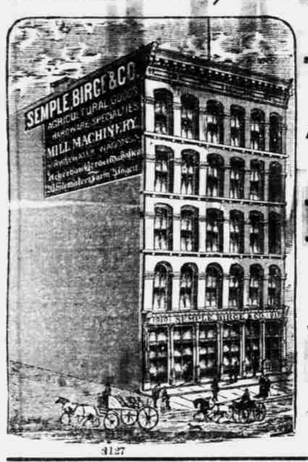
DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1876. NO. 201.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,



910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL and MILL MACHINERY, AND FARM WAGONS!

THE

Largest Stock in the United States.

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W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

Every Package of this Company's Brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS

☞ The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW PIPE TEST.

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. Those parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY" are ABSOLUTELY SURE of obtaining a **Perfectly Pure Article.**

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Teasdel & Co., and Day & Co.

d127

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at **25 cents per bushel.**

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Terrritory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

d129

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.60
Centreville	7 33 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
Arrive at Ogden.	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00

Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	6 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centreville	11 06 "	7 44 "	1.60
*Wood's Cross.	11 13 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted,)

leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 6:05 p.m.; and Ogden at 9 a.m and 3:30 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Pass ge, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.
JOHN SHARP,
SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after May 29th, 1876,

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fare.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Trains leave Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 30	...
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at Sandy	7 58	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave Sandy	mxd			....
Draper	8 03			....
Lehi	8 18			1 25
American Fork	9 08			1 75
Pleasant Grove	9 20			1 90
Provo	9 32			2 00
Springville	10 15			2 50
Spanish Fork	10 35			2 75
Payson	10 51			3 00
Santaquin	11 23			3 50
Arrive at Terminus	11 43			4 00
	M.			
	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Trains leave	No. 2. Passenger. P. M.	No. 4. Passenger. A. M.	No. 6. Freight. P. M.	Fare.
Terminus	12 20			....
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			....
Leave Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passenge, apply to

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Utah Western Railway

COMPANY.

SPRING & SUMMER

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, May 1st, 1876,

The UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will run daily Trains as follows (Sundays excepted):

Leave Salt Lake City at 7 a. m.
Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Breakfast.)
Arrive at Half-way House at 9.25 a. m.
Leave Half-way House at 11.40 a.m.
(Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner.)
Arriving at Salt Lake City at 2.05 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Salt Lake City at 10:45 a.m., stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner, arrive at Half-way House at 1:10 p.m.; returning leave Half-way House at 1:25 p.m., arriving at Salt Lake City at 3:20 p.m.

On Wednesdays & Sundays

ONLY, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Salt Lake City at 10.45 a.m., connecting at Lake Point with

THE STEAMER

GENERAL GARFIELD

which will make a trip on the GREAT SALT LAKE, returning in time for Supper at the Lake Point Hotel, and connect with Train arriving at Salt Lake City at 7.20 p.m.

TICKETS (good on either of Wednesday and Sunday Trains, and including ride on Steamer), **$1 50.**

Special rates given to Excursion Parties upon application to G. W. THATCHER, General Passenger Agent.

For any information concerning freight, apply to J. N. PIKE, Gen'l Freigh Agent.

d130 H. M. KIMBALL, Supt.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

—TO—

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

—for—

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY,
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d269

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON EASY TERMS,

To small borrowers, on improved city real estate. Repayable by instalments if desirable. Principals only, dealt with.

C. E. POMEROY, Broker,
In Godbe's Drug Store.

d119

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker

Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Carelesss

Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder

Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.

Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Rowe & Co.

Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.

Sell groceries, dry goods, hardware, crockery and glassware, provisions, and all sorts of general merchandise.

Deseret National Bank

Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey

Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

O. F. Due

Sells window, bedding and basket plants, greenhouse and garden flowering plants, cuts flowers and bouquets, garden and flower seeds, and digs and plants gardens.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.

(Walker, Knight, Rees and Obiad) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

O. L. Elliason

Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Goe. C. Ferguson

Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Daniel Grenig.

Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves

Does all sorts of Dentist work.

David James

Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

B. W. E. Jennens

Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.; and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.

Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

John Matthews

Does carriage painting and trimming and wagon painting.

James McGhie

Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

A. Miner

Does business as attorney and counse.or-at-law.

Morris & Evans

Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.

Morton & Tufts

Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Thomas Oakey

Does all kinds of planing and sawing, makes doors, sash-frames and packing, boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.

O'Neil & Co.

Do all kinds of wagon and carriage work-blacksmithing, carriage painting and trimming, horseshoing, etc.

C. C Pomeroy

Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

The Provo Co-operative Company

Taylor & Cutler, agents for this city) make and sell business and other suits of Provo cloth.

Reedall & Darling

(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

Howard Sebree

Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierrra Nevada Lumber Association,

Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Dr. W. H. H. Sharp

Dentist, sets teeth on gold plates, rubber base, adamantine base, continuous gum work on gold and platina plates, crown filling with gold and other material, etc.

Robert Smith.

Is agent for the Red Canyon Coal.

Taylor & Cutler

Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel

With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel

Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally.

James Townsend

Keeps the Townsend House.

Walker Bros.

Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Z. C. M. I.

Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company

Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS

Selling off at Cost

AT

SHWARTZ' STORE,

Opposite the Post Office. Dress Goods, Shawls, White Goods and everything in the Dry Goods line. Must be sold within sixty days to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Remember all that at Shwartz' Store, opposite the Post Office, is the place to secure Bargains. d193

CRACKER ! CRACKERS !! CRACKERS ! !

THE UTAH

Steam Cracker Co.,

of Salt Lake City,

ARE daily manufacturing a superior article of all kinds of Crackers.

Soda, Butter, Oyster, Pearl Picnic, Boston, Boston Butter, Santa Clara, Saloon, Pilot, Hard Bread, La Grande, Ginger Snap, Lemon Snap, Jenny Lind, Abernethy Sugar, Wine Biscuit, Ginger Nuts.

The above varieties are now being shipped and sold throughout this and neighboring Territories at prices lower than Eastern or Western.

Address all orders to the UTAH STEAM CRACKER FACTORY, Box 240, S. L. City.

REEDALL & DARLING,
Proprietors

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18. — After the morning hour the Chair presented the unfinished business, being the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Thurman to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations with instructions to report a bill reducing the aggregate amount for improvements on rivers and harbors to a sum not over $4,000,000.

Merrimon defended the House from the imputations by several Senators that the bill was framed in a way to secure the expenditure of money in doubtful districts to secure them to that party. He showed where large sums had been appropriated for works in republican districts.

Sherman asked what single reform had the democratic party accomplished since 1850, and said he could show fifty for the republican party.

Morton—I would like my friend to name any one single good act of any kind that the democratic party has done within twenty-five years. (Applause in the galleries.)

Merrimon said that in years preceding the war there was nothing to reform. The revenues were not stolen and taxes were so light that the people scarcely knew that they were contributing to the support of the government. Now, on the contrary, one-fourth of the revenue was lost in its collection; the frauds practised by the republican party from 1866 to 1871 were so appalling that the better men of the party could not fail to see the evils, and a commission was raised to endeavor to reform the civil service of the government. That commission was composed of Geo. William Curtis, A. G. Cattell, Jos. Medill, D. A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Jos. H. Blackfern and D. C. Cox; it was endorsed by the republican party. Those gentlemen he supposed belonged to the better class of representatives, and he did not deny that there were good men in the republican party, but they were impotent to control the party.

Morton reviewed the history of the democratic party, and said that the party in convention in Chicago in 1866, with Tilden himself on a committee, declared the war a failure. In any other country than this that declaration would have been punished as high treason. The democratic party had the blackest and most damnable record in the history of parties in this or any other country. (Applause in the gallery.)

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18. — Cox replied to Smalls, and quoted from the book written by Pike, late minister to the Hague, entitled "A Prostrate State—South Carolina under a Negro Government," and in which members of the legislature are characterized as highwaymen, professional legislative robbers and pickpockets who, under the law, rob poor and rich alike. He spoke of the book as a revelation of darkness in robbery and rascality.

Smalls asked Cox whether he had got a book of the history of the city of New York. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Cox replied that he belonged to that portion of the Democratic party which had driven out the rascals from New York, and asked why they had not done the same in South Carolina. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Townsend admitted (ironically) that the city of New York

"Was a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell,"

and compared the population and debt of South Carolina and of the City of New York, giving the former as 705,000, with a debt of $10,000,000, and the latter as 942,000, with a debt of $114,000,000. He spoke of Wm. Tweed as the ruler of New York City for more than twelve years. During that time, when Tammany Hall was in its power and glory under Tweed, the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) brought his little carpet bag into the City of New York, set it down in Tammany Hall and looked up smilingly for the approbation of Wm M. Tweed. (Laughter on the republican side.) He alluded to the other lights of Tammany Hall, Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeney, J. Garvey, Ingersoll, Fields, Genet, etc. He spoke of various sums which each had stolen. The governor had not yet found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape, and the sheriff still held his office.

Cox replied to Townsend, and reminded him that it was because of Gov. Tilden's eminent services in driving out Tweed that he was now a democratic candidate for the Presidency. One fact, however, could not be got around. It was too soggy to burn and too tough to split, and that was, that whereas in New York the authorities, democratic and republican alike, with Gov. Tilden at their head, punished their rascals, while South Carolina and the federal rascals still went unconvicted into courts. Tweed was a rascal, but he had the aid of a republican legislature. As to his (Cox) taking his carpet bag from Ohio, he had always maintained the right of locomotion, and he had a right to go back to New York in sight of his grandfather's old congressional district. He did not care where a man was born so long as he was good and just. The Savior had been born in Bethlehem, and they all worshipped him, although he was a foreigner in that respect. They did not, however, necessarily worship the little African fetiches that came from Congo, and that was his colleague's (Townsend's) only devotion. (Laughter.)

Garfield alluded to Cox as trying to laugh murder out of the case. He wished to know whether the Hamburg case was a sporadic case or a symptomatic case, indicating a general feeling that the black men shall not be allowed all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

Lamar spoke of the Hamburg affair as disgraceful and terrible, but denied its circumstances were a legitimate topic in the House. In the debate there were one or two facts that gleamed out indisputably. One of these was, that a body of white men had put to death, without authority of law, a number of colored citizens, while prisoners, not prisoners in a legal sense, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say here that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. (Applause on the republican side.) The South had its lawless class as the North had, with this difference, that in the South they planned out in different localities and were confined to short periods of time, while here in the North some countries were sometimes held in terror for months, and the State authorities defied. In the southern States where disorders occurred, there were governments of peculiar character and type. They were called republican, but it was a spurious republicanism, which had no sympathy with the purposes and feelings of the great national republican party. It was these State governments which had encouraged these orders and these murders by their inefficiency, their inability and their cowardice. In reply to Garfield's inquiry as to whether the Hamburg case was sporadic or symptomatic, he declared that there was no community in the south which had not been struck with horror at such occurrences. He deemed it a wonder that society under the auspices of governments which allowed such lawlessness to stalk abroad in the land did not go to pieces. He declared the use of the army had never produced a good effect in such cases. The troops always got there after the occurrence. The use of the military power was ineffective, cumbersome, slow and almost useless, and in spite of the good faith of the army officers, it had been converted into a monstrous engine of political oppression and corrupt intrigue. It was the duty of Gov. Chamberlain to atonce adopt measures, swift and just, to bring to justice those who shot these prisoners in cold blood, and if he did that he should receive his (Lamar's) support and praise. Instead of doing so, Gov. Chamberlain had been rushing to Washington for the purpose of making this occurrence the occasion for fanaticism and strife. Arkansas was an illustration. The last two years showed the advantages of a good government under a fair and intelligent man, Gov. Garland. In conclusion he declared the occurrence at Hamburg was unnatural, and that it would disappear under good government.

After debate Hancock moved a substitute for Smalls' amendment, that no troops be taken from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance.

Smalls accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to, 86 to 83.

The committee then considered the second section of the bill authorizing the President to order troops to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of robbers.

Foster called upon the representatives from Georgia to stop these infernal outrages, and to be active in hunting out the inhuman fiends that crossed the bridge from Augusta to Hamburg.

Cook—They never went from my State.

Foster—They did.

Cook—No sir; they did not.

Foster—Do this, and then sing to us a panegyric on the vindication of outraged law, instead of talking about your noble blood; aye, a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro. If you have not the ability to stop these outrages you are not fit to be a representative of the people of Georgia. Do it, and we will say, "Well done," and we will fall on your necks and rejoice. (Mocking laughter on the democratic side, and shouts of "No, no!")

Cook—You have fallen on our property and everything else, and we do not want you to fall on our necks.

Banks offered a substitute for the second section, that whenever it shall appear to the President that the government of Mexico is unable to prevent the existing lawless invasions of the territory of the United States from Mexico for the purposes of plunder and robbery, he is authorized, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, after due notice to the government of Mexico, to order troops, when in close pursuit of such invaders, to cross the Rio Grande, and to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as may be requisite for the recovery of the stolen property, and protect the citizens and territory of the United States against the acts of outlaws and robbers.

Cox resumed discussion of the South Carolina matter. He ridiculed Foster's expression about falling on the necks of Southern men, and asked him why he had not fallen on the necks of Pratt, Yargan, Dyer, Jewell and others, and suggested that he would rather fall on the necks of McKee, McDonald, Joyce, Babcock, Delano and Avery, and would even rather embrace a barrel of crooked whiskey. (Loud laughter and much confusion.) When Townsend stalked so glibly of Tweed and others with whom Cox had no association, he wanted to know how it was with Babcock, with Avery and Williams and the rest of these men.

Townsend—When did you dissolve association with them?

Cox—I never had any connection with them to dissolve. It was a republican legislature, of which you were the great trumpeter, which helped Tweed to his frauds in New York. Everybody knows that I never, in my life, gave my voice on a vote to help him.

Townsend—You never cast a vote against Tammany since God made you. (Loud shouts of "order.") You are the most perfect tool of Tammany who has ever been in New York. (Laughter, uproar, and great confusion.) You had to leave that chair, thank God, at the call of Kelly, and go to St. Louis. Thank God you are out of it and can't get it back.

Cox—You sit down; I have got the floor. When you say that I left that chair at the beck of any one, it is untrue. I was elected as a delegate from my own district, and my alternate not being there, I had to go, but it was at no man's call. (Shouts of "time, time; order, order," and great confusion.

Tucker, of Va., offered a substitute for the second section, and without action the committee rose.

Reports from the committee on Territories were made, and referred to the committee of the whole, as follows: A bill organizing the Territory of Oklahama; a bill conforming the boundaries of Oregon to those defined in the constitution of that State; a bill for the purchase of a law library in Dakota.

EASTERN.

A Police Officer Stabbed by a Thief.

NEW YORK, 18.—Considerable excitement was caused through the police of this city this evening, by information that an old and experienced officer, Sergeant James McGiven had been fatally stabbed while endeavoring to stop a thief who had robbed a man of his watch and chain. The sergeant was returning from the police headquarters, where he had been acting as aid to Captain McDermot, was in plain clothes, and seeing the alleged thief endeavoring to escape, laid hold of him, when the assassin drew a knife and plunged it into his stomach, inflicting, as the police surgeons say, a fatal wound. The assassin was subsequently arrested, and gave his name as Henry Land, and is recognized as a bad character.

Bristow's Letter to President Grant.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The following is Secretary Bristow's reply to the President:

"NEW YORK CITY,
July 13th, 1876.

"Mr. President:—I have the honor at this moment to receive your letter of yesterday in which, referring with approval to my refusal to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives to what occurred between the President and myself while I held the office of Secretary of the Treasury, you are pleased to add that you wish to relieve me from all obligations of secrecy, and to express your desire that all members of your cabinet may be called upon to testify fully. When I appeared before the committee last week in obedience to their summons, I refused to answer any and all questions which required me to state any conversation between you and myself touching official matters, whether such conversation took place at the meeting of the cabinet or at any time, saying, however, to the committee that no inference adverse to any one should be drawn from my refusal to answer their questions. I took the position distinctly that I considered all conversations between the President and heads of departments on official matters as confidential and privileged, and that the privilege existed not so much for the protection of parties immediately concerned as for the interest of the public service. If I was right in this view of the matter it now seems to follow that the privilege cannot be waived by either or both of the parties. Indeed, I said to the committee that I would not feel at liberty to answer their questions with your consent. Although I have had no opportunity to examine authorities on this subject, I am still of the opinion that the public duty to treat such conversation as confidential and privileged, is not removed or modified by your consent that I should make full answer to questions. If the privilege were merely personal it might be waived, but I place it on higher grounds. I respectfully suggest that the appearance of several heads of departments before a committee of congress to testify to conversations between the President and themselves, running through a period of many months, would almost inevitably lead to disclosures of differences of recollection and present to the country an unseemly conflict, to which I could not willingly be a party; besides, it seems to me that such an inquiry by a committee of Congress tends to absorption, if not complete destruction of the executive power, and to the establishment of a purely legislative government. In any view I am able to take, it seems to me that duty requires me to adhere to my announced purpose not to answer questions propounded to me by the committee. I beg leave to remind you that my opinion on this subject was repeatedly stated to you and members of your cabinet and, as I understand, met your and their approval. My withdrawal from the cabinet does not alter or modify my duty in this respect, nor have my own views undergone any change. I hope I will not be recalled by the committee, but, should they see proper to call me again, I cannot consent, as at present advised, to testify to conversations held with the President on official business.

"With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

"B. H. BRISTOW."

The Pacific Railroad Lands.

BOOTH, from the Senate public lands committee, to day, reported a bill, prepared under Sargent's resolution to inquire what legislation, if any, was necessary to carry into effect the law which provides that all the Pacific Railroad lands, not sold or disposed of within three years from the date of completing the roads, shall be subject to preemption at $1.25 per acre, to be paid to the company. The bill provides legal remedies for forcing conveyances from the companies to settlers under the above requirement, and prescribes a penalty of $1,000 for each attempt to evade it by fraudulent deeds of trustees.

Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed Wm. H. Bliss district attorney for East Missouri, vice Dyer; Lieut. Col. Wesley Merritt, of the 9th cavalry, to be Col., vice Emory relieved; Major Elmer Otis, of the 1st cavalry to be Lieut. Col. vice G. A. Custer, killed in action; Major M. Dudley, of the 3rd cavalry, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Merritt promoted Captain; Geo. B. Sandford and Julius W. Mason to be Majors; 1st Lieuts. A. Woodson, H. J. Nowlan, Jas. M. Bell and Henry Jackson, to be captains; 2nd Lieuts. Wm. Hall, W. S. Edgerly, C. W. Larned, Andrew H. Nave, Geo. D. Wallace, Chas. A. Varnum, L. R. Hare, E. P. Eckerson, E. A. Garlington, S. M. Wenie and O. M. Smith to be 1st Lieuts.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 18. — Wool is slightly improved in demand, and the supply is sufficient for all wants. Prices are steady, with the tone of the market rather in favor of buyers. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX 33 @ 35, X 33 @ 34; Mayun 35 @ 37, coarse 30 @ 32; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 29 @ 30, medium 24 @ 35, coarse 30 @ 32, washed 42½, combing, unwashed 34; Canada combing 47, fine unwashed 20 @ 22, coarse and medium unwashed 23 @ 27; tub washed 33 @ 36; Colorado washed 18 @ 20, unwashed 14 @ 16, extra and Merino pulled 28 @ 32, No. 1 and super pulled 26 @ 30; Texas fine and medium 13 @ 20, coarse 14 @ 16; California fine and medium 16 @ 20, coarse 14 @ 18.

$20,000 Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., 18.—A fire at Hardscrabble, near Bay City, Mich., destroyed a sawmill and about 420,000 feet of lumber; estimated loss $20,000.

J. H. KETCHESON
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD
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10x12	8c "	15x30	55c "
10x14	10c "	15x36	75c "
10x16	12c "	24x30	$1.00 "
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