DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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WE WILL PUT ON THE MARKET during the next Ninety Days a Quality of MEAT that has never been surpassed in Utah!

OUR BEEF is selected from the best short horn breeds in the country.

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OUR CORN BEEF has no equal.

Although of a Superior Quality
OUR PRICES ARE AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Fence Wire, Barbed Wire, Fencing, Etc., Etc.

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—IS—

Always Cheapest!

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EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.,

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Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children as specialties. A class in obstetrics will be opened on the 10th of October, at her office. d1mo

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SAMPLE ROOMS

OPPOSITE THE

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OVERLAND HOUSE!

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TERRITORY
UNDER ONE CONTINUOUS MANAGEMENT!

MAIN STREET,
(Below Walker House.)
Salt Lake City.

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

SHIP OWNERS' CONVENTION.

What is Needed to Make Our Navy What It Should Be.

BOSTON, 7.—At the convention of ship owners and merchants to-day, W. H. Lincoln, from the committee to which was referred the resolution and bill relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen, reported, recommending the passage of the bill, with an amendment, providing that first and second officers as well as captains of American ships be Americans, making a technical change in the clause relative to the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, and an amendment favoring the employment of apprentices on ships of the United States.

John Roach, of Chester, Pa., gave his views upon the present condition of carrying the trade of this country, and the best way to reverse its former prosperity. After paying his respects to Congress by saying it was made up of too many lawyers and not enough merchants and business men, he came to the question of subsidies, and said he hoped the government would never give a cent to any individual or private parties, but that subsidies be broader, extending from Maine to Texas, allowing all American ship owners to share alike. He did not want any subsidy himself, but the difficulty was how to drive Great Britain out of the carrying trade. During the last ten years 640,000 tons of shipping have disappeared from the United States; taxation and other burdens have put it under foreign flags. Entering into the discussion of ship building in comparison with that of locomotive building, he said everything that enters into the construction of locomotives also enters into the construction of ships. We build locomotives and send them to all parts of the world. At the conclusion of Roach's speech, the committee of nine reported, and upon their recommendation the following resolutions were adopted:

That permission should be granted to take goods of foreign production or manufacture out of bond, free duty, when such goods are to be taken as shares on board any ship bound from a port in the United Srtes to a foreign port, or to a United States port on the Pacific Ocean. That, as property invested in shipping derives its protection from the Government of the United States, and as said property is subject to taxation by Government, it should be exempt from all local and municipal taxation by a special act of Congress, leaving the net income only subject to such taxation; that Government assist in the establishment and maintenance of American lines, steamships built and owned in the United States from our own ports to important foreign ports by payment of proper sums of money for transportation of mails to such lines as will render most effective service, and without such substantial aid, such lines, so important to the progress and prosperity of the nation, cannot exist in competition with subsidized stream fleets of other countries. The discussion of the day was upon the advisability of free ships, and Wm. H. Lincoln opened with a long speech, in which he took strong grounds in favor of putting our shipping upon equal footing, both as regards the original cost and expense of equipment and support at sea, with that of foreign nations.

It is most remarkable that despite the boast made that iron ships can be built at the same price in this country as upon the Clyde there is no single iron sailing ship under our flags. While other nations are privileged to buy of the cheapest market, we are excluded and for the purpose we are told, of protecting American industry. A grain fleet dispatched from New York last year numbered 2,978 vessels, carrying 102,312,068 bushels. Of vessels, 1,075 were steamers carrying 42,426,535 bushels, the remaining 1,842 being sailing vessels carrying 59,892,033 bushels. All this tonnage included not one American steamer and only seven sailing vessels were American It is estimated that over $100,000,000 per annum are paid to foreign vessels for transportation of our produce. Give us ships as cheap as other nations; furnish them, and with the same advantages in regard to maintaining them, and that is all we ask. Some timid persons fear if any breach in the wall of protection is effected it will invite an assault upon the whole tariff system, but our shipping occupies a different position from all other interests of this country. Our vessels will be brought into competion with those of every other nation, and desired changes relate only to our foreign trade. Parties foremost in urging the removal of restrictions upon navigation would as earnestly oppose any measures that would cause the great industries of the nation to suffer.

Captain Osborn claimed that British gold was largely used in this country for the purpose of influencing and creating public opinion favoring free trade in ships. He charged that there is to-day a foreign line of steamers using the ports of the United States, which is building three steamers intended in case of a foreign war to put them under the American flag.

Capt. of Maine Painel he was the largest wooden ship-builder in the United States, and expressed the opinion that this was a transition period, and that the present laws, if left alone, would be all-sufficient in the future. He asked no favors of this or any other country in the construction of ships and called attention to the circumstance that the agitation of the free ship question was most prominent when England was threatened with a foreign war.

H. H. Adams, of Cleveland, defended the protective tariff of this country, after which the convention agreed to vote on the resolution tomorrow.

THE DOUBTFUL STATE.

Conflicting Reports from Hoosier dom.

CHICAGO, 7.—Special dispatches say the campaign in Indiana and Ohio will be forever memorable for the amount of money spent in those States this year. Each party accuses the other of colonizing and buying votes, but the charges made against the Republicans appear so far less substantiated on indubitable evidence, while no single case has been made against the republicans as yet.

Barnum and Fleming, who are adepts in political trickery, and Engles and Sanders find themselves matched in executive ability at least by Tilley, of St. Louis, Don Cameron, Fowler and Conkling, who have all came to lend their aid to insure fair play. The Fowler interview with Gen. Grant has produced a very decided impression and has done much to open the eyes of doubting or uncertain voters as to what may be expected from Hancock in case he should land in the White House. His determined action in favor of the democracy when he was in the South, his forgetfulnes of his fealty to his command and general and to the government, and his anxiety to serve the unsubdued rebels of Louisiana by the most unworthy methods, were so explained by Gen. Grant's interview, that everybody comprehends them at a glance, and Hancock himself seemed dazed by the exposure, and unwilling to enter on the difficult task of attempting to vindicate himself before the people.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special says: The democrats claim as follows: Senator McDonald said they would carry the State and have a good working majority in the legislature. Senator Voorhees fixed the plurality between 8,000 and 14,000. Gov. Hendricks said it would not fall short of 10,000 and Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, ventured no opinion. Whatever Lander's majority was Hancock's would be twice as much. Gen. Franz Siegel states no estimates, but he thought Landers might get through. Landers expressed the opinion that Hancock's election depends upon his unless too much money is used against him. The State ticket will be elected by a good majority. If he is defeated the party will make no effort to save the State for Hancock. It would be foolish to attempt it. W. H. English was very quiet and had no opinion to express, but to a *News* reporter he said: "Since I have been chairman of the State committee, I have not received a letter that gave me any assurance of a Democratic victory in Indiana." With this remarkable answer the reporter went to Senator Conkling, who is reported to have replied, "If William H. English told you that he has every assurance and is confident the State will go democratic. He is a man who never hunts bumble bees with a brass band, and from what he told you leaves me but little hope for Indiana. His remark was made to delude and I shall look for him to carry the State." It was not likely that Senator Conkling said anything of the kind, nor is English's answer credited, although it is known his figures, based on a poll of the State, show a democratic shortage of 400.

The above interviews are of importance only because they prove the democrats have no figures on which they can base a majority, hence no two of their managers agree in their limited majority. It is very evident, however, that they are badly rattled. At the republican headquarters the managers are very happy and confident; all are at work and nothing seems to go wrong. "The drift is with us," said Colonel Dudley to a *Tribune* representative, "and we are certain to elect Porter. Telegrams have been sent from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, asserting that democratic repeaters and roughs left there for Indiana intending to vote; and Porter has received letters from a number of persons, several in Cincinnati, warning him that the democrats are intending to buy the negro Tuesday, but I think the republicans are getting ready to meet all these schemes, and unless they get the better of us in the large democratic counties, we shall come out all right."

Senator Conkling remarked that all reports that he had had received since entering the State were very flattering, and he had large hopes of a republican victory.

A republican offered to bet $1,000 on Porters election last night. He could get no odds.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, arrived in the city today, and will make a few speeches in the southern part of the State.

Secretary Thompson spent to-day in Indianapolis. Yesterday he attended the Eastern Indiana rally at Kingston, where he and Postmaster General Maynard and P. B. S. Pinchbeck all spoke.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

American Builders to do the Work.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *World's* special from Mexico, says: President Diaz has signed contracts with two American companies for international lines, one to the Texan frontier and one with branches to the Pacific, but congressional action is still needed to validate either or both. The scheme of the system embraces first, the completion of an interoceanic line from the Gulf of Mexico across the central portion of the country from Vera Cruz via the City of Mexico, to the Pacific coast; and second, an international line opening chanels of commerce by rail communication between that country and the United States. Companies to which concessions have been made are the Mexican Central R. R. Co., a corporation organized under a charter from Massachusetts, and a national Mexican railway construction company, a corporation made up of the Sullvan-Palmer party which has hitherto been connected with the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. The Mexican Central Company is building a line from the City of Mexico to the City of Leon, 262 miles, and about 35 miles from the City of Mexico, extending from the City of Mexico about 37 miles is expected to be opened about Nov. 27. On Nov. 30, Diaz retires from the presidency, and every effort is being made to have the section ready for formal inauguration by him before that date. The new concession gives the American Central Company a right to extend its line from Leon to El Paso Del Norte, on the grande frontier of New Mexico, where it will meet with the Atchison and Santa Fe. The Southern Pacific Railroad of California, the Texas Pacific, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and Sonora Railroad is now being constructed from Guaymas. The company is also authorized by this law to construct a line to the port of Magellan from a convenient point, its line from the City of Mexico, between the cities of Leon and Arguaz Calientes, passing through the city of Goudalagara. The total mileage thus authorized is estimated to be about 1,400 miles. To the National Mexican Railway Construction Company, another concession grants the privilege of building a road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast at the port of Manzanilla, passing through the cities of Tobuca, Morelia and Spiosa. To aid this line by a subsidy of $7,000 per kilometre, equivalent to about $11,200 per mile is granted. The same company is also granted a right to build a road from a point in the above-mentioned line to the State of Michoacan, west of the City of Mexico; northward through the cities of Celaya, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey, to a convenient point on the Texan frontier, between Loredo and Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, where a connection is expected with International and Great Northern Railroad, now constructing the extension of its line south of San Antonio, and with a probable branch from the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Road in its extension to El Paso for a connection with the Southern Pacific, Mexican Central, Sonora and other roads. The subsidy to this line is fixed at $6,500 per kilometre. All subsidies to this company are payable from customs receipts in a manner similar to that provided in the case of the Mexican Central Company, but because the lines are narrow ganges, only to the extent of 4 per cent. thereof.

Religious Gathering.

The regular weekly meeting of the St. Lawrence Conference, of the Society of St. Vincent de Faul, was held Tuesday evening. Thomas O'Connor, the president, opened the proceedings by referring in feeling terms to the calamity that had befallen the parish of St. Lawrence in the death of the pastor, Father Treanor. John J. Cummings, at the close of O'Connor's remarks, offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressive of the feelings of the society at the loss it had experienced, and of sympathy with the bereaved family of the dead priest.

Intimidation in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., 7.—The grand jury of the United States circuit court, to-day, brought indictment against William H. Pond for corruptly endeavoring to intimidate J. P. Davis, colored, in the discharge of his duty as a witness in the United States court. Davis gave information which led to the arrest of Pond on the charge of selling whisky without a license. Pond then procured Davis' arrest upon a warrant on which he was charged with obtained goods from a colored man by false pretences. Davis was convicted and sentenced to receive 39 lashes and to be imprisoned three months. The evidence shows that Davis was whipped with very great cruelty, his life for a while being despaired of, and that he was convicted by a magistrate without hearing evidence of any kind, who declared to the prisoner at the time of his conviction that he would show him how to report a gentleman to the revenue officers. Davis, while in jail, was several times shot at, but by whom the evidence does not show. The party from whom it was charged Davis stole, says he never made any complaint, and that he always regarded him as a man of good character. Davis has been released, as petty larceny can only be punished with stripes by the law of Virginia, and the grand jury to-day indicted Pond for corruptly swearing out a warrant against Davis with the view to deter him from testifying in the revenue case. It is expected indictments will be found against other persons for complicity with Pond. The grand jury consisted of 18 citizens, 17 of whom are democrats.

Something from Hancock.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: I was on Governor's Island with Gen. Hancock to-day and quizzed him as to whether he expected a dispatch from Gen. Grant. Hancock said he could not state, but evidently did expect to hear from his old commander, and when a batch of telegrams was handed him plainly showed his disappointment when, on hastily running them over, he discovered none from Gen. Grant. He would only say as he did yesterday that if necessary he would, when all facts were before him, make a full reply. Officers on the island generally declared Hancock wise in not answering what were probably distorted expressions of Gen. Grant. It was currently reported on the island to-day that Hancock had sent Grant a message of inquiry. The *Evening Star* says: Hancock came to town in a rage yesterday and insisted on immediately answering Grant's charges, but was persuaded by Belmont and other democrats to delay his reply. All his democratic friends are very anxious he shall keep still and he will probably do so.

A letter is published under date of May 13th, 1868, from Hancock to John B. Haskins, New York, in which he thanked the latter for the advocacy of him (Hancock) for president, and says he knows there is a whispered effort to make his name prominent, and that fact arose from the probable republican candidacy of General Grant and from his share in the southern work. He was anxious for a triumph of conservatism over radicalism, but had no ambition to be President. His position, if nominated, would be embarrassing, having no profession but arms and possessing no riches, but he would not hesitate on that account if he could win and others could not.

HOME FOR SALE.

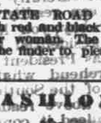
LOT 5 x 20, filled with fruit trees, Egg Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears, also Strawberries and Lucerne; three room adobe house, small stable and good well. Price, $775. Easy payments. First Ward, near corner 6th East and south one block from street cars. Address Box 201, P. O.

Good Chance for a Home, Now.
d266 1m

LOST

ON THE STATE ROAD A WOOLEN shawl, with red and black stripes. It belongs to a poor woman. The owner will be thankful to the finder to please leave it at this office. d2r

Punctuality. FASHION. Economy.



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FINE FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and DOMESTIC SUITINGS, BROADCLOTHS, Etc.

Pants to Order from $5.00
Suits.....$25.00.
Overcoats.....$20.00.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

We have a Select Stock of Clothing of our OWN MANUFACTURE; also, Corticelli Silks, Findings, Trimmings, Etc.

The Finest Assortment of Silk Velvets. A liberal discount to the Trade.

Gentlemen's own material made up. Cleaning, Repairing, Etc.

RUCKLIE & SON,

Tailors, Clothiers & Woolen Drapers,
129 Main St., opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY. P. O. BOX, 682.

45 Years before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

ACUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

AN OPEN SECRET

AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

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PAID UP CAPITAL, 200,
SURPLUS . . $65,000.

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JOHN SHARP,
NICHOLAS GROESBECK,
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CAPITAL, . . £160,000

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IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Company.

IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.

IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.

ANTHONY GODBE,
MANAGER.

ZION'S

SAVINGS BANK

AND

TRUST CO.,

A FEW DOORS

SOUTH OF THE CO-OP BUILDING,

HAS

MONEY to LOAN

AND TAKES

DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

UTAH EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, 120, FIRST SOUTH Street, 4 doors East of Dinwoodey's, up stairs. 9d12m

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NO HUMBUG.

SELLING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,

DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS ETC., ETC.

TRUNKS, VALISES,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Goods at your own PRICES! Call and be Convinced that we mean Business.

Auction Sales Daily.

If you wish to save money call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

L. REGGEL.

IMMENSE BARGAINS

IN

Paints, Oils, Groceries,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

AT WHOLESALE.

G. F. CULMER,

SHOW CASE MAKER,

20 and 22. First South Street.

ARRIVED TO-DAY!

Fall & Winter Goods! Large Assortment!!

CHOICE PATTERNS.

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One Door East of Dinwoodey's Furniture Store, 1236 1st South St.

The ALDERMAN Range!

The Most Desirable Range for the Price! With or Without HIGH or LOW Warm Closet and Reservoir.

Seven Sizes. Ranging from No. 7 and Upwards! For COAL or WOOD!

This Range is the finest finished and most elegant CHEAP FAMILY RANGE ever offered to the public, consuming LESS FUEL than any ordinary Cook Stove of its own number; it combines all the conveniences and advantages of Ranges costing Fifty per cent. more. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by

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JOHN W. LOWELL,

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McCORMICK MACHINES.

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