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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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'STANDARD,' 'BRILLIANT.'

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

Yours truly,

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

Agricultural Implements,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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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.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCKS, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "POLIEMUS" 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 Dock, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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

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

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Manufacturers of Builders and other

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Including a full and complete line of

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If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brashy, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

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500,000 GOOD BRICK to be sold cheap for Cash. Apply to

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April 7th, 1884. d118 tf

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the ceremonies connected with the approaching completion and dedication of the Washington Monument. The committee of arrangements for the occasion is to provide for, and is to consist of five Senators, eight Representatives and three others from the Washington Monument Association, and the United States engineer in charge of the work. The oration is to be delivered by Hon. Robert G. Winthrop, who delivered the oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone in 1848. Placed on calendar.

George offered a resolution for reference to the committee on patents, directing that the committee report a bill providing hereafter that no patent shall be granted to any person who at the time of the invention or discovery shall not be a citizen and resident of the United States; and further instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all patents hereafter granted shall be subject to purchase by the United States for public use, upon a fair valuation thereof. Referred.

The chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business of yesterday, being the pleuro-pneumonia bill. After debate the bill passed as amended and was passed by the Senate.

The bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry and the extirpation of contagious diseases, provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a bureau of animal industry, with a chief, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and who shall investigate and report on the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, and the causes of contagious infection and communicable diseases among them. He shall also collect such other information on those subjects as may be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. The Bureau Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to employ a force of not over 20 persons at any one time. The Commissioner is to appoint two competent agents, practical stock raisers, or men experienced in commercial transactions affecting live stock, to report the best manner of transporting and caring for animals, and the means necessary to suppress and extirpate the pleuro-pneumonia and other dangerous contagious or communicable diseases. The compensation of such agents is fixed at $10 per day. The Commissioner is to prepare, as early as possible, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to extirpate the disease named, and certify such rules, etc., to the executive authority from each State and Territory, and invite the co-operation of such executive authority in the execution of the act of Congress. When the rules, etc., shall have been accepted by such executive authority, the Commissioner may expend in the State so accepting, so much of the money as may be necessary to the purpose of the investigations contemplated by the act, and for such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory to another.

In establishing regulations for the safe conveyance of cattle and preventing the spread of the disease, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take such steps as may be necessary, not inconsistent with this act, to prevent the exportation of cattle affected by any contagious disease, especially pleuro-pneumonia. Transportation companies are forbidden to transport cattle affected with any contagious disease from one State or Territory to another, but the so-called splenetic, or Texas fever, is excepted from the category of communicable diseases as far as regards transportation to market. Violations of the act by railroad companies or vessels, are declared misdemeanors on the part of the manager or captain, and punishable by fine not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both. It is made the duty of the United States District Attorney to prosecute the cases. The sum appropriated for the purpose of the act is $150,000, instead of $200,000, as appropriated by the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Lamb called up the joint resolution directing the President to bring to the attention of the government of Venezuela the claim of J. H. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, for indemnity for gross outrage and torture inflicted upon him by officers of the government, and to demand and enforce in such manner as may be best, the immediate settlement of the claim. Lamb gave a brief description of the outrages committed on Wheelock, in order to extort from him a confession of a crime of which he was not guilty. The joint resolution passed.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole, Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Hiscock instituted a comparison between the condition of the country prior to the tariff of 1861 and its condition at the present time, and from the comparison drew the conclusion that the protective system was a better one for the people and agricultural products.

Hurd advocated the bill; denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow individuals to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had a right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, Mexican, Canadian or Englishman than with an American, he had a right to do it. The Government had no right to interpose, except in so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. He rested the whole case on this proposition.

I say, he continued, to the farmers of America, the prospect before you is not encouraging. With the elevators and graneries and warehouses full of the old crop unsold, with vast fields of growing grain for the harvest, with a crop unexcelled in India, with a splendid promise among all wheat growing nations, and with the price of wheat at less than 80 cents, the result will be, inevitably, that the price of wheat before January next, will not pay the price of production, and corn raised on the Western prairies again will be burned for fuel. In that case the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty, paupers by the side of their own golden sheaves. There is absolutely no relief, except in making foreign markets for agriculture. He went on to argue that the effects of the system was not beneficial to the manufacturer's interest, but on the contrary detrimental to them, in that it prevented them from securing free raw material. "Oh, if I could only burn into the manufacturers of America one sentence," he burst forth, "it would be this: Turn from this constant introspection to the nations of the world, down with the walls, out to sea; there are two billion of people who want to buy wheat of you. Make yourselves rise up to the truth of the great thought, that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artisanship, but they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear, and then, oh, manufacturers, your attention will be diverted from the home markets to the generous rivalry of the foreign trade, in which wealth will come to you, of which you do not dream." [Applause.] He then discused the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for labor, declaring as far as labor was concerned, the fruits of protection were want, penury and starvation. Those were the jewels in its crown. He wished the workingmen would cease to believe in the delusion that protection was a help.

To them it came in the guise of a friend, but it was a mortal foe. Its hand was lifted in the attitude of benediction, but it was really raised to curse. It never would permit labor to have the full share to which it was entitled of the profits. Capital, if not employers, had not the wisdom to learn the truth. He hoped this agitation would enlighten the worker, and that they, by their votes, would regulate business to the natural laws of trade. Hurd went on to give reasons why he supported the pending bill, and in the course of his remarks asked if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform?

"I will answer, yes," interjected Warner of Ohio.

Hurd—"I had hoped that no Democrat on the floor would say there ever was a Democratic platform which would not allow the people to take off the war taxes of twenty-five years ago, [Loud and long continued applause on the Democratic side,] and if that is the meaning, gentlemen, if that be the construction to be given the Ohio platform, then I say, here and now, I shall appeal to the democracy of my own State to repudiate the heresy of that platform and have no fear of the result, that it will place itself where it ought to be, close to the great hearts of the democrats of this nation. (Applause.) In the glorious result of the struggle to come, I am sure this protective grant of robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America or darken her fair field with its shadow. (Applause.)

Geddes followed with an argument in favor of tariff for revenue, judiciously adjusted for the protection of the struggling and infant industries.

The committee rose.

Forney, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation.

The House took a recess till 8 p. m. Evening session for debate on the tariff bill.

Evening session: There were very few members present at the night session. The House, after a short speech by Wilkins, of Wisconsin, adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Terrific Explosion, Wrecks and Fires.

HAVANA, 29.—Early this afternoon the whole city was shaken by a terrific concussion. The streets were immediately filled with frightened people, who believed the city had been visited by an earthquake. It soon became known, however, that the powder magazines at Antonco, on the opposite side of the bay, had exploded. Many houses in Havana suffered severely from the shock.

The first explosion occurred in the magazine of San Jose, adjacent to the arsenal, in which were stored a large number of grenades and shells. The force of the explosion took the direction of the gas works, and all the gas heaters of the Havana Gas Co., and all but one of those of the old gas company were broken. The second shock was heavier than the first, and was caused by the explosion of the gas. It is impossible as yet to say how many persons were killed or wounded. Several bodies are already found.

It is known there was in the magazine a detachment of 20 soldiers and an artillery officer, who were occupied for several days in removing powder from the military hospital. The San Ambrosia arsenal and other buildings in the neighborhood suffered the most damage.

In Havana the balcony windows and shutters fell to the ground in almost every street. The wall of the hospital at San Lazaro suffered severely.

Mexico, 29.—The construction train on the Central Railway was wrecked this morning at Otlera. Two American employes were killed and ten wounded.

Chicago, 29.—*Daily News* Logansport, Ind., special: Remington, a small town west of here was swept by fire this morning. Several blocks of business houses were burned, including the postoffice. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insurance unknown.

New York, 29.—A fire causing a loss of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, occurred to-night in the dry goods district. The fire started in a five-story building, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane street. The building extends through to Thomas street, where the flames were first noticed by the police. Before the fire department arrived the building appeared in an entire blaze. The losses are as follows: Basement and all the floors on the Thomas street side, Van Valkenburg & Leavitt, dealers in domestic goods, loss $150,000; insurance $100,000. They carried a stock valued at $250,000. The second and third floors were occupied by Smith & Co., cotton goods; loss $25,000, and fully insured. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Lewis Cox & Co., agents for the Brighton mills; loss $25,000, and insured. The damage to the building is $100,000; probably insured.

Crimes.

A dispatch from Utica, New York, says: Some fiend strewed the staircases of the only exit from the Odd Fellows' Hall with petroleum and matches, last night. The fire, fortunately, was discovered and extinguished. Over two hundred members, with their wives and children, were present in the fourth story. The affair was not reported to the assembly. No arrests have been made.

DENVER, 29.—Francisco Vellega, a Mexican living at Las Vegas, N. M., is arrested, charged by three of his own daughters and his wife with forcing criminal intercourse with the three daughters. The oldest daughter, Terese, testified that he forced her to submit to his lecherous desires, when but a child. She now has two children by him. The second daughter, Lucy, aged 15, says her father forced her to criminal intercourse when 13. The youngest daughter, Rhoda, aged 13, says her father has been attempting the crime of incest for a year past, and only accomplished his damnable purpose recently. Vellega is jailed and will receive a speedy trial and doubtless receive the full extent of the law.

CINCINNATI, 29.—*News-Journal's* Grayson, Ky.: In the trial of Wm. Neal for the murder of Emma Calico, the jury retired this afternoon and in a short time brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The punishment is death. The judge will pronounce sentence to-morrow. Neal is the last of the three men implicated in the crime of outrage and murder of three children at Ashland, Ky.

Trevino's Trouble.

GALVESTON, 29.—*News'* Laredo: Authentic advices from Mexico are to the effect that General Trevino, a few days ago, received a polite intimation to report at headquarters, City of Mexico, to which he failed to respond. A second and official summons was met with an excuse, whereupon, yesterday, he was given warning unless he complied in 24 hours he would be taken under guard. Gen. Trevino will not obey, as it means certain imprisonment and will precipitate a revolt to free him. It is further said as a fact, that a British steamer loaded with goods for Vera Cruz has been ordered by telegraph on her passage to return her cargo home without delivery, and that the *Whitney*, of the Morgan line of steamers has been ordered not to extend her present trip to American ports.

Colored Man's Conference.

PITTSBURG, 29.—The Inter-State conference of colored men assembled at Municipal Hall this morning, and delegates were present from Connecticut, Ohio, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Louisiana to the number of seventy-five. Among them were Fred Douglass, and Bishop Green of Ohio. The convention is composed of a fine body of men, and a determination is expressed to prevent it being used for political purposes. At 10 o'clock Rev. C. S. Smith, of Bloomfield, Illinois, in a stirring address stated the object of the conference, and called the convention to order, and Robert Jackson, of Pittsburg, was elected temporary chairman. An address of welcome was made by Wm. Barks, of Pittsburg, and a response by Robert Petham of Detroit. The committee on permanent organization was appointed to report in the afternoon. Fred Douglass was nominated for temporary chairman; but the convention approved the nomination of Jackson.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and as the committee on permanent organization was not ready to report, the time was taken up in reading letters from D. A. Starker, of Columbia, S. C., and others. Starker suggested in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the civil rights bill unconstitutional, that the convention demand that the republican party at Chicago make an unmistakable declaration for the purpose of securing the colored ally with his fellow citizen the right to enjoy the privileges of such, as is the intent of the civil rights bill, and to be protected in the enjoyment of the same by the power of the Constitution through the Federal tribunals. Also to demand from them a pledge for a free ballot and a fair count, and to have them answer the question: "Are the colored people American citizens, and what are their rights?"

Fred Douglas made a few remarks.

Rev. C. S. Smith, of Bloomington, Ills., offered a resolution that it was inexpedient at this time to endorse any party or any presidential candidate. This was a test resolution, and created a sharp, acrimonious, and even angry debate, but it was finally adopted.

The Utah Commission.

The members of the Utah Commission had a conference with the President to-day, in regard to the questions before the Commission.

The report of the Utah Commission was made to the Secretary of the Interior to-day. The Commissioners gave a detailed statement of the operations of the work of the Commission the past year. They recommend also the passage of a law giving the first or legal wife the right of dower, as at common law, or some other equivalent interest in the real estate of her husband. They also suggest that to facilitate the execution of functionary provisions of the law the Department of Justice should be furnished a fund to be specially applied to that purpose, and that as the justices of the peace in Utah are nearly all Mormons, it would be wise to confer concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction upon the United States Commissioners. They also say: "We would suggest the advisability of considering a law for the appointment by the Governor or the District Judges of certain Territorial and county officers, who are now elective."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The estimates of the army appropriation bill for the ensuing year are $26,809,103. The amount appropriated is $24,259,450, which is $122,800 less than the last appropriation.

Senator Garland reported favorably to-day, with some amendments, from the committee on judiciary the bill introduced early in the session by Senator Edmunds to provide an adjustment of accounts with the United States of the railroads aided by the issue of subsidy bonds.

Isaac Wolf was arrested in New York yesterday for forcing a payment from a Chinaman for the privilege of hanging out signs. He had swindled many, but this time the Chinaman covered him with a revolver and held him till the police were called.

Lorillard, the New York tobacco manufacturer, threw open to three thousand men and women in his employ, his library and play rooms, provided with cards, checkers, dominoes, chess, billiards, etc.

Boston, 29.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Lowell rendered a decision in the suit of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Co., to recover $1,180,689, but 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the road for the five years preceding 1875, as provided by the contract. The Court allows the defendant to plead in its favor a judgment of the Court of Claims. The question now at issue is only one of costs.

Winnipeg, 29.—W. E. Belcher has been temporarily appointed traffic manager of the western division of the Canadian Pacific, with headquarters here.

An Albany special to the New York *World* says an effort is being made for appointment of Carl Schurz, Commissioner of Emigration. Schurz has announced his willingness to accept the position. It is doubtful if the Senate will confirm the nomination if it is made.

London, 29.—The convocation of the University of Oxford decided, by 464 to 321, to admit women to the honor of examination.

Orders have been sent to Cairo to establish a special messenger post to convey dispatches to Gen Gordon. Every village between Berber and Khartoum is reported in rebellion, and the rebels are entering Berber.

Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the government to abandon Soudan after relieving Gen. Gordon.

Washington, 29.—Before the *Jeannette* committee, Melville was asked if he said anything about poison. He said he and Dr. Ambler arrived at the conclusion, if an emergency arose which would suggest cannibalism, to take cyanide of potassium and put themselves out of the way. As a matter of fact, however, they left the vessel in haste, and took no poison with them.

Nearly 500 letters are received daily from soldiers, inquiring into the status of the claims which they have been induced to file, under a pretense that they were entitled to additional bounty under the alleged new laws. They are persuaded in this way to pay an advance of from $20 to $50 to attorneys to prosecute their claims. The claims are rejected of course, and the claimants never hear of them until they apply to the Department. The attorneys pay no attention to the cases after receiving the advances, as they know they are without merit.

From Maine to California.

Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Hall, of the *Christian Standard*, one of the most widely read religious papers, states that after having visited nearly every state and territory in the Union he is prepared to endorse, St. Jacobs Oil as a wondeaful pain-relieving and healing remedy. He cites remarkable cures.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS.

ALL SORTS OF EARLY VEGETABLE Plants for sale at A. Krafft's. Finest stock in town. 10th. Ward next to Smith's Dairy.

FOR RENT.

THE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP of the late Chas. Binnal. No. 446 south, First West street, between Fourth and Fifth South, west side of street. For particulars enquire on the premises. dsw w

NOTICE.

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

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed to the Gold Hill Mining Company for 1883, amounting to Twelve ($12.00) remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, W. R. Judd, Collector of Tooele County, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 25, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following-named property, to-wit: One Smelter known as the Gold Hill Mining Company's Smelting Works, or the D. C. R. Co., as situated in what is known as Gold Hill City Clifton Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, together with all the fixtures and improvements thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, which will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, Tooele City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

W. R. JUDD, Collector,
per C. E. McBRIDE, Deputy.

Assessor and Collector's Office, Court House, Tooele City, April 28th, 1884. d134 5t & s.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

'The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

Has been used for years in a million homes, its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. Prove it by the only true test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

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Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

Parents BUY Children's Shoes with TRADE.

A.S.T.Co.

MARK

BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

LUMBER YARD

AND

PLANING MILL,

HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF DEPOT.

LUMBER, DOORS,
LATH, SASH,
SHINGLES, MOULDINGS,
CEILING, FRAMES,
FLOORING, PICKETS,
HARDWARE, RUSTIC,
SASH WEIGHTS, GLASS, Etc.

ALL BILLS PROMPTLY FILLED

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Contractors and Manufacturers.

TAYLOR, ROMNEY & ARMSTRONG,

Late Latimer, Taylor & Co.

P. O. Box 699.

CHANGE! CHANGE!

THE POPULAR

MEAT MARKET

OF

WM. PETERSON,

WITH ALL ITS PREMISES AND

GOOD WILL,

Has been Leased by

Jabez West,

Who will endeavor to give Old Patrons and New Ones

Entire Satisfaction

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"I cheerfully recommend my customers to the patronage of Mr. Jabez West, and all accounts due me are payable to him."—WM. PETERSON. d118 1m

AYER'S

Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BUTCHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which Resting Time is presently to bring upon me, AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *St. Clairstown, Monroe Co., Pa., June 14, 1878*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was not growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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