DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1886 NO. 170.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$10 00
" six months "	5 00
" three months, "	2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$3 00
" six months, "	1 75
" three months, "	1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$2 50
" six months,	1 50
" three months,	.50

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

SIX MEDALS
of the First Class
AWARDED
Jas. S. Kirk & Comp'y
Established 1839.
Soapmakers, Perfumers, Chemists
BY THE
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans,
1884 and 1885.
(Extracts from Jurors' Reports to the Board of Awards.)
For Collective Display of Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.
For Fancy and Ordinary Toilet Soaps.
For Excellence of Material, Delicacy of Perfume, and Neatness of Style.
For Zenithia Shaving Soaps.
For Laundry Soap Specialties.
For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry, Harness, and Medicinal Toilet Soaps.
Highest and only Award for Chemically Pure Glycerine.
JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y,
CHICAGO.

F. MAYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SUITS,
SIDEBOARDS and BOOK CASES,
In Walnut, Cherry and American Mahogany,
CHICAGO.
Our Goods are on Sale in all the Principal Stores in the country. div

R. E. POHLE,
Manufacturer of Center, Library & Pillar Extension, Kitchen, Breakfast & Common Extension
TABLES,
Hat Racks and Whatnots,
313 to 321 South Clinton Street, Chicago.
Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co. and other Dealers at Salt Lake City.

A Beautiful Colored Picture, 7x8 given with each Package.
MAGIC YEAST CAKES
BEST IN THE WORLD
Each package contains 16 Round Cakes, sufficient for 16 Loaves of Light Wholesome Bread. Will keep longer than any other yeast. Try it and you will always use it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
GILLETT'S Cream Tartar And Double Flavoring EXTRACTS.
E. W. GILLETT, Manf'r, Chicago, Ill.
d&s alt

AUGUST HEUER. H. BROCKSCHMIDT.
HEUER & BROCKSCHMIDT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Cabinet Hardware,
AND
Upholsterers' Goods.
NO. 173 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
d115 6m

STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d105 1y

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
169 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ills.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOLDINGS, FRAMES, POLE CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
And Jobbers of PICTURES, Etc.
Our goods are kept at Savage's Art Bazaar and by leading Furniture dealers throughout the Territory. d&s alt

NEW YORK TRADE.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Trade Mark for the United States.
BEST SIX CORD J. & P. COATS WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
BEST SIX-CORD Spool Cotton
FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE
BY
Z. C. M. I.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Drumd Mills "DURHAMS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRD
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,
LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Represented by JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores, Sears & Liddle Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Messrs. Allen & Co., Cunnington & Co, Clark, Eldredge & Co.
d&s alt

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable, Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure
Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Parents BUY Children's Shoes with TRADE A.S.T.Co. MARK
BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES

WANTED!
AT MRS. WHITE'S EMPLOYMENT Office, any number of good girls for General Housework.
Office—34 E. Second South Street, in A. J. White's Real Estate Office. dim

Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—In the Senate Withorne gave notice that on the next legislative day he would call up, for the purpose of making some remarks on it, the bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nations. [This is Frye's bill providing for the Congress of American nations.]

On motion of Dolph the Senate then took up the Northern Pacific Railroad forfeiture bill.

George addressed the Senate on the bill, commenting generally on the enormous quantity of land, 180,000,000 acres, given by Congress to the various railroad corporations from 1860 to 1875. George said it was a larger area of land than constituted the Republic of France or the Empire of Germany. The present value of the railroad land grants at the average price already realized by the companies was $775,796,893.

The Northern Pacific Company, he said, had come to Congress assuring Congress that the company had power to build its road without mortgage or encumbrance of any sort. Giving the history of Congressional legislation in favor of the road, George characterized a portion of that legislation as a "great fraud."

Referring to stock watering in connection with the Northern Pacific, George said that the watering of stock on other roads, compared with that on this road, was but as a gentle morning dew with the Falls of Niagara. The company had issued a hundred million dollars of stock to represent 530 miles of complete road. Regarding the argument of the railroads, that they would develop the country, George alluded to the fact, which he understood to be substantially admitted by the Northern Pacific road authorities, viz: That the company's trains refuse to stop at flourishing towns in Washington Territory, the largest in that section, in order that its greed for money, to build up a town of its own four miles away, might be gratified. In that way it crushed the citizens of the old town, and persisted in its refusal to stop its trains at the old town till the courts compelled them to stop. Should Senators go on and by criminal neglect of their duties allow this company to become the owner of an area of land equal to two States? He protested against this faithlessness on the part of Congress. He made this protest on behalf of millions of homeless people in the United States.

Logan, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar.

Teller said he would vote for the forfeiture of all lands co-terminus with the uncompleted portions of the road. Congress, however, had to deal with law, and was bound by law. As to the statement that the Republican party had given away a large amount of public land since 1860, Teller said it was true that the number of acres given since 1860 was greater than had been given before, but the money value of the lands given by the Democratic party before 1860 for railroads and under military and naval warrants and the swamp act was four-fold greater than what had been given since 1860. The grant in the Northern Pacific case had been held to be a grant *in presenti*, and if title had become vested by law, Congress could not divest it.

Sherman admitted that the company had forfeited the grant of their lands so far as they had not completed the road. He would not in any case vote to forfeit the grant where the road had been completed, even after the time fixed for its completion. Such a proposition would be grossly inequitable, because the rights of third parties intervened. Congress not only did not forfeit the lands in 1879, when it had an undoubted right to forfeit them, but allowed the company to go on and build its road, and the Government had accepted the road piece by piece as it had been built. The grant thus became complete and absolute, and it would be a great wrong now to forfeit lands that had been earned.

Hoar regarded the failure referred to as an equitable estoppel.

Van Wyck asked how it could be an equitable estoppel when the company had repeatedly asked Congress to extend the time for building the road, and Congress refused to do so?

Sherman said the mere failure to pass a law had nothing to do with it. He believed Van Wyck's amendment would have an effect opposite to that intended. He (Sherman) admitted the right of Congress to forfeit the land along the uncompleted portion of the Cascade Mountain Branch, but it would be bad policy to forfeit, because while that land was not worth a cent an acre, its forfeiture would relieve the company from completing that branch, and so from building the tunnel through the mountains—a tunnel, the building of which was of the utmost importance to the growing commerce of the northwest. If this bill passed, as Sherman supposed it would, he placed on record the prophecy that it would relieve the Northern Pacific Company of the expenditure of five or six million dollars, while getting back land that was not worth $2,000. Thus the people of the northwest would be denied connection with the Pacific across the Cascade range. As to the great watering of stock referred to by Mr. George, Sherman said there was more water in George's statements than in the railroad company's stock. Sherman said all the Northern Pacific stock referred to by George would not sell for the $30,000,000 cash actually paid into it. That road had been a very bad investment for those who had put money into it.

Mitchell asked whether, as a question of fact, Congress could now forfeit the lands if it had happened that the road had now been entirely completed.

Eustis said there was but one answer. Where an estate was to be acquired by the fulfilment of a condition there could be no such thing as the fulfillment of that condition by implication. The fulfilment must be full and complete, before the legal estate could pass. Those railroad men, Eustis continued, had made fortunes as mushrooms growing in the night. A coterie of such men had enriched themselves at the expense of the people of the United States. They did not observe equity, honesty or good faith, and only come here to assert their legal rights and to defy the authority and power of Congress and the people of the United States to deal with them. The great question of to-day was whether the government was superior to corporations or corporations superior to the government. Corporations had exhibited shameless and unpardonable oppression and extortion, as well as effrontery, in their dealings with the people and the government of the United States. Our people and our country were only able to stand the drafts made on their liberties because they were yet young and strong and vigorous. Eustis advocated the forfeiture of every acre of land that had not been earned according to the strict limitations and conditions imposed in the grant.

The bill then went over till to-morrow.

Spooner took the floor and in offering a resolution of condolence on the death of the Hon. Joseph Rankin, late Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—On motion of O'Neill of Missouri, the Senate bill (similar to the one introduced in the House by O'Neill) passed, to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions.

Private business having been dispensed with a session was ordered for to-night for the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill and a session for to-morrow night for the consideration of pension bills.

Cobb of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Atlantic & Pacific land forfeiture bill with the Senate amendments, and moved concurrence in the amendments. No action was taken and the motion was laid over until Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Blount of Georgia in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

In the discussion of the paragraphs relating to the committee clerks, Morrison of Illinois, ironically referring to the reduction of salaries claimed by Holman to be made on the bill, called attention to the fact that $16,000 was appropriated for assistant clerks to the committee on appropriations, when there was no law which prevented reductions being made.

Holman said that that sum had been appropriated in former years, but expressed his willingness to vote for a reduction if Morrison made the motion.

The two gentlemen then engaged in a colloquy which amused the members, and upon Randall's (Pennsylvania) attempting to answer a question propounded by Morrison, that gentleman exclaimed: "I was not asking you. You are not an economist up to the standard of the gentleman from Indiana."

Cobb of Indiana, offered an amendment making an appropriation for the first assistant doorkeeper of the House. The bill fails to make any provision for this office which is now filled by Luther F Warder.

Howard of Indiana, supporting the amendment, protested against legislating Warder out of office. The amendment was rejected.

Allen of Mississippi offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated for contingent funds should be used in paying the expenses of the funeral of any member of Congress.

The amendment was rejected by 12 to 73.

The clause appropriating for the salary of the President having been reached, Bayne, of Pennsylvania offered an amendment providing that none of this money shall be paid until the civil service rules shall have been changed as recommended by the Committee on appropriations in the latter portion of the bill.

A point of order having been raised against the amendment, Bayne, while not contending that it was not in order, stated that if it was germane to the bill at all, it was germane at this point.

Findlay, of Maryland, said that the provision whether in the forms presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania or in its original form was a proposition conceived in the spirit of the purest buncombe, for the boldest purposes of the most transparent demagoguery. There was no man here who doubted that it was subject to the point of order, and therefore would be thrust out of the bill as an irrevelant and impertinent intruder. There was no man who doubted that if by any miscarriage such should not be its fate when it got to the Senate, that body would trample it under foot with scorn and contumely. It deserved that. The effect of the amendment requiring the certification of the full list of eligibles to the appointing power would be to give a partisan and not a non-partisan service. It was not a mere matter of conjectural speculation, but it was a matter of experience, demonstrated, boasted of, gloated over, by the Baltimore postmaster. This ingenious young man had got the whole list of eligibles into his hands, and what use did he make of it? According to his own statement before an examiner of the Civil Service Commission, who was in Baltimore, he made such good use of it that in less space than a year he had turned out every republican in that office and had put a democrat in his place, without missing fire once.

Compton of Maryland said that the assault his colleague had made on the late postmaster at Baltimore was as undeserved as any one man had ever made on another. Who was that postmaster? He was the peer of the gentleman from Maryland (Findlay) or any other gentleman on this floor, or anywhere, as a man of character and intelligence, and a democrat. The Civil Service Commission had sought by every effort and every means it could employ to show he had violated the law of the service, because he had removed from office a lot of political scalawags and a lot of unprincipled scoundrels, associates of his colleague in last fall's campaign, when he (Findlay) had sought to defeat the democratic ticket. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Immediately the House was in an uproar, but above the noise Findlay was heard to inquire angrily whether his colleague meant to say that he associated with scalawags and scoundrels.

Speaker Carlisle, who was in the Chamber, approached the Speaker's desk and was apparently ready to seize the gavel and assert his authority in case the demonstration became more threatening, but Chairman Blount was equal to the emergency and soon succeeded in securing comparative quiet.

After further debate, largely of a personal character between the Maryland Congressmen, Bayne's amendment was ruled out of order and some little discussion arose as to the proper mode of appropriating for the salary of the presiding officer of the Senate. It was finally agreed to strike out the clause appropriating $8,000 for the salary of the Vice-President, and appropriate $8,000 to pay such Senator as might be selected to preside over the Senate.

The civil service section having been reached, Morrison made a point of order against the provision changing the rules of the commission, and pending decision the committee rose.

When the House met this evening it immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, but owing to the small attendance the civil service clause was passed over until to-morrow.

On motion of Holman the salary of Public Printer was reduced from $4,500 to $4,000.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, left the White House this morning for Buffalo. She was accompanied to her destination by Mrs. Cleveland.

Secretary Bayard recently received a cable message from Minister Cox at Constantinople, saying that the Sultan of Turkey desired to send a wedding present to Mr. Cleveland and asking whether it would be received. The President, while appreciating the motive of the Sultan, felt its acceptance would be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, and accordingly telegraphed his declination of the proposed compliment.

The President to-day nominated Margaret T. Snirley to be postmistress at Logan, Utah.

Cullom, from the committee on territories, has reported adversely the bill which passed the House several weeks ago to increase the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of Arizona Territory.

The House committee on commerce to-day ordered favorable reports on the bills extending the limits of Portland, Oregon, as a port of entry and allowing credit to the revenue marine service for expenses incurred in returning shipwrecked seamen to the United States.

The House committee on Indian affairs to-day agreed to report favorably Delegate Hailey's bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine and adjust and report on all claims growing out of Indian depredations and treaties.

A favorable report was also ordered on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the relinquishment of part of their lands in the Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation for railroad purposes.

Before the adjournment of the Assembly of Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, the following dispatch was sent to His Holiness the Pope:

His Holiness Leo XIII:

Your Holiness:—The General Assembly of the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the United States and Canada, now in session at Washington, wish to express their gratitude for the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, and Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, to the Holy Roman Cardinalate, and ask your Holiness to bless the labors of the conference.

Signed: Rev. T. Corrigan, Rev. C. A. Kealy, Rev. J. E. Kearney, and John Higgins, committee.

His Holiness sent this reply:

ROME, June, 11.—His Holiness is much pleased with your expressions of filial gratitude and blesses from his heart the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the United States and Canada.

(Signed): L. CARD. JACOBINI.

The Secretary of State has been informed that the Brazilian Prince, Augusti Leopolde, and several officers of the Brazilian navy will arrive in Washington Monday afternoon from New York. The party will be formally presented to the President Tuesday afternoon and will be invited to attend the official reception to be held at the White House that evening.

The Typographical Union.

PITTSBURG, 11.—In the afternoon session of the International Typographical Union, the special committee on the question of the Union joining the Knights of Labor, presented a lengthy report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms and pledging them support, demands:

First—That the Knights of Labor will not attempt to dictate the course of action of the distinctive trades.

Second—That they will not cover with the shield of the Order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with members of the Union as fellow craftsmen in good standing.

The report of the special committee on the use of plate matter was approved. The report recommends that the Executive Council endeavor to unionize all firms manufacturing plates, and that all non-union firms be published; that local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of working force will ensue. Newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non union office or else be declared unfair. No subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the Executive Council.

The evening session was taken up mostly with unimportant reports and routine business. It adjourned at 11:30 to meet in Buffalo next year.

Seven Missing.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, 11.—The steamer *Alcides* from Glasgow, bound inward, has on board the captain and thirteen men of the French bark *Michael Emile*, who were transferred from the Newcastle bark *Canova*. The *Michael Emile* was run down and sunk by the *Canova* in latitude 46 deg. 08 min. N., Longitude 53 deg. 50 min. W. Seven of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

FOREIGN.

The Commons.

LONDON, 11.—Gladstone was asked in the House of Commons this evening by Wm. Johnson, Conservative, if it was true, as reported, that the Earl of Aberdeen, Irish Viceroy, had, during his recent visit to Cork, knelt at the altar of a Catholic Cathedral in that city.

Mr. Gladstone replied that if the Earl of Aberdeen had done the kneeling of which he was accused, he (Mr. Gladstone) was not aware of it. He added: "We must decline to institute an inquiry into such a question. It lights the fire of religious discord. I can say, however, that I have never known a better Christian nor a more perfect Protestant than the Earl of Aberdeen."

The House agreed to give the government business precedence during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a request for a more explicit statement concerning the re-assembling of Parliament, said: "I wish to re-state clearly what I said yesterday respecting the re-assembling of Parliament. If, when the elections are over, it be found that the country does not approve of the government respecting the future government of Ireland, or if there remains room for doubt on the question, then the new Parliament will be assembled forthwith."

The Dilke Divorce Suit.

The Crawford-Dilke divorce case was in court again to-day on the issue of Sir Charles Dilke's right to have the Queen's Proctor open the case in order to enable the member for Chelsea to produce testimony in his own vindication. [illegible]

Crawford asked the court to refuse to allow the Proctor to intervene, alleging that the only witnesses who would be produced to contradict the confession of Mrs. Crawford were Sir Charles himself, whom that confession implicated, and his servants. Mr. Crawford contended that unless it could be proved the confession was obtained by collusion, which was not alleged, the Proctor had no right to intervene in Sir Charles Dilke's interest.

The Judge decided that the Proctor had a right to interfere if the fresh evidence now offered by Fanny Stock and Sarah Gray was material evidence showing that the plaintiff's charges were untrue.

Continuing, the Judge said that the Queen's Proctor must himself answer the suggestion that he intervened in Sir Charles's interest. The Judge said he, himself, did not believe the suggestion. He was certain the Proctor would not so violate the duties of his office. The Judge refused to make Mrs. Crawford and Mrs Charles Dilke parties to the Proctor's suit to enable them to be heard by counsel.

Political Pointers.

GLASGOW, 11.—The Scotch Liberal Federation has issued a manifesto to the Liberal electors of Scotland urging them to support in the coming elections none but Gladstone candidates. The Federation has engaged St. Andrews Hall, the largest in the city for a mass meeting on June 28th, at which Gladstone will deliver an address and Rosebery will preside.

London, 11.—The Midlothian Unionists sent a deputation to wait on the Marquis of Hartington to-day to ask him to assist them in putting forward Unionists to oppose Gladstone in the coming election.

Lord Hartington replied that he would rather see the Liberal Union split than harass the Premier.

Chamberlain's electoral manifesto was made public this evening. It declares that the government's Irish proposals have been condemned in advance by every Liberal statesman of the country.

Expulsion of the Princes.

PARIS, 11.—The Chamber of Deputies resolved by a vote of 110 to 223 to consider the committee's clause enacting the immediate expulsion of all the princes. Fifty members of the Left voted with with the minority. The Chamber subsequently rejected the first clause of the committee's bill, enacting general expulsion. The vote was 314 to 220. After further debate the Chamber by a vote of 315 to 232 adopted an amendment making the expulsion of the chief pretenders compulsory, and the expulsion of the other members of the former reigning families to be optional with the government. After a vigorous protest from M. Ornane, Bonapartist, clauses two and three were adopted. They empower the government to expel by a decree the Princes not affected by clause one, provide penalties of two to five years' imprisonment, if they return to France, and disranchise the Princes remaining in French territory. Finally the whole bill was passed without division.

The Chamber then adjourned until Tuesday.

Locking the Castle Gates.

MUNICH, 11.—A deputation of the members of the Bavarian cabinet proceeded to Hohensshwangen Castle to present a letter to the deposed King Ludwig, from Prince Luitpold. They found the castle locked and were not permitted by the King's pickets to enter. The ministry subsequently sent a force of gen d'armes to the castle to force an entrance for the porpose of releasing Count Holstein, who, while visiting the King last evening on Ministry business concerning the regency, was arrested by Ludwig's order and locked up in the castle. Other *gen 'd armes* have been detailed to preserve order among the mountain population surrounding the castle, the mountaineers being loyal adherents of the King and of a dangerous temper because of the State's conduct towards him. King Ludwig remains in the most absolutely secluded part of the castle.

The Riots in Belfast.

BELFAST, 11.—The rioting last night was less disastrous than on Wednesday. After the day's labor had ended, thousands of workingmen gathered in the vicinity of Bower Hill police station. They execrated the police, cried out, "We will have ten lives for every one of the murdered." The county police were then withdrawn, and some well-known local constables were sent to reason with the mob. The latter demanded the withdrawal of all the police. Archbishop Leyre and several Presbyterian clergymen, after this, implored the mob to disperse. Their addresses proved altogether useless, and even when the clergymen were speaking, the rioters kept up desultory stone throwing at the police. One stone struck a divine squarely in the face and hurt him severely. Captain Lestrange, a resident magistrate, who was present to counsel order, was struck with a brick bat on the head. When the preachers ceased, the mob surged up to the gate of the barracks and defied the police to come and take a square fight. Things went on in this way until about 10 o'clock when two troops of dragoons galloped up. They were followed by 300 infantry. These men had been under arms eleven hours. The mob was for a moment powerless with surprise and dispersed. The runaways soon, however, became ashamed of themselves and returned to the scene, warmly cheering the soldiers. The latter had taken complete possession of the barracks and controlled them effectively. The mob realizing the impregnability of the police's position, now departed in sections, cursing the Pope, denouncing Home Rule, and singing "The Orange Lily" and "Rule Britannia." While all this was going on at the Bowers Hill barracks, the mob had taken possession of York Street. They first concentrated in front of the wine store kept by a Catholic named McKenna. The building was soon seized and wrecked, and all of McKenna's stock of wines was emptied in the street.

This mob then proceeded to McCloskey's tavern. The police had taken warning and got there first. A set fight took place. It was waged with desperation on both sides. The police fired twenty rounds of buckshot at the rioters, but the mob finally drove them away and smashed McCloskey's tavern to pieces distributing the Inn's liquors to all who would drink or carry liquor away. Several of the rioters were wounded in this fight and were left helpless in the street by their comrades, who maddened with liquor and excitement rushed to the work of wreck and pillage. A number of taverns were destroyed and all their stocks of wine, whisky and beer were thrown out to the crowd in the streets, who drank it ravenously or carried it away in jugs and buckets. In the latter work scores of women and children were engaged all the time the rioting lasted. Towards midnight the mob, after having wrecked and looted all the taverns in the vicinity returned to McCloskey's and set it on fire. The glare attracted the police, who re-formed and marched down to put out the fire and save the town from conflagration. They had to fight for every foot of way they made. At times when the flames flashed high the uniformed officers could be seen scattered among the mob filling the streets from house to house. Each officer was fighting on his own account and all in the same direction. Every man was shouting or cursing, the women and children at the windows were shrieking and gesticulating, and the sight was terrible. Finally the police got together and carried on their battle with buckshot. This eventually scattered the mob, and the fire at McCloskey's tavern was put out before it could extend. McCloskey and his family and a number of his Catholic neighbors were rescued from the fury of the mob by an Orsngeman, who took then to his house and there gave them safe refuge.

London, 11.—Childers, Home Secretary, replying in the Commons this evening to Decabain (Conservative), member from Belfast, who asked if the government would take steps to prosecute the police who shot down the inhabitants of Belfast during the troubles of the last few days, said that the government has not been informed that there has been any misconduct on the part of the county police in Belfast. The Secretary said the government had the fullest confidence in the Royal Irish constabulary and did not intend while the present disorders continue to remove them from Belfast and substitute the military.

The government has placed the districts terrorized by mob violence in the Province of Ulster under martial law.

Dublin, 11.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived here. He is investigating the causes and the history of the Belfast riots.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Server Pasha, the Minister of Justice at Constantinople, is dead.

Chas. G. Lundell, dealer in Swedish iron in Boston, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $150,000, of which all but $20,000 or $30,000 are secured. The assets are a stock of iron, the proceeds of which will depend upon the state of the market. The probability, however, is that the dividend for the unsecured creditors will be very small.

Base Ball: Philadelphia, 11.—Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.

Boston, 11.—New York 1, Boston 11.

Detroit, 11.—Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.

FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

WANTED.
THREE SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced hands on Shoe work. Apply to WM. H. ROWE, Manager Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory. d tf

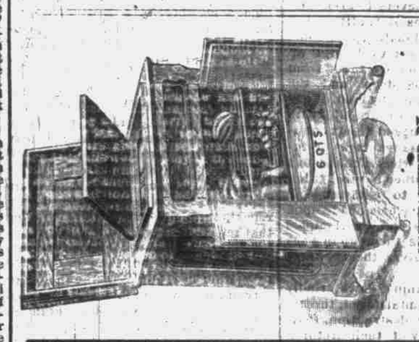
Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of
CLOTHING!
Men's, Boys' and Children's.
Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
BARTON & CO.,
44 MAIN STREET.

J. W. WEST,
GEM MEAT MARKET.
55 EAST, SECOND SOUTH STREET
Meats of All Kinds In Season.
JAREZ W. WEST, Proprietor.
Telephone No. 313. d111 3m

REMOVAL!

To No. 116 MAIN STREET.
RESPECTFULLY THANKING OUR FRIENDS and the public for past favors, we invite inspection of
3 U. P. CAR LOADS
Just Arrived, New and Fresh from Factories, and now Opening Out, consisting of
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SETS,
Chairs and Lounges,
Bureaus and Bedsteads,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT BED ROCK PRICES!
CALL AND SEE THEM.
SORENSEN AND CARLQUIST

DAVID JAMES & CO.,
LICENSED
PLUMBERS,
TINNERS, GAS
AND
STEAM FITTERS.
No. 67 Main Street.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION No. 879


MANUFACTURED BY THE ST. LOUIS REFRIGERATOR AND WOODEN GUTTER CO., Corner Main Street and Park Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.
HENRY DINWOODEY, Agent.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

BUCKLE & SON.
STOCK COMPLETE WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
STYLES, WORKMANSHIP AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Samples Fashion Plate and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed to any address on application. Correspondence solicited.
BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
P. O. Box 682. 225 S. MAIN STREET, Opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY.

W. MAKEN. M. A. CUMMINGS. J. E. WINDER.
REMEMBER THE EARLY BREAKFAST STOVE.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
MADSEN & CO., First South St., 51 and 53 W., Salt Lake City.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
145 MAIN STREET
Next door South of Barratt Bros.
TELEPHONE 213
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
SELLS HURTON & CO.