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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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COTTON CANVAS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE "BASIS" OF A NAVY—CIVIL SERVICE—RED-TAPEISM—THE DEADLOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26th, 1882.

As I stated in my last, the principal Department buildings in Washington, by reason of their size, are very easily singled out from amongst other buildings in the city. In a word, their architectural design, their solidity of construction, and their enormous dimensions, immediately suggest the fact that millions of dollars must have been spent in their erection. Of course such a lavish expenditure of money upon Government buildings may be all right enough; the best civil service in the world [?] perhaps requires that it should be so. In any case I neither find fault with the buildings themselves, nor with the amount of money expended upon them. As a citizen of the United States I ought, I suppose, in the face of the many gigantic government steals on record, to feel thankful that in the Department buildings there is *something* to show for the money. The same thing, I am rather afraid, cannot be said of the navy. Hundreds of millions of dollars, as all the nation knows, have been appropriated, from time to time, by Congress for the construction, or reconstruction of the American navy; yet, comparatively speaking, all we have got is the basis for a navy—the water! Hence, in the case of the navy, there is almost nothing to show for the money; and, as a matter of course, those who have had the manipulation of the funds for naval purposes, are openly accused of theft, for which certain journals maintain they ought to pass the rest of their natural lives in prison. But all these accusations, as a rule, amount to nothing. That is, the men who are thus accused hold (some of them) responsible government positions to-day, and the inference is that they are as ready now as ever, if an opportune chance turns up, to participate in other "jobs" of equal magnitude. I therefore repeat that, in the midst of so much downright dishonesty, it is a matter of congratulation to find that in the Department buildings, at least, there is something to show for the money; that even supposing the buildings have cost twice the amount they ought to—and it is more than likely they have—it is satisfactory to know that the whole business has not been an absolute, bare-faced steal.

The American nation having of late years assumed such prodigious dimensions, it is easy to imagine that the machinery required to run the government is necessarily very large, much larger, indeed, than most people have any conception of. To become convinced of this, one has only to reside in Washington a very short time—only long enough, in fact, to witness the thousands upon thousands of well dressed government clerks, male and female, pouring into the various Departments about the hour of nine in the morning. I have looked many a time upon this living stream of government employees, and wondered what on earth they can all get to do.

Napoleon, it is said, once referred to England as "a nation of shop keepers;" and it has often struck me that the City of Washington, with equally as much truth, might be designated "a city of boarding-houses and government employees." Almost every third white man you meet is a government clerk; and as for boarding-houses, they seem about as numerous—I was going to say, as the sands of the sea shore,—as it is possible for them to be in any city and leave room for anything else. A man who cannot get "lodgings" in Washington, on the plea that he cannot see any "to let," must be in exactly the same position as the individual who couldn't see the wood for trees.

In Washington, it is not a question of—"where do you *reside*?" but of—"where do you *room*?" The reason of this is obvious. A man may occupy a pretty respectable position in the capital city and yet be utterly unable, if he be a married man, to rent and furnish a house. The houses, as a rule, on the main streets and principal avenues are, to the class that I refer of a prohibitory character, because of their size and consequent high rent, and thus recourse to the rooming principle has become a necessity. To those of western ideas, who appreciate *a home of their own*, to be thus compelled with a family to room in the way I have described, and "board out" would simply be perfect misery. Yet this sort of life, I suppose, to those who have known no other, may be agreeable enough. I should certainly persuade them to the contrary, however, if I had a chance. And I know whereof I speak.

But to return to the army of government clerks to which I have referred. As I have said they keep pouring into the Department by thousands—into the Treasury Department; the War Department; the Navy Department; the Post-Office Department; the Interior Department; the Department of Justice; of Agriculture; the government Printing Office; the Department of State, etc.

As to the method of doing business in these departments, like the majority of people, I feel myself utterly incapable of throwing any light upon the subject. The civil service of the American government—which is sarcastically referred to as the best in the world—is something that I don't care to tackle. To arrive at a correct conception of its utility, would, I am afraid, puzzle even the smartest of Philadelphia lawyers. Personally I have never had occasion to transact business in any of the Departments—though I have been through most of them—but have met a great many people who have not been quite so fortunate. The latter class having spent years in trying to get a settlement of their little claims, pronounce the civil service of the American government—by reason of its slow dispatch of business—a fraud, a huge humbug! This may be true, or it may not; but I verily believe that, so far as red-tapism is concerned, the American civil service is on a par, at least, with anything of the kind to be found in the English civil service, where red tapeism is said to exist to an alarming extent.

In a well written book entitled *Sub Rosa* (a novel of Washington life, by Charles T. Murray, a newspaper correspondent of considerable reputation in this city) I have found the best description of the system of doing business in the Departments that I can find anywhere. In one chapter of his book Mr. Murray designates, as the chief of one of the divisions in the Treasury Department, the Hon. Dungeon Crusher. This important individual, of course, has a great many documents to sign; but it must not be supposed that the contents of any of the papers undergoing his disfiguration are known to him. Such a knowledge, says Mr. Murray, is neither necessary nor possible. He simply signs them because they come before him through the proper channel, bearing the proper initials. The latter there, he would sign even a promissary note—and never know the difference until it was presented for payment. It is the duty, of course, of Mr. Crusher's hired men to see that such an accident does not occur. And the safeguards thrown around this great man are many. "For instance: A stipendary at twelve hundred dollars a year writes a letter on some branch of public business nobody else knows anything about, and puts his initials in the bottom left hand corner; a sixteen-hundred-dollar fellow in charge of his room, and paid expressly for that purpose, puts his initials on another corner; a six-hundred-dollar messenger carries it to an eighteen-hundred-dollar fellow in charge of that division; the eighteen-hundred-dollar fellow puts his initials on another corner, and sends it by another six-hundred-dollar messenger to Mr. Crusher, who, seeing the corners alphabetically scribbled up, affixes his signature as aforesaid." Those who have had anything to do with the Departments will recognize the above as an excellent description of the method of doing business. The system of checks is admirable. But occasionally, you know, something *does* go wrong, and it is then that "the practical utility as well as the evident beauty of the system" becomes apparent. "If anything *should* occur to call in question the subject matter of any government epistle, as is often the case, the great Crusher, after metaphorically obliterating messengers, copyists, or anybody who happens in his way at such an inopportune time, rings his bell and summons Mr. Cod." [Mr. Cod, I must explain, is Mr. Crusher's chief clerk.] "That gentleman is sternly requested to give an account of the matter. As Mr. Cod is usually as innocent as a babe in the wood of any public business whatever, he scrutinizes the initials and lays the blame on somebody else. Then Mr. Crusher wants Mr. Cod to inform him why in Halifax he, Cod, has such men about him. With this Nova Scotian inquiry ringing in his ears, Mr. Cod takes the letter and offense to the Chief of Division, and wants to know what the Old Scratch *he* means, anyhow, by affixing his initials to a thing like *that*. As this official has no more idea —beyond his initials—than Mr. Crusher himself what the business is, he rings *his* little bell and dispatches a messenger for the head of the room whence the document emanated. But as he knows even less about it than Mr. Cod, he is compelled to fall back on the twelve hundred-dollar stipendiary—the only man in the whole Crusher establishment who really understands the case or can explain the error. This humble individual, having nobody to fall back on, shoulders the responsibility, pockets his chagrin, and does his work over again." An example such as the above, showing the great efficiency of the American Civil Service, is sufficient to satisfy the most captious. And I have reason to believe, from conversation with department employees, that Mr. Murray's picture is by no means overdrawn—that is, that it really does take about a dozen able-bodied men to dispose of a single communication, and that as a rule, the said able-bodied men, when a communication is called in question, know as much about it as the man in the moon. Of late I have plowed through most of the Departments, and from what I have seen—in addition to what I have been told—I can more than ever appreciate Mark Twain's *Great Beef Contract* story, wherein it is related that one named "John Wilson McKenzie," and several of his descendants *died* in trying to collect from the government an amount due for beef supplied to General Sherman's army, and had it not been that Mark, who became heir to this debt—if I remember the tale aright—made a present of it to a Treasury girl, he, too, in all likelihood, would, ere this, have passed off the stage of action. So much for the greatest civil service in the world.

Since Saturday last the House of Representatives, through the filibustering of the Democrats over the South Carolina contested election case, has been in that condition known as a deadlock, and at the time of writing there appears to be no prospect of an alteration in this disgraceful state of affairs. Throughout the whole session, the arrogance of the Republican majority, led by Robson, and dictated to by Kiefer, has been most marked, and it is now said—so I am credibly informed—that many of the Democrats are sorry they did not commence to filibuster sooner. Your telegraph dispatches will doubtless have furnished you the particulars of the election case in question, and therefore it is unnecessary that I should give even a *resume* as to the case of the deadlock. Suffice it to say, that the Democrats believe that the sulting member (Mr. Dibble), is the lawfully elected member, and they object to have the case forced upon the House until it is remitted to the Committee on Election, with instructions to take testimony on the subject of the contestants' alleged forgery and falsification of the record. Mr. Calkins, however, backed by the majority of the House, thinks to force the Democrats into a consideration of the case, and to avert this, the deadlock, which has now lasted nearly a week, is the result. Business is at a standstill. Much needed appropriation bills cannot be passed, and just how long such farcical proceedings are to last is a question for the country to decide. "They talk," says the Washington correspondent of the *World*, "of sitting until November regardless of appropriation bills and other public business," but of course there is a good deal of bluff in such talk. In any case this deadlock, it is feared, is going to make the session a very long one, and even then there is sure to be a great slaughter of the innocents. J. I.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

The Situation of Affairs in Egypt.

LONDON, 1.—In the House of Commons, Dilke, Under-Foreign Secretary, said: The government, at the suggestion of France had agreed to invited the other powers to a conference for the settlement of the Egyptian question on a basis of *status quo*. The government had already proposed to Freycinet to take the powers into their confidence. It might be objected that the conference would cause delay, but the government believed that on the contrary it would expedite a settlement. It had been suggested to the Sultan that it was desired that the Turkish flag be displayed in Egyptian waters and that the Turkish commissioners be conveyed there under Admiral Seymour. He said he had been instructed to take steps to protect the Suez canal. The papers on the subject will be presented immediately. Gladstone did not apprehend the immediate landing of troops.

Gladstone added that what was most apprehended by the European residents in Egypt, as likely to endanger their safety, was the European military intervention. He did not apprehend any immediate necessity for the landing of troops. The government considered themselves pledged to uphold the present Khedive. It is feared that the intervention by Europe, instead of by Turkey, would inflame fanaticism. There was no reason to consider the life of the Khedive, or the lives of the Europeans endangered. The rumor that Indian troops were about to be brought to Egypt, was without foundation. Sir Charles Dilkes stated that there were French and English gunboats at either end of the Suez Canal. The question as to the presidency of the conference was not yet decided. Turkey is to be invited to participate. The government received a communication from DeFreycinet to-day, testifying to the complete concord of views between France and England.

Cairo, 1.—Arabi Pasha is employing every means to win over the Bedouins of Alexandria. The Khedive drove out without an armed guard to-day, and afterwards held a crowded reception. Arabi Pasha kissed the Khedive's hand, and professed himself the Khedive's most humble slave, but directly afterward set in circulation a petition denouncing the Khedive. More than 200 influential persons hostile to Arabi advised the notables to return to their homes so as to be beyond the reach of Arabi Pasha's soldiery.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The old forts at Alexandria are being equipped.

Five additional British war vessels are to be at Alexandria to-day.

The United States currency outstanding aggregates $362,466,953.

The miners at Clearfield, Pa., almost unanimously voted to go to work.

New earthworks are being thrown up at Ralzeltine within 400 yards of H. M. S. *Invincible*.

[At Farwell, Mich., a heavy rain has extinguished the fire and there is no further danger.

Jacob Weil, an alleged New York forger, will be taken from Cork to London for extradition.

Two hundred mineral land patents were issued during May, the largest number issued in a month.

Casade, Crooks & Rayrard, liquor dealers of New York, assigned; liabilities are $307,000; assets $78,000.

Baron Hirsch contributed 200,000 florins to aid the emigrants of a number of houses of Jews at Simile.

The Seymour Chain Company's factory at West Troy burned yesterday. Loss $85,000; insurance $49,000.

The French iron-clads at Alexandria, are to be materially increased, France being determined her power shall be felt.

There are 184 cases of unauthorized emigration by conscripts at Berlin, and the reservists are being tried

It is rumored that General Sheridan is called home by telegram as General Sherman is about to retire from service.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-one immigrants from the steamer *Hermann*, from Bremen, have started West.

At Philadelphia the coinage of the Mint in May was $6,782,400; including 436,000 eagles, 264,000 half eagles and 800,000 silver dollars.

Lieutenant Danenhower arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, and was visited by a large number of friends. He leaves to-morrow for Washington, after a reception.

There is no change in the railroad situation to-day. The Denver and Rio Grande maintains the rate, $2.50 from Denver to Pueblo. The New Orleans is carrying many passengers at $1 each.

The Brody District Council resolved to send a deputation to Vienna, to urge upon the Emperor the necessity of fixing upon another town as a rendezvous for the Jewish refugees from Russia.

Governor Crittendon denies having offered Frank James a pardon, or having any proposition from Attorney Hair in regard to a pardon, or other form of executive clemency in behalf of James.

Gen. Todleban, the commander in-chief of the military conscription of the Wilna, will succeed General Sebenski as Governor General of Poland, with a view to the formation of a strategic frontier.

In a duel, yesterday, at Itasca, Texas, Samuel Martin was wounded, and Samuel Watson killed. Martin used a shot gun, and Watson a pistol. Both were of good family. An old feud was the cause.

The libel suit of Senator McPherson against the New York *Herald* resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff coupled with a recommendation for mercy. Judge Biddle imposed a fine of $1,000, which was immediately paid.

☞ It is stated the Porte is opposed to dispatch a Turkish vessel to Alexandria as long as the allied fleet remain in Egyptian waters. The representatives of all the powers counseled the Sultan to comply with the demand of the French and British governments for a declaration of the Sultan in favor of the Khedive, and for summoning the leaders of the Egyptian element to Constantinople.

Gold, in paying quantities, has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Maxwell, in the town of Stockbridge, and considerable machinery has been purchased to work the mine. Iron was also discovered there.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.

Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed in a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

NOTICE.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway.

75 MEN WANTED TO LAY TRACK On the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway, West of Draper.

Wages, $2.25 per Day. Board, .75 "

☞ Transportation Free.

Inquire at office on Main Street, Salt Lake City. GEO. GOSS. May 23, 1882. d159 1w

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☞ Orders by mail at regular price. d163 4w 1y

COMMUNION WINE!

Having purchased the Altar Wines made under the immediate supervision of the Rev. P. J. Kaiser in the vineyards of His Grace, Archbishop Alemany, at the Old Mission San Jose; also the Wines made for

ALTAR PURPOSES

Out of Col. Hooper's cellars at Sonoma, we herewith respectfully offer them to the clergy and others desiring an absolutely pure wine, made with the utmost care, and guaranteed of the vintages represented.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO., 530 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

[S. F. *Monitor* Aug. 25 1881.]

The vital importance of having pure Altar wine for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is a matter which always gives the greatest concern to the Rev. Clergy, who are also aware of the difficulty experienced in procuring really pure wine by those living in remote regions from grape-producing localities. This difficulty, however, has now been entirely overcome, and every priest throughout the Union can rely upon procuring really pure wine for altar use through the long-established and thoroughly reliable house of Arpad Haraszthy & Co., 530 Washington street, in this city, who have made arrangements with Rev. P. J. Kaiser to be the sole agent in this city for the sale of all the wines made at the extensive vineyards at the Old Mission, San Jose, as well as the altar wine made by Col. Hooper at Sonoma. The firm of Arpad Haraszthy & Co. guarantee the perfect purity of these altar wines and are prepared to ship them in portable packages, in any quantity desired, and so put up that they will retain all their freshness during consumption. We think the enterprise of the house of Arpad Haraszthy & Co. is worthy of being encouraged, and we hope the Rev Clergy throughout the Union will avail themselves of this excellent medium in order to secure for Divine service one of the most essential auxiliaries to its proper celebration.

REV. DEAR SIRS: Referring to our circular, we herewith annex copy of letter addressed to Rev. P. J. Kaiser by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, Cal ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, 639 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1881.

The bearer, REV. P. J. KAISER, having to spend some time in the East, for motives of health, may have occasion to speak to those desirous of procuring a genuine article of pure wine.

To all such I would say, that the wines made directly by himself or under his direction, are pure and genuine.

For some years he has had under his charge for me the Diocesan Vineyards of the Old Mission, San Jose, Cal. And these Vineyards he has quite renovated and brought to a state of considerable perfection; therefore I know the wines to be pure and genuine. I have given other letters to wine growers more or less commendatory, but none so strong as I would desire to make this, as in no other case did I have so good means of knowing.—And what I say for Father Kaiser's wines, I would say for his Olive Oil produced at the same place.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH S. ALEMANY, Archb. of San Francisco, Cal.

The wine is sold in original packages under seal, just as it leaves the vineyard. With such endorsement it may be relied upon for family and medical purposes. Family trade supplied by the bottle or case, by

GEO. A. MEEARS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALER, 11, 13 & 15 SECOND SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

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TENTS, PLOWS, MOWERS, TONGUES, HARROWS, SCRAPERS, LAWN MOWERS, WAGON TIMBER, VICTOR CANE MILLS, AMERICUS CIDER MILLS, ASSORTED SIZES BELLOWS, IRON BEAM RAILROAD PLOWS, SULKY AND WALKING PLOWS, HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER,

SAW MILLS AND STEAM ENGINES, MORRISON PLOWS, Etc.

BOLTS, BELLS, SLEDGES, REAPERS, HAMMERS, THRESHERS, FEED CUTTERS, PORTABLE FORGES, SULKY HAY RAKES, THE SMITH PURIFIER, IMPROVED HOWE SCALES, FULL SUPPLY PLOW POINTS, WESTERN WHEEL SCRAPERS, WOOD BEAM RAILROAD PLOWS

"EUREKA" SMUTTERS AND BRUSH MACHINES.

"ECONOMY" ERTEL'S PORTABLE HAY PRESSES.

COATES' LOCK LEVER SULKY HAY RAKE.

Agricultural Implements of All Kinds.

PLANET JR. SEED DRILLS, WHEEL HOES & CULTIVATORS.

EMPIRE MOWERS and REAPERS.

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