

# EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, July 16, 1887.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GENERAL ELECTION,  
Monday, August 1st, 1887.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### COUNCIL.

First District.....JOHN E. CARLISLE,  
Salt Lake City.  
Second District.....J. M. JOHNSON,  
Hyrum.  
Third District.....L. W. SMITH,  
Ogden.  
Fourth District.....JOHN E. WILSON,  
Salt Lake City.  
Fifth District.....ELIAS S. KIMBALL,  
Salt Lake City.  
Sixth District.....RICHARD HOLDS,  
South Ogden.  
Seventh District.....A. G. SMITH, JR.,  
North Ogden.  
Eighth District.....J. P. WIMMER,  
Huntington.  
Ninth District.....WM. A. DILLON,  
Nephew.  
Tenth District.....LUTHER T. TUTTLE,  
Manti.

#### HOUSE.

First District.....ELIAS S. KIMBALL,  
Meadowville.  
Second District.....JOSEPH HOWELL,  
Wellsville.  
Third District.....RICHARD HOLDS,  
Brighton.  
Fourth District.....CHAS. C. RICHARDS,  
Richmond.  
Fifth District.....NATHL. MOSEBERRY,  
North Ogden.  
Sixth District.....J. BOEHE,  
Kaysville.  
Seventh District.....DANIEL D. HOUTZ,  
Tooele.  
Eighth District.....WILLIAM W. RITER,  
Salt Lake City.  
Ninth District.....JOHN CLARK,  
Salt Lake City.  
Tenth District.....JAS. H. MOYLE,  
Salt Lake City.  
Eleventh District.....THOS. H. HARRIS,  
Salt Lake City.  
Twelfth District.....GEO. M. SPENCER,  
Taylorsville.  
Thirteenth District.....LEVI E. HELM,  
Mill Creek.  
Fourteenth District.....WILLIAM ORRER,  
Spanish Fork.  
Fifteenth District.....S. C. THOMPSON,  
Provo.  
Sixteenth District.....LYMAN S. WOOD,  
Springville.  
Seventeenth District.....A. M. FOSTER,  
Heber City.  
Eighteenth District.....WM. H. KING,  
Cannonville.  
Nineteenth District.....T. F. FARNSWORTH,  
Beaver.  
Twentieth District.....E. M. WEILER,  
Cedar Breaks.  
Twenty-first District.....W. E. CUMMINGS,  
Trenton.  
Twenty-second District.....M. M. STEWART.

### THE CHURCH AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The enemies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are making strenuous exertions to identify it with the political movement now in progress having Statehood for Utah as its object. Also to fasten upon the plural married members of the Church the responsibility attached to the measures adopted to reach the end. This is very unfair and inconsistent. For a long time it has been claimed that the polygamists ruled in politics and that the Church dominated the state. By special legislation all polygamists were deprived of political power and this alleged difficulty was thus removed.

The younger portion of the community were urged to take a stand and adopt measures to put Utah into harmony with the rest of the country. The Constitutional Convention was composed of monogamous members. The Constitution they framed will be submitted to the registered voters, who have all taken the oath to obey the laws of the United States and particularly those specially relating to Utah. This renders the clauses in the Constitution on the polygamists entirely consistent, and the objections raised against them by anti-Mormons are inconsistent. As we have many times affirmed, the movement is purely political. And it is made in monogamous voting citizens and not by polygamists or any ecclesiastical body or authorities.

When journals attempt to cast obloquy upon the men who have suffered imprisonment for a principle, alleging that they are now sacrificing principle, they must know that they are doing gentlemen great injustice. The polygamists are not in this movement, for they are barred out of all participation in active politics. Why try to mix them up with matters placed beyond their reach, and endeavor to put them on ground that they are prevented from occupying? Why blame them for doing something that is made impossible for them to do? And further, even if they were able to take any part in the measures adopted by legal voters, why should those who have demanded that the polygamists take steps to conform to the will of the people, now abuse them on the ground that they are trying to do the very thing which was declared absolutely necessary for them to do?

The fact is, their defenders have placed it beyond their power to take any political action, and now that they are outside of politics they are held up to the world as the prime movers in a political project in which they cannot take part, and are abused for something which is the very nature of things they cannot accomplish, and which, if they could accomplish, would be just what they have been asked to do and be hated for doing.

The fact is well known that the monogamous population of Utah is very largely in the majority. And yet this fact is ignored by many papers taking part in the discussion of the Statehood question. It is also known that recent legislation has placed all political power in the hands of the monogamous citizens. Why, then, assume that polygamists have "gone back" on their principles and sacrificed their religious convictions, when they have taken no action at all and cannot take action for the potent reason already given?

And why attack the "Mormon" Church for a movement that is not in any sense ecclesiastical, but is entirely secular and political? The pretended union of Church and State has never really existed under our national and local systems of government. The cry was set up in lieu of the polygamy clamor, when that was found to be losing effect. If a prominent "Mormon" takes part in politics he occupies an office under the law, that is no more than if he were a Methodist or a Catholic. It is considered quite proper for a Methodist minister to do all this. And yet he is a professional preacher, making his living by his calling, which the "Mormon" Elder is not. Ministers of various denominations take an active part in politics, and run for office, and get elected and no one complains. But when a "Mormon" Elder does the same things the senseless exclamation is heard "A union of Church and State!" But it is alleged that these "Mormons" ask and receive counsel from leading Churchmen in all their political movements. We will not take this

trouble to dispute this. Let us assume, for the present, that this is absolutely correct. What then? Have not "Mormon" citizens the same right to choose their advisers as their opponents have? Must they go to the leaders of their enemies for counsel? Is it the duty of the State to allow those who are howling about Church and State want to thrust upon the people of Utah? We claim the right to take advice from any person whom we choose to consult, and to reject the efforts of our adversaries when they are shown to be unwarranted, and by their suggestions. And a wise, experienced, sober and honest Bishop or Apostle is a far safer counselor than a crafty, intemperate, whisky-soaked, profane and wire-pulling politician or place-hunter, who wants to pull somebody down to his level.

In a movement for Statehood or any other political measure, the people must be viewed and treated with in a political capacity and not as Church members. It is of no use to talk about the "Mormon" Church in connection with this subject, for it is entirely outside of the question. "Mormons" must make terms with the "Mormon" Church more than with any other Church. What the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints thinks of this step and the provisions of the State Constitution, and the part it figures in the movement in its relation to the government of the country. It is not to be confounded with the State, or with the Territory, or with the registered voters taking action in their political capacity. As an establishment of religion it occupies its own sphere and the attempt to drag it within the lines of this political question is wrong and impertinent.

The new Utah Constitution says: "There shall be no union of Church and State, nor shall any church doctrine be a part of the laws of the State." This will be agreed to by every rational American citizen. On the other hand the State must not interfere with any Church as a religious body. And this is also in harmony with our national institutions. Let the political body, then, which is responsible for this political movement, stand where it belongs and do not try to confound it with an ecclesiastical organization that occupies another position entirely.

Let the press and the country view the facts as they are: The majority of the voting citizens, who are not polygamists, in their civil capacity by their representatives have formed a State Constitution which will be submitted to all of the same class who choose to vote. The "Mormon" Church is not a party to this movement. The polygamists are barred by special law from taking part in the measure. Let it stand on its merits and let extraneous questions be kept outside the discussion. If the Constitution is bad, or the voting citizens of Utah have no political rights, demonstrate these points by not obeying men who are barred out of politics nor a Church which has no part in the matter, for things that are beyond their action. In other words, for once try and be consistent.

### THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL.

A few days ago it was announced that Mr. Gladstone had been presented with an elegant silver testimonial from American admirers, as a token of the esteem in which they hold the gentleman personally and as a representative of the British Empire. The testimonial was a beautiful piece of work, and the admirers of the statesman were very proud of it. The testimonial was presented to Mr. Gladstone at a reception given in his honor at the residence of the British ambassador in Washington. The testimonial was a beautiful piece of work, and the admirers of the statesman were very proud of it.

Perhaps the ex-Premier is the most talked-of man alive at the present time; his name is on nearly every body's lips and appears in every issue of nearly every newspaper in the world. The testimonial was a beautiful piece of work, and the admirers of the statesman were very proud of it.

When the speaker's record and character, his past affiliations and present associations are taken into consideration, only further illustrates the previously well known fact that the "Mormon" Church is a political and not a religious organization. The testimonial was a beautiful piece of work, and the admirers of the statesman were very proud of it.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Joseph E. Pulitzer, editor of the phenomenal New York World; in a few well chosen, neatly fitting and altogether appropriate words he passed the elegant gift over the speaker's head to the recipient, the recipient making a suitable reply, and more or less informally characterizing the entire proceeding. The testimonial was a beautiful piece of work, and the admirers of the statesman were very proud of it.

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### MORE REMARKABLE INVENTIONS.

Man is only beginning to learn what may be accomplished by a knowledge of and compliance with the laws of nature, but recent inventions have prepared the inhabitants of civilized countries to believe that the possibility of accomplishing almost any desirable result in the way of adapting the materials and forces of nature to the use of man.

The telanograph is an electric apparatus by means of which a man can check at a distance of several hundred or even thousands of miles from the spot where the check lies at the moment when it is being signed. It is an invention designed for the use of bankers and business men who may wish to guard against actions at a distance. Engravings, drawings, etc., are also transmitted in a similar way.

The phonograph, that wonderful invention of Edison, which, though a marvelous yet simple contrivance for recording sound, has never been put to any practical use, has been adapted to a valuable purpose by West Virginia. An arm, which is proposed to make it take the place of an amanuensis. With the aid of this machine, letters are written simultaneously with the vocal utterance of the words they contain. Truly the wonders of the mechanical world multiply.

### SUPPRESSING THE CIGARETTE.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," it is even said of the cigarette that it is not an unkindly evil, as it "kills off worthless boys." This is a barbarous idea, and besides it also kills many who, if rescued from it, might become good and useful men. Legislation in many of the States of the Union, are coming to regard the cigarette as an evil ranking next to intoxicating liquor, and stringent legislation looking to the prevention of its sale to minors, is being extensively and strongly urged.

On the 15th of the Illinois legislature added to the criminal code of the State, the following, which went into effect on the first inst:

"That hereafter no person or persons in this State shall sell, buy, or furnish any cigar or cigarette, or tobacco in any of its forms, to any person under sixteen years of age, unless upon the written order of parent or guardian."

Penalty. That, if any person or persons in this State shall violate the provisions of this act, he, she, or they, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every offense the sum of \$20.

### IMMODESTY IN ART.

RECENTLY the president of the Law and Order League of Portland, Me., a gentleman named George P. Kimball, instituted a prosecution against a dealer of that city named Stubbs, on a charge of exhibiting in his shop window, immoral pictures. The defense caused the pictures to be hung up in the court room, and the judge, descending from the bench, took a critical view of them, and awarded the defendant a fine of \$100. Of the propriety of the judge's action it would of course be impossible to form an opinion without a knowledge of the true character of the pictures in question. But it is not unlikely that, according to the old adage, "the picture is worth a hundred words," Mr. Kimball was not far from right, and that the judge's decision was in the correct standard of morality on this subject.

Among intelligent people whose surroundings have not been of a standard of refinement, there is a nearly always an instinctive perception of the boundary line between the modest and the immodest, the moral and the immoral, in art as well as in behavior. But in states of degeneracy in religion is disregarded and chastity is not deemed worth preserving. It will generally be observed that the "nude in art" is fashionable and prevalent. On the other hand, in communities that have shown a consistent disposition to maintain religion and chastity, that school of art has not been tolerated.

The social condition of Herculaneum and Pompeii was one of excessive corruption and abandonment to sexual wickedness, and it was in them that the "nude in art" most extensively prevailed. This is abundantly shown by the paintings and statues of these cities. It is fitting to add that their wickedness was suddenly burst from the light of the sun by an eruption of a contiguous volcano, one of the most appalling catastrophes of which profane history gives any account, and a warning for all against the commission of the crimes that were thus punished.

It may be stemming the tide of popularity to say so, but the "nude in art" cannot be made to exactly harmonize with good morals. It attacks and undermines the instinct of modesty with which Providence has endowed humanity as one of its most effective means of preservation. Destroy, in young people especially, the sense of modesty, and you destroy that of morality also.

The extent to which the youth of the United States are being corrupted by means of obscene literature and pictures is deplorable. In spite of laws forbidding the circulation of such things, hundreds of tons of them are annually carried through the mails and the purity of tens of thousands of young people is thereby attacked. And yet many of the pictures, of a size to be sent by mail, and that clearly come within the prohibition of the statute forbidding them to be conveyed, are only copies of paintings that adorn the parlors of the rich and great. The artists of an age, as well as its book-makers, record its moral standard.

### A BARRELESS OBJECTION.

THE San Francisco Call thus replies to the silly insinuation repeated without thought, from press to press, that if Utah were admitted to the Union with an anti-polygamy plank in its Constitution, the people of the new State would immediately repeal the obnoxious clause:

"A morning contemporary assumes that the United States would be helped in the matter of Utah should come in the Union as an independent State, and should afterwards change her Constitution so to recognize polygamous marriage as lawful. While there is no express provision in the national Constitution, which authorizes the National Congress to take from a State its State government, there is in all constitutions a general provision against fraud. If a Territory would sustain polygamy should, to get itself admitted into the Union, adopt an anti-polygamy constitution, and should afterwards call a Constitutional Convention and re-establish polygamy, that would be a fraud upon the United States, and its little game would not work. Precisely the same would be done in a matter for future consideration."

It would be an anomalous condition of things if the State could be in the Union under a constitution that should be regarded as sufficient grounds for its rejection as an applicant for admission.

### AN INHERENT RIGHT.

THE Omaha Herald has passed into the hands of a different State in the person of a different man, and with his interest in that strong and pungent journal. The friendship felt by that paper for the "Mormon" people—a spirit from the next best thing to the same—formerly, but its editors do not fall into the extreme and senseless spirit of many of the public journals on the "Mormon" question. On the Statehood movement the Herald has the following to say:

"It is evident that the Utah question is a different one from the one presented to Congress in the last, although in a totally different shape. The Utah Commission has decided to permit the submission of the Constitution adopted by the late convention to a vote at the general election to be held August 1st, in many of the States of the Union, are coming to regard the cigarette as an evil ranking next to intoxicating liquor, and stringent legislation looking to the prevention of its sale to minors, is being extensively and strongly urged."

So far Mrs. Barber of Allegany County, N. Y., is concerned, says the Boston Post, woman suffrage is an accomplished fact. Mrs. Barber was one of the few daring women who braved the terrors of the law and overcame the opposition of the local authorities, securing a ballot for Congress and for State and county officers, which was counted. She has since run the gauntlet of the courts. Arrested on a charge of illegal voting, she was brought before a United States commissioner, who released her, holding that no federal law was violated in what she had done. The grand jury of Allegany county was then charged with the consideration of her case, and although the fact of her voting was admitted, no indictment followed. So far as she has got, then, Mrs. Barber may properly claim that she has committed no crime against the law, and although her experience may not be taken to afford a technical settlement of the general question, it is certainly enough to justify her expressed determination to vote at every election hereafter as it comes along.

### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The President Courteously Received by All Parties.

### THE LATEST RAILWAY HORROR.

Immense Fire and Explosion in New York City.

### THE HOT WEATHER OF THE EAST HOLDS UP TERRIBLY.

U. S. ENGINEERS' REPORT—FOREST FIRES, ETC.

By Telegram to the NEWS.

### To Invite the President.

St. Louis, July 16.—Mayor Francis this morning appointed a committee to carry an invitation to the President to visit the city during the fall festival. On the committee were the presidents of the various associations having in charge the fall festival and many prominent citizens representing Union and Confederate soldiers and business men. The colored citizens are represented by one of their race. The delegation start next Tuesday.

### The Fearful Heat.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The intensely hot weather here and throughout the northwest continues, the mercury ranging between 85 and 105. Four deaths here from sunstroke this morning.

### CINCINNATI, July 16.—The temperature was two degrees hotter yesterday. There have been a number of prostrations from the heat and others exposed to extreme heat. Four deaths yesterday.

### DETROIT, July 16.—Yesterday and today the hottest weather known here for many years. Yesterday it was 94; at 6 a. m. to-day it was 81; at noon it was 95.

### Forest Fires.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Telegrams from Brookville, Ind., in the lumber region of Pennsylvania, report forest fires raging in every direction, and fears are entertained for a number of the great lumber camps, with destruction. A large force are at work fighting the flames, but so far all efforts have been fruitless.

### Notion Denied.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The U. S. circuit court, today denied the motion for a rehearing in the case of R. R. property, pending the result of litigation for the possession of the property over which the Pennsylvania and Ohio roads are waging legal war.

### False Reports.

STERLING, Colo., July 16.—Drouth

The ousted official robbers, however, fought it out to the bitter end, were at last by burning the court house containing records of their chicanery, and organizing a militia company for the express purpose of driving out the Bald Knobbers. The guerrilla warfare waged between them began with the capture of a Coghurn by Captain Kinney and ended in a complete victory for the Bald Knobbers.

There was now a new difficulty, the Bald Knobbers were without an occupation. Even in the reorganized Taney County, however, they were opposed by the militia and morality, and all such persons the Bald Knobbers undertook to discipline. They manifested an enthusiasm for virtue which was unparalleled and they established a moral censorship not dreamed of even by the Puritans. They went about the country at night dogging and sometimes killing people of whom they disapproved. Finally, on one of these nocturnal excursions, two members of the party, which included a judge and a minister of the gospel, turned aside and committed a wanton murder. This was the beginning of the end, and the Bald Knobbers are now undergoing the same process of suppression which they inflicted upon the Coghurns.

One year ago, says the New York Herald, the Bald Knobbers held a convention at the depot here when the train with the President and his party arrived. They were above the courts and the law. They controlled elections, filled offices, dominated society and terrorized the community. Their punishment for alleged delinquencies ranged from whipping to hanging, and their sentences were executed with a presence of secrecy. Now, however, the power of the band is broken. The former leaders are in jail, and 180 men and boys, members of the association, are under indictment for various offenses of violence.

This is certainly an extraordinary condition of society in a civilized country, the operation of most of them, confined to but two counties of a State in the Republic.

In a recent issue of the Journal of United Labor Mr. Powderly replies very unpolitically to criticisms on his advocacy of temperance. He says: "I know that I am right. I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink I was and am right. In refusing to do that another to that which I do not believe to be good for myself to drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk, I know I am right. In not allowing a rumormonger to gain admittance into the order of the Knights of Labor, I know I am right. In advising our assemblies not to rent halls or meeting rooms over drinking places, I know I am right. In my own mind, I know that my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order. My position on the question of temperance is right."

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### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

UTICA, July 16.—The special train which conveyed the President and party to Thousand Islands left Utica at the appointed hour. Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild boarded the train in Utica this morning at Holland Patent. The party was accompanied by Miss Rose Cleveland, L. L. Yeamans and wife, and Miss Carrie E. and Miss Mary L. Hastings, President Cleveland's daughters.

WATERBURY, N. Y., July 16.—The committee of reception at Forestport met at the depot here at 10 o'clock, and the President and party arrived at the depot here at 10 o'clock. The President and party were met by the committee of reception at Forestport. The President and party were met by the committee of reception at Forestport. The President and party were met by the committee of reception at Forestport.

### There was a crowd of five hundred at the depot here when the train with the President and his party arrived.

It was expected that a short stop would be made, but a few minutes before the train was to start, a telegram was received saying the President was not well. The train, however, was brought to the city slowly. President and Mrs. Cleveland stood on the rear platform of the train, and the crowd of people at the depot cheered them. At Glendale a stop was made for water, and the people crowded forward to shake hands. At Lowell, all about the inhabitants were waiting for water, and the people crowded forward to shake hands. At Lowell, all about the inhabitants were waiting for water, and the people crowded forward to shake hands.

### AMID CHICKS.

The St. Lawrence was decorated at Thousand Islands. A park salute was fired. At each place President and Mrs. Cleveland were met by their acknowledgments. They then returned to Thousand Islands port at 1 p. m., and will dine at 3 p. m. on board the boat. They will return to Clayton at 6 o'clock, where a special train will be taken.

### The Latest Horror.

St. Thomas, Ontario, July 16.—The number of killed in the railroad disaster yesterday was 19 and the injured about 40. After the collision occurred the passengers commenced crawling out of the car windows, every available means of egress being taken advantage of. The majority of the passengers in the car next the engine had been got out when the engine plucked into the train. Engineer Donnelly was found in the cab with his

### HAND ON THE LEVER.

still, as if endeavoring to make the engine stop. He was killed by the collision. The sections of the train into which the engine plucked consisted of two cars containing tanks of crude oil and a car containing tanks of refined oil, and almost before the passengers were aware of the crash of the collision, it was followed by a tremendous explosion, which could be heard for miles. A pyramid of red fire and black clouds towered up in the air and in a moment the streets were filled with smoke and flames, the crash of the collision, it was followed by a tremendous explosion, which could be heard for miles. A pyramid of red fire and black clouds towered up in the air and in a moment the streets were filled with smoke and flames.

### Fire and Explosion.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Fire was discovered about three o'clock this morning in the five story brick building of the Metropolitan storage warehouse, in Thirty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. In a few moments the flames mounted up through the structure, finding ready fuel in the light stuff stored there. The fire was extinguished, however, and the guests being reassured, went back to their rooms. Soon after the firemen had got to work at the store warehouse, a second explosion occurred and seven firemen were blown through the windows to the street. All of them were injured. The business was conducted by Solon Kidabock and the buildings and land are the property of the Gold estate. The damage is estimated at half a million, although it may be much more. The warehouse was rented by New Yorkers who are out of town and contained furniture, paintings and valuable bric-a-brac of all kinds.

### French Fancies.

PARIS, July 16.—The radical members of the chamber of deputies have formed a vigilance committee, composed of MM. Antole, De la Forge, Clemenceau, Pelletan and others to check political affairs. The Petit Journal publishes the De Gaulle circular to the effect that he intended the League of Patriots to enter the radical party. Advocate Barron, of the court of appeals, made his appearance on the street here yesterday crying "A bas Gravy." On the night of the fête some persons were riding in cars when they were compelled to alight in the streets by the mob, and those who declined to do so were forcibly removed from the vehicle. There were hostile demonstrations at the cars en route in Bordeaux, and windows were broken in the office of the local government organ.

### Standard Envelope Co.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The principal envelope manufacturers of New York and New England, representing fully one-half of the envelope production of the United States and making from ten millions to twelve millions per year, have entered into arrangements for advancing the prices of their goods. The new corporation is called the Standard Envelope Co. It is claimed there is no intention of raising the prices to an unreasonable degree. The estimated increase is 5 and 10 per cent.

### The Engineer's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The chief of engineers has received the annual report of Captain E. H. Raffner, United States engineer, upon the improvement of the Mississippi from Des Moines to the Gulf of Mexico. The work on this part of the river during the past year is not encouraging. The plan of permanent improvement, however, is not enough to carry on, which is the plan of permanent improvement, however, is not enough to carry on, which is the plan of permanent improvement, however, is not enough to carry on.

### Want Cheaper Postage.

LONDON, July 16.—One hundred members of the House of Commons have formed a committee for the purpose of endeavoring to cheapen postage and telegraph charges between the mother country and the colonies.

### Paris, July 16.—The Figure says:

Captain Jovis will, it is stated, attempt to make a balloon voyage across the Atlantic to New York. He will start from St. Nazaire.

# Z. C. M. I.

Offer a full and Complete Stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Staple and Fancy Dress Gingham, White Goods, and All the Latest Novelties in Wash Fabrics

WE SHOW A LARGE LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS

Silks, Satins, Surahs, Rhadamers, Etc. Embroidered Dress Robes, White and Colored.

## SPRING WRAPS,

Jackets and Jerseys, New and Elegant Lines.

## RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES & TIES

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

## NEW LACES & EMBROIDERIES,