

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1882.

NO. 214.

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SALT LAKE CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The sundry civil bill was taken up and the Committee on the original report was extended to September 15th, 1882.

After the message was received from the House informing the Senate of the action of that body in passing the river and harbor bill over the President's veto, the pending business was suspended and the veto message read. A vote was immediately taken upon the question, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. The result was, yeas 41, nays 16, so the bill passed.

The sundry civil bill was proceeded with, and Sherman, from the Library committee, reported an appropriation of \$9,000 for the purchase of Supreme Court records and the briefs belonging to the estate of the late Senator Carpenter; adopted.

Hear, from the same committee, reported an appropriation of \$35,000 for the purchase of the manuscript papers of Benjamin Franklin and books, etc., of the Franklin collection, belonging to Henry Stevens, of London; agreed to.

Yeas of the same committee reported an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of the original letters, letter-books and military maps of Count de Rochambeau, dating from 1780 to 1794. These included the period which the Count commanded the French troops co-operating with the Americans in the Revolution, and related to the conduct of the war and very few of them have been published; agreed to.

Allison, from the appropriation committee, reported an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet the extra expenditure necessary by the bill reorganizing the letter carrier system providing for the promotion from the \$800 to the \$1,000 grade, etc.; agreed to.

An amendment prevailed empowering the Governor of Utah to appoint officers to fill the vacancies in the Territory caused by the failure to elect successors to the present incumbents.

Ferry offered an amendment authorizing the use of the letter envelopes on which postage stamps as now in use on ordinary envelopes shall be placed, and making it available for their purchase, and an appropriation for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, etc.; agreed to.

An additional \$30,000, making the total \$10,000, was voted to the sundry civil bill, making three daily weather reports.

Anthony moved to insert in the sundry civil bill, the following: "The report of exchanges for this week is encouraging though less so than that of the previous week. Still, it is a marked improvement in the corresponding week last year. It is evident that business is in a transition state, and will show greater activity, whether for or against, within a few days. The comparative stagnation is due to the suppression of grain exports and the natural effects of serious difficulty in moving freight from the West are plainly shown. On the other hand the amount of transactions due to legitimate trading is large. A settlement of the labor controversy no doubt will bring about a marked improvement in exchanges."

On motion of Senator Plumb, \$20,000 of the appropriation for geological surveys was allowed the bureau to procure statistics in relation to mines and mining, and in making chemical analysis of iron, coke and oil.

Egan proposed an amendment directing the architect of the Treasury department to report at the next session the site and plans for the building of the record building.

Upon the bill being reported to the Senate the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of those upon which special votes were proposed.

Egan's amendment authorizing the appointments of Utah officials by the governor of that Territory, was amended on motion of Brown, so as to limit the tenure of office appointees to eight months.

Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The House by a vote of yeas 122, nays 69, passed the bill over the President's veto.

The announcement was received with applause, and Cox suggested to adjourn till the day after such a vote. Aldrich and March were present with absentees withdrew their votes. The vote aggregates 122 to 69.

The bill granting a pension of \$47 monthly to soldiers who lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg.

The joint resolution passed authorizing Lieutenant Commander Sigbee to receive decorations from the governments of Spain and Japan.

Dunnell, of Minn., from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill providing that claims for the redemption of the two-cent documentary stamps may be allowed by the commissioner of internal revenue, passed.

The Speaker called upon the committee for reports, but no measure of the slightest importance was reported.

Adjusted.

AMERICAN.

Two Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The adverse action of the Senate yesterday upon the House bill to authorize the Secretary of Treasury to issue \$200,000,000 two per cent bonds, to be exchanged for other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, was upon motion of Aldrich, adopted unanimously. In discussion the opinion was expressed that no sufficient claims had been given that these bonds could be placed in the manner and for the purpose asserted by those who had advocated the passage of the bill, and to issue them would be simply to entertain the proposition to inflate the currency to that extent. The bonds, under the provisions of the bill, being of convertible denominations, could readily circulate as currency.

At the close of business today, U. S. call bonds had been reduced as follows: Under the 108th call, \$19,230,000; 109th call, \$4,714,500; 111th call, \$4,357,500; 113th call, \$12,335,000; 115th call, \$10,160,000; 114th call, which matured today, \$7,682,000.

A Gummy Document.

Sunset Cox says of the President's veto of the river and harbor bill: "The message is a 'gummy' document and will do a great deal towards helping Arthur secure the nomination, but the gentlemen who have spent eight months in the struggle to secure large appropriations for their districts, in private, have no words too severe for their condemnation of the President."

Civil Service Reformers.

New York, 2.—The attendance of the National Civil Service Reform Association was unusually large. Among the prominent delegates present were Geo. Wm. Curtis, Carl Schurz, Sherman S. Rogers, Silas W. Burke, Charles Theodore Russell, Bancroft O. Davis and Josiah Quincy, Jr. The general and executive committee held a session with closed doors. After the executive session Geo. Wm. Curtis delivered an address, which was a severe and uncompromising attack upon the removal of competent officers. Fifty per cent of the office holders whose terms expired during Arthur's administration had been dismissed. The President's course had been such as to demand some radical reform.

Mr. Curtis frequently spoke of the President's party appropriations for civil service reform and the heavy and needless appropriations for that purpose were sarcastically referred to. He hoped every candidate for Congress would be obliged to show his hand on the civil service reform question before election. The conviction, said Curtis, for collecting the political assessments referred to, showed the association was making progress. Jay Hubbell's attempt to collect political assessments and the building of government employees with families dependent upon them for support, he severely condemned.

The civil service reform work in Pennsylvania was referred to and the untimely removal of the party in that State pictured; reform that would spread all over the land. The losses in the Keystone State had been called to halt. Political history was read to show that no one party was able to stand against the wishes of the people.

When Curtis closed he was honored with an ovation and the thanks of the association. Carl Schurz, Harris, Rogers, Vaughan and Cassel were appointed a committee on resolutions, and a recess taken.

Gains and Losses.

New York, 2.—The Clearing House exchanges show the following gains and losses in business transactions during the present week as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York, 9.10; Philadelphia, 4.1; Chicago, 22.1; St. Louis, 18.6; Cincinnati, 5.5; Baltimore, 9.9; San Francisco, 6.6; Pittsburgh, 20.5; Milwaukee, 15.4; Providence, 7.4; Kansas City, 10.1; St. Paul, 10.1; Worcester, 23.1; Peoria, 21.9; Springfield, 12.5; Lowell, 10.0; Syracuse, 9.8.

LOS ANGELES.

Boston, 15.4; Louisville, 23.7; New Orleans, 22.7; Hartford, 10.5; Columbus, 21.7; Memphis, 23.9.

These figures: "The report of exchanges for this week is encouraging though less so than that of the previous week. Still, it is a marked improvement in the corresponding week last year. It is evident that business is in a transition state, and will show greater activity, whether for or against, within a few days. The comparative stagnation is due to the suppression of grain exports and the natural effects of serious difficulty in moving freight from the West are plainly shown. On the other hand the amount of transactions due to legitimate trading is large. A settlement of the labor controversy no doubt will bring about a marked improvement in exchanges."

Many of the leading merchants of this city, irrespective of party, have signed a paper and forwarded it to President Arthur, expressing their hearty approval of the veto of the river and harbor bill, and the timely removal of which their message conveyed.

Chicago, 2.—The veto of the river and harbor bill, and the prompt action of the two houses in passing it over the veto, caused considerable excitement here to day. Before the action of Congress was known, a large number of prominent business men and bankers sent a telegram to the President, congratulating him on his firm and decided course in refusing to sign the measure, which they regarded as a dangerous legislation. The following is the text of the dispatch:

Chester A. Arthur, Pres., Washington, D. C.

We congratulate you on your veto of the river and harbor bill. Your course is a wise one, and we are glad to see you maintain it. We are glad to see you maintain it. We are glad to see you maintain it.

Signed—Edison Keith, Henry W. King, John V. Wells, V. Bassett & Hills, C. B. Blair, Wm. Blair & Co., and others.

Joint Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, 2.—At the Republican State Convention this afternoon Wm. Harrabee was chosen permanent chairman.

Nominations: J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; J. L. Brown, Auditor; Smith McHenry, Attorney-General; Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Powers.

General Republican Convention in Omaha.

OMAHA, 2.—General Sheridan and party, including John McCullough, the actor, spent several hours in the city to day and left on the noon train for a trip to Fort Wankle, W. T., and to the Yellowstone Park. They will return via the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Indian Democratic Convention.

A very strong prearrangement, however, is made against prohibition, but the desire is expressed to have the question voted on at the general election.

A committee of tolerance ladies presented a memorial, which was referred to the committee on resolutions. Following this were the nominations: For secretary of State, W. R. Myers; for auditor of State, H. H. Rice; for treasurer, J. J. Cooper.

The convention made the following additional nominations, after which the convention adjourned: For attorney general, Francis E. Hurd, of Berthelme County; for clerk of the Supreme Court, Simon P. Sheridan, of Cass County; for permanent of public instruction, John W. Holcomb, of Porter County; for judges of the Supreme Court, "First Judicial District, Hon. N. E. L. Niblock, of Knox County; Second District, Judge G. W. Hawk, of Floyd County; Third District, Judge Allen Zeller, of Allen County.

Further details of the flood.

CINCINNATI, 2.—The total damage

by the Licking River flood is now estimated at \$100,000. It includes forty-four coal boats, barges, floats, etc., and a few stone dams, and slight damage to the steamers Veto, Shinkle, Ben Franklin and Jennie Campbell.

Two branches of the Licking river forty miles north of the flood is unparalleled. The damage to the crops cannot be estimated.

A Lexington, Kentucky, special says yesterday's storm has caused great damage to the tobacco and corn crops in all the surrounding country.

A Minersburg special says: The damage by the water spout yesterday is greater than at first supposed. The storm was confined to an area of about six miles east and west and four miles north and south. The lower of Millersburg is in about the center. It was the most devastating rain ever known, although it lasted but three hours. One hundred acres of corn was covered with mud and many acres of potatoes were washed out, hay stacks are swept away, and other crops ruined. The Bowen coal mine filled with water so rapidly that the miners had barely time to escape. One old man, named Geo. Hoops, saved himself by jumping on the back of a mule, which swam out with him. An eye witness was astounded to see great waves, several feet high, roll over land which a few moments before was parched from drought.

At Falmouth, Kentucky, the farmers lose all their crops, besides great numbers of cattle drowned.

On the War Path.

CHICAGO, 2.—An Indian Territory special says: Indications of tribal outbreak among the Creeks, bordering on a civil war, have occurred. The two factions are the Choctaw and the Lands parties. Captain Scott, of the Choctaw military service, and several others were killed lately by the Lands party. Chief Choctaw thereupon ordered all the able bodied men in the nation to turn out and capture the murderers, and 400 responded and are on the march near Eufaula. Reports of the result may come to-day or to-morrow. During the rebellion the Choctaw and the Creeks confederated.

Shot.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—The Republican special says that Judge Julius Schallert, of Austin, Texas, and a well known republican politician and editor of the *Wachenblatt*, was shot and killed to-day, at Fayetteville, Texas, by a radical action 35.7.

Louisville, 2.—A special from Glasgow, Ky., says Bishop Pemberton and Richard Spearman, of Monroe County, charged with an unpeppery crime against Mrs. J. B. Garritt, of Tompkinsville, on Tuesday of last week, while being brought here for safe keeping were shot to death yesterday.

At New Orleans, Col. S. B. Proctor, aged 66, brother-in-law of General Sherman, died here yesterday. Ill health is assigned as the cause.

The Strikers Quit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 2.—The National Tube Works Company, of McKeesport, Pa., resumed operations with the strikers having quit.

The departments are running short of period; but the officers expect to have them full in a few days. There was no disturbance and no breach of law. Crowds are standing around, but no trouble is anticipated.

FOREIGN.

A Visit to Arab's Outposts.

ALEXANDRIA, 2.—The return of the Arabi expedition to the enemy's lines took place to-day. It was purely a railway expedition, sent to the front with Raouf Pasha, two Olanas and a Cairo merchant, with a small staff of men, and loaded with sacks and bedding. Several English correspondents accompanied the party; near Hamah the train turned sharply to the right toward the enemy's lines at the bridge over the Alab Mondieh canal, where there is an outpost of the Sixtieth.

A halt was made to remove the baggage placed across the track, and the correspondent left the train which then proceeded over the Alab Mondieh canal toward Maballah.

The distance was soon found out, and the train waited about 2,000 yards beyond the junction to take up our native passengers. We could not make out the position of the camp, which bore prominently upon the line of the road, but all seemed dead at the Junction itself. When the train started Alexandria was advanced within 200 yards of the Cairo train, and there was a great clambering on the railway, and Raouf Pasha was seen striding toward his countrymen.

Next from Palestine.

A dispatch was received at the palace today stating that the first contingent of Turkish troops was embarking at Salonica, and Turkish troops were ready to start under Dervish Pasha. Raouf Pasha has the steamer to interpret and treat with the Bedouins marching from Marout towards Alexandria, who are not yet under Araba's influence.

Cherif Pasha had an interview today with the Khedive. Both are of the opinion that the landing of Turkish troops will lessen the resistance of Araba's soldiers.

It has been definitely resolved not to send any troops from Constantinople or from the Dardanelles to deal with Araba's rebels. The British are projecting an occupation.

Arabi Will be a Rebel.

The British Ambassador has expressed satisfaction at the new attitude of the Sultan in regard to Arabi Pasha. The Sultan has now resolved to declare Araba a rebel, and is sending Turkish troops in Egypt. Lord Dufferin does not assent to this proviso. Negotiations on the subject are proceedings to the front.

Tank Hoops Turk.

It is stated that England has proposed that the Turks should take the offensive against Arabi Pasha, while the British forces remain in reserve, thus affording England a guarantee of the Porte's good faith.

Arabi's Headquarters.

Arabi Pasha is preparing a counter-march to the Khedive's proclamation dismissing him. Araba's Military Council have caused the arrest of twenty-seven Pashas and Bays, who are more or less friendly to the Khedive.

Port Said.

The new governor of Port Said, in

a circular to the foreign consuls, informing them of his accession to the post, says: "The good relations formerly established with the consuls have led me to hope that your kindly assistance will not fail me now in the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing."

The circular of the new governor, it has been agreed, will not be answered by the consuls.

H. M. B. Monarch and Iris left today for Port Said.

Greeks.

Greek troops have occupied the Turkish village of Scaria, near the frontier.

That Scene.

LONDON, 2.—In the House of Commons to day, Sir Arthur D. Hoyer, Jr., said that the government was without official information concerning the alleged misconduct of the company of the Sixtieth Rifles gunners, who were on a fresh water canal, but private advice says the foremost picket, consisting of the corporal and six men, was attacked by a hundred Bedouins in the middle of the night. The picket retired firing as it withdrew. There is no doubt that the corporal and his men did their duty, and did it according to instructions. The manner in which the reserves are answering the call summoning them is considered most satisfactory. Today is the last day of joining their colors. It is believed over 10,000 men will join.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Eugene Kimball died yesterday at Rochester, New York.

At Laredo, Texas, the number of cases of yellow fever last night was 100; six died.

J. J. Finlay was nominated to Congress by the democrats of the Second Virginia district.

Geo. K. Goodwin, proprietor of the Cheekout Street Opera House and Walnut Street Theatre, died at Boston to day.

Over 7,000 people attended the Irish Athletic club exercises at Sullivan Park, Mass. Sullivan appeared in a sparring match.

A report from Matamoros says that about 400 cases of yellow fever in the city. The sanitary condition is frightful.

The House committee on appropriations decided to defer the adjournment resolution until the sundry civil bill shall pass the Senate.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the fifth district met at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, yesterday and nominated B. T. Frederick, of Manhattan, for Congress.

The United States ship *Salado*, at New York, while getting under way, came in collision with the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, at anchor. Both vessels are badly damaged.

The Republican State Convention met yesterday at Atlanta, Ga., and the syndicate declined to come in, and held another convention. Two conventions are now going on.

The South Carolina State Democratic Convention met at Columbia and nominated J. P.