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CHICAGO TRADE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

MOULDING,

Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc.

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Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding Books sent free upon application. d103 1y

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Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.

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For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103 1y

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40. 3 Ton, $50.

4 Ton $60, Beam Box included

240 lb. Farmer's Scale, $5.

"Little Detective" ½oz. to 25 lb, $3.

FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.

Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10

40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10

Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vises and other articles. Lists Free.

M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT.

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS,

28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory. d 103 1 y

"While there is Life there is Soap."

THE COUNTRY HAS FOR YEARS BEEN deluged with what are called 'cheap soaps.' No more misleading title could be applied, as the soaps so-called are heavily adulterated with all sorts of mineral substances, cheap lyes, etc. The wants of good housekeepers, both as regards economy, labor-saving, and the saving of valuable clothing, are not for a cheap soap, but for a good Soap for laundry use.

The undersigned offer to careful housekeepers and to those who consult true economy, their now celebrated brand

'WHITE STAR'

Soap. This article is in every respect strictly First-class, and actual use will prove it all the manufacturer claims for it. Namely: A Good, Honest Soap, suitable for laundry, bath-room, etc. It will not injure clothing washed with it, it is easy on the hands and of great lasting quality. This brand is for sale by all grocers throghout the United States. Try a cake of it and be convinced that it is all we claim for it. Besides the above, we have to offer the

'LAKESIDE,' 'OLD GERMAN,'
'STANDARD,' 'BRILLIANT,'

And shall be glad to send Samples of any of the above, wherever they may be desired.

Yours truly,

N. K. FAIRBANK & Co.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

Agricultural Implements,

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.

806 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each package for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap, by the aid of this Lye. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other. PENNA'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 63 Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC FUSE.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by

H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

J. K. CILLEY & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WOOL, DRY HIDES, DEER-SKINS, FURS, PELTS,

96 & 98, Reade Street,

NEW YORK.

References by permission—Ninth National Bank of New York; Harding, Colby & Co., of New York; Deering, Milliken & Co., New York; H. B. Clawson, Salt Lake City. d117 1y

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BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON GUARANTEED 200 YARDS.

BEST SIX CORD Spool Cotton

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE BY Z. C. M. I.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL

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 multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

LOOKING GLASSES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 577 Broadway, New York.

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THOMAS M. ARGALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

MENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

688 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

JOHN E. COWLES.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

109 Duane St., New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," 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 Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.

These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of Builders and other

HARDWARE,

— INCLUDING —

IRON AND BRASS, WOOD AND MACHINE SCREWS,

43, 45, & 47 Chambers St., and 21 and 23 and 25 Reade St.,

NEW YORK.

Factories New Britain, Conn., U. S. A. For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Branch Stores.

PECK BROTHERS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER, GAS & STEAM.

JOBBERS IN

PLUMBERS MATERIALS,

73 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK.

Refer by permission to David James, Salt Lake City.

BATES, REED & COOLEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

Silks & Fancy Dry Goods,

Including a full and complete line of

Prints, Ginghams, and Domestics,

343, 345, 347 Broadway, 90, 92, and 94 Leonard Street. NEW YORK.

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO.

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, ETC.

342 & 344 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

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DUNHAM, BUCKLEY & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, Etc.,

No. 340 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

J. H. BRADLEY. d1y

W. B. WOLFE, W. J. PATTON, J. B. WOLFE.

Wolfe, Patton & Co.

LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BRUSHES

OF ALL KINDS.

FACTORY, 139 LIBERTY ST.,

Retail Store, 118 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

REPRESENTED BY JOHN RAE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., G. F. Culmer & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf, S. P. Teasdel, Geo. M. Scott & Co., Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle. d117 6m

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Utica, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of The Crescent."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected.

HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE.

PARTIES WISHING SITUATIONS, BOTH Male and Female, or parties desiring help, can find the same by applying at Mrs. White's Employment Office, No 34 E Second South Street, only a few door east of Main Street.

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Wilson offered the following preamble and resolution, which, at his request, was permitted to lie on the table to be called up in a few days for reference to the committee:

WHEREAS the Constitution delegates to Congress the power to regulate commerce with nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, therefore be it

Resolved: That it is competent for Congress in the exercise of the power so delegated, to provide by law for such regulation of transportation and commerce among the several States, as shall include the system of the maximum and minimum rates of the charges for the same; for free competition within the limits so fixed; for the prohibition of discrimination of any kind whatever, either in favor of or against cities, towns or other localities, whether the same be competing or non-competing points, for applying the same principle to transportation for individuals, firms, associations or corporations, in all matters relating to commerce among the States: for preserving and for the enforcement of the rights of shippers to select the lines and parts of lines over which their shipments shall pass to the end, so that shippers may avail themselves of the rail or partly rail and part water routes of the country; for the prevention of such pooling arrangements and agreements to refrain from just competition as may tend to impose unreasonable burdens upon such commerce between the States, for the protection of such commerce against unjust exactions based on that class of securities commonly denominated "watered stocks," and for the promotion of the true interests of both the corporations employed in such transportation, and the people and localities engaged in such commerce, by the enforcement of the principles herein before stated, and thereby to induce harmony and stability in the affairs of such corporations, peoples and localities.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened Cockrill introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Missouri River commission, to carry into effect the plans for the improvement of said river from its mouth to its headwaters.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the five minute calendar.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account of arms between South Carolina and the Government of the United States, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then passed the bill to authorize and direct the managers of the home for disabled volunteer soldiers, to locate a branch home at some suitable place in either the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska. Before passing the bill it was modified by an amendment proposed by Miller of California. Miller's amendment authorizes the board of managers to receive propositions from veteran home managers located in Napa county for the transfer of the buildings and property of that home to the United States for use af a branch National Soldier's Home, and to report to Congress in respect to the propriety and the expediency or an acceptance of said veteran's home. Miller thought this the most desirable transfer to be made, as all the Homes on this side of the mountains would be too far away for the soldiers of the Coast.

On mothion of Conger the bill was also amended so as to require the board of managers to enquire into the expediency of establishing a branch home in Michican. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the purpose of the bill.

Slater, according to notice given some days since, on presenting the bill to forfeit the unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, addressed the Senate on the motion to refer the bill to the committee. He reviewed the history of the land policy of the Government, and severely criticised the course of the land department, reading from the testimony of an employe of that department to show that doubts were resolved in favor of the railroad corporations, and against settlers. Referring specifically to the Northern Pacific Railroad, Slater said that in the life term of its grant, that road had earned 10,000,000 acres, and since the term of the grant expired it had earned 30,000,000. Congress had been most liberal to that road. No corporation had been more enriched by the Government. In round numbers the corporation had already received over $11,000,000 from the sale of lands. In round numbers it had earned lands to the amount of 60,000,000 acres, which, at the lowest estimate, will realize $300,000,000, and its coal lands on the Sound were so valuable it would not sell them at any price. This company was not entitled to any leniency; it was simply entitled to the letter of the law, no more. Slater said his bill sought only to forfeit the lands adjacent to the uncompleted portion of the road, not being able to satisfy himself that any other portion of the lands were now within the reach of Congressional legislation. He moved the reference of the bill to the committee on public lands.

Dolph asked that the bill lie on the table for a few days, to which Slater assented.

Consideration of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed, and amendments were offered by George, Morgan, Wilson, Hoar and other senators, who were anxious to have the bill disposed of to-day, and were willing to sit late to accomplish that end, but it becoming manifest that considerable discussion would arise on some of the proposed amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill.

After an hour's general debate the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Goff offered a proviso, that no proof shall be required, either in the pending cases or those hereafter filed, as to the physical condition of the soldier at the time he was mustered into the service, and all claims heretofore rejected on account of the lack of such proof, shall be reheard.

Against this proviso, Randall and Hammond raised points of order, and in the course of the discussion Reed took occasion to express contempt for the system of rules under which the House was operating. The House was doing no business because it deliberately sacrificed its time under the rules in a way that made it impossible to do business. There were on the calendar 1,200 committee reports, and no business was done except that presided over by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall), and he, majestically situated as he was, was not equal, even with the assistance of Hohman, to the whole business of the country.

Randall said the theory of the rules of Congress had always been to protect the minority. The majority could take care of itself. He was willing to legislate slowly on every appropriation bill, provining money was to be saved thereby. The United States, he might say, was legislated to death. It had more legislation than was required, more than the people demanded. If there was an evil in this country, it was too much legislation.

After further discussion, the amendment was ruled out of order.

Hiscock offered an amendment striking out the reappropriating clause of the bill and making the money available by direct appropriation. Lost.

Henderson of Iowa offered an amendment increasing from $5 to 12 per one hundred vouchers for the allowance to pension agents for vouchers prepared and paid by them in excess of $4,000 per annum. Lost. Hancock, on behalf of the committee on appropriations, moved to make the amount $10. Agreed to.

Rosecrans offered an amendment striking out the provision for the pay of pension agents, transfering the duties of those officers to the pay department of the army. Pending the vote on this amendment the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Political Straws.

INDIANAPOLIS, 17.—Ex-Senator McDonald was formally announced a candidate for the presidency by the Indiana Democratic Association of this city to-night.

Dover, Del., 17.—The convention was called to order at 2:20. J. B. Jackson, a prominent Blaine man, was made temporary chairman. In calling the convention to order, Richard Harrington attempted a speech in vindication of his course as chairman of the State Central Committee, disclaiming the responsibility for the removal of Judge Wales. This statement was received with a storm of applause and hisses and cries of "Put him out," and in the confusion for a moment it looked as if some of the delegates would come to blows. When order was restored Levi C. Bird offered a rresolution on behalf of the unpledged wing to give each faction half the delegates to Chicago. No action was taken on Bird's offer, and a short but hot discussion over the credentials of the Broad Creek delegates ensued. Harrington got the floor again, but was howled down, and the motion to refer the subject to the committee on credentials passed. The temporary organization was then made permanent. The committees on resolutions and credentials were appointed and the convention took a recess for half an hour.

New York, 17.—George William Curtis and and John M. Crane were chosen delegates to the republican National convention from the first district, both for Edmunds.

Indianapolis, 17.—The republican State convention to-day selected delegates at large to Chicago.

Trenton, N. J., 17.—The republican State convention was called to order at 12:30, and Senator Griggs was elected temporary chairman. He made a speech, in which he stated the industries of the State looked to the republican party for safety. He hoped delegates would be sent to Chicago uninstructed.

Detroit, 17.—The republican convention of the Seventh Congressional distsict to-day nominated county delegates to the Chicago convention; one favors Blaine the others are unknown.

Dallas, Oga., 17.—The Democratic State convention met no-day. The platform calls for the forfeiture of the unearned land grants, the regulation of inter-State commerce, and tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the government.

John Myers was nominated by acclamation for Congress. A resolution was adopted favoring Tilden and Hendricks as the choice of the democrats of Oregon for President and Vice-President.

Cleveland 17.—The eighteenth district republicans have elected delegates to the Chicago convention and instructed for Blaine.

Nashville, 17.—At the Republican State Convention Judge Frank T. Reid of the Circuit Court of this county was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Judge Horace H. Harrison, of Nashville and W. A. Brown, of Washington county, were chosen Presidential electors for the State at large.

Fraud and Violence.

LIMA, 17.—The city of Junin was attacked by 300 Caceres and Montoneros. The Prefect of the city with 200 men, opposed them and they retired. After their departure, the Prefect seized two citizens, Vera and Jurads, whom he accused of intrigues with the rebels, and both were shot. Jurads he killed with his own hand. This action of the Prefect causes great excitement in the interior, as both victims were well known and believed to have been innocent.

San Francisco, 17.—Lloyd L. Majors, who was to have been hung to-morrow, is respited by the Governor until May 21st.

Boston, 17.—Last night two men were seen driving rapidly away from Cragies bridge. Shortly afterward a loud explosion occurred. Investigation showed that an explosive had been placed in a powder can and fired by a detonating cap and fuse. It is thought an attempt was directed against one of the many horse cars which pass this point at this hour.

Buffalo, 17.—Lorenzo Dimmick, of the insurance firm of Crosby & Dimmick, already under heavy bonds, was re-arrested to-day upon three separate charges of larceny, and again gave bail. The insurance companies claim they have been defrauded of over $100,000. The group of alleged frauds consist in the issuance of Thames and Mersey insurance certificates by Keith & Care of Chicago, and the turning over of the premiums bodily to the Continental Insurance Company, of New York.

Manitoba's Troubles.

WINNIPEG, Man., 17.—Norquay concluded a speech in the Legislature today in contrast with his half-hearted policy in the past. He declared it was the determination of his government to submit no longer to the unjust discrimination of Federal authorities against Manitoba. He joined issue with the opposition, believing undivided action of the Legislature would force justice from the Dominion goverment. The proposed expenditure for the Province is about $200,000 more than the estimated revenue. The Dominion must furnish sufficient funds for the administration of the affairs of the province, or the province must seperate from the confederation and control of its own revenues. Previous to the confederation, the province, with a 4 per cent tariff, had ample funds; now with an average of over 25 per cent tariff, with which the people are burdened, not enough is received from the Federal authorities to pay the expenses to the government. Referring to the public lands, he said when the province entered the confederation it did not agree that the lands should be appropriated by the Dominion, and consent was never since given. He believed the justness of the cause was such that it would ultimately triumph.

A large number of farmers' union meetings have been held in the province, showing that the people are as determined as ever.

General Swaim Explains.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Judge Advocate General Swaim said to-day he intended to say nothing at present about the charges preferred against him, the matter was one for the civil courts to decide; that the contractors to whom he had given the due bill had sued Bateman for the amount it calls for, and in the trial everything in connection with the matter would become known, and he was willing to stand by what would come out then. General Swaim said he was sure the whole trouble would be found to have originated from a mistake and misunderstanding on the part of Bateman.

Mr. Bateman, banker, who yesterday furnished a copy of his charges against General Swaim, says that the $5,000 due bill mentioned therein having been returned to his firm to-day, and the suit against them based upon it, by parties to whom it was transferred, having been withdrawn, he has written a letter to the Secretary of War as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Suit against our firm on the due bill, mentioned in my charges yesterday against Gen. G. D. Swaim, having been withdrawn, and the differences between Gen. Swaim and myself satisfactorily settled. I hereby withdraw the charges contained in my letter of April 16th, against Gen. G. D. Swaim, as claiming they were made under a misapprehension of facts, which I conceded.

Very truly yours,

A. H. BATEMAN.

The Real Robbers.

The Attorney General to-day sent the Senate a letter concerning the action of the Department of Justice in relation to the fees of special attorneys in the Star route cases, in which he says in part: "Had it been originally supposed that the cases would occupy the time they did, probably the rate fixed would not have been asked or given. When, however, the trial was tediously protracted by the policy of defense, the sum total paid for the services of Bliss did appear excessive, and accordingly I urged some abatement to be made by him as I did also to other counsel. Kerr's bill was reduced, and Merrick made a reduction at my request, but Bliss insisted upon full compliance with requirements of the original contract, in one instance claiming that it allowed him to charge for arguments a sum in excess of $100 per day, which I refused to grant, and on the 4th of November, 1882, he wrote a letter threatening withdrawal from the case this account was not paid. While the cases were in progress I thought it injudicious to insist upon concession, which would bring about the withdrawal of Bliss. I don't think the amount received by Merrick and Kerr excessive or out of proportion to that paid in cases of even less magnitude between private parties. In the first trial of the cases against Dorsey et. al., I personally appeared in court as often as my other duties would permit, and followed the case from day to day, and made the closing argument before the court and jury. Two of the defendants were convicted in the first trial, but the irregularity and incongruity of finding subordinates guilty, and failing to convict the organizers and general conspirators, those who made gain, and those who had set on foot the whole scheme to rob the Government was so manifest, that the verdict was set aside on the motion of the government. On the second trial there was an acquittal. The parties who were involved in these cases were not on their trials before these juries; they were on their trials before the people of the United States, and they were convicted by the common judgment of the whole country. They are not punished by imprisonment, but they had better be in prison than at large, the objects of scorn and aversion. These prosecutions have not been without their usefulness, either. I have been informed by the postoffice Department that they have saved to that department $2,000,000 per annum. The effect is to deter all the adventurers who throng the department.

The same officials have assured me that before these cases were begun the halls of the Postoffice Department were swarming with these dishonest jobbers. They are there no more. The wholesale terror of these trials has expelled them. The thoroughness of these investigations has made it plain that there is no place so high that it could become a sanctuary for a thief or a public robber.

(Signed) BENJ. H. BREWSTER, Attorney General.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The first fast overland Central Pacific mail train arrived this morning on time.

Chinamen have started the gardening business near New York, and are supplying the market there with early vegetables.

It is reported George Jones will retire from the active management of the New York *Times*, in June, his son Gilbert succeeding him.

It is stated that Blaine declines avowing himself a candidate, because he is convinced the New York independent republicans won't vote for him.

The postoffice at Spruce Mount, Elko County, Nevada, has been discontinued, and S. A. Stills has been appointed postmaster at Corning, Cal.

A countess, name unknown, yesterday, at Monaco, cut her throat and that of her child. She had been losing heavily at a game, and thus disposed of herself rather than confess to her husband.

Pittsburg, 17.—The Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association convened here in annual session this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Delegates were present from all parts of the State.

The Secretary of the Navy issued today a proclamation offering $25,000 reward for the discovery and rescue, by any private person or vessel, of the Arctic signal service party with Lieut. Greely.

The Comptroller of Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Petaluma, California, to begin business with a capital of $200,000. This bank was formerly the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, the last gold bank in existence, all others having been changed to currency banks, or gone out of existence.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, yesterday presented to the Senate a memorial of many wool growers in that State, asking Congress to restore the tariff of 1867 on wool. They state Nevada has 400,000 sheep, valued at $1,300,000, the yearly clip of which is 2,400,000 pounds. The memorial comes rather late, as the House refused last week to pass the Converse wool bill.

Laconia, N.H., 17.—The Lake Company's dam at Lakeville is expected to give way, and every dam and bridge on the stream to Franklin will be swept away.

San Francisco, 17.—Reno special: The Nevada-Oregon Railroad was sold to-day by the United States marshal to satisfy a mortgage to Moran, of New York, who re-organized the company and will complete the road.

New York, 17.—The Huguenot Society of America held its annual meeting to-day, and elected John Jay president for the ensuing year.

New York, 17.—The Maritime Exchange unanimously adopted a memoral to Congress asking for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars for two years.

Santa Barbara, Cal., 15.—Rev. Father Sanchez, the last pioneer of the Franciscan missionaries who arrived here in 1841, died to-day, aged 71.

Mexico, 17.—The government is negotiating with the representative of the Franco-Egyptian bank for a loan of $20,000,000, ten of which is to be paid the present administration, three millions to be advanced immediately. The success of the negotiation is probable.

Denver, Col., 17.—Hiller, Hallock & Co., bankers of Buena Vista, have assigned; available assets are estimated at $25,000; liabilities, $50,000. The immediate cause of the failure is said to be expensive litigation over the Nest Egg mine, in which the concern was largely interested.

At a meeting of the House committee on the law respecting the election of President and Vice-President, the proposition to limit to twelve months the time during which Cabinet officers may perform the duties of President was acted upon favorably. It provides if the duties of the Presidency fall upon a member of the Cabinet more than twelve months before the next ensuing presidential election, he shall issue a proclamation for a new election.

Philadelphia, 17.—The sale of the remaining assets of the Jay Cook estate, scrip of the first and second issues, began to-day. The property included stock in the Pennsylvania Coal Company; the 185th street lots, New York City; a lot of dwellings known as "Cherry Hill," at New Barbadoes, Bergen County, N. J.; copper lands in St. Louis County, Minn.; farming land in Webster County, Iowa, and Lincoln and Ashland Counties, Wisconsin, and lands in Lake, Carlton, St. Louis, Anoka, Isanti and Chicago Counties, Minnesota.

Chicago, 17.—It is officially announced that the Chicago & Northwestern railway has purchased all of the Blair railroad interests in Northwestern Iowa, including the Iowa Falls & Sioux City, the Sioux City & Pacific, the Maple Valley, the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri valley, possession to be given July 1st. The sale excludes the lots and lands. The Northwestern will issue over fourteen million dollars of stock in exchange for the stock of the companies bought, and assumes the bonded indebtedness of these companies.

A death from cholera is reported on the Suez canal, aboard the troop ship *Crocodile*.

REGISTRATION.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following named persons by Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary Utah Commission, as Deputy Registrar. Registration to commence on the first Monday, the 5th day of May, 1884:

PRECINCTS—BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver—John Barraclaugh.
Greenville—Wm. Smith.
Adamsville—B. A. Spier.
Grampion—Peter Lochrie, Henry Bowman.
Star—P. W. O'Connor.
Minersville—Luther Carter.

PRECINCTS—BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Bear River—N. P. Anderson.
Box Elder—L. Snow, Jr.
Call's Fort—Thomas Yates.
Curlew—M. D. Ochiltree.
Deweyville—John Standing.
Grouse Creek—M. K. Parsons.
Kelton—Reese Howell.
Malad—E. R. Chase.
Mantua—M. J. Barrott.
Park Valley—Wm. Godfrey.
Plymouth—M. J. Richards.
Portage—Wm. Anderson.
Promontory—Thos. Davis.
Terrace—Wm. Taylor, Jr.
Millard—Thos. W. Brewerton.

PRECINCTS—CACHE COUNTY.

Logan—Thos. Rowland.
Mendon—Joseph Baker.
Trenton—W. D. Goodwin.
Richmond—Adam Sandburg.
Clarkston—Joseph Wood.
Hyde Park—Aaron DeWitt.
Newton—Henry Griffiths.
Benson—Edward Nelson.
Smithfield—James Hadfield.
Wellsville—Samuel P. Hall.
Peterborough—Joseph Jordan.
Hyrum—James E. Caine.
Millard—W. W. Nelson.
Providence—Hyrum DeWitt.
Paradise—Wm. A. Jaskey.
Lewiston—Rasmus Anderson.

DAVIS COUNTY.

South Weber—Jno. Bowman.
Kaysville—Jno. H. Meredith.
South Hooper—Robt. Simpson.
Farmington—James T. Smith.
Centreville—Parley P. Evans.
East Centreville—Stephen Hales.
West Centreville—A. J. Phelps.
South Centreville—Luther S. Burnham.

EMERY COUNTY.

Castle Dale—Job H. Whitney.
Huntington—J. F. Wakefield.
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