DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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We also make the following well known brands, all of which are highly recommended
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EXTRA AMERICAN FAMILY.
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Agricultural Implements,
FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for
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POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
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Wholesale Manufacturers of
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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
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Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
LOOKING GLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—24 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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Manufacturers of
BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER, GAS & STEAM.
JOBBERS IN
PLUMBERS MATERIALS,
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WATSON BROS.,
77 and 79, South Temple Street, Opposite Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City.

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CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, ETC.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BRUSHES
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TO OUR PATRONS:
We are now selling our favorite Beer in
Four and Eight Gallon Kegs,
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at $1.75 and $3.50 Each
TO THE FAMILY TRADE.
Orders will be promptly attended to and delivery made to any part of the City.
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UNDERTAKER of UTAH.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I have not changed my place of business, neither have I any connection with any other firm, but can be found night or day at the old stand to promptly and efficiently fill all orders entrusted to my care. Telegraph Orders answered by return train.
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AMERICAN.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S LETTER ON REFORM.

A CHINESE DESPERADO CAPTURED.

Report of Navigation Commissioner Hatten.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Jarvis Hatten, Commissioner of Navigation, in his first annual report, says:

"The American merchant marine at the present time, although it has not, in later years, kept pace with that of Great Britain, is second only to hers. Notwithstanding the disadvantages American shipbuilders have had to contend against, the high character of their vessels has been maintained. Our wooden ships are probably the best and safest vessels afloat, and the comparatively new iron-building works of the country are beginning to turn out steamships and other iron craft of a very high class."

In reply to assertions in some quarters, that we have no ships, the Commissioner states that we have the finest coastwise trade in the world and the best fleet of sailing ships is now engaged in California wheat transportation under the United States flag. It is a mistake, says the report, to accept the opinion that the day of wooden ships is entirely past. Two-thirds of the tonnage of the world is probably composed of wooden vessels, while their numerical preponderance is much greater, notwithstanding the fact that for screws and many other kind of craft iron possesses certain advantages.

In round numbers the total of our seagoing marine was on June 30th, 1884, vessels, 6,636; tons, 37,000,404. Of this number 122, of 601,138 tons, were steamers, and the rest sailing vessels. But the entire number of vessels of all kinds under the flag on June 30th, 1884, was 14,082, measuring 4,271,228 tons. The value of the total tonnage of the United States is at present $180,000,000; value of the seagoing fleet, $122,000,000. Compared with the preceding year the total tonnage of the country exhibits an increase of 35,742 tons, the enrolled and licensed tonnage having increased 2,126 tons. The relief afforded the shipping interests by the bills passed last session is, the Commissioner thinks, sufficient to place American sailing ships on an equality with the vessels of other flags in so far as expenses of navigation are concerned. A counterpart of that wise enactment would seem to be a measure equalizing the cost of construction of iron ships, a business comparatively new in this country. A tariff which operates to raise the price of labor makes the cost of American ships higher, while it gives no support and can afford no protection to those engaged in the foreign freighting trade, since their business is one of competition with the shipowners of all nations in a field beyond the reach of our laws. It is important that this country should be prepared to compete for the supply of the world with ships, and equally important that our ships should start with the same advantages their competitors enjoy.

The commissioner recommends the offering of bounties sufficiently large to encourage the construction, by private enterprise, of a fleet of first-class powerful mail steamers, which could be used with good effect in time of war as light-armed cruisers and transports. A strong argument is also made in favor of having American seamen for American ships, the crews of which are now composed mainly of foreigners. On this point the commissioner says: "In order to induce American lads to follow the sea for a profession, some inducement might be offered with great advantage to the merchant service, as well as to the national, by a provision for trained seamen." A system of apprenticeship is recommended to be established, in pursuance of which American merchant vessels engaged in foreign trade, might receive a certain fixed sum from the Government for the support and instruction of apprentices carried on board for a stated term of years. Such a system would, it is thought, do much to improve the average standard of American seamen and repay the National expense in affording an available corps of loyal seafaring men who could be relied upon in case of emergency to help man the navy. Further legislation is suggested in the direction of making more efficient laws for the protection and punishment of sailors; and and the institution of courts of inquiry in this country is recommended, with power to punish officers and seamen, who, by carelessness or incompetency, cause collision at sea.

Samuel J. Randall on the Commercial Situation.

LOUISVILLE, 29.—A large crowd of representative business men gathered in the Board of Trade rooms to take part in the reception to Congressman Samuel J. Randall at noon to-day. Among those notable for their presence were Capt. Silas F. Miller, Col. J. F. Faulkner, Col. James F. Buckner, Jr., Capt. M. T. Fishback, D. L. Grayes, Gen. Green Clay Smith, Judge R. T. Dudley and others. Mr. Randall's arrival at the Board of Trade rooms was slightly delayed, and the crowd expressed their impatience by thumping the floor with canes and raising a noisy disturbance with their feet. The party were accorded a hearty reception. In his words of welcome Mr. Green was very complimentary to Mr. Randall. He said that the citizens engaged in the honorable and commendable task of working to secure the best interests of business men and labores everywhere; that it was his mission in the South to acquaint himself with its business, its prosperity and depression, that he might be better qualified to assist in national legislation and advance measures in relation to the important question of tariff that would adequately and satisfactorily meet the wants of the people. At the conclusion Mr. Green introduced Mr. Randall. There was wild clapping of hands, and after the excitement had died away, Mr. Randall advanced to the front of the platform and in a slow, measured voice, began a speech of 20 minutes. While he spoke, Mr. Randall's hands explored the depths of his pantaloons pockets.

Mr. Randall's Speech.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade of Louisiana:

Reared as I have been, in a mercantile life, like most of those around me, you can understand why I appreciate more than might be under different relations the honor which this body of men tender, and I say that it is proper, in the outstart, that you—being a body of men composed of every political party—should be given to understand that I am here present to-day without any personal or political motives. I am among you to witness for myself, and to study the details that prevail in the great South in the business relations that it bears to the country. We are passing through a period of great depression, and, as I think I can show, this depression is phenomenal in its character, and unlike all others that have preceded it in the United States. As to the panic of 1857, which I know of only perhaps by hearsay and reading, there was, for seven years, a balance of trade against the United States aggregating $250,000,000 in value. Again in 1857, the panic of that year was preceded by eight years of adverse trade against the States in foreign countries, aggregating $500,000,000 and the more recent panic of 1873, came upon us after ten years of balances of trade against the United States aggregating $1,000,000,000 in value, and we to-day we are in the midst of depression when for the last nine years there has been in favor of the United States to the extent of $1,300,000,000. We, therefore, we cannot measure our present depression in business by those rules of trade which I have indicated as controlling, in my judgment, the panics of prior years. It is due to your intelligence that I should give you the reasons which I think have conspired to bring us to our our present trade condition. I consider that it is owing to exhaustive taxation and, to some degree, trade restrictions, which ought to be swept aside. [Cheers.] The government should be administered economically, and there ought not to be a dollar of revenue from the people of the United States in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government of the people. [Cheers.] It is a trite saying, and some of us have realized the truth of it, that a man who spends more money than he makes will become embarrassed, and I say, according to my judgment, a country which imports more than it exports must become embarrassed; and the great object of government to a free people like ours is to have such laws enacted and honestly and intelligently administered as will promote the great objects of the trade and commerce of the country. [Cheers] I therefore feel that when I am here I am among the representatives of the energy and enterprise of the gateway to the south in her industrial relations. I am here, as I said before, without personal object, and yet I come to see the great reawakening of the industrial energies of the South. You are without limit in resources. You are to-day, in many of the products of the soil, competing favorably with the North, and I have no earthly objection, I am free to say, to see the Southern States come into successful competition with the Northern, but I am absolutely unwilling to see both sections interfered with in their progress and career to the destiny which God in His infinite wisdom has destined for the greatest country on earth, by such relations as will make both sections the victim of foreign low labor and foreign low interests. [Cheer.] I do not speak this to you in any partisan sense. I speak it in a broader sense of statesmanship, if I may be allowed to apply the term, for we are all advised that statesmanship consists in knowing the resources of the country, and it is, in my judgment, the duty of an intelligent people to study out the details of her condition as they relate to her exchange of products with foreign countries, so that no harm may come to invested capital and no lowering of the wages of American mechanics; and I say to you deliberately that this can be done, and done only upon a business basis about which you perfectly well understand. When you attempt, in my judgment, to run a country upon a theory, I think you belittle a subject that you must study out for yourselves. I will say, in conclusion, that that should be the great object of our rulers at Washington, and the statesmen required of such officials is not wisely conducted unless they give that impulse, as far as the laws will permit, to the business interests of the country; for we all understand that the business interests of the country, when prosperous, indicate the success, comfort and happiness of the entire people; and, in like manner, therefore, when the business interests of the country are neglected from one cause or another, or are only aptly looked after, then it is that depression and unhappiness come to the entire body of our citizens. The duty of an Administration, therefore, is to look after the business and trade relations of our country, and I may be permitted to indulge so far as to say that if I understand aright the duties of the incoming Administration, it means to give us a business government.

After Mr. Randall resumed his seat there were loud calls for McAdoo. In response, a tall young man, dressed in black, who described himself as a member of Congress from a little State which raised watermelons and manufactured lightning in liquid form, took the floor and expressed thanks for the honor that had been shown him. Mr. McAdoo said the people of his State had a warm interest in the success of the new South. Mr. McAdoo's speech was a beautiful rhetorical effort, full of sound logic and sensibly to the point.

After adjournment, Mr. Randall shook hands with a number of friends. He was driven to the Pendennis Club rooms, where he enjoyed a hearty meal with a select coterie of protective tariff disciples.

To-night Samuel J. Randall addressed a large audience in Leiderkranz Hall.

A Chinese Thug.

NEW YORK, 28.—Three Chinamen, said to be from this city, assaulted Hong Chung, a laundryman of their race, in Newark, last week, robbed him, cut him with hatchets, carved him with knives, and, believing him dead, strung him up to a rafter and left him hanging. His landlord found him, and prompt aid saved his life. From the description given by him, the police got on the track of the leader of the murderous gang and made him a prisoner last night. He is a desperate ruffian, and the detectives believe they have caught in him the perpetrator of one of the most savage murders ever committed in this city. The victim was a laundryman, and the circumstances of the murder similar to those attending the outrage on the Newark Chinaman. The captured Chinaman, being taken to the police headquarters, was recognized as Tom Sing, a Chinaman of very unsavory reputation. He served as officers' steward on the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition, and in the same capacity with the Greeley relief expedition. About a year ago a Chinese laundryman was found dead with 17 knife wounds in his back. The murderer was never found, but the police claim to have proofs that Tom Sing is the man.

Governor Cleveland's Views on Civil Service.

New York, 29.—The National Civil Service Reform League, on December 20th, addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland, in which it announced a fear that the new administration might not carry out the provisions of the civil service act, and expressed the hope that this would not prove to be the case. To this Mr. Cleveland replies as follows:

"ALBANY, Dec. 25th.

To Hon. George William Curtis, President:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication dated December 20th, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication passed Congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this, because my conception of the true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be forced faith and without evasion enforced, and because—in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim—I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service, are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that those who profess to be friends of that reform will stand firmly among its supporters when they find it obstructing the way to patronage and place. But, fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause relaxation on my part, of an earnest effort to enforce this law. There are a class of subordinate offices which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so intimately connected with the policy of an administration that the removal thereof for political incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made, during the term for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention Because they used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local politics. Such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service. If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interests does not permit faithful party service to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for offices not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND."

Dense Fog in New York.

NEW YORK, 29.—The heavy fog which settled over the city yesterday is now denser than ever. The ferryboats run with difficulty. Incoming steamers don't trust themselves within the bar. Vessels of all sorts are awaiting the lifting of the fog before starting.

FOREIGN.

EGYPT AND THE CONGO COUNTRY.

ENGLAND'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY, ETC.

The Egyptian Question.

BERLIN, 29.—The *North German Gazette*, replying to an article in the London *Daily News*, on the decision of the powers to ignore the proposals of England relative to Egyptian finances, and attributing this decision to the attitude of Bismarck, says:

"Europe's peace is more important than the settlement of the Egyptian question. Each power is obliged to consider whether the acceptance of the English proposals would jeopardize its relations with other powers. If England and France come to an agreement on the subject, the agreement of the other powers can be easily obtained, as they have less interest in Egypt to concern them in the way of the failure of English proposals. It is to England's interest to induce Germany to accept the proposals and to bring their united pressure to bear to induce France to accept them. Germany is too much interested in retaining the good will of France to snatch the Anglo-Egyptian chestnuts from the French fire, and attaches too great value to England's good will to wantonly disoblige her through ill-feeling. But she will not allow this to interfere with her policy of peace with France, observed since the war. The difficulty lies in the reluctance of each power to decide before the others accept or to reject the proposals.

Impending Conflict.

BRUSSELS, 29.—The *Independence Belge* reports a serious quarrel between the agents of the African International Association and the French agents in the Congo territory. An armed force of the International Association, commended by Hodister, ascended the river Mpila to fight the natives, who had gathered to attack the Dutch and German factories at Loango. The commander of the French territorial rights, and demanded the surrender of Hodister. Capt. Eliot, chief of the Mpila, refused to surrender Hodister. A conflict is impending.

Breach of Neutrality.

LONDON, 29.—Marquis Tseng has warned Granville that the sale to France of seven vessels of the Castle & Monfinch lines, now trading between England and the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of transporting French troops to China, is a breach of neutrality. The English Government has advised the owners of the vessels that no evasion of the foreign enlistment act will be permitted. The semi-official denial of the purchase by the French Government is not believed. M. Cadiot, brother-in-law of Bouvier, Minister of Commerce, had charge of the negotiations for the purchase of the vessels. The *Intransigeante* charges that the transaction was a piece of official jobbery.

It is reported that Ferry has recalled Patennotre, French Minister to China, and that the French consul at Tientsin has been ordered to Shanghai. The latter's departure from Tientsin severs French official relations with China.

Gladstone Seventy-Five.

LONDON, 29.—To-day is Gladstone's 75th birthday, and the occasion is being celebrated with great festivity at Hawarden. Birthday greetings reach him from all parts of the Empire. The Prince of Wales sent cordial congratulations. Many Liberal bodies take advantage of the day to present "the grand old man" with addresses. The newspapers, without distinction of party, devote leading articles to eulogy of the great statesman.

Gladstone received 150 telegrams of congratulation upon his birthday.

Bismarck's Visit.

Berlin, 29.—An official communication to the Berlin office, referring to the report that Bismarck would visit Paris, says: The present relations between France and Germany are of such a nature that it is unnecessary to take ostensible measures to consolidate their interests. The ambassadors enjoy mutually the confidence of the two governments, and should it happen that the statesmen directing the German and French policy want a personal conference, an interview can be procured without drawing public attention to it.

The Nicaragua Canal.

London, 29.—The *Telegraph*, on the Nicaraguan canal, says: The canal will be of untold advantage to mankind. There cannot be two opinions as to the advisability of seeking peace and harmony with America in preference to any other power. It can hardly be Earl Granvile's desire to quarrel with America over the long-forgotten Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to which few Englishmen attach very great importance.

More Earthquakes in Europe.

VIENNA, 29.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced in Carintha to-day. Considerable damage was done to many buildings.

London, 29.—An earthquake was felt in Wales to-day. Many houses were injured.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Two fresh cases of cholera are reported at Toledo, Spain.

Truninger & Co., bankers and merchants of London, have suspended.

Baggallays & Spence, London warehousemen, have failed for $800,000.

The merchant lynched at Purvis, Miss., for wrecking a passenger train was named Jordan.

San Francisco, 29.—Capt. David Nye, Gen. Supt. of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, dropped dead to-day; heart disease.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday—451 to 127—voted one thousand million francs on account of expenses of 1885.

In the French Senate yesterday the Minister of Agriculture announced that the government would insist upon the adoption of the Blanc incline, making the duty on cattle, which the committee had suppressed.

A panicky feeling still prevails in financial circles of Vienna, and numerous rumors are in circulation affecting the stability of various banks and commercial houses.

Liebknecht, a member of the German Reichstag, endeavored to address a workingmen's meeting in Vienna, but was prevented by the police and expelled.

New York, 29.—It is generally believed at Islip and Babylon, L. I., that a steamer went ashore near Fire Island last night in the dense fog. Guns and a whistle were heard distinctly up to noon to-day. Nothing has been heard from the beach. The fog still continues.

Postage Stamps

Are now to be sold at many regularly appointed places in each of the large cities. A wonderful convenience this will be to the public. As they will be generally at the drug stores, the people who call for stamps can also call for toxic. Wieson & L. onard, druggists, at Willimantic, Conn., says: "We sell no tonic, invigorator or blood purifier, that gives such satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters."

COHN BRO'S
Offer their entire stock of CLOAKS and WRAPS, BELOW COST. This part of their stock must be cleared out, no matter what the sacrifice may be. d 6t

Hats, Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods at DUNFORD'S.

H. B. BARTON, J. B. TORONTO. I. BARTON, A. S. GEDDES.
Have you called on Barton & Co. within the last week? If not you should not fail to do so and examine their styles and prices on underware, as they are closing out their stock in that line and have reduced their prices to the lowest figures. They also have an elegant line of fur and sealskin caps which they are quoting very low. And as to their elegant styles of clothing and furnishings, you need only examine their stock and prices to be convinced that they are dealing fairly with the people, and are desirous of establishing their firm on the most legitimate business.

Home Cured YARMOUTH BLOATERS, at H. E. FYSON'S, d 40 Market Row.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
ROCK SPRING—Best in the market.
RED CAÑON—First-class coal, and the cheapest.
WEBER—The old original, from the Grass Creek Mines.
Coal Department Union Pacific Railway Company,
A. J. GUNNELL, Agent.
Office, Wasatch Corner.

GLOBE BAKERY.
Go to the Globe Bakery for your holiday Candies, Cakes, Fruits, etc. They can be had pure and wholesome, at low prices.

ORDERS for Weber Coal from Home Coal Company taken by Telephone either by H. Dinwoodey or at yard. (Yard telephone No. 309.) d

Gentle Women
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES
FOR
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Several inferior and dangerous "substitutes" for the genuine "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" are being offered for sale; and we hereby caution the dealers and public against buying or using them, as they will not produce the same effect upon the system as the genuine "Horsford's," and the ingredients in some of them are dangerous to health.
Some of these "substitutes" or imitations are simply Dilute Phosphoric Acid, which interferes with the digestion; while the genuine "Horsford's" not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but materially assists in their action.
One preparation that is being offered for sale, by the gallon, contains Meta- or Pyro-Phosphoric Acid, which are declared by the highest authority to be poisonous. The same preparation also contains Chloric Acid, which is a compound of Chlorine. "Horsford's" contains neither of these ingredients.
These "substitutes" are liable to be found at soda fountains, because of their cheapness.
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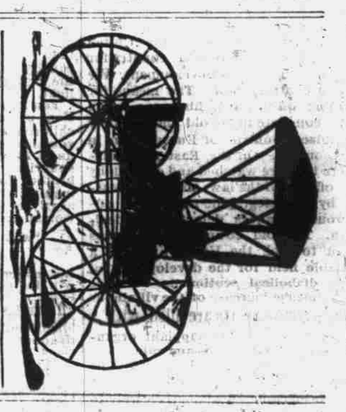

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