

ST. LOUIS TRADE. SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,



210 and 212 Washington Ave.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL
and MILL
MACHINERY,
AND
FARM
WAGONS!
The
Largest Stock in the
United States.

W. H. GIBBS, Pres.
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 BLIND PIPE TEST.

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

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
Territory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD
PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

Name of Station.	No. 1. P.M.	No. 2. P.M.	Express.
Salt Lake	7:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	
Provo	7:25 A.M.	4:05 P.M.	1.00
Centerville	7:35 A.M.	4:15 P.M.	1.00
Farmer's	7:50 A.M.	4:30 P.M.	1.00
Springville	8:10 A.M.	4:50 P.M.	1.00
Archer's	8:30 A.M.	5:10 P.M.	1.00
St. George	8:45 A.M.	5:25 P.M.	1.00
Alton	9:00 A.M.	5:40 P.M.	1.00
Kaysville	9:15 A.M.	5:55 P.M.	1.00
Partridge	9:30 A.M.	6:10 P.M.	1.00
Richmond	9:45 A.M.	6:25 P.M.	1.00
Wendover	10:00 A.M.	6:40 P.M.	1.00
Alton	10:15 A.M.	6:55 P.M.	1.00
Archer's	10:30 A.M.	7:10 P.M.	1.00
Springville	10:45 A.M.	7:25 P.M.	1.00
Centerville	11:00 A.M.	7:40 P.M.	1.00
Provo	11:15 A.M.	7:55 P.M.	1.00
Salt Lake	11:30 A.M.	8:10 P.M.	1.00

Utah Western Railway
COMPANY.
SPRING & SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER
Monday, May 1st, 1876,
THE UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COM-
PANY 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 10:40 a.m.
(Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for
breakfast).
Arrive at Salt Lake City at 2:05 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS
Leave Salt Lake City at 10:45 a.m., stop-
ping 35 minutes at Lake Point for breakfast,
arrive at Half-way House at 1:10 p.m.,
leaving there at 1:40 p.m., and arriving
at Salt Lake City at 4:25 p.m.
On Wednesdays & Sundays
ONLY, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
will leave Salt Lake City at 11:45 a.m., con-
necting 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 connecting with
Trains arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:30 p.m.
and 8:15 p.m., 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. PIERCE, Gen'l Freight Agent.
4130
H. W. KIMBALL, Supt.

Utah Northern Railroad.
ON AND AFTER
JANUARY 1st, 1876
Trains will run daily as follows:
NORTHWARD.
Leave Ogden, 6:20 a.m.
" Brigham, 7:00 a.m.
" Logan, 7:30 a.m.
Arrive at Provo, 8:30 a.m.
SOUTHWARD.
Leave Provo, 6:20 a.m.
" Logan, 7:00 a.m.
" Brigham, 7:30 a.m.
Arrive at Ogden, 8:30 a.m.
Glimmer & Salt Lake Stage Line to train
from Montana connects with trains at
Franklin.
M. W. MERRILL, Supt.
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN!
ON EASY TERMS,
To small borrowers, on improved
city real estate. Repayable by in-
stallments if desirable. Principals
only, deal with.
C. E. PIERCE, Broker,
in Goode's Drug Store.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the
Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery,
clothing, boots and shoes, hats and cal-
cations, etc.
Joe Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs axes and does
all cutting, look and gunsmith work.
Calder & Caswell
Sell Mason's Hammer and other tools,
pumps, fancy goods, holiday presents, and
all kinds of musical instruments and more
cheaply, and take second-hand pumps and
organs in exchange.
Dr. A. W. Calder
Practises in dentistry.
G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass, and
home-made soap.
Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of millinery and make
machinery work, window glass, and
iron and brass work of all descriptions.
Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and re-
ceives savings deposits.
Dinwiddie
Sells the very best live geese, turkeys,
wheat, lumber and hay.
Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Ross and O'Brien) Make
and repair all kinds of vehicles to order,
wagons and carriages, in the city, and
do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage
painting and repairing.
O. L. Ellison
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.
Geo. C. Ferguson
Does all kinds of clock and clock mak-
ing, repairing and cleaning.
Daniel Greig
Sells staple and family groceries, pro-
visions, etc.
Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of dental work.
David James
Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and
copper-smith line also in the gas-fitting line.
H. W. K. Jones
Is a resident agent for Franklin MacVeach
& Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, Chicago
White Lead and Oil Co., and London &
Globe Fire Insurance Co.
Lattimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mold-
ings, frames, and everything in the build-
ing line.
James McNeill
Sells all kinds of Washable woolen mills
home-made cloth, and boys' work.
A. Miller
Does business as attorney and counsel-
or-at-law.
Morris & Evans
Deal in marbles and grates and the stone
work.
Morton & Tuttle
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and
retail.
Thomas Oakley
Does all kinds of planing and sawing,
makes doors, sash-frames, and packings,
boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.
C. C. Pomeroy
Loans money on easy terms to small
borrowers on improved city real estate.
Reddell & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and
sell a first-class article of crackers.
Howard Seabee
Sells the Bain Water, Wood, Mower and
Reaper, Paddock, Sulky, Rake, Corned
bushels and carriages, plows, harrows, cul-
tivators, wagon tires, etc.
Sierra Nevada Lumber Association,
Sells saw, mouldings, shingles, doors,
blinds, lathe wood, mauls and water pipe
cheap, at wholesale and retail.
Robert Smith
Is agent for the Best Canyon Coal.
Taylor & Cutler
Sell all kinds of general merchandise.
Taylor's Hotel
With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rogers
keeps table.
S. P. Tensell
Sells family groceries, hardware, upper
prima, dressing goods, children's shoes
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 china, and everything in the house-
hold line, wholesale and retail.
Z. C. M. L.
Sells dry goods, groceries, carpets, hard-
ware, crockery and glassware, boots and
shoes, hats and caps, leather and fash-
ions, and all sorts of general merchandise,
wholesale and retail.
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Com-
pany
Does a general banking business, and re-
ceives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

By Telegraph.
Last Night's Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.
WASHINGTON, 26.—Carpenter
denied that Belknap had received
money with intent to have his
official action swayed, and with-
out that intent there was no crime.
He then spoke of Impresario Belknap
and said that he had not committed any crime
and even if he had taken bribes, the
courts here in the district were ade-
quate to deal with him. He com-
mented at length on the question
of jurisdiction, and said that he
believed that the Senate had a perfect
right in its final decision to con-
sider that question again, and re-
versing its already given decision.
Those senators who voted guilty on
the final question would by that
vote assert jurisdiction. Every
senator who voted that there was no
crime, he asserted, was asserting
jurisdiction must vote not guilty.
If any senator regarded the ques-
tion of jurisdiction settled, then it
had been settled in favor of the
defendant, because less than two
thirds of the Senate voted in favor
thereof. Having discharged his
duty to his client he now returned
to the last of his duties, confident
that, in a case of such importance,
every point would be considered.
Leaving it, he would make his
last and earnest appeal to the
senators who believed there was no
jurisdiction to this case, that they
would do all in their power to save
the defendant from conviction, and
not let it be said, as Lord Burgh-
am said in the case of O'Connell
Queen, the decision would be
made by the majority and return
without respect.

Manager Lord commenced the
closing argument upon the part of
the defendant, and covering the
argument of Carpenter in regard to
jurisdiction, and claimed that a
judgment to the effect that the
articles of impeachment were not
in law and bounded every Sena-
tor. He commented at length
upon the bill of bribery, and argued
that it made no difference what
money was received, or whether
official action or not, the accused
was guilty under the law of the
Senate. In the eyes of the nation,
in the eyes of the world, and in the
eyes of history. If the Senate
dared to take the responsibility of
saying Belknap received the money,
belknap had not his official action
influenced thereby, let it do so and
see what history would say of the
verdict. Belknap knew where the
money came from, he knew the
purpose. There was the Tribune
article, the letter of Grierson and
the order of McDowell of which
he had yet to hear. He said that
things he received in distinct and
separate payments, "gifts" they
were called by the learned counsel,
Mr. Blair, "bribe" a man
who received from a friend was
generally proud of it as evidence of
respect, and he said that these
bribe gifts were all kept out of
sight. They came under the head
of addition, division, and silence.
Why did the Senate reach the
office of Secretary of War if he was
innocent? Why did he go down
like the oak before the whirlwind?
Did he know the money was for
himself? Did he know the money
man could still be Secretary of
War, and no man would attempt
to turn him out on account of his
wife's dealings? In post-trialship
his resignation was a great relief
to the House committee of expendi-
tures in the War Department. Cly-
mer was on the stand; why didn't
he come forward to clear himself
to prove the fact by him if the plea
was true? It was because they
knew it to be false.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUSTEES.
The trustees of the 25th School District
are holding their regular meeting at
the school-house, on Friday
evening, July 28th, at half-past seven
o'clock, for the election of a board of three
Trustees for the ensuing term of three
years.
J. H. SCHULTZ, Secy.
J. H. SCHULTZ, Secy.
HENRY PERRY, Secy.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
Selling off at Cost
AT
SHWARTZ STORE.
Opposite the Post Office, Deseret Bank
Building. Must be sold within sixty
days to make room for a new stock
of goods. Remember, that at Schwartz
Store, opposite the Post Office, is the place
to secure bargains.

CRACKER! CRACKERS! CRACKERS!
THE UTAH
Steam Cracker Co.,
of Salt Lake City,
ARE daily manufacturing a superior
quality of all kinds of Crackers, such
as Butter, Oyster, Pearl, Potato, Bon-
ton, Boston Bitter, Santa Clara, Selton,
Pilot, Hard, Light, Cream, Glaze,
Sugar, Lemon Soap, Jenny Lind, Abernethy
Sugar, Wagon, Ginger, Lard,
and all other varieties now being shipped
and sold throughout this and adjoining Ter-
ritories at prices lower than Eastern or
Western.
Address all orders to the UTAH STEAM
CRACKER FACTORY, Salt Lake City.
REDDALL & DARLING,
4135 W.

PATENTS
American and Foreign, ob-
tained for Inventors at
prices as low as those of
any reliable agency. Cor-
respond with inventors
with those who have had their inventions
rejected by the U. S. Patent Office, and
with Merchants and Manufacturers desiring
TRADE MARKS AND LABELS.
If you want a Patent
sent you a model or
your invention. We will
make examination
of your invention, and
if patentable, will send you papers and
advise you with inventors.
We refer to H. M. Leggett, Esq., Sec-
retary of Patents, Washington, D. C.;
G. H. Paine, Esq., Secy. of Patents, Wash-
ington, D. C.; and to the Danish and Swedish
Foreign Legations at Washington, D. C.
Send Stamp for our "Guide for ob-
taining Patents."
Louis Rogers & Co.,
Solicitors of Patents,
Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Carpenter
denied that Belknap had received
money with intent to have his
official action swayed, and with-
out that intent there was no crime.
He then spoke of Impresario Belknap
and said that he had not committed any crime
and even if he had taken bribes, the
courts here in the district were ade-
quate to deal with him. He com-
mented at length on the question
of jurisdiction, and said that he
believed that the Senate had a perfect
right in its final decision to con-
sider that question again, and re-
versing its already given decision.
Those senators who voted guilty on
the final question would by that
vote assert jurisdiction. Every
senator who voted that there was no
crime, he asserted, was asserting
jurisdiction must vote not guilty.
If any senator regarded the ques-
tion of jurisdiction settled, then it
had been settled in favor of the
defendant, because less than two
thirds of the Senate voted in favor
thereof. Having discharged his
duty to his client he now returned
to the last of his duties, confident
that, in a case of such importance,
every point would be considered.
Leaving it, he would make his
last and earnest appeal to the
senators who believed there was no
jurisdiction to this case, that they
would do all in their power to save
the defendant from conviction, and
not let it be said, as Lord Burgh-
am said in the case of O'Connell
Queen, the decision would be
made by the majority and return
without respect.

Manager Lord commenced the
closing argument upon the part of
the defendant, and covering the
argument of Carpenter in regard to
jurisdiction, and claimed that a
judgment to the effect that the
articles of impeachment were not
in law and bounded every Sena-
tor. He commented at length
upon the bill of bribery, and argued
that it made no difference what
money was received, or whether
official action or not, the accused
was guilty under the law of the
Senate. In the eyes of the nation,
in the eyes of the world, and in the
eyes of history. If the Senate
dared to take the responsibility of
saying Belknap received the money,
belknap had not his official action
influenced thereby, let it do so and
see what history would say of the
verdict. Belknap knew where the
money came from, he knew the
purpose. There was the Tribune
article, the letter of Grierson and
the order of McDowell of which
he had yet to hear. He said that
things he received in distinct and
separate payments, "gifts" they
were called by the learned counsel,
Mr. Blair, "bribe" a man
who received from a friend was
generally proud of it as evidence of
respect, and he said that these
bribe gifts were all kept out of
sight. They came under the head
of addition, division, and silence.
Why did the Senate reach the
office of Secretary of War if he was
innocent? Why did he go down
like the oak before the whirlwind?
Did he know the money was for
himself? Did he know the money
man could still be Secretary of
War, and no man would attempt
to turn him out on account of his
wife's dealings? In post-trialship
his resignation was a great relief
to the House committee of expendi-
tures in the War Department. Cly-
mer was on the stand; why didn't
he come forward to clear himself
to prove the fact by him if the plea
was true? It was because they
knew it to be false.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Belknap, in
his report upon the investigation of
political affairs in Mississippi, says
that the classes of society, and es-
pecially the lower classes, are in-
creasingly becoming a law to the
country, and that it is beyond
the power of human foresight to fore-
tell what will be the result.
G. B. Bacon, Commissioner of In-
ternal Revenue.
The position of the Commissioner
of Internal Revenue, having been
to-day formally declined by Con-
gress, Mr. Bacon, was offered
to Gen. Green, U. S. Senator, and
accepted by him this afternoon.
Whereupon his nomination was
sent to the Senate. Gen. Bacon is
a lawyer, and has been in the
service of the Government for
years. He served through-
out the war in command of a
brigade of the army of Tennessee,
and represented Ohio in the
40th Congress. His appoint-
ment is spoken of as a highly credit-
able one by his congressional as-
sociates of both parties.

Troops for Hamburg.—Death of
Senator Carpenter.
A letter from S. C. says that two
companies of the regular garrison
left Columbia for Aiken, opposite
the harbor, on the 25th inst., and
will remain there all summer. This
is done in obedience to orders from
the War Department. Two com-
panies have been ordered to Ham-
burg.

Number of Clerks to be Discharged.
The number of clerks to be dis-
charged by the War Department to-
day is 100. The clerks are being
discharged in consequence of the
conference committee on the legis-
lative bill is embodied into law.
The number of clerks to be dis-
charged is 100, or about 150
clerks. The clerks are being dis-
charged in consequence of the
conference committee on the legis-
lative bill is embodied into law.

The Erie preserving establish-
ment near Buffalo, was burned to-
day; loss \$30,000, insured.
Police Officer Shot.
CHICAGO, 26.—Officer Frederick
W. Koenig was shot and mortally
wounded early this morning in at-
tempting to arrest some thieves.

THE RACES.
CLEVELAND, O., 26.—This was
the second day of the races, and
everything was favorable. Fully
\$5,000 people were present. The
class was first, called for a purse
of \$2,500, divided among four; seven
started, Mattie being the favorite.
Gen. Grant won the race, time
2:23, 2:23, 2:23.
The next race was a 2:22 class for a
purse of \$1,000, divided among four;
four started, Cosette the favorite.
Badger Girl second. The first trial
was a dead heat between Purdy
and Badger Girl, and Cosette col-
lided, throwing out the driver of
Cosette. The horse was unhurt
and allowed to start again, the accident
being decided as unavoidable. The
other heats were not particularly
eventful and Purdy won the last
three and race, Badger Girl second
Joe Brown third, Cosette last time
2:23, 2:23, 2:23.

INCENDIARY FIRE.
CINCINNATI, 26.—The Enquirer's
special says, "Everson, ten miles
from Liberty, was almost totally
destroyed by fire at a late hour last
night; loss and insurance not re-
ported; believed to be incendiary,
and an exasperated people are
securing the country in pursuit of
the culprits.

WESTERN.
Complaint Dismissed.
SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—A decision
was rendered in the police court to-
day in the case of Leland Stanford
and E. H. Miller, president and
secretary of the Central Pacific,
charged with mismanagement, by
John R. Robinson, claiming to be a
stockholder of the Central Pacific,
for refusing to show him the books
of the company. The court decid-
ed that the plaintiff was not a
stockholder of the new consolida-
ted company, and dismissed the
complaint. Robinson is plaintiff
in a number of cases recently com-
menced against the company in-
volving the legality of the manage-
ment of the company by the directors.

CANADA.
\$50,000 Fire.
TORONTO, 26.—The largest com-
mercial block in Cornwall was
burned this morning; loss \$50,000.

FOREIGN.
ITALY.
Free Ports at Seaports.
ROME, 26.—The Senate by 114 to
102 have adopted the bill for estab-
lishing free ports at seaports. The
object of the bill is to establish a
system of bonded warehouses, and
not, as heretofore stated, for allow-
ing the delivery and consumption
of goods without payment of duties.

By Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Carpenter
denied that Belknap had received
money with intent to have his
official action swayed, and with-
out that intent there was no crime.
He then spoke of Impresario Belknap
and said that he had not committed any crime
and even if he had taken bribes, the
courts here in the district were ade-
quate to deal with him. He com-
mented at length on the question
of jurisdiction, and said that he
believed that the Senate had a perfect
right in its final decision to con-
sider that question again, and re-
versing its already given decision.
Those senators who voted guilty on
the final question would by that
vote assert jurisdiction. Every
senator who voted that there was no
crime, he asserted, was asserting
jurisdiction must vote not guilty.
If any senator regarded the ques-
tion of jurisdiction settled, then it
had been settled in favor of the
defendant, because less than two
thirds of the Senate voted in favor
thereof. Having discharged his
duty to his client he now returned
to the last of his duties, confident
that, in a case of such importance,
every point would be considered.
Leaving it, he would make his
last and earnest appeal to the
senators who believed there was no
jurisdiction to this case, that they
would do all in their power to save
the defendant from conviction, and
not let it be said, as Lord Burgh-
am said in the case of O'Connell
Queen, the decision would be
made by the majority and return
without respect.

Manager Lord commenced the
closing argument upon the part of
the defendant, and covering the
argument of Carpenter in regard to
jurisdiction, and claimed that a
judgment to the effect that the
articles of impeachment were not
in law and bounded every Sena-
tor. He commented at length
upon the bill of bribery, and argued
that it made no difference what
money was received, or whether
official action or not, the accused
was guilty under the law of the
Senate. In the eyes of the nation,
in the eyes of the world, and in the
eyes of history. If the Senate
dared to take the responsibility of
saying Belknap received the money,
belknap had not his official action
influenced thereby, let it do so and
see what history would say of the
verdict. Belknap knew where the
money came from, he knew the
purpose. There was the Tribune
article, the letter of Grierson and
the order of McDowell of which
he had yet to hear. He said that
things he received in distinct and
separate payments, "gifts" they
were called by the learned counsel,
Mr. Blair, "bribe" a man
who received from a friend was
generally proud of it as evidence of
respect, and he said that these
bribe gifts were all kept out of
sight. They came under the head
of addition, division, and silence.
Why did the Senate reach the
office of Secretary of War if he was
innocent? Why did he go down
like the oak before the whirlwind?
Did he know the money was for
himself? Did he know the money
man could still be Secretary of
War, and no man would attempt
to turn him out on account of his
wife's dealings? In post-trialship
his resignation was a great relief
to the House committee of expendi-
tures in the War Department. Cly-
mer was on the stand; why didn't
he come forward to clear himself
to prove the fact by him if the plea
was true? It was because they
knew it to be false.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.
The learned counsel, in his argu-
ment, and the court adjourned until
tomorrow, and will then proceed to
vote on the final issue.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Belknap, in
his report upon the investigation of
political affairs in Mississippi, says
that the classes of society, and es-
pecially the lower classes, are in-
creasingly becoming a law to the
country, and that it is beyond
the power of human foresight to fore-
tell what will be the result.
G. B. Bacon, Commissioner of In-
ternal Revenue.
The position of the Commissioner
of Internal Revenue, having been
to-day formally declined by Con-
gress, Mr. Bacon, was offered
to Gen. Green, U. S. Senator, and
accepted by him this afternoon.
Whereupon his nomination was
sent to the Senate. Gen. Bacon is
a lawyer, and has been in the
service of the Government for
years. He served through-
out the war in command of a
brigade of the army of Tennessee,
and represented Ohio in the
40th Congress. His appoint-
ment is spoken of as a highly credit-
able one by his congressional as-
sociates of both parties.

Troops for Hamburg.—Death of
Senator Carpenter.
A letter from S. C. says that two
companies of the regular garrison
left Columbia for Aiken, opposite
the harbor, on the 25th inst., and
will remain there all summer. This
is done in obedience to orders from
the War Department. Two com-
panies have been ordered to Ham-
burg.

Number of Clerks to be Discharged.
The number of clerks to be dis-
charged by the War Department to-
day is 100. The clerks are being
discharged in consequence of the
conference committee on the legis-
lative bill is embodied into law.
The number of clerks to be dis-
charged is 100, or about 150
clerks. The clerks are being dis-
charged in consequence of the
conference committee on the legis-
lative bill is embodied into law.

The Erie preserving establish-
ment near Buffalo, was burned to-
day; loss \$30,000, insured.
Police Officer Shot.
CHICAGO, 26.—Officer Frederick
W. Koenig was shot and mortally
wounded early this morning in at-
tempting to arrest some thieves.

THE RACES.
CLEVELAND, O., 26.—This was
the second day of the races, and
everything was favorable. Fully
\$5,000 people were present. The
class was first, called for a purse
of \$2,500, divided among four; seven
started, Mattie being the favorite.
Gen. Grant won the race, time
2:23, 2:23, 2:23.
The next race was a 2:22 class for a
purse of \$1,000, divided among four;
four started, Cosette the favorite.
Badger Girl second. The first trial
was a dead heat between Purdy
and Badger Girl, and Cosette col-
lided, throwing out the driver of
Cosette. The horse was unhurt
and allowed to start again, the accident
being decided as unavoidable. The
other heats were not particularly
eventful and Purdy won the last
three and race, Badger Girl second
Joe Brown third, Cosette last time
2:23, 2:23, 2:23.

INCENDIARY FIRE.
CINCINNATI, 26.—The Enquirer's
special says, "Everson, ten miles
from Liberty, was almost totally
destroyed by fire at a late hour last
night; loss and insurance not re-
ported; believed to be incendiary,
and an exasperated people are
securing the country in pursuit of
the culprits.

WESTERN.
Complaint Dismissed.
SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—A decision
was rendered in the police court to-
day in the case of Leland Stanford
and E. H. Miller, president and
secretary of the Central Pacific,
charged with mismanagement, by
John R. Robinson, claiming to be a
stockholder of the Central Pacific,
for refusing to show him the books
of the company. The court decid-
ed that the plaintiff was not a
stockholder of the new consolida-
ted company, and dismissed the
complaint. Robinson is plaintiff
in a number of cases recently com-
menced against the company in-
volving the legality of the manage-
ment of the company by the directors.

CANADA.
\$50,000 Fire.
TORONTO, 26.—The largest com-
mercial block in Cornwall was
burned this morning; loss \$50,000.

FOREIGN.
ITALY.
Free Ports at Seaports.
ROME, 26.—The Senate by 114 to
102 have adopted the bill for estab-
lishing free ports at seaports. The
object of the bill is to establish a
system of bonded warehouses, and
not, as heretofore stated, for allow-
ing the delivery and consumption
of goods without payment of duties.

By Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Carpenter
denied that Belknap had received
money with intent to have his
official action swayed, and with-
out that intent there was no crime.
He then spoke of Impresario Belknap
and said that he had not committed any crime
and even if he had taken bribes, the
courts here in the district were ade-
quate to deal with him. He com-
mented at length on the question
of jurisdiction, and said that he
believed that the Senate had a perfect
right in its final decision to con-
sider that question again, and re-
versing its already given decision.
Those senators who voted guilty on
the final question would by that
vote assert jurisdiction. Every
senator who voted that there was no
crime, he asserted, was asserting
jurisdiction must vote not guilty.
If any senator regarded the ques-
tion of jurisdiction settled, then it
had been settled in favor of the
defendant, because less than two
thirds of the Senate voted in favor
thereof. Having discharged his
duty to his client he now returned
to the last of his duties, confident
that, in a case of such importance,
every point would be considered.
Leaving it, he would make his
last and earnest appeal to the
senators who believed there was no
jurisdiction to this case, that they
would do all in their power to save
the defendant from conviction, and
not let it be said, as Lord Burgh-
am said in the case of O'Connell
Queen, the decision would be
made by the majority and return
without respect.

Manager Lord commenced the
closing argument upon the part of
the defendant, and covering the
argument of Carpenter in regard to
jurisdiction, and claimed that a
judgment to the effect that the
articles of impeachment were not
in law and bounded every Sena-
tor. He commented at length
upon the bill of bribery, and argued
that it made no difference what
money was received, or whether
official action or not, the accused
was guilty under the law of the
Senate. In the eyes of the nation,
in the eyes of the world, and in the
eyes of history. If the Senate
dared to take the responsibility of
saying Belknap received the money,
belknap had not his official action
influenced thereby, let it do so and
see what history would say of the
verdict. Belknap knew where the
money came from, he knew the
purpose. There was the Tribune
article, the letter of Grierson and
the order of McDowell of which
he had yet to hear. He said that
things he received in distinct and
separate payments, "gifts" they
were called by the learned counsel,
Mr. Blair, "bribe" a man
who received from a friend was
generally proud of it as evidence of
respect, and he said that these
bribe gifts were all kept out of
sight. They came under the head
of addition, division, and silence.
Why did the Senate reach the
office of Secretary of War if he was
innocent? Why did he go down
like the oak before the whirlwind?
Did he know the money was for
himself? Did he know the money
man could still be Secretary of
War, and no man would attempt
to turn him out on account of his
wife's dealings? In post-trialship
his resignation