-  
sideration, I am constrained to re-  
turn it herewith to the House of  
Representatives in which it  
originated without my signature and  
with my objections to its passage.

Many appropriations in this bill are  
clearly for the general welfare and  
are most beneficial in their charac-

ter. Two of the objects for which  
provision is made were by me  
considered so important that I felt  
it my duty to direct to them the at-  
tention of Congress in my annual  
message. In December last I urged  
the vital importance of legislation  
for the reclamation of the marshes  
and for the establishment of harbor  
lines along the Potomac front. In  
December last I urged the vital im-  
portance of legislation for the re-  
clamation of the marshes and for the  
establishment of harbor lines along  
the Potomac front. It is not neces-  
sary that I should say that I com-  
mended an appropriation for the im-  
provement of the Mississippi River.  
It is not necessary that I should  
make the bill of appropriations for  
these and other valuable national  
objects a law, it is with great re-  
luctance and only under the sense  
of duty that I withhold it. My  
principal objection to the bill is  
that it contains appropriations for a  
purpose not for the common defense  
or general welfare, and which will  
not promote commerce among the  
States. These provisions, on the  
contrary, are entirely for the bene-  
fit of the particular localities in  
which it is proposed to make im-  
provements. I regard such appro-  
priations of public money as beyond  
the power given by the Constitution  
to Congress, and President, I feel  
more bound to withhold my signa-  
ture from the bill because of the  
peculiar evils which manifestly  
result from this infraction of the  
Constitution. Appropriations of this  
nature are to be devoted purely  
to local objects, tending to increase  
in number and amount. As a citi-  
zen, and as President, I feel that  
when money is raised for which  
they, in common with the whole  
country are taxed, they should be  
expended for local improvements  
in another State, they should be  
similar benefits for themselves,  
and it is not unnatural that they  
should seek to indemnify themselves  
by securing appropriations for im-  
provements in their own  
neighborhood. Thus, as a bill be-  
comes more objectionable it secures  
more ready passage, and neces-  
sarily follows the neglect to observe  
the constitutional limitations im-  
posed upon the law-making  
power. The appropriations for river  
and harbor improvements have,  
under the influence to which I  
have alluded, increased year by year  
to the point of proportion to the  
progress of the bill. In 1870 the  
aggregate amount of appropriations  
for this purpose was \$3,975,800; in  
1875 \$5,661,851; in 1880 \$8,300,  
000; in 1881 \$11,000,000; and in  
1882, while by the present act there  
is appropriated \$12,743,575. While  
feeling every disposition to leave to  
the Legislature the responsibility of  
determining what amount should  
be appropriated for the purpose of  
the bill as long as the appropriations  
are confined to the objects indicated  
by the title, and as long as the ex-  
penditure of the money is in ac-  
cordance with the law-making power,  
as part of the duty devolves upon  
me to withhold my signature from  
the bill containing appropriations  
which in my opinion greatly exceed  
in amount the needs of the country  
for the purpose of the bill, I feel  
the usage to provide money for these  
purposes by the annual appropri-  
ation bills. The President is in effect  
directed to expend so large an  
amount of public money, and to do  
so during the session of the year,  
and that the sum so appropriated be  
expended only for such an object  
named in the bill as the Secretary  
of War, under the direction of the  
President shall determine, provided  
that in no case shall the expendi-  
ture for any one purpose exceed the  
sum now designated by the bill for  
that purpose, and that the President  
make this suggestion because of the  
duty imposed upon the President  
by the Constitution to recommend  
to the consideration of Congress  
such measures as he shall judge ne-  
cessary and expedient, and because  
it is my earnest desire that the pub-  
lic money which is in progress shall  
suffer no injury. Congress will all  
convene again in four months, when  
the whole subject will be open for  
their consideration.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

The Public Debt.

The following is the public debt  
statement, dated July 31, 1882:

526; total interest, \$10,926,919; cash  
in treasury, \$241,093,891; debt, less  
cash in treasury, \$1,675,054,448; de-  
crease during July, \$1,860,227. The  
assets include the bonds issued to  
the Pacific Railroad Co., the interest  
payable in lawful money. Principal  
amount, \$15,221,000; cash, \$1,860,  
227; total, \$17,081,227. The net earn-  
ings, \$955,198; balance of interest  
paid by the United States, \$39,  
466,448.

Sergeant Mason.

There is little prospect for the  
pardon of Sergeant Mason, the  
prisoner in the case of the late Presi-  
dent, unless the President should  
act contrary to the advice of the  
Attorney-General. Mr. Brewster  
says that Mason's conduct was not  
only in violation of the law, but  
prejudicial to the good discipline  
that is the main element and  
strength of the army. The Attor-  
ney-General has no idea of recom-  
mending Mason's pardon.

The Southern Pacific.

The bill granting the right of way  
for the Southern Pacific Railroad  
through the Papago reservation has  
passed. The bill is regarded as very  
important, and the numerous  
friends of Delegate Murray have been  
profuse in their congratulations over  
its success. The passage of the  
bill, it is thought, will largely pro-  
mote the railroad interests of Ari-  
zona.

Schurz.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *San* says:  
There appears to be some talk about  
taking Carl Schurz as the republican  
candidate for Congress in the up-  
per district which is now agitated  
by Mr. Durg.

This is a  
pretty close district, and if Mr.  
Schurz should be nominated, it  
might be rather hard to beat him.

The Denver Exposition.

DENVER, 1.—The National Min-  
ing Exposition was thrown open to  
the public to-day, and the cere-  
monies were of a character befitting  
such an event. Throughout yester-  
day and during the early hours of  
this morning the regular and special  
railway trains brought a large crowd  
of visitors until the city was filled  
to overflowing.

The exercises at the Exposition  
building opened with the playing of  
America by the band, followed by  
prayer, and then Hall Columbia,  
which was received with cheers.  
Many distinguished persons occu-  
pied the platform. Hon. D. W.  
Kelley was introduced to the vast  
audience and delivered the oration  
of the day.

At the outset of his remarks, Mr.  
Kelley expressed profound surprise  
at the changes which the few years  
since his last visit to Colorado had  
brought about. They were marvel-  
ous. It seemed scarcely possible  
that the improvements which he  
believed on every hand were the  
work of men. They seemed to have  
sprung up by magic.

He challenged the present and  
succeeding generations of Colorado  
to build up here within the limits of  
the State a rival to Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of Judge Kel-  
ley's able address, Hon. H. A. W.  
Tabor, president of the Exposition  
Association, made a brief speech,  
formally declaring the exhibition  
open, and started the machinery  
with his own hand. The Stars and  
Stripes were instantly run up on the  
main flagstaff, while a salute was  
fired by a battery stationed some  
distance away. The utmost enthu-  
siasm was manifested throughout  
by the 15,000 people in attendance,  
and the management consider that  
the success of the exposition is as-  
sured.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, 1.—The wool market is  
steady and with desire for orders  
firm. The demand was good, and  
Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have  
been selling at 40 @ 42c for X and  
XX. Mixed X fleeces are in fair de-  
mand at 38 @ 40c. Unwashed fleeces  
in demand at 18 @ 33c for coarse  
and low; 25 @ 35c for fine and me-  
dium. There have been in demand,  
and all desirable lots were taken as  
fast as offered. Prices ranged from  
45c to 48c for fine merino, and from  
40c to 47c for fine No. 1 combing.

Fire.

NEW YORK, 1.—So far as could be  
learned the losses of last night's  
fire will aggregate \$1,250,000, of  
which sum Hecker's loss is \$150,000.

Dillon, M. T., 1.—A destructive  
fire broke out in this town at noon  
to-day. The fire swept the entire  
business district between Hancock  
and Virginia Streets, facing on Mon-  
tana Street. Loss about \$25,000; no  
insurance. The cause of the fire was  
boys firing firecrackers in the rear  
of a house adjoining the hotel. The  
burnt district will be rebuilt immedi-  
ately.

Yellow Fever.

LAREDO, TEX., 1.—The surround-  
ing points have established a strict  
quarantine against Brownsville and  
Matamoros. There were several  
deaths on Sunday, including Gen.  
Santos Barnard, Representative to  
the Texas Legislature. A promi-  
nent physician, named Caran, is  
prostrated with a fever of a mild  
type.

The deaths at Matamoros since  
Saturday are 15 cases and four  
deaths. 40 The Mexicans at Laredo  
resist quarantine against the yellow  
fever.

Resisting River.

CHICAGO, 1.—About noon the  
Licking River at its mouth opposite  
here assumed alarming proportions.  
The rise from above rushing  
into the Ohio caused great damage.  
Twenty-one barges were lost along  
the shore and were swept from  
Swift's landing; 10 of coal, one of  
stone, and one of coke. Golchell  
lost a boat house; Chas. Spink lost  
three barges; Stone & Browner lost  
two barges; the hull of the steamer  
*Champion* was sunk; Chas. Forbe's  
boating house was carried down the  
river, and various losses as well as  
the total of \$10,000. The river has risen  
23 feet since last night and is now  
running furiously.

Terrible R. R. Accident.

SOUTH BEND, IND., 1.—Two  
freight trains collided on the Lake  
Shore Railroad just west of this city,  
this morning. The collision killed a  
number of 60, were piled upon the  
engines and taking fire, burned up  
the engines and killed the men.

The engineers were buried under  
the debris, but were rescued before  
the flames reached them. There  
were tramps on the train and four  
of them insist that seven of their  
comrades are in the burning mass.  
The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The disaster seems to have been  
due to criminal carelessness. A  
South Bend special says that the  
accident was brought about by the  
delivery of the train dispatcher's  
orders to the east-bound train to  
side-track at Palmer. Both trains  
were running 40 miles an hour,  
through a heavy fog. Chas. Stan-  
ton and Wm. Herring, the two en-  
gineers, both have broken legs and  
internal injuries, and the former  
lost his arm. Hearty cooked by  
steam. The cries of the tramps  
confined in burning box-cars were  
agonizing in the extreme, but  
neighboring tramps who gathered  
at the spot could do nothing, and  
they perished miserably.

Strayhine Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Walla  
Walla dispatch says: Mrs. Offinger,  
wife of a respectable German farmer  
of Umatilla County, committed sui-  
cide by taking strychnine. The  
tragedy is the result of a malicious  
trick on the part of some young men  
whom she prevented from associat-  
ing with her young daughter, and  
who in revenge accused Mrs. Offin-  
ger of committing petty burglarious  
larceny which had occurred in the  
vicinity. The charge unhinged her  
reason and caused the suicide.

FOREIGN.

Indian Troops.

LONDON, 31.—The House of  
Commons last evening, consented,  
after a long discussion, to modify  
Harcourt's motion approving the  
dispatch to Egypt of 5,000 Indian  
troops, with a reserve of 1,500 men,  
so as to leave the question of chang-  
ing the cost of the expedition to the  
Indian Sanction on for future discus-  
sion.

A Cable.

It is stated that the government  
is negotiating for the laying of a  
cable from Alexandria to Port Said.

Stop the Turks.

The London *News* considers that  
England must in common pruden-  
ce, prevent Turkish troops land-  
ing in Egypt.

The French Withdraw.

The French garrison sailed to-  
day, the consul general of France  
having been ordered to withdraw  
the entire fleet from Egypt.

The French residents at Port Said  
protest against the withdrawal of  
the French squadron, and announce  
their intention of placing them-  
selves under the protection of the  
United States. The Turkish fleet  
is not going to Egypt.

Condemned to Death.

The water along the coast of Port  
Said is very shallow and the large  
ships cannot approach within four  
miles of Rosetta or within three  
miles of Damietta. The feeling  
among the French inhabitants  
against De Lescaups is very strong.  
The English vice-consul has a letter  
declaring that as he aided a Gov-  
ernor of Port Said in escaping Arabi  
Pasha's vengeance he has been con-  
demned to death.

Arabi Fortifies.

Arabi is working on the fortifica-  
tions all along the coast, especial  
ly at Damietta and Rosetta.

Russian Hostility.

The Russian press, with the ex-  
ception of a few minor journals con-  
tinues hostile to England and firmly  
persuaded that England will also  
have an account to settle with Tur-  
key as well as with Arabi Pasha.

Sailing in the Same Boat.

The London *Daily News* is in-  
formed that the government pos-  
sesses evidence implicating the  
Port with Arabi Pasha, both before  
and after the latter's assumption of  
active hostility toward England and  
the Khedive, and the documents on  
the subject may eventually be sub-  
mitted to Parliament. The same  
paper believes the evidence to be  
as strong as the evidence of the  
condition of Turkish intervention  
in the issuance of a proclamation  
by the Porte, declaring Arabi  
Pasha a rebel and placing Ottoman  
troops under the command of Gen.  
Wolsey.

The Situation in Alexandria.