DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

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South Side of South Temple Street, little East of Eagle Gate.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister.

READ PROOF BELOW from

Rev. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Alban's, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON DUCKS, "Woodbury," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY.

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Decks, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Ferry's resolution was referred, directing the committe on pensions to report a bill granting pension to those who lost a leg or an arm in the service of the United States.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up on a vote to begin at 3 p.m.

Butler's amendment was adopted requiring the Secretary of the navy to report to Congress which of the condemned vessels are unfit for use.

Vance failed to get an amendment allowing foreign steel to be used in the construction of the two new cruisers. The vote was 29 to 21, Morgan, Gorman and Brown voting no with the republicans.

The bill as reported to the Senate and all the amendments made in the committee of the whole was concurred in, except one offered by Mr. Beck, reducing the appropriation for finishing the *Miantonomah* and other iron-clads from $1,000,000 to $700,000, and stopping further proceedings under the contracts of March 3d, 1877. Upon this a separate vote upon concurrence, which was demanded, resulted yeas 32, nays 23. So the amendment was retained in the bill. All the votes in the negative were given by the republicans.

Miller, of California moved to fix the number of lieutenants at 200 instead of 225. Not agreed to.

Bayard moved to strike out the giving of the Secretary of the Navy discretion to place officers when not at sea on furlough on full pay. Motion adopted.

The House bill restoring the Fort Benton military domain to the public domain and for other purposes passed.

On motion of Allison, the sundry civil bill was taken up and read for action on the committee amendments. After 21 pages had been disposed of, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow, with the expectation that it will then be completed.

Allison, from the conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported disagreement, and a new conference was ordered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Rice, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution for a new Venezuelan commission. Referred.

Harris reported back the joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry into the loss of the *Jeannette*. Calendar.

AMERICAN.

The Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Extracts from a private letter published in the *Gazette* to-day, from Panama, speak favorably of the work on DeLesseps's Panama Canal enterprise, which he states is being pushed steadily. He says about $15,000,000 has already been expended and invested, and every effort is making to draw in American capitalists and investors, and Californians are specially becoming interested. That the canal will be constructed, that every dollar invested will finally accrue to the benefit of Americans, and that it will shortly be urged that De Lesseps hopes to disarm popular hostility in this country, establishes the fact that the bulk of the stock will be under the control of American owners. The canal company have already paid $4,000,000 of the purchase money, and as much more is to be paid in October next. These $8,000,000 have all come from the pockets of American investors and speculators in New York and San Francisco. The impression exists that there is an understanding that the railroad remains in the hands of American shareholders, who are known to be quietly buying all the Panama stock that comes on the market. From the earnings of the road dividends are to be gained for the canal stock, while the construction proceeds.

Another Sound Decision.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided a question of some importance to the Pacific Slope and western territories in connection with the timber lands. Two wood cutters had been arrested by a special agent of the department for cutting 500 cords of mesquite wood upon public lands in Arizona. The 100 cords remaining in their possession, was turned over to the United States, and they offered to compromise the case by the payment of $1 per cord for the portion disposed of. The Secretary holds that according to King's geological reports mesquite is a shrub, not a tree. Its wood has little value, except as fuel, and it cannot be applied to the ordinary uses of timber. The Secretary says that to charge wood cutters, who are generally a poor class of people, $1 a cord for mesquite, is a great hardship. The timber laws were not enacted to put money into the Treasury, but to protect timber on the public lands, and mesquite is not timber within the meaning of the statute. The special agent is therefore directed to return the seized cordwood to its rightful owners.

Crooked Commission.

The House committee on foreign affairs reported to-day in favor of correspondence with the Venezulan government on the subject of a new commission to consider the claims of American citizens against that government, as provided for by the treaty. This commission to sit in Washington and to pass on all claims, including those considered by the former commission. According to the committee's report the former commission was not a commission, but a conspiracy, and it is absolutely impossible to separate the fraudulent from the honest in their transactions.

Removed.

The Senate judiciary committee decided to report favorably the nomination of W. W. Hoover, of California, to be Associate Justice of Arizona. Judge Stillwell was removed to make a place for Hoover, and Stillwell's friends were disposed to oppose the confirmation. Charges have been preferred against Stillwell and the committee after examining the record of the investigation in the Department of Justice, promptly agreed to report Hoover favorably.

Fires.

NEW YORK, 31.—Hecker & Co's flour mills were burned to-day. About 500 men were employed and all escaped. It is not known how or where the fire originated. Truman's buildings adjoining were soon a mass of flames rising 100 feet above the roof. The heat drove the tenants in the tenement houses across the street and then the flames devoured the houses with all the goods in a brief period. Fifteen houses are in flames and the fire still spreading. The flour mill walls fell in killing two firemen and it was then learned that four factory hands had perished and also a number of those residing in the tenement houses across the street.

The loss cannot be under $1,000,000. The spice and flour mills of Sawyer, Beers & Fisher were also burned. There is no confirmation of the report that six lives were lost. One fireman was seriously hurt and two others were overcome by the heat. George V. Decker says the stock and machinery was worth $400,000, the buildings $200,000, and all were a total loss. The insurance will cover all losses.

Hillsboro, Texas, 31.—There was an incendiary fire yesterday morning which destroyed $60,000 worth of property. Insured for about $40,000.

New Orleans, 31.—The buildings 61, 63, 65 and 67 Tehoupitoulas Street, were destroyed by fire. They were occupied by J. P. Cumours & Co., wholesale grocers, where the fire originated, and S. Heansheim & Bro., cigar factory, whose stock was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance on stock, $50,000. The buildings belonged to the Poydras Orphan Asylum, and are probably insured.

England and France Would Prefer a Pyramid or Two.

NEW YORK, 31.—The *Herald's* London cable says: The British government is informed that intrigues are progressing between the Alexandria entourage of the Khedive's government and the Sultan, who is using, especially Mussulman and religious, influences to decide Arabi to declare that he will submit unconditionally to the Sultan and protect the Suez canal if the British forces are withdrawn, leaving the work of pacification for a Turkish contingent, thereby merely effecting a compliance with the decision of the conference. This thing is patronized by M. DeLesseps. Also the deficiency of provisions and water is urged by the British government against the landing of Turks until after a forward movement of the British, which will be preceded by the occupation of Aboukir, Damietta and Port Said.

Admiral Seymour and Gen. Allison are equally of the opinion that the position of Arabi is an easy one to turn, but not to attack in front without heavy losses. There are the strongest hopes of an understanding between England and France to oppose an exclusively Turkish intervention if M. De Freycinet remains in office. Communications on the subject were frequent between Lord Lyons and the French minister of foreign affairs.

A Royal Lawsuit.

BOSTON, 31.—A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which Leopold II, King of the Belgians is plaintiff, involving some $340,000. There is a bill in equity brought by the King in his sovereign capacity against Leon Barnard, a Belgian subject. Henry Lee, Chas. Fairchilds, Chas. A. Whittier et al., of this city. The three latter are well known bankers and proprietors of the Union Safe Deposit Company. It is alleged that Barnard fled from Belgium with funds belonging to the King to the amount of $170,000; that he leased a vault from the Deposit Company, in which he deposited a large amount of the stolen funds. An injunction has been obtained to prevent Barnard from removing the contents of the vault.

Suspected Murder.

The funeral of Geo. K. Proctor, a prominent citizen, whose death was reported from paralysis, last Thursday, was stopped by the medical examiner, who found a bullet wound in the back of the head, which the physicians say could not have been self-inflicted. A pistol was found secreted under the stairs in the cellar of his house, with a chamber discharged.

A Long Walk.

A six days' go-as-you-please pedestrian match began this morning. Seven thousand people witnessed the start of the contestants—Harriman, Hughes, Hart, Noremac, Dufresne, "Old Sport" Campana, and Gallager, of Montreal, who entered as "The Unknown." The men kept together the first mile, all making it in 6.10. Campana had fallen one lap behind at the end of the second mile.

Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—On Thursday last a negro named Caldwell attempted to ravish Mrs. Peck, a white woman 60 years old, at Canton, Missouri, but was prevented by the timely arrival of several men who appeared on the scene in response to the cries of the aged lady. The negro was arrested yesterday. He had a preliminary examination and in default of bail was remanded to jail. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a party of about 100 men forcibly took Caldwell from jail and hanged him to the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge near by, after which they fired several shots into his body to make the work doubly sure.

Strikers.

CHICAGO, 31.—President Jarrett and about 250 delegates from the various iron and steel works throughout the country are here to attend the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, beginning to-morrow and lasting nearly a week. The session will be secret. There will be an election of officers, and several changes will be made in the constitution. All the delegates seem more than ever determined to stick out for their original demands and feel confident of success. They state that 23 mills have resumed work at their terms, and only one with non-union men.

FOREIGN.

Gone to the Front.

LONDON, 31.—The Scotts Guards, 750 strong yesterday embarked on the transport *Orient* for Egypt. A great crowd of people were outside the barracks, and the troops departed amid tremendous enthusiasm. The crowd at the barracks was so dense that the leading files of the Guards were lifted off their feet.

Plunderers.

ALEXANDRIA, 1.—The plundering of houses just outside of the British lines at Ramleh continues. The culprits when caught are killed by the patrols.

Repaired.

The expedition which left last night to repair the railways cut by the rebels on the Alexandria side of Mahalla Junction, were completely successful in their undertaking. The expedition consisted of British sappers, sailors and marines, and the Egyptian railway workmen. Both lines of the road were repaired, and a considerable number of railway wagons were brought to Alexandria. The British portions of the expeditions returned early this morning, without encountering the enemy.

The rebels are making every effort to fortify Port Said.

The French men-of-war in the Egyptian waters have been ordered to station themselves at Port Said and cease traversing the canal.

Passenger traffic was resumed Saturday to Ramleh. No tickets were sold as the stock has been exhausted, but the conductors collected the fares from window to window. The passedgers were chiefly explorers who wanted to see whether the houses had been looted.

The home government ordered Admiral Seymour to establish a censorship over the cable messages in consequence of the repeated dispatches of the British position.

The Aboukir Forts.

The Aboukir forts command the only sheltered anchorage near here available for our largest ironclads. There are four as yet unmounted 25-ton guns there, and ten 13-ton guns ready for action. Aboukir Lake is now little more than a dried up marsh, and infantry might even escape across it to Arabi Pasha's lines. This would lead to a most interesting movement at Ramleh, for it is thought the enemy would attack our position in order to cover his countrymen's retreat across the lake. It would be an odd coincidence if the redoubts at Aboukir would reawaken to the roar of English cannon on the exact anniversary of Lord Nelson's victory, 84 years ago.

Bedouins.

One hundred Bedouins looted houses at Ramleh, last night. The English dragoman's house was completely emptied.

Osman Pasha Ritka will reorganize a body of Circassian and Albanian troops. He is eager to head the attack against Arabi.

The bombardment of the Aboukir forts will, for various reasons, not take place.

Dutch Demand.

The Dutch Ambassador again sent the Secretary of the Legation to ask the Sultan to issue a proclamation denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The Secretary at the same time gave the Sultan a conciliatory explanation, stating that England did not aim at the protectorate over Egypt. He also asked for particulars concerning the composition of the Turkish expedition to Egypt.

The Plot Thickens.

The Sultan gave no satisfactory answer but stated, however, that he is irritated at England's action and has sent a verbal message through the Secretary that he would do nothing for England, but would only yield to the wishes of Europe. The various governments asked their representatives for an explanation in regard to the absence of Oron, Russian delegate, from the Thursday's sitting of the conference, but the representatives profess that they are unable to explain the cause. They state that arrangements would have been reached Thursday between the Porte and the conference but for the absence of Oron.

The adjournment of the meeting at such a moment is regarded as seriously endangering the success of the conference.

Lord Dufferin, Marquis de Movilles and Count Corti had received important instructions from their respective governments, which they were unable to communicate to the public.

Turkey's sincerity in deciding on intervention in Egypt is proved by the telegraphic orders to the Governor Monastic Kossoro, Scutari, to prepare available forces for leaving during the week. Contracts were entered into for the supply of uniforms.

The Bank of Egypt, the Ottoman Bank and the Credit Lyonnais have reopened.

De Lesseps has told Arabi Pasha that if he leaves the Suez Canal alone, neither France nor Italy will touch him.

De Lesseps Interferes.

The Austrian Consul arrived here from Port Said. He states that De Lesseps addressed a crowd of Arabi's supporters and spoke in terms hostile to England and France, saying they were strangers on the Egyptian soil. The result was, that the Germans who had landed to protect their Consulate, returned on board their vessel, and the English and French admirals abandoned their intention of landing, lest a disturbance should follow DeLessep's speech.

Unambiguous Intentions.

Dufferin states the Porte by its inactivity compelled England to assume the responsibility of restoring order in Egypt, but England accepts Turkish co-operation, provided the Porte manifest unambiguous intentions.

The commander of the German gunboat *Meewe* at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but if necessary, to take German subjects aboard his vessels.

Detachments were landed at Ismailia from English and French men-of-war.

Only Three Powers Left.

The German Consul General will depart on leave of absence to-morrow. There only remain the French, Italian and English diplomatic agents at Alexandria.

The Khedive.

The irritation which the Khedive naturally felt at the revelations made him respecting Ragheb Pasha's clandestine proclamation has compelled the Prime Minister and his treacherous colleagues to abandon their course of double-dealing and cast their lot with the Khedive. To day they took a decisive step by issuing a proclamation which, though long-winded and ambiguous, yet denounces Arabi Pasha as a rebel, in accordance with Admiral Seymour's letters to the Khedive. This is no doubt a step in the right direction, but it would have been far more satisfactory had the Khedive dismissed these creatures of Arabi altogether and surrounded himself with a body of loyal men.

Arabi Pasha is still parleying with the Khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms will be acceptable except unconditional surrender.

The Prince of Wales was desirous of accompanying the expeditionary force to Egypt, but in deference to the wishes of the Queen, abandoned the project.

The *Orient* sailed with sealed orders which may be altered at Gibraltar. The Duke of Connaught remained with the Scots Guards on the *Orient* until the vessel left the docks.

Revolutionary Frenchmen.

MONTREAL, 31.—The French dry goods clerks threaten a riot, the employers not coming to their views in the early closing movement. One merchant was assaulted last night, and a deputation represented to the mayor that they fear an organized attack on the store windows in the morning. The mayor will issue a proclamation against rioting and has ordered the entire police on duty at an early hour.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

The House bill reporting the Fort Benton military reservation to the public domain, passed to-day.

The New York *Evening Express* says that the river and harbor bill has been signed by the President.

It is reported that Senator Edmunds contemplates resigning and devoting himself entirely to his profession.

Wm. B. Givin, of Lancaster, Pa., was nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Ninth District, vice Reynolds.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending July 29 was 231,499, against 238,989 in the corresponding period last year.

Isaac Wilson, a desperado, was shot and instantly killed by Charles Mulen at Beardstown, Illinois, yesterday. The shooting was done in self-defense.

The President has approved the order, permitting the shipment of a suitable supply of liquors to Sitka, Alaska, for medicinal purposes during the prevalence of measles and scarlet fever.

J. P. Laird, one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the country, died last Friday at Tallahassee, Florida. He built the California and Oregon road. His remains will be interred at Alton, Ill., his old home.

The members of the Senate commerce committee have indicated that if the bill shall be vetoed there would be no attempt to pass another by that committee. Consequently any efforts on the part of the House would be unavailing.

During the temporary absence of Marie Eppolter from her apartments in 25 Roosevelt street, New York, a fire started and her two children were burned to death. The mother, on being informed of the calamity, swooned, and now lies in a critical condition.

If the river and harbor bill should be vetoed the members of the House committee say the result might continue Congress indefinately, as great efforts will be made to secure some bill that the President would approve, or devise other means for claiming appropriations.

With one exception no Congress since the war has remained in continuous session so long as the present one. The exception was the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress which lasted till late in August, 1876. Even now it is impossible to state whether there will be an adjournment in one, two or three weeks.

The officials at the Chinese Legation say the story that a thousand of the Chinese desire to pass through this country en route home is a gross exaggeration. They say there are some Chinese who want to reach home via the United States, but they are to be numbered by a dozen rather than by a thousand as has been reported.

Captain Payne has returned to Wichita, Kansas, from Washington highly pleased with the result of his trip. He says the subject of the settlement of ceded lands is properly understood by the Washington authorities. He will cross the line at once into Indian Territory with a large number of settlers.

LAND.

40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE (price $800) five miles south and four miles west of city, in Sec. 33 R 1 West, Township 1 South, just below both canals, also 108 acres 14 miles south, near Van Etten's old farm. It must be sold before July 1st, apply at this office.

PROF. CARL LINN,

FORMERLY OF NEW YORK CITY, Professional Piano and Organ Tuner, Regulator and Repairer. Thirty years experience. Only First-class work done.

Orders by Mail solicited. Address, Prof. Carl Linn, Salt Lake City, U. T., or call at my residence, one and a half blocks northeast of Eagle Gate, kanyon road, near Silk Factory.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons. Apply at Salt Lake Carriage and Wagon Shop, corner of Commercial and Olive Street. J. MALQUIST.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY the Deseret National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, No. 6360, dated September 12th, 1881, for $1040.40 in favor of John L. Blythe. All persons are warned not to purchase or negotiate for the same as payment has been stopped. J. L. BLYTHE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company will be held at the Company's office, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Monday, July 31st, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

L. JOHN NUTTALL, Secretary.

July 19th, 1882.

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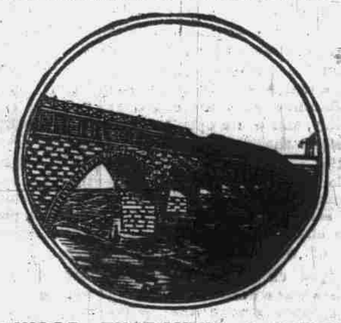

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GROCERIES.

FAMILY TRADE

A SPECIALTY.

NEEDHAM & SPRINGER. NEEDHAM & SPRINGER.

NEEDHAM & SPRINGER.

DAVID JAMES,

PLUMBER, TINNER,

Steam and Gasfitter.

In consequence of the increasing public interest in Sanitary measures, I have, after examination, adopted the Rules and Regulations of the New York City Board of Health as to Sewerage and Ventilation Pipes and Appointments, and hereby invite the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to examine my

LARGE STOCK OF PLUMBING GOODS

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES, VIZ:

Hellyer's Water Closet Apparatus,
Hellyer's Artisan Hopper Closets,
The Alexandra Sanitary Closet,
The Jennings' London Closet,
And Bowers' Patent Sewer Gas Trap.

I AM ALSO SOLE AGENT IN THIS TERRITORY FOR THE

Warner's Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
Fire on the Hearth Stoves, Grates and Mantels,
Backus Water Motor,
New Otto Silent Gas Engine,
Garry Iron Roofing.

I carry in STOCK the Largest assortment in Utah of Tinners, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' material, and I am prepared to lay Water Pipes on Short Notice, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Have also on hand and in Stock, Eight different sizes of RUMSEY'S Pitcher, Lift and Force Pumps. Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

ALL WORK DONE WITH DISPATCH AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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