a certain extent, of our own mari-EVENING NEWS. time improvement. No official report of its trade is quoted later than PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT

FOURO'CLOCK. August COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

France with the "fifth continent" THE letter from Hon, Wm, M. reached the insignificant sum of two Evarts, Secretary of State, to Hon. million dollars, that of the United Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the States amounted to about eight mil-House of Representatives, dated lions, while all the rest was monopo-May 1st, 1880, transmitting the an- lized by the "mistress of the seas." nust report upon the commercial re- Australasia's imports are principally lations of the United States for the wearing apparel, woolen and cotton year 1879, contains much that is in- goods and iron and steel. Its exstructive and interesting. The doc- ports consist chiefly of wool and ument is more properly a detailed wheat.

statement of the commerce of the The commerce of Europe, as given world and the share of our nation in the Secretary's document, is for therein. In introducing the matter, the year 1878. During that year the the Secretary says reports received continent had transacted a total from foreign consuls and other sourc- foreign trade reaching the enormous

es indicate that European trade value of \$9,804,349,000. The total touched its lowest depths in the lat- exports are about one billion dollars ter part of 1878, since which time a less than the imports. In the folgradual but cheering improvement lowing countries, however, the imin industry of all kinds has ports are less than the exports: been noticeable. The general United Kingdom, Spain, Austriarevival in this country in Hungary, Turkey and Russia. 1879 caused greater importations Europe's imports from the United from abroad, and to this fact is large- States reached seven hundred and ly due the improvement in Europe. seven millions, and her exports to us During the year we imported from amounted to two hundred and forty-France, Germany and Great Britain five millions.

an increase in quantity of \$12,000,-000. The first named nation exported to us an increase of \$19,388,- \$13,084,765,00.). Great Britain does 000, the merchandize consisting \$2,829,062,000 of the whole; France chiefly of dry goods, silks, jewelry, does \$1;384,264,000, and the Repubexport to us of cotton manufactures, hind, with a commerce of \$1,301,- success. to the value of \$5,000,000. While 606,000.

Great Britain sent us iron, tin, linen and woolen goods and earthen and well as agricultural products, has China ware in a quantity increased assumed proportions quite alarming \$27,000,000 over the previous year's to the older nations of the world, and it is found easier to compete in export.

foreign markets, even with the In this connection the Secretary touches on the subjects of protection drawbacks of heavy protective tariff, and free trade. Germany it is well than to stop our progress at home. It is an encouraging fast that every known adopted tariff laws during determined e.forcon our part to inlast year, which unmistakably declare her inability to compete with troduce our exports into foreign markets has met with abundant for 10 cents. foreign manufacturers, notwithstanding her boasted cheap and ecosuccess, and now that we are at peace with the world, have a fair nomical labor. To the banner of prospect for our future, and are reprotection flocked all the nations of Europe except England and the ceiving daily skilled workmen from all parts of the earth, it is safe to Netherlands, which are still free trade countries. England is fast show- predict that before long we shall ing a disposition to protect her indus- have representatives in every port, tries by a tariff, and the only re- our products at every market, and maining nation, the Netherlands, re- our ships on every sea. mains free trade only because in that

policy does it find its best protection. SUBTERRANEAN WATER SUP-The Secretary therefore advises a careful and disinterested stand on the subject of the revision of our tariff laws, so much agitated of late, in order that we may not foolishly throw open our ports when Europe has closed hers against us. Comparative statistics of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and France, as compared with that of the United States, are given at great length and in precise detail. A short newspaper article can merely touch on these matters, and we therefore make room only for a general summary of the whole. Of the total trade with Africa of \$247,555,843, Great Britain holds the agriculturist in these arid reconsiderably over one-half, the gions: We obtained many measurements United States participating only to of common wells along the entire the extent of about six and one-half route, not only in Western Nebrasmillion dollars. But the exports ka, but in the valleys beyond-Lodge Pole, the Laramie, Rock Creek, Bitter Creek. Medicine Bow, from this country to Africa comprise over four millions of this sum, Muddy, Green River, Bear River, while the French exports and im-Weber River, and the streams of ports are about equal, and the Brit-Salt Lake valley. The statistics ish imports are upwards of fifteen million dollars in excess of its exports to the "dark continent." For the year ending August 31st, 1879, 1,460 vessels had passed through the been ignored, but now, since water Suez Canal; of this fleet, the British is often wanted at places beyond the flag floated over 1,127, and the Amconvenience of a running ditch, a cheap well with a wind mill or a erican navy was represented by a single war vessel. The insignifi- common bucket or pump reveals the authority, declares the attempt to existence of water everywhere. This cance of our trade, therefore, with water exists in immense beds or Egypt and all Africa is not to be strata of sand and gravel, towards wondered at. We lack vessels to which it constantly gravitates from transport our wares, and we lack the annual mountain snows or rain; merchants there to introduce and and as it has taken ages for its accumulation and the construction of enlarge our commerce. its reservoirs, it is not probable that Of commerce with American na- modern use will sensibly diminish tions otside of the United States, the the amount thus stored in these countless natural cisterns in the ten total amount carried on, reaches the thousand valleys of the great Rocky value of \$1,075,806,000. Of this, Mountain ranges. To one giving this subject the Great Britain controls upwards of 317,000,000, the United States about least attention it is evident that 269,000,000, and France 121,000,000. mountain ridges which receive rains and snows send them by their steep In this instance American exports to the finited States are 35,000,000 in excess of the imports; the French export and import trade is about of sands and gravel which equal; and England's imports to this were ground, assorted and distributed in that grand old mill of continent are \$36,000,000 below the the Glaciers. Repeating this process exports received. In the foregoing year by year, as snow and ice and statistics the United States are not rain-brought, by the storin and P. Balt, of this city, and several wind, fulfilling His word as the cars at Seiglersville, were burned centuries pa-s-are thus held in retion, it is curious to note that in the serve, the result is mevitable that amount of commerce engaged in, the all valleys, large and anall, shall ullittle West India Islands are far timately contain mea u eless stores ahead of all other American countries. Mexican data, as to the commerce of the country, is difficult to valleys, compel them to be water obtain and is exceedingly unreliable. reservoirs, holding such volumes as obtain and is exceedingly unreliable: It is certain, however, that a con-siderable decrease occurred in 1879, compared with the preceding year, in the value of United States ex-in the value of United States ex-In the value of United States exports to the sister republic. This falling off is found in live stock, provisions, cotton goods, iron and its manufactures, tobacco and wine, and subject of much consular complaint. nered crops." On the list of grains, plaint.



whole trade, export and import, of

republican representative in the 38th and 39th Congress from Nevada, subsequently a United States Judge, and more recently Collector of the port of Charleston, called at head-quarters last night and declared his intention of supporting Hancock and English, and said that he proposed to do this without severing his connection with the republican party upon other questions outside of those involved in the presidential election, "I believe," said Worthington, "that I and a large number of other repubicans resident in the South can dis-

AMEBICAN.

charge our duty to our country, and our party also, by accepting the dec-laration of Hancock's letter of acceptance than by supporting Gar-

No State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day, to decide as to whether the State Convention is to be called or not. It is probable that no convention will be called, as only one officer, a Court of Appeal's Judge is to be chosen.

Conkling Getting Beady.

The Herald's Washington special says: Senator Conkling, in a letter to a gentleman in this city, says that he is hastening the settlement of his private business so that he

may engage in the campaign unem-A grand total of the commerce of barrassed till the day of election in November. He says he does not bethe world shows its amount to be lieve the democrats of New York State will be divided in the contest in that State, and therefore the republicans will have to put ferth wines, etc. Germany increased its lic of the United States is little be- their best efforts to be assured of

Immigrant Arrival.

The four steamers which arrived Our export of manufactures, as Sunday and Monday brought 2,066 immigrants.

Hughes on the Copyright.

Tom Hughes, being interviewed said on the international copyright question: I have got over having any feeling about it. I get £700 in England where I got £10 pounds in America, but if the people want to read my books I am glad they have a chance to do so. I saw one of my books for sale this morning

Contest for the Senate-Penalles Descendants of Patrick Henry.

The World, referring to the Her ald correspondent stating that Cali-fornia is looked upon by the republican managers as likely to give its six electoral votes to Hancock and Eng-lish, and that they are bending their energies to save the senatorship from the wreck, adds: They are doing the same thing in Connecticut

and New Jersey, and looking for a CENTH WARD BRASS BAND o reduce the democratic majority in

coined into gold of United States BY TELEGRAPH.

An effort will be made at the next passage of a bankrupt law-not one passage of a bankrupt law-not one open to the abuses of the law repeal-ed two years ago. Ever since the repeal there has been a demand for a new law, especially among bank-ers and business men. This de-mand showed itself in the last session. A sub-committee of the House judiciary committee was instructed to draft a new bankrupt law. The result of this initial step was naught. As stated, however, an effort and a more vigorous one, will be made at the next session to secure legislation

on this su At the Cabinet yesterday, Judge Tyner represented the Postoffice De-partment. Assistant Secretary Bell the Interior, and Assistant Secre-tary Hay, the State Department. Nothing outside of routine business was transacted. Mr. Bell stated that the commission had gone to the western Ute agency to continue their work, and that Secretary Schurz would arrive at Fort Keogh in a few days, to inquire into the intentions and condition of Sitting Bull's Indians. KNOX.

CITY ASSESSMENT, 1880.

year 1880.

SEAL

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.-No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or lururious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the fills result-ing from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers. TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SALT LAKE ROYAT. BARING POWDER CO., New York. d208 ly CITY.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 15 and 16 of "An Ordinance to Provide for Assessing and

Collecting City Taxes," passed March 12th, 1878, the City Council FROM the southwest part of town, Tuesday evening last, a light bay HORSE, brand-ed on left shoulder. He has black mane a ntall, and has two white spots on laft side, of Salt Lake City will, on Monday, August 30th, 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m., caued by saddle. Information respecting him will be paid for in the Council Chamber of the City at this Office. Hall of this city, sit as a Board of Equalization "to determine all com-

plaints made in regard to the assessed value of any property" for the PETERSEN, THE BUTCHER, 1225 First South St., During its session said Board will Second Butcher Shop from the Corner, hear and consider any petitions which may be presented to "remit or abate the taxes of any insane,

Never keeps anything but Tender, Juicy and Fresh Meats He sells at the cheapest rates All Minds of Meat in Season. Give him a trial. idiotic, infirm or indigent person to an amount not exceeding five dollars for the current year," agreable to the provisions of said ordinance. Sausages a Specialty. Let all persons take due notice FOR SALE. and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I, John T. Caine, Re-WO MEDIUM SIZED SAFES. ONE Hall's make, the other Mosler & Bacorder of Salt Lake City, Enquire at this Office for price. have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of said city, this 23rd day of NOTICE.

> In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

Absolutely Pure-

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MAKE

BARGAINS

<u> — IN —</u>

LAWNS, PRINTS, GRENADINES -AND-

ALL CLASSES of SUMMER GOODS !

Z.C.M.I.

H. S. ELDREDGE, SUPT.

ROOM FOR



the Senate and, if possible, to secure the House. It has all along been THE Omaha Republican publishes the opinion of the Grant managers an article by Prof. C. D. Wilber, that Garfield's defeat would bring written from Salt Lake City, giving their candidate to the front in '84. The *Times'* Washington special some particulars of a trip across the says: Mrs. Emma Young, a great granddaughter of Patrick Henry, is ill and peniless at her home in this plains, and advancing the writer's theory of water supply for the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. We city. A week ago, Mrs. Susan J. Henry, the widow of Patrick Henmake the following extract, which, though it is not exactly new, similar ry, a grandson of the great orator, died, leaving her daughter alone, ill, ideas having been previously adwithout money and apparently vanced, yet is of interest to the without friends.

settlers on this western slope, and Mastedon Uncarthed. may induce some enterprising men CHICAGO, 24 .- Yesterday a laborto bore for the precious fluid which er excavating for a sewer near Wickis life to vegetation and wealth to er Park; in the northwestern part of the city, came upon the petrified re-

mains of a mastodon at a depth of 18 feet. Among the pieces already se-cured are a section of the tusk, four inches in diameter at one end and six inches at the other, and a tooth weighing six pounds.

The Private Asylum.

Jacob S. E. Echler, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, built a lunatic asylum of his own, 27 years ago, gathered both concerning the depth and placed his insane brother in it. and the quantity of water prove the The building is eight feet square existence of a vast supply of water and has only one window. By some for all ordinary purposes, at depths varying from 20 to 150 feet. This subterranean supply has always

No Reconciliation. The Times, Tammany's newspaper organ, which should speak by harmonize the conflicting interests in the ranks of the New York democracy will fail. John Kelly is supremely jealous, and as Falkner, chairman of the State committee, draws his inspiration principally from Gramercy Park, there dees not appear to be a very good prospect of soothing the great sachem's savage breast. Tilden's advice to the machine managers is to ignore Tammany entirely.

Corn Report. Dispatches to the Times from various points in the great corn belt show the crop has been seriously inured, the dry spell lasting in some localities from four to six weeks. The yield per acre will be much less than the average, but owing to the increased acreage, it is probable the crop in the aggregate will be as large as that of last year. PHILADELPHIA, 24. - The exby incendiaries. A keg of powder exploding destroyed the engine house and engines. Houses more than a mile away were shaken but

of water in their lower depths. Thus no one was hurt. the physical conditions of valleys. and more especially of mountain Texas Items. AUSTIN, 24.-Potter, Roll Dublin, and Mulkins plead guilty to robbing the mails and were sentenced to 10

assorted



Asia's commerce reaches the fig-ure of \$1,225,144,000, of which the or valuable is left out. The rewards of labor in farming are as certain United States has fifty-five millions and full as in the Eastern States. Editors Deserst News and England four hundred and sixty-six millions. The exports from the United States to Asis are less than a third in value of what we Taxaira from that continent Daily to the sector of the sector of

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 18, 1880.