DESERET EVENING NET TRUTH AND LIBERTY. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1886. VOL. XIX. NO. 216.

machinery devised to prevent this, single battle, or a single campaign, are Senator Miller says, is retained in all its vigor in the bill as it became law. fought, and many of us are apt to as-BY TELEGRAPH. a e made by this class daily at the merican legation. The general tone

PUR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. AMERICAN, CUTTING CONVICTED.

DENVER, 6 .- An El Paso special says A reporter visited some of the Ameri-

The general manager of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, said he con-sidered it a matter of little import-ance. He thought it highly unjust for the American papers to assert that with two tables and a few chairs. At 11 o'clock the prosecuting attorney, J.

hey did not consider it a fit subject for diplomatic interference. Cutting was not denied any of the legal protection

Nominations - Rejected - Timber -

Bills Enacted-Bills Defeated. etc.

NUGATORY NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, 6.- The following are

WASHINGTON, 6.—The following are among the nominations sent to the Senate which remain unacted apon: John J. Shields, Chief Justice of Arizona; Wm. G. Langford, Associate Justice of Washington Territory; Geo. W. Julian, Surveyor General of New Mexico; James Curran, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Third District; Lewis G. Reed, Con-sul at Barbadoes: Otto E. Reimer. sul at Barbadoes; Otto E. Reimer, Consul at Santiago de Cuba; Samuel G. Glover, Receiver of Public Moneys at Valentine, Nebraska; Oliver San-non, Receiver of Public, Moneys at North Platte, Nebraska; J. M. Adams, Register of the Land Office at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; S. Burch, Description of the Land Office at Value would at once arrive to liberate him by

One incidental, but very import-ant result of the passage of the act, he says, will be the aid it will furnish to the State authori-ties to carry out their own laws on the only 21 years, realize that the civil war subject. Heretofore, however strin-gent the State law may have been, it has been extremely difficult, often im-possible, to execute it, by reason of the fact that imitations of outter made in neighboring States come across the bordor unchalleng di and the fact that imitations of outter made border unchallenged, and there was no way except by chemical analysis, (ooth expensive and slow to detect the traud.

BILLS ENACTED.

Among the measures that became law during the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress just closed, are the fol-lowing, which are in addition to those given yesterday: To sell at public anction all articles of silverware, jewely, etc., captured by the United States Army during the late

war, not claimed within one year; to whether the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor, to establish life saving stations on various stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and on the great lakes; providing that manufactured tobacco, shuff and elgars may be removed for export without the payment of tax and repealing the law providing for the inspection of tobacco: to extend the immediate delivery system; and to in-crease the pensions of soldiers who

have lost an arm or a leg. In addition to the above, foreign sub-ject matter of special bills has been enacted into law in several appropriation bills, as follows:

In the agricultural appropriation bill, directing the Commissioner of Agri-culture to purchase and destroy disased animals wherever in his judginent it is essential to prevent the spread of pleure-pneumonia from one State into another. In the legislative appropriation bill, creating the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In the sundry civil appropria-tion bill authorizing the Secretary of tion bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five doilars. Also appropriating \$40,000 for the establishment of an industrial Home in Utah for women who re-nounce polygamy and for their chil-dren.

dren. IMPORTANT MEASURES

Which, after debate, were defeated in the House in which they originated are as follows: The bill to increase the efficiency of the army; the House Bland bill for the ree coinage of silver, and Senator

had a natural right to assume all its functions, among them independence. The war of 1812 demonstrated that this new nation was capable of de-

fending itself, not only within its own domains, but on the high seas and everywhere. Then the Mexican war of 1846-7 demonstrated that our face and institutions reach from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, for room for development. And, finally, the Civil War demonstrated that the United States citizens could defend the Government against the greatest of

Il enemies-ourselves." He then gave an interesting account of the causes which led to the Mexican war and the subsequent history of the war and the conquest of California b the United States, with the parts played by General Fremont, Commander Sloat and others. Speaking of his own share in the operations, he told how the battery to which he was at tached was sent around the "llorn," leaving New York, July 14th, 1846, and arriving at Monuerey on the 29th of January, 1847. He then compared the condition of California at that time

with its present prosperity, and then reverting to the benefits of the civil war, closed as follows: "You, my be-loved comrades of the war of 1861, have abundant reason for your faith in the majesty and security of this new era, bound together in harmony by rivers and mountains and by bands of steel, each State controlling its own property and interests, with a strong government over all. Yet, in your consome words of cheer to your older com-rades of the Mexican War, who did so much to enlarge the National domain and make possible the glorious work

you afterwards so thoroughly accom-plished. We cannot expect to tarry long to enjoy the fruits of our labor, but untold generations of intelligent men and beautiful women will be here to protect, defend and maintain these conquests, and meantime we have a right to be proud and content that in

our own day and generation we have largely contributed to build up and strengthen the fabric of government fashioned by our fathers, sanctified by



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A MARVEL OF PURITY.

The Royal Baking Powder is considered by all chemists M. Sierron and Jesus E. Yelss, attorney for the defense, announced themselves The Royal Baking Powder is considered by all chemists and food analysts to be a marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. Furthermore, it is now the only baking powder before the public free from lime and absolutely pure. This is due largely to the improved method by the use of which it has been made possible to produce a perfectly pure cream of tartar, from which all the lime has been

pure cream of tartar, from which all the lime has been Medina, charging that Cutting had cir-culated over ten copies of that paper in El Paso de Norte, and alleging that eliminated.

eliminated. This chemically pure cream of tartar is exclusively employed in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder, so that its absolute freedom from lime and all other because Cutting's defamatory card appears the field and of the legal protection because Cutting's defamatory card ap-because Cutting's defamatory card ap-section of the question of jurisdiction. WIRED FROM WASHINGTON. raneous substances is guaranteed. Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U.S. extraneous substances is guaranteed.

Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, after analyzing many samples of cream of tartar of the market, testified to the absolute purity of that used in the Royal Baking Powder as follows: "I have examined the cream of tartar manufactured by the New York Tartar Company and used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their bak. ing powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from his Government and that if the demand for his release was not obeyed at once, United States troops from Fort Davis lime in any form.

of comment among leading American citizens is very moderate, and it is generally believed, judging from the evidence that has reached here, that Cutting is amenable for offenses com-m tted en both sides of the border. The Cutting case is still uppermost.









