DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

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

GUNPOWDER!

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

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON NAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Pelhemus" 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 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 of Z. C. M. I.

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Do you want the best AXE in the world? Ask for E. C. Simmons KEEN CUTTER.

Do you want the best SHEEP SHEAR made? Ask for KEEN KUTTER DOUBLE ARCH SPRING and take no other.

The best solid steel SHOVELS and SPADES are made by SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS.

Don't fail to call for Stockton's "LUCERNE" or WEED SCYTHE. It is far SUPERIOR to anything on the Market.

All AXES, HATCHETS and other EDGE TOOLS, POCKET KNIVES SCISSORS and SHEARS, bearing the Trade Mark of KEEN KUTTER are SUPERIOR to any other.

The above Goods can be Purchased of the wholesale Hardware Dealers in Salt Lake and Ogden. d193 1y

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AMERICAN.

Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Hon. J. C. New, after an extended interview with President Arthur, has reconsidered his determination to resign, and will retain the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Conflagration in Pennsylvania.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., 30.—This village, on the line of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, ten miles from Pittsburg, was visited at an early hour this morning by a conflagration, which for a time threatened the whole town, but which was finally controlled, after seven stores and dwellings, all frame, had been destroyed.

Fruitless Heroism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 30.—At Kiefe and Stiefels tannery in the upper part of Alleghany City this morning, two men sacrificed their lives in an unsuccessful attempt to save their fellow workmen. The firm had been digging a well to be used as a vat, and this morning, Christ. Dickson, an employee, went down to measure the depth of the water, when he was overcome by foul air. Ferdinand Schrieder and Charles Schultz were working near by and heard cries, and descended to the rescue, when they in turn, were both suffocated.

Hill's Successor.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Secretary Folger to-day appointed Mifflin Elmer Bell, of Des Moines, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, vice J. G. Hill resigned.

No Ceremony.

There will be no ceremony attending the transfer of the command of the army from General Sherman to Lieutenant-General Sheridan on Thursday morning. Two short orders will be issued, one by General Sherman upon relinquishing the command and one by Gen. Sheridan upon assuming command. Gen. Sherman will not leave at once for St. Louis, but will remain here probably several days, looking after private matters.

E. M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents, will take formal leave of his office to-morrow and his successor, Hon. Ben Butterworth, assumes charge the first of the month.

Promoted.

Commodore A. C. Rhind was examined to day, and promoted to the office of rear admiral. He will be relieved to-morrow. Capt. John A. Russell was promoted to the rank of commodore and ordered to the command of the navy yard of Mare Island, California. Commander F. Y. McNair was promoted to the rank of captain and ordered to duty as captain of Mare Island Navy Yard.

Wired From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Superintendent Thompson of the Railway Mail Service has submitted his annual report. The number of railway postoffice lines in 1883 was 993, an increase of 24 over 1882. Number of miles of route for which rail roads were paid, 109,827, an increase of 9,264 over 1882. Number of miles of railroad traveled by clerks, 86,180,439; an increase of 10,439,992. Number of pieces of mail matter handled, 3,981,586,280; increase, 1,429,922 over the preceding year. The Superintendent asks an increase of $318,000 in the appropriations for the railway clerks, and $50,000 increase for postal cars. He recommends that the Postmaster General be authorized to pay the widow or guardian of minor children of railway postal clerks killed in the service a sum equal to one year's salary of the grade held at the time of his death, and to grant leave of absence, with pay, to clerks injured in railroad accidents, until recovery, the time not to exceed one year. In conclusion, the report says the Northern Pacific Railroad is now completed, and some change may be made in the system of forwarding Pacific Coast mails.

New Railroad from San Francisco To Denver.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Articles of incorporation of the United States Central Railroad, $75,000,000 capital, were filed to-day in Denver, Col., with head business office in this city. "This road will be," said Chief Engineer Col. Lyman Bridges, to an Associated Press representative, "the most important event to the people of San Francisco since the Central Pacific opened. Among the promoters are W. W. Walker, president of the St Louis and Hannibal; John Sharp, president of the Utah Central; Richard King of the National Bank of Commerce, New York; John L. Beveridge, ex-Governor of Illinois; John C. Short, president of the American Finance Company, New York; A. Mansur of St. Louis; E. Randall, Isaac Cooper, Denver; R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, and other prominent business men capitalists of this city and the East. The company is a consolidation of the San Francisco and Ocean Shore, California Central and Denver Hot Springs and Pacific Companies. The road will be of standard gauge, and run from San Francisco to Denver via the Santa Cruz Crossing of the Southern Pacific at Minturn, through the Big Trees and Yosemite, over the Sierra Nevadas at the headwaters of the San Joaquin River to Crystal Springs, Nevada. From there a branch line will be built south to a junction with the Atlantic & Pacific in Arizona. Continuing from Crystal Springs, the main line will go to Iron Springs, Utah, from where a second branch of 50 miles will be built to Milford, the southern terminus of the Utah Central, making connection with the Union Pacific. From Milford it runs in an easterly direction via Hill's Valley and Morrison to the Denver road. It is already located 800 miles east from San Francisco, and 200 west from Denver, and will, when completed, be the shortest road, over the easiest grades between the two cities. Should no difficulty be encountered in obtaining entrance to San Francisco, the road will prove a formidable competitor to the Central Pacific. An election of officers was held this afternoon. W. Walker, of the St. Louis & Hannibal road was elected president; John Sharp, of Salt Lake, and E. T. Wells, of Denver, vice-presidents. Construction will commence immediately.

Depravity and Disaster.

NEW YORK, 30.—A dispatch from Hawley, Minn., reports an accident last Friday night. A passenger who was on the train gives the following particulars: The light had been removed from a switch located about 80 rods west of the station and a man named Roach, who had charge of it, had forgotten to change it after the west bound train went by. The engineer of the 9.45 east bound passenger, containing about 400 persons, saw the switch open by the light of his head lamp, and only 26 feet ahead. Although under considerable headway, he managed to stop the train by reversing the engine and putting on the air brakes before jumping off. The engine went into the bank of a cut, turning on its side, and the whistle-bar striking the bank she gave her own death note as she went over. The engineer laid the fault at the door of the company for taking off the light. If he had not noticed the switch, the entire train would have been wrecked and great loss of life would have followed. Several residents on the line of the road stated the company had cut down the wages of its employees to such figures that it could secure but few competent men, and as a result the road was but poorly manned.

New Lebanon, Conn., 30.—The dwelling houses of Seabury Braman and Thomas White, in Graton, have been destroyed by fire. Another house adjoining is burning and there are fears of the fire spreading. Assistance has been asked for from New London, there being no fire apparatus at Graton.

Galveston, 30. — *News'* Austin: Notwithstanding repeated inquiry, nothing further is received regarding the alleged uprising of 500 negroes in Milan County, reported yesterday, a report concerning which from a justice of the peace at Gatze impelled Governor Ireland to telegraph all the volunteer militia companies in the State to hold themselves in readiness. It is now believed in Austin that the trouble had no existence except in the fears of the whites, and was occasioned by some meeting of colored people called to discuss the recent civil rights decision of the Supreme Court.

Louisville, 30.—Major S. R. Crumbaugh, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Kentucky, has been on trial in the United States Court for three days charged with using official envelopes for private correspondence. To-day he was found not guilty by the jury. The indictments grew out of the efforts of certain parties to have Crumbaugh dismissed in order that they might secure his place. A large amount of soiled political linen has been displayed in the trial. The current opinion is that there has been a conspiracy against Crumbaugh. Most of his correspondence read in the case related to his efforts to secure the position of Secretary of the Navy, and created much amusement when published. Though acquitted of the charge by the jury, Crumbaugh has to undergo the ordeal of investigation by the Internal Revenue Department. This has been had, but the report and decision of Commissioner Evans has been held to wait the result of this trial.

Chicago, 30.—*Times* New York: E. Newton Rowell, a paper bag manufacturer at Batavia, New York, who was supposed to be miles from home on business, suddenly made his appearance last night in his wife's apartment and found there Johnson L. Lynch, a lawyer of Utica. The latter started to go down stairs and was killed by Rowell before he reached the top.

Mechanical Cotton Picking.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 30.—The first bale of cotton ever picked from a field by machinery, was exhibited to day at the Charleston Exchange, and created general attention. The condition of the cotton is pronounced a success.

The Report of the Utah Commission.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The board of Utah Commissioners have submitted their second annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. After making a statement of former legislation by Congress in relation to bigamy or polygamy, they say the duties of the Commission appertain only to matters of registration and election and eligibility to office; while the punishment of the crime of polygamy is left under the former law to the courts of justice. Under the anti-polygamy act the Commission had good success at the general election in August, 1883, in excluding polygamists from the polls, and as far as advised, very few if any illegal votes have been cast in Utah since the Commission took charge of the registration and election in August, 1882. The enforcement of the present law against 12,000 polygamists who have been excluded from the polls, show that the act has been fully and successfully executed. It is thought that discrimination between those Mormons who practice polygamy and those who do not, while not likely to have much effect upon elderly men who have already a plurality of wives, and and several wives, must have great weight with young men of the Territory, many of whom are ambitious and aspiring, and would not like voluntarily to embrace political ostracism. The very existence of a law disfranchising polygamists must tend to destroy their influence whenever it is understood that it is to be a permanent discrimination. The fact, also, is that it will be necessary to the preservation of the political influence of the "People's Party" (as the Mormons style themselves,) for overt Mormon who takes but one plural wife losses three votes for his party, his own and those of his two wives, "woman suffrage" being established by law in Utah.

Concerning the plurality of wives, the report says: "That a doctrine and practice so odious throughout Christendom should have been upheld so many years against the laws of Congress and the sentiments of the civilized world is one of the marvels of the Nineteenth Century, and can be scarcely appreciated even by those familiar with the world's history in relation to the difficulties of governmental control or suppression of religious fanaticism. Certainly no government can permit the violation of its laws under the guise of religious freedom; and while Congress may not legislate as to a mere matter of opinion, yet it may denounce and punish as crimes those actions which are in violation of social duties or subversive of good order. The right of Congress to suppress this great evil is undoubted. It is equally plain that the dignity and good name of this great nation among the nations of the earth demand such Congressional action as shall effectually eliminate this national disgrace."

The Commission renew the recommendations contained in their report of November 17th, 1882, notably the one regarding the enactment of marriage laws by Congress, declaring all future marriages in the Territory null and void, unless contracted and evidenced in the manner provided by the act.

If the next legislature shall fail to adopt measures in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1862, for the suppression of polygamy, the Commission "will be prepared to recommend, and Congress certainly will not delay, the adoption of the most stringent measures compatible with the limitations of the Constitution, that may be considered necessary for the suppression of this great evil."

The report refers to the various municipal elections, and says the most important election was that of August 6th, 1883. The total number of votes cast in this contest was 21,969, against 27,923 at the last November election. The principal falling off was on the part of the Gentile or "Liberal" party. In November the total vote of the "People's" or Mormon party was 23,039, Liberal, 4,881. In August, 1883, the vote of the People's party was 20,508, Liberal 1,453; from which it appears that large numbers of Liberals refrained from voting, a fact much to be regretted, for the reason, it is believed, that by proper effort and good management one or more non-Mormons might have been elected to the Legislature, who would have had an opportunity of putting the minority on record.

In conclusion the Commission says: "Recently some ten suits were instituted in the Third District Court of Utah by Mormons against members of this Commission, complaining that they had been unjustly deprived of their right to register and vote. These are understood to be test cases, designed to contest the constitutionality of the Edmunds act, as well as the legal construction which we put upon its provisions. The suits are still undecided, and are likely to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"It has been asserted that polygamic marriages have increased since the passage of the Edmunds act. On the contrary, we have the opinions of many Mormons and non-Mormons that they have comparatively decreased since the passage of said act. After diligent inquiry we believe the latter conclusion is correct; but the Utah Legislature will have the opportunity of satisfying the country on this particular subject, by passing such a public marriage law as that which we have suggested to Congress. By this and such other legislation as we have indicated, they will give the Government assurance of their loyalty and patriotism, and avert a contest that cannot but result in their discomfiture.

"We consider it proper to commend the zeal of the Governor of Utah in his efforts to enforce the laws."

(Signed) ALEX. RAMSAY,
A. S. PADDOCK,
G. L. GODFREY,
A. B. CARLTON,
J. R. PETTIGREW.

To the Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior.

FOREIGN.

British Briefs.

LONDON, 30.—When the steamer *City of Berlin* entered the Mersey, she collided with Her Majesty's ship *Hawk*, damaging the latter's starboard bows and carrying away some of her boats. The steamer sustained no damage.

A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, was felt at Kamience, capital of the government of Padolia, Russia, on Monday evening. The shock lasted 30 seconds.

Gen. Don Fernando Fernandez de Cordova, formerly Captain General of Cuba, is dead, in his 81st year.

The *Times* states since the disastrous events at the Local Government Board in March last, nothing has occurred so calculated to excite the public mind as the explosions last night. It is evident the occurrence was not accidental. The explosives were of the most powerful nature. Suspicion points in one direction only. It is hoped the author will speedily be brought to justice.

Terrible Explosions.

At eight o'clock this evening a terrible explosion occurred near Praed Street at an underground station of the Metropolitan railway. On the first alarm a strong cordon of police was summoned to preserve order, to keep the way clear and convey wounded people to the hospitals. Passengers on the train at the scene of the explosion, say there was a loud report like a cannon then sudden darkness, the gaslights from the front to the rear of the train being put out. Glass was broken, and splinters of wood flew about the cars, cutting and wounding many passengers. Above the din were heard the shrieks of the injured and panic-stricken people. All this occurred in a moment, and for a while confusion reigned supreme. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition. After leaving the station the train traveled steadily ahead, although the concussion smashed nearly all the lamps in Praed Street station, and caused much damage to the permanent way. When the train reached the next station on the Edgeware road, the first effort was made to rescue the wounded. Some were dreadfully burned, but more prostrated by fright. All the doctors, surgeons and dispensaries in the neighborhood were called into requisition. The first impression was that an explosion of gas caused the disaster, but later inquiries tend to show malice. The two rear carriages were damaged most They are mere skeletons. Another theory is that the explosion was caused by foul gas accumulating in the tunnel. This, however, is untenable because no premonitory symptoms were observable. The general opinion of railway officials and experts, is that the disaster was caused by some explosive material which had been placed probably in the rearmost carriage. Meanwhile searching inquiry is proceeding. It is believed about 40 persons were injured, some dangerously. Almost simultaneously with the Praed Street affair, a violent explosion occurred on the underground railway, between Charing Cross and Westminster stations. Windows in the signalling stations in the tunnel were shattered and at Charing Cross the glass roof of the station partly collapsed, the report is described as being like that of artillery. Its effects were similar to those at the Praed Street explosion. Carriage lamps, windows, etc., were smashed. All traffic is entirely suspended for a while. Although both explosions are matters of the greatest mystery, they are generally thought to have been of Fenian origin. The shocks of both explosions are described by the officials as very similar to the shock of the explosion at the Local Government Board office in March last, in which Dr. Gallagher was implicated. It is stated that four machines similar to those were found in the tunnel near the Praed Street station. Altogether six carriages were shattered by the explosion near Praed Street. Although about 40 persons were admitted to the hospitals many more were injured, and were sent directly to their own homes.

General Items.

Paris, 30.—Granet reproached the government with concealing facts and distrusting the patriotism of the chambers. Reverting to the Bouree treaty, he said, China has threatened resistance, and there was danger of war. The errors of the government compromised the country. The present moment, he declared, was a critical one, and France should turn her eyes toward passing the Vosges.

Challemel Lecour, Foreign Minister, in reply to Granet, repudiated the idea of the Tonquin expedition being an adventure. The French were, he said, encountering more formidable opposition than was expected, but the difficulties were far from being insurmountable. China had availed herself of the blockade of the coast of Anam to claim her suzerainty, and the home opposition had urged it. At this point the speaker was interrupted by Paddan, Clemencesu, and Douville, who protested against his remarks. Resuming, Challemel Lacour said the Government had no intention of advancing upon Hue, but it had become necessary to strike a resounding blow. The speaker justified the occupation of Hue and the forts, which had resulted in the treaty and the clearing up of the situation.

M. Challemel Lacour said China had never recognized the Bouree treaty, and no understanding between France and China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China sought to expel the French from Tonquin. The Chinese at length decided to formulate propositions demanding the recognition of their suzerainty and the evacuation of places occupied by France, but did not attempt to discuss the rights conferred on France by her treaties with Anam. They simply ignored those rights, and declared Tonquin to be their property, and demanded that the French should retire, promising to concede to France positions similar to that which it now occupies in certain ports of China. France sent a reply stating what she considered a basis of agreement possible. The Cabinet, he said, still considered the Bouree treaty inadmissible, but the constitution of a neutral zone between Tonquin and China would create a situation advantageous to France. To sum up, China demanded the revision of the state of things which existed prior to the year 1872. He declared France must prosecute firmly and rapidly the work already far advanced. The negotiations with China, he added, have been only interrupted. Let events speak for themselves; perhaps the time will come when China will be happy to find us still ready to examine arrangements compatible with France's interests and honor. France never departed from firmness and moderation. The force of circumstances rendered her a representative of the interests of all Europe in the East." M. Challemel Lacour concluded by declaring that the Chamber had to express confidence not in the Government, but in itself; "for," added he, "the policy of the Cabinet has been endorsed by the Legislature."

The Chamber then took a recess. Upon the resumption of the sitting, Challemel Lacour continued. He said the government had failed in none of their engagements, nor was there any contradiction between their acts in the record. No important event had occurred making necessary the early convoking of Parliament. The French were masters of three-fourths of the Red River Delta, and the enemy occupied but two important places, from which reinforcements would dislodge them. All the documents necessary had been published, and those not published in the yellow book only showed the inconsistencies of China's policy. It was clear that China never really sought a serious compromise, but simply wanted to gain time, while France had sincerely endeavored to arrive at an agreement without accepting a humiliating capitulation.

After M. Challemel Lacour's address, M. Perrin spoke. He reproached the government for not having fulfilled its promises, and characterized the Tonquin affair as mere adventures of Frenchmen. He said they were not afraid of war with China, but the necessity therefore must first be shown. He thought it better to penetrate China by trade than by arms. Twenty thousand men were required in Tonquin, and it would be imprudent to spare so many Frenchmen in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

Bombay, 30.—Muscat is being besieged by a brother of the present ruler.

The British gunboat *Philomel* is shelling the camp of the besiegers. The siege has already lasted four days. All the British subjects left the town and have gone aboard the *Philomel*.

Shocked.

Berlin, 30 — The Emperor was greatly shocked at the disorders at Oldenburg, caused as alleged by the unpopularity of Gen. Steinmann, the commander. The Emperor has ordered a thorough inquiry.

Wabash, Ind.—The *Plain Dealer* has this to say "Undoubtedly the most meritorious remedy of the present day is St. Jacobs Oil. It has been proven an absolute cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

IDICULOUS IDEAS

ARE ENTERTAINED ABOUT PURGATIVES. IT IS DANGEROUS TO SCOURGE THE STOMACH, TO RASP THE BOWELS, TO PROSTRATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, WITH FURIOUS EVACUANTS. NATURE HAS GIVEN A SAMPLE, IN THE FAMOUS SELTZER SPRING, OF WHAT THE BILLIOUS, CONSTIPATED OR DYSPEPTIC SYSTEM NEEDS FOR ITS RESTORATION, AND IN TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT SCIENCE HAS IMPROVED ON NATURE BY COMBINING ALL THE VALUABLE INGREDIENTS OF THE GERMAN FOUNTAIN IN A PORTABLE FORM. THIS AGREEABLE AND POTENT SALINE, ALTERATIVE CHANGES THE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD AND PURIFIES ALL THE FLUIDS OF THE BODY. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. oct 29 w sm w

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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ANOTHER NEW MOVE!

I am pleased to announce that my New Art Bazar will be opened on Thursday, October 4th, with everything New. New instruments, New and finest Photographic Parlors in the West. New Goods of all description. New ideas. New frames, startling reductions in Books and fancy goods. Come and see us. Yours for Art and Low Prices,

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FOR DYSPEPSIA RHEUMATISM &c &c.

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BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

FOR Rheumatism, Constipation, Biliousness, Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Sedentary Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Impure Blood.

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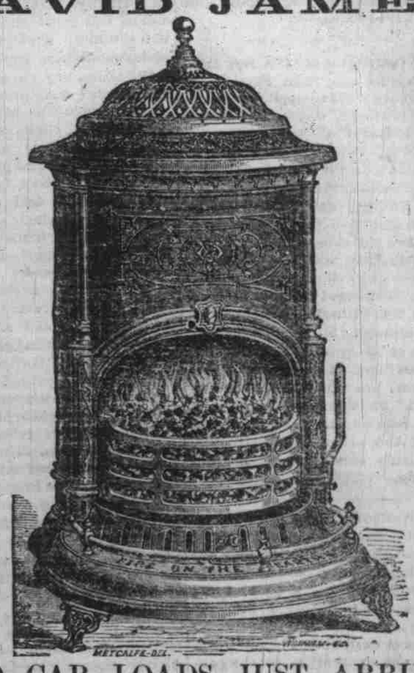

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