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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
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Office, 62, Pine St., New York.
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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.

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BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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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.
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions on each can. Follow them and you will have Hard, Soft, Toilet Soap quickly. Use full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

WANTED!
AT MRS. WHITE'S EMPLOYMENT Office, any number of good girls for General Housework.
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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

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—In the Senate Frye from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably the bill to amend the laws in relation to the inspection of steam vessels. The bill provides for the payment out of the Treasury of the expenses of the steamboat inspectors. The bill was passed without debate.

Hawley's motion was then taken up, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys of land-grant railroads.

Beck resumed the floor and continued his remarks against the reconsideration. He denied that he had intended to injure anybody by the introduction of the bill. If the Senate should agree to the motion to reconsider, that would be the last of the bill.

Beck read Mitchell's amendment proposing to forbid members of Congress from doing law business for men who were managers of banks or importers of foreign goods, or who manufactured butter, oleomargarine, tobacco or whisky. "If that is not taking a lick at creation," exclaimed Beck, "I do not know what is." He deprecated that sort of amendment, but added that he had often heard of the fable of the advice given to all foxes by the fox whose tail had been cut off. That advice was that they should all have their tails cut off because his had been cut off. He thought the fable illustrated the case of this amendment. It would be as reasonable to say that because a man had been punished for criminally killing another man, therefore he should be punished for killing a mouse or for taking life of any kind.

Beck did not know whether Mitchell was the attorney of the Northern Pacific road or not. Beck had been informed that he was. He believed that Mitchel had the right to be such. Railroad companies sought the best lawyers and had a right to them.

Mitchell warmly replied that he was the attorney of no railroad. He desired the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) to understand that he (Mitchell) had never while in the Senate been employed by any railroad company to argue any case in court or out. He was not now and had not been for over a year the attorney of any corporation whatever. He was representing no corporation here. If the bill were to be passed on the idea that every member of Congress who was a lawyer was dishonest with a view of making him honest, then the bill should be made to include the matter indicated in Mitchell's suggested amendment. Mitchell asked Beck when anybody had told him that he (Mitchell) had been an attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad.

Beck said he had been so told, the time did not matter. He was glad to hear the Senator confess that he had resigned as attorney when elected to the Senate.

Mitchell said he was not in the confessional, but he had resigned eight or nine months before his election. He (Mitchell) remembered the time when it had been said in the newspapers that certain members of Congress were very jealous in regard to certain whisky matters.

Beck—Oh, well, that was just simply a lie; that's all there is about it. (Laughter.)

Mitchell had no doubt of that.

Evarts noticed that no disability had been applied by Beck to any other profession than the law. He characterized as "unilateral" the lawyers who would be discriminated against. They could only take a case from the side opposed to the railroad.

Beck said he was himself a lawyer and would not place any indignity on the profession of the law. When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time, not being possessed of the transcendent abilities that the Senator from New York perhaps possessed. The country believed that the $5,000 a year received by Senators and Representatives in Congres entitled the people to their whole services, and if the Senators or Representatives could not live on that compensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporations whose interests were adverse to those of the people.

Beck did not know what a "unilateral" lawyer was; he supposed that was a one-sided lawyer, not a "quadrilateral" lawyer, such as the Senator from New York supposed himself to be.

Sherman taking the floor said the universal rule of the Senate was to grant a reconsideration almost as a matter of course whenever asked for. Even when the Senate was almost a unit against the bill the vote for its reconsideration had often been unanimous. This bill has a hearty approval. The criticisms made against it were too fine.

The motion to reconsider having been brought to a vote was agreed to. Yeas 31, nays 21. The only republican voting in the negative was Van Wyck.

The democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Call, Gray, Payne, Pugh and Ransom.

Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee.

Vance called for the reading of the bill by way of a final "farewell" to it. (Laughter.)

The bill having been read, Edmunds assured Vance that he should have the pleasure of seeing the bill back in the Senate within eight days.

Maxey (sotto voce)—With an adverse report.

The bill was then referred to the judiciary committee by a vote of 39 to 21.

A number of veto messages received from the President were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Logan remarked as to one of them that he had never before known such a construction as that a soldier on furlough was not in the line of duty.

Mr. Blair said the President seemed to find it a congenial duty to express himself in the most extraordinary terms respecting the two Houses of Congress. That, however, was a matter of official propriety, as to which every man must judge for himself.

Blair defended Congress from the criticisms made by the President, and stated that some of the President's statements were entire misapprehensions of facts. Blair gave instances to support his own assertion. He charged that the pension office, as organized, was organized to reject claims whenever that could be done. It had come to be a court of chancery.

Some of the statements made about the action of Congress regarding pensions were "petty," trifling and contemptible."

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then placed before the Senate and was debated till adjournment.

In the course of some remarks on the bill, Plumb said if there were not some changes in the methods of the management of the General Land Office, the litigation that would ensue would outlast the lifetime of every man who heard him, and would exhaust the entire value of the lands. The malicious, interested and careless investigations of the special agents invested with an absolute power, would render penniless thousands and tens of thousands of persons who had never had a thought of wronging the government.

It was agreed that at 3 o'clock tomorrow a vote should be taken on the bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—In the House, Morrison called up the report of the committee on rules amending the rules of the House upon which the debate occurred yesterday.

Reed, of Maine, raised the question of consideration, and Hiscock, of New York, expressed his desire to go on with the sundry civil bill.

Randall remarked he could take care of that measure.

On a standing vote the House refused 80 to 91 to consider the report and the result was received with applause from the Republicans, but on a yea and nay vote, the House determined, yeas 183 nays 115, to consider the report. Reed changing his vote at the last moment to enable him to move to reconsider.

Having made this motion he yielded to Hiscock to move to adjourn and this motion he supplemented with another that when the House adjourn today, it be to meet on Friday next. Barrows, of Michigan, ironically suggesting that Friday was too early a day, moved to substitute Saturday.

This having laid the foundation for a day of filibustering, the republicans refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum.

Morrison moved a call of the House.

Reed suggested that the House might consider the sundry civil bill. "I will take care of the sundry civil bill," remarked Morrison, "and you too."

Reed in affected surprise said, "I am afraid the sundry civil bill is being taken too much care of."

A call of the House was ordered and the doors of the chamber were closed.

Then followed the roll call with its monotonous regularity, while the members lounged in their seats reading and writing, or retired to the cloak rooms. Both sides were determined in their course. But little attention was paid to the proceedings, which were unattended by any occurrences to break their uninteresting character.

A resolution was adopted directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring the members to the bar of the House. The House remained, as one member characterized it, in a state of "innocuous desuetude" until 4:15, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on Burrow's motion to adjourn until Saturday. This was voted down—yeas, 2; nays, 145; no quorum. Another roll call consumed the time until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

It is understood that the proposed change of rules will not be called up for consideration to-morrow, but that the sundry civil appropriation bill will be accorded the right of way.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The President today sent to Congress seven vetoes, all the vetoed measures being private pension bills which originated in the Senate.

Among the bills vetoed was one granting a pension to Alfred Dennys, whose record showed no disability, but 20 years after he was discharged he filed a petition alleging that he was injured by being thrown forward upon the horn of his saddle. The President says: "The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward upon their saddles, indicates that these saddles were very dangerous contrivances."

The Acting Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate an answer to the resolution of that body making inquiry with respect to the renewal or non-renewal of licenses to Indian traders. He enclosed a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in which that official asserts that he construes the law as giving him full power to appoint and to refuse to reappoint Indian traders where the interests of the service require such action. Appended is the list giving the names of traders whose licenses were not renewed by the present Administration against whom charges were made and twenty-nine who met with similar refusals but against whom there were no charges.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, by its president, Edward E. Winslow, to-day filed with the Secretary of the Interior its bond in the penal sum of $500,00?, as required by the act of Congress granting it the right of way through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in the Indian Territory.

Senator Van Wyck to-day submitted a proposed amendment to the bill to authorize the Union Pacific railroad to construct branch roads through the States and Territories through which the system of railroad now operated by it passes. He intends to add to it the following proviso: "That this act shall in no manner interfere with the collection or diminish the amount of money to be paid by the Union Pacific Railroad into the Treasury under the Thurman act, and the sums to be paid under said Thurman act shall be ascertained as if this act had not been passed and without regard to any obligation or pledge of renewing the guarantee of bonds or subscription of stock, or of any money allowed by this act."

E. H. Bryan, of California, was to-day confirmed as Consul at Lyons.

An adjourned meeting of the National American Shipping League was held here to-day, and was attended by a large number of representatives of shipping and other commercial interests from most of the States. A permanent organization was effected and the following-named officers were elected: President, Dandridge McRae, Arkansas; first vice-president, Ambrose Snow, New York; second vice-president, S. M. Merritt, Florida; secretary, Charles S. Hill, District of Columbia; treasurer, A. Vanderbilt, New York.

The League will open communication with the leading commercial bodies of this country. The objects are to promote the extension of the merchant marine of the United States and to establish a more intimate commercial intercourse with other countries by frequent and direct mail service.

Will Join the Knights.

PITTSBURG, 23.—The movement reported several months ago with a view to consolidate the Iron Moulders' Union with the Knights of Labor, is rapidly taking shape. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have issued a circular to the moulders, and a series of resolutions instructing the delegates to the next Moulders' Convention to vote for the consolidation of every Lodge of Moulders in the country, and the matter will be acted upon soon. The Moulders' Union is claimed to have a membership of 100,000 men. The circular cites, substantially, the identical reasons for joining the Knights as were lately submitted to the Convention of the Typographical Union and the Amalgamated Association.

Wholesale Drowning.

VIENNA, 23.—A dispatch from Prague, Bohemia, states that a ferryboat capsized while crossing the Lazawa river, throwing 50 persons into the water. The exact number drowned has not been ascertained, but 25 bodies have been recovered.

Endorsing Edmunds.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 23.—The county conventions of Windsore and Addison counties, held to-day, passed resolutions endorsing Senator Edmunds as his own successor.

The Shippers and the Railroads.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Colorado-Utah Association is threatened with trouble by reason of the reduction in freight rates to the Missouri River. The rates heretofore charged on Colorado and Utah traffic have been the sum of the two locals from Chicago to the river and west of the river to destination, the business being billed through. Now heavy shippers bill their freight to Omaha, where it is reshipped to Colorado and Utah points, thus escaping the tariff rates from Chicago to Omaha. To head off this practice, the Commissioner will station an official at Omaha charged with the duty of hunting up this class of freight and charging up the full amount to the shipper resorting to this method.

Lynched.

ST. PAUL, 23.—A Detroit, Minnesota, special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Wm. Kelsher, alias Reddy, killed Officer Conver to-day while resisting arrest. He was taken from jail to-night at 10 o'clock by a large crowd of disguised men, escorted to a neighboring grove, hung to a limb and his body riddled with bullets. Sheriff Finney attempted to defend his prisoner, but being a small man he was easily overpowered. Kelsher was a gambler, and was known in Minneapolis, where he lived for a time, as a tough citizen.

A Sickening Sensation from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—An afternoon paper to-day publishes a long, sensational article, which it claims to be a full and true report of the inward management of the St. Louis workhouse. The gist of the publication is as follows: Nominally a prisoner is allowed fifty cents a day for his work, but by arbitrary deductions this is reduced to thirty-nine or forty cents. For instance, no pay is given for Sunday, and, one half of Saturday's pay is deducted to sustain the expense of the alleged superior food which is furnished on that day. Once a week all the white prisoners, numbering about 300, are requested to bathe in one tank, six by five feet, from which the water is never drawn until the whole number have washed themselves. A few of them are afflicted with a disgusting disease, while others are covered with ulcers and running sores which are by means of the bath communicated to the unafflicted. Fifty negroes are required to bathe in the same manner, though a fresh supply of water, and the whole 250 are furnished with but four towels. The cells in which they are confined when not at work are 12 x 15 feet in size, three of which are occupied eight men. In case of sickness, a patient is placed in a cell of inferior accomodations, in which are also confined insane patients and those of the new comers for whom room can't be found or made in other cells.

The food is inferior in quality and insufficient, the bread being too heavy to eat and the coffee too weak to taste. The water given the men to drink while at their work is dipped from a cattle trough and the stone workers in the quarry drank from the same bucket as the mules and horses. One of the worst features of the management is the laxity of discipline and the indifference of the warden and guards as to what the prisoners say and do while employed. At the noon hour for instance, instead of the men being returned to their cells they are hustled promiscuously into the corridors, where they remain until called to their work. Here, huddled together, they eat that portion of their dinner which they have been unable to consume while at the table, throw the refuse at each other, play cards and craps, smoke, swear and fight, and indulge in the use of disgusting language, all unrestrained by any guard. In regard to the punishment of offenders against the workhouse rules, the writer says a prisoner may be either confined in the bull pen, or dark cell, or "strung up." The latter punishment consists of hanging the offender up by the wrists and keeping him in that position until obedience to the rules is promised.

Parnell Delegation.

LINCOLN, 23.—The following cable message was received to-day from Timothy Harrington, M. P., Secretary of the League in Ireland:

Dublin, June 23, 1886.

To Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb.:

Parnell authorizes me to state that an important delegation will attend the Chicago Convention to assure the American League of our warmest thanks for their continued and glorious support.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.

Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—The meeting of the creditors of Reigel, Scott & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, will be held to-morrow, when Mr. Scott will make a statement of the firm's affairs. Since the purchase of their stock by John Wanamaker there have been rumors regarding the solvency of Riegel, Scott & Co., and until the last few days the firm had not allowed its drafts to be protested. The liabilities of the House are variously placed at from $300,000 to $700,000. The assets are not known.

Shot At.

BUTTE, Montana, 23.—This afternoon a man named George Miller, of Anaconda, conceiving himself to be wronged by the publication in the *Daily Miner* of a letter from that place concerning his daughter, who eloped and was married in this city by a minister, with a six-shooter accompaniment, went into the *Miner* office and asked to see the editor, C. D. Ziegenfuss, in private. At the head of the stairs Miller pulled a pistol and saying "I'll fix you here," he shot. Ziegenfuss threw his arm up at the critical moment and the bullet entered the wall over his shoulder. The two clinched and Ziegenfuss threw his would-be murderer down the stairs, falling on top of him almost crushing the life out of the Anaconda man. He was hustled out of the office. He was afterwards arrested, but Ziegenfuss will not prosecute.

A Cesspool.

NOGALES, Arizona, 23.—The report which reached here yesterday of fresh Indian raids in the Promontary district, proves on investigation to be false.

Poisoned.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—A special dispatch says: Exactly 214 people were poisoned at last Thursday's picnic near Flemington, New Jersey. Six of these persons will probably die, and 20 are in a precarious condition. One of the physicians in charge of the cases has examined the ice cream cans and says there was not enough sulphate of zinc about them to do any damage; that the symptoms are those of arsenical poisoning, and from the fact that those who first ate of the cream escaped, he is of the opinion that the poison was put into the cream by some one purposely. As a large number of persons were engaged in serving the cream, it will be difficult to catch the perpetrator.

The Central Pacific.

NEW YORK, 23.—The report of the Central Pacific for the year ending last December shows the surplus over all charges to be $368,000; gross earnings for the nine months beginning April 1st, by the Southern Pacific, $11,481,000; the operating expenses, taxes and betterments, $8,404,000; interests and rentals, $3,338,000; the sinking fund and United States requirements, $765,000; deficit prior to April 1st, $1,114,000, leaving the surplus as given.

Base Ball.

DETROIT, 23.—Philadelphia 5, Detroit 8.

Chicago, 23.—Washington 6, Chicago 10.

St. Louis, 23.—New York 7, St. Louis 1.

Kansas City, 23.—Boston 5, Kansas City 3.

Sioux Furor.

CHICAGO, 23.—Up to the noon adjournment of the Criminal Court, one juror had been accepted by both sides in the Anarchist cases.

Hunting Railway Robbers in Mexico.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 23.—United States Minister Jackson has returned, after a three months' leave of absence, with news from various parts of the country. He announces the shooting of a number of noted highway robbers under the new law authorizing the immediate killing on arrest of highway and railway robbers. Some of the worst characters in the country have been gotten rid of in the last ten days.

Republican Convention.

MONTGOMERY, 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with about 160 delegates present—one-half white. Speeches were made favoring the nomination of a State ticket. All the utterances were for a protective tariff, and the Blair education bill. The convention declined to nominate a ticket. There has been 15 wink the executive committee to put one out or not, as they may think best.

Gale Blew at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, 23.—Providence presents a gala appearance to-day in honor of the two-hundred and seventh anniversary of the settlement of the city. Never before has the city been so handsomely decorated, nor have the decorations been so profuse. Nearly all the buildings, public and private are covered with streamers, flags and bunting, and pictures of the landing of Roger Williams.

Switchmen's Strike.

CHICAGO, 23.—The switchmen employed on the Lake Shore Railroad at the stock yards in this city quit work this afternoon owing to the refusal of the company to discharge the eight non-union men. It is believed the strike will become general on the road. It is a renewal of the contest which occurred on the road last April.

FOREIGN.

The Exiled Princes.

PARIS, 23.—Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) is going to Geneva, and his son, Prince Victor, is going to Brussels. Neither, it is thought, will publish a manifesto. Prince Victor's adherents, it is said, will make a demonstration at the railway station when he takes his departure.

When the Count of Paris received the result of the division on the expulsion bill, his son, the Duke d'Chartres, who was with him, burst into tears.

The inhabitants collected in groups on the streets to discuss the situation. The gates of the Chateau will be opened at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to admit the town people of Treport who desire the Count to receive an expression of their sympathy.

When Prince Napoleon took his departure the station was closed to the public, but a dense crowd, estimated at 5,000, gathered outside. There were counter cries of *Vive l'Emperuer*," "*Vive la Republique*." M. Orpams, Royalist, tried to rally the party in order to make a demonstration, but the crowd hustled the crowd roughly.

M. Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, taunts the Senate with pusillanimity. He says it is willing to vote, if pressed hard enough, in any way the Government chooses.

Prince Victor and 15 of his most prominent adherents, including Marquis Valeta and Baron Haussmann, started to-day for Brussels. The train bearing the party left the station amid the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*," "*Au revoir*" and shouts of "*Vive la Republique*." There was some hissing. Several persons were arrested.

The Count of Paris, his son and suite will arrive at Tunbridge Wells, England, on Friday, and will take up their residence there. The Count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchial programme.

Prince Napoleon started for Geneva this evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station where a large number of people had assembled.

Prince Victor, at a reception before starting for Brussels, said: "Do not expect a vain protest from me. The people sometimes take it upon themselves to open their door to an exile. I remain the representative of the Empire as the Napoleon's constituted it. I favor a firm authority, the equality of all citizens, and a respect for all creeds. Be assured that whatever call duty may make, I shall not be found wanting in the fulfilment of what I owe to the democracy and to my name. *Au revoir.*"

From Galway.

GALWAY, 23.—The Monarch Line steamer *Lydian Monarch*, Captain Huggett, from London June 19th, sailed hence for New York to-day. This is the first mail dispatched from Galway by steamer direct for New York in many years.

Croke's Contribution.

DUBLIN, 23.—Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Bashel, has just sent to the treasury of the Irish Parliamentary fund, $1,700 which he says is an installment of a sum his people will contribute to the cause of Home Rule. The Archbishop subscribed $250 of this amount himself, and in his letter bearing the remittance says: "It is time that Irishmen co-operated with their friends in America to supply the funds which the national party needs to successfully carry on its patriotic work in the impending election."

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, June 18, 1886.

JOHN KINGDON,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, deceased.
SNOW & WOODALL, Attorneys. d5w

NOTICE!

Sale of Delinquent Stock in the Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.

Principal Place of Business, Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

ON THE SECOND (2ND) DAY OF July, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Shares of Stock will be sold to pay delinquent assessments, and expenses of said sale, which was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, on March 17th, 1886, by the Directory of said Incorporation, and this sale is authorized according to law statute:

Name.	No. of Shares.	Am't of Shares.	Am't. $ cts.
Stanley Taylor, part of	No. 11	2	80
James Jack,	" 27	20	11 60
H. B. Clawson,	" 29	22	8 80
D. Bockholt,	" 41	18	7 20
Wm. Hunter,	" 63	1	40
W. W. Taylor estate	" 65	48	19 20
Isaac Hunter,	" 77	14	5 60

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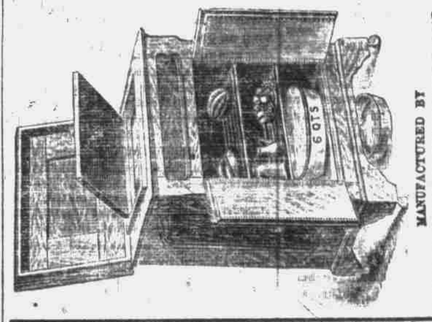

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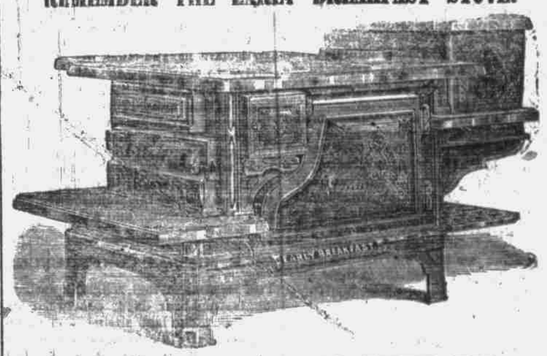
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