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Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent sudden death of Thomas tion of its provisions leads me to withload it from re-submission to the load it from re-submission to the To the Congress of the United States: lic services, his complete integrity and 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. devotion to every duty, and his per-sonal virtues will find honorable rec-

THE MESSAGE.

President to give Concress informa-tion of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such the great area committed to our charge measures as he shall deem necessary to and to the cultivation of the arts of the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence and also the need for the pendence and also the need for the p exercise of all the power entrusted to eers of the highest repute and by com- its reservation of liberty of action in each in that spirit of comity and co- petent scientists to afford an entirely | the premises as at all impaired, holdoperation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their supplements their the axial lines of traffic between the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the constituencies, great and small, supplements their the axial lines of traffic between the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the constituencies, great and small, supplements their the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the patriotic object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object. The object of the proper fulfillment of the patriotic object of the patriotic object of the patriotic object of the patriotic object ADAMS & CO., suffrage and therefore by the tribunal | Europe and the Pacific, and particu- | the Senate to that act. A full line of our Goods can be found

relations of the United States with all across the barrier dividing the two foreign powers continue to be friendly. greatest maritime areas of the world Our position after nearly a century of must be for the world's benefit; a trust successful constitutional government, for mankind, to be removed from the the maintenance of good faith in all of chance of domination by any single our engagements, the avoidance of power; nor must it become a point for complications with other nations and invitation for hostilities or a prize for the consistent and amicable atti- warlike ambition. An engagement tude toward the strong and combining the construction, owneralike, furnish proof weak a political disposition which renders this government with an offensive and professions of good will unnecessary. There are uo questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

ARGENTINE CLAIMS.

The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands by claiming from the inited States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop of war Lexington. in breaking up a piratical colony on these islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In lew of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the dire conlition of the Islands before and after their alleged occupation by the Argentine colonists, this government deems heir claum as whomy groundless.

A question has arisen with the government of Austro-Hungary touching the epresentation of the United States at Jenna, having under my constituable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as minister at that nappiness of its people, is the security and neutrainty of the inter-oceanic which lead through it." tional prerogative appointed an estimake cognizance of certain exceptions based upon allegations against the nental lines of railway, all in success-personal acceptability of Mr. Keily, the ful operation, wholly within our terriappointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn.

The reasons advanced were such as pressive nature, and has created new could not be acquiesced in without a conditions, not in the routes of comviolation of my oath of office and the merce only, but in political geography, precepts of the constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation, a favor of a foreign government, upn the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application for the ends of peace and traffic, or, in of a religious test as a qualification for other scontingencies, for use office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our government. The Austro-Hungarian government finally Our existence already has proven the Austro-Hungarian government many decided not to receive Mr. Keny as the envoy of the United States and that envoy of the United States and that water carriage fully developed, each water carriage fully developed, each nission, leaving the post vacant.
I have made new nominations and the interests of this government at Vi-enna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation as charge d'affaires Early in March last war broke out

in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our | the route open to all nations, and subneighboring states the United States formore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in depreciation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such counsel contribute importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that locality.

CENTRAL AMERICA. Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the government at the beginning of this administration, employment of an armed force to ful-fill its guarantees under the thirtyfifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the China is fully sustained in the application of Panama. Desirous of extion of the acts lately passed to exeercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces into the United States. Individual sent to the Isthmus were instructed to cases of hardship have occurred beconfine their action to positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being "intercepted or embarrassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarity involved tories is, despite this restrictive police control where the local authority was temporarily poweriess, but alits duty by this government was highly were muddered by a mob, and the still preclated by the government of Co-more recent threatened outbreak of mbia, and has been followed by an the same character in Washington appreciated by the government of Coexpression of its satisfaction and Territory, are still fresh in the minds high praise to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration the bitterness of feeling against the of peace on the Istimus by the re-ts- | Mongolian race on the Pacific Slope may tablishment of the constituted govern-ment there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were should be exerted to maintain the Pending these occurrences a question treatment of these men, and the inf much importance was presented by flexible sternness of the law in bringdecrees of the Colombian government proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of the insurgents and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable

ing the wrong-doers to justice, should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to pre-vent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investivation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are trace-able to the lawlessness of men not to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances and it ports not in the possession of the Government, but held by the hostlie partisans could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed "hosts of insurgents" within the precepts of international law, exists in a large part of our domain jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China: The 0dmitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the explorer. whatever might be the definition of the penalty of their acts under the muni-cipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by the government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents.

Security may not be questioned, even rangement described was negotiated, where there is no treaty stipulation on I recommend that Congress protection of the subject. That the exclusion of chinese isbor is demanded in other status on the part of the insurgents.

The Colombian revoit. The security may not be questioned, even rangement described was negotiated, if recommend that Congress protections of the subject. That the exclusion of the spointment of a commission of the conditions presented as a subject and the subject is not ready stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of the subject is not ready stipulation on the subject is not ready stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of the subject is not ready stipulation on the subject is not ready stipulat The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate a convention for the adjustment by arbitration of the claims by foreign citizens, arising out of the destruction of the City of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

The interest of the United States in Countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view I shall be prepared to give such earnest consideration to further remedial measures within States and British North America.

a practicable transit for ships across the treaty limits, as the wisdom of The fishing interests being intimately the strip of land separating the At-lantic from the Pacific, has been re-

THE CONGO COUNTRY peatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by, and at the sole cost of, the United the King of the Belgians, who assumes States, of a canal through Nicaraguan its chief magistracy in his personal territory, and laid it before the Senate. character only, without making the relation to the fishing rights will be new State a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civiliza-tion to the benificence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarch should have the advantage and security of his Maintaining as I do the tenor of a line

of Presidents from Washington's days, which proscribe enlarging entangling ord in his country's history. Ample alliances with foreign states, I do not the flag of the International Associa-and repeated proofs of the esteem and favor a policy of acquisition of new tion of the Congo has been followed by confidence in which he was held by his tellow countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

Invor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which as the concept of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which as the concept of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which as the concept of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which as the concept of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which as the concept of the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which are the new nationality and and organic, and we must be concept of the principal commercial nations was scious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which are the new nationality, which succeeds to its sovereign powers. tion of the Congo has been followed by comitant of our active civilization, might be kept open to the world's day by day is being urged onward by trade. Delegates attended on behalf those increasing facilities of pro- of the United States, on the understand The Constitution which requires production, transportation and ing that their part should be merely those chosen to legislate for the people communication to which steam to annually meet in the discharge of and electricity have given birth. Their solemn trust also requires the But our duty in the present instructs the United States were concerned. us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of This reserve was due to the indis-position of this government to share in any disposal, by an International Congress, of jurisdictional questions expedite at the threshold a compliance within our borders, though in relation to the state of foreign ter-with these Constitutional directions. Jealously alert in preventing the Ameritories. The results of the conference treaty of the cession with Russia, followed by the demarkation of the conference treaty of the cession with Russia, followed by the demarkation of the conference treaty of the It is well for us to bear in mind that | ican hemisphere from being involved in | were embodied in a formal act of the our usefulness to the people's interests | the political problems and complica | nature of an international convention will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to effect all legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures to of ownership or right, outside our own ecutive may recommend such measures the political profits and completely and constant appreciation of distant governments. There-purporting to be binding on the sign-ostion involving paramount privileges of ownership or right, outside our own year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the Unias he shall deem experient, the re-sponsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by where such interests may be. the States appended their signatures, the territorial integrity of the State, where such interests may be. plenipotentiarles of other governments, ISTHMIAN CANAL. thus loaking the United States appear While the general project of conwithout reason or qualification as signecting the two oceans by means of a gagement imposing on the signers the

they establish every public servant should be judged.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the serving of consideration. Whattablishment of commercial agencies

on the African coast are also submitted for your consideration. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries | 1 combining the construction, ownerand report on the methods of enlargship and operation of such a work by ng the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you. No opportunity has been
omitted to testify the friendliness of
this government toward Corea whose defensive talliance for its protection with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is in my judgment inconsistent with such ledication to universal and neutral use, and would moreover entail measures for its realization beyond the escape of our neutral policy or present

The lapse of years has abundantly onlirmed the wisdom and foresight of

these earlier administrations which, long before the conditions of maritime

ntercourse were changed and enlarged

by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic

across the commercial Isthmus and

consecrated it in advance to the com-

non use of mankind by their positive

eclarations, and through the formal

bligation of treaties. Toward such

tration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must

rest, and which were declared in no

uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while Secretary of State in 1858, an-nounced that "What the United States

routes which lead through it." The construction of three transconti-

nental lines of railway, all in success-

toryand uniting the Atlantic and Pacific

Oceans, has been accompanied by re-

sults of a most interesting and im-

toward, and necessarily increase our

interests in, any trans-1sthmian route

which may be opened and employed

acting as a protection to the public

against the tendency of monopoly which is inherent in the consolidation

may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the neces-

sity of a neutralization of any inter-

oceanic transit, and this can only be

accomplished by making the uses of

ject to the ambition and war-like necessities of none. The drawings and report of a recent

survey of the Nicaragua Canal route made by Chief Engineer Menocal will be communicated for your informa-

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late

military operations of Chili in Peru

tiation for a claims convention with

Chili, providing for their submission

to arbitration.

and Bolivia are the subject of a nego-

other contingencies, for inimical to both.

calization of their efforts my adminis-

States, by the authorities of Ecuador, erty without explanation. gave rise to a convention with that government, in which his right to be released, or to have a speedy and impartial trial on announced charges, and with all the guarantees of defense stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by the United States. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part Mr. Santos was, after alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of amnesty and par-doned by the Ecuadorian executive, and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted ipon by our own.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American claims commis ion to be due from the United States to French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war merce only, but in political geography, of secession, having been appro-which powerfully affect our relations priated by the last Congress, has

been duly paid the French government. FRENCH RESTRICTIONS. The act of February 25, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations portation is a factor in the hosts of commodities consumed scarcely ommitted prior to 1801. The duty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions

> pect of reasonable change. The interpretation of our existing dency on the part of the Imperial gov-ernment to extend the scope of Presidential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens to Germany are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory under-

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION standing. The harmony of our relations with The dispute of Germany and Spain terminate March 31st, 1886. China is fully sustained in the applicarelating to the dominion of the CAROLINE ISLANDS has attracted the attention of this

government by reason of the extension of the interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last 39 years, and because the question of ownership involved the jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under the civil and criminal law. While standing wholly aloof from the proprietary isways in deference to, and mindful of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this government was highly were muclered by a mob, and the still expects that nothing in the sovereignty of the sovereignt the present contention shall un- Spanish authorities in the Phillippine favorably affect our citizens in carry- Islands, has been adjusted by arbitraing on a peaceful commerce with the tion and an indemnity awarded. The people there domiciled, and we have principle of arbitration in such cases, so informed the government of Spain. to which the United States have long Marked good-will between the UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

> the abrupt cessation on the first of July, of this year, in the midst of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby the assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of burdens and annoying restrictions, and

clauses of the treaty of Washington, in

related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and inter-course, a consideration thereof in all their equities; might also properly come within the purview of such commission and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in The Arctic exploring steamer Alert hich was generously given by Her

Majesty's government to aid in the re-lief of the Greeley expedition, was after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great The action taken by this government last year in being the first to recognize The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the nited States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest ompacts in this regard entered into y the United States, stipulated for a currender in respect of a limited num-per of offenses. Other crimes no less nimical to the social welfare should e embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practices. tiations have been pending with Her Majesty's government for an enlarged treaty since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained. The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the ows the demarkation assigned in a orior treaty between Great Britain and tussia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the uestion has lacked importance, but he discovery of mineral wealth in the ritory, the line is supposed to traerse, admonishes that the time has me when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisictional complications. I recommend therefore that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoisance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited other govruments to consider with us the adopion of a more convenient boundary to established by meridian observaons, or by known geographical features, without the necessity of an ex-pensive survey of the whole. The late insurrectionary inevenents

having been quelled, the gov

will be in this manner determined. The long pending claims of the two citizens of the United States Pelletier and Lazare have been disposed of by arbitration, and an award in favor of each claimant has been made which by the terms of the engagement is final It remains for Congress to provide for e payment of the stipulated molety of the expenses. A question arose with Haytl during the past year, by reason of the excep-tional treatment of an American citi-zen, Mr. Van Bokkelen, a resident of

entrance into the family of treaty itors residing in the United States, was powers the United States were the sentenced to imprisonment, and under the operation of the Haytian statute I regard with favor the application made by the Corean Government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the as- treatment with the natives of Hayti in sent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and which, however, while still professing to maintain the ground taken agains The arrest and imprisonment of Ju- Mr. Van Bokkelen's right, terminated lios Santos, a citizen of the United the controversy by setting him at lib An international conference to conider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases was held at Rome in May last, and adourned to meet again on further no ce. An expert delegate on behalf of the United States has attended and will submit his report.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

ontinue to be most cordial as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and comercial intimacy exist as the natural and growing consequences of our imilarity of institutions and geocraphical propinquity. The relocation of the boundary line between the nited States and Mexico, eastward of the Rio Grande, under the Convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably elayed, but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into efect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supple-mentary article signed in February last and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the ommercial welfare of the two adjoinng countries has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter, this versations prohibition will be rethis vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to profitable commerce, create new mar-kets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway

Germany, Austria and other countries, where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prostreaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent ten-With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of the late disastrous conflict with Chill, and with the restoration of civil authority in that distracted country, it is hoped that the pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with the notification given by the Government of Peru, the existing treaties of comnerce and extradition between the United States and that country will Our good relationship with

continues. An officer of the navy detailed for the purpose, is now on his was to Siberia bearing the testimonials was to Storia bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with

Islands, has been adjusted by arbitra and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation Other questions with Spain have, been has been maintained during the past disposed of or are under diplomatic year. The termination of the fishing consideration with a view to just and honorable settlement. The operation pursuance of the joint resolution of of the commercial agreement with March 3, 1883, must have resulted in Spain of January 2nd and February 13th, 1884, has been found inadequat to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected interpretations in those Inlands. Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to objections, and in the line of the gen-eral policy touching the neighborly intercourse of preximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, aiming the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the arrangement described was negotiated, I recommend that Congress are an international copyright conferpromised, I am compelled to delay its An international copyright conference was held at Berne, in September, on invitation of the

SWISS GOVERNMENT

The envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing the government to the results, even by signing the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of (Continued on 2nd page.)

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