

By Telegraph.

CALIFORNIA.

Working Printers have 75c. per 1,000—Alaska news.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The principal newspapers on the Coast, with the exception of the *Call* and the *Bulletin* of this city, and the book and job offices, have temporarily acceded to the demands of striking printers for an advance of wages from sixty to seventy-five cents per thousand ems. The *Call* and *Bulletin* telegraphed east for workmen, mean while struggling along, and are firmly resolved not to concede to anything.

The Alaska steamer *Alexander*, from Sitka, brings \$87,000 in treasure. The Fourth of July was properly observed. General Davis had visited the islands of St. Paul and St. George, to investigate the reported mail administration on those islands. It is said that he found matters in a terrible condition through the collusion of the Government agents and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.; the seals killed there were not restricted to the number allowed by law.

KENTUCKY.

Heavy fire.

LOUISVILLE.—The extensive and celebrated New Lowell flouring mill of Sailer & Milton, Jeffersonville, Md., was burned to-day, with the contents including 15,000 bushels of wheat and 300 barrels of flour. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the friction of the elevator, which had been in constant use for several days and nights. The loss in the building and machinery is \$75,000; insurance, \$65,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

\$9,000 obtained on altered certified checks.

BOSTON.—A few days ago seven \$1,000 and four \$500 United States 7.20 bonds of the 1867 issue, were obtained in this city on an altered certified check, in the usual name of Charles Mackay, New Orleans.

TENNESSEE.

More Murder, &c.

MEMPHIS, 2.—A German named Meyer, a furniture dealer, shot himself in the head at a picnic in Humboldt Park last night, inflicting a serious wound; cause, jealousy.

The dead body, found in Louderville county last week, is now known to be that of S. H. Crane, who from papers found on his body is known to be the proprietor of a billiard saloon at Rochester, N. Y.; and he was murdered by persons unknown.

The *Avant-courier's* grand junction special says that there was a riot here yesterday, caused by a murder committed near there on Saturday night. One Jordan, white, and Lewis Miller, colored, had a difficulty, during which Miller was shot in the arm; Miller served out a writ against Jordan, but in the absence of the Magistrate the trial did not come off. On Saturday night five men went to Miller's house, and after trying him they carried him about a mile and whipped him to death. At the inquest next day the evidence implicated W. E. Jordan, Allen, his son-in-law, and John Bowden, who were immediately arrested and taken to Grand Junction. The negroes were greatly enraged and flocked to the town armed, as they said to protect the officers in enforcing the law. The prisoners after examination were committed to jail.

T. P. Robbins and Tom Roney, two noted horse thieves, were caught by the citizens of Woodruff county, Arkansas, and shot.

Wilson, who shot Mrs. Martin and his own wife, last Sunday, has been captured and jailed.

The Choctaw Indians voted against the allotments of their lands by a large majority.

MICHIGAN.

Arrested.

DETROIT.—Edward Hoag was arrested this morning for the murder of Mrs. Clear and Mrs. Phillips two weeks ago, and plead not guilty; he has several times before confessed, but is now in charge.

ILLINOIS

The trans-continental Railroad paying Government bonds.—Called upon to arm.—Festivities in Illinois—Republican nominations.

CHICAGO, 2.—The Union and Central Pacific Railroad Co's who have been indebted to the government sometime for more than a million dollars of accrued interest, have been paying up to-day. Each road was in arrears only about \$130,000. A good deal of interest has been paid by transportation for government.

The *Raleigh Standard*, received here last evening, advises its friends to arm themselves, and be on their guard on the eve of the election.

A dispatch from Canton, Ill., says a terrible pestilence is spreading over the towns all along the Illinois river above and below Canton landing, caused by the stench from thousands of drying fish, which for a long distance either way, the banks, people along the bottoms being compelled to go back to the bluffs.

J. H. More was nominated to-day by the Republican convention in the 7th District of Illinois, for re-election to Congress. The Republican congressional convention of the Eighth District of Illinois reassembled to-day and balloted all day with the same result as was reached at a previous session held last week, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The State and district prohibition convention is in session at Bloomington, Ill. L. G. Minier, of Tazewell Co., will be the prohibition nominee for Congress from the Eighth District.

MISSOURI.

Femians petitioning.

ST. LOUIS.—A meeting of Irishmen is called for Thursday night to consider the propriety of petitioning President Grant, on his arrival here, to pardon Gen. O'Neill and other Fenians now in prison for the violation of the neutrality laws.

NEW YORK.

Naval Engagement.—The war feeling in England.—Nathan's Inquest.—"Dauntless" won't compete.—No new developments.

NEW YORK.—Private dispatches report a naval engagement on Wednesday at the mouth of the Elbe, in which a Prussian gunboat was sunk.

General Falkenstein has issued a proclamation to the people on the coast of the North Baltic Sea, calling them to arise against the invasion.

Edward Moohan, a prominent produce dealer in Washington Market, suicided yesterday by shooting himself through the head; no apparent cause.

A Havana correspondent gives the details of more executions. Skirmishing and fighting still go on in the mountains, but yellow fever and cholera are doing the Spanish army more harm than the Cubans. The Spanish gunboats are closely watching the coast for the steamer *Salvador*, which, it is reported, recently left this port with arms and men.

The morning papers give a fearful record of murders, homicides and deadly assaults with bullet, knife, bayonet and axe; and while the police are searching for Nathan's murderers other murders, nearly as revolting, are being committed. No indignation is expressed by the papers or the Jews at a Sunday paper for charging Washington Nathan with murdering his father. The *Herald* to-day publishes nearly two columns, strongly hinting at the same fact, and says every detective believes that a member or employee of the family committed the murder. They ground their suspicions upon the fact first, that he was the last person to see Mr. Nathan alive and the first to discover the murder; second, that he had blood on his clothing and that there is no evidence about the premises that the murderer, whose feet must have been dyed in blood, having left the house; and that with the aid of Nathan's memorandum of the combination lock, the son was able to open the safe on Broad street and secure the will of his father. A workman at some says he has seen an iron dog in Nathan's stable.

The steamer *Russia*, from Liverpool, spoke to the yacht *Sappho* at Midway.

The Nathan inquest commences on Thursday. The sons will detail their movements before and after the assassination.

There is still considerable activity in the Prussian Consul General's Office. Two hundred Germans left this week for Fatherland to take service in the army.

It is stated that the *Dauntless* will not compete for the Queen's Cup.

The funeral of Master Mainwright, of Mohican, will take place tomorrow. No new development in the Nathan's murder case.

The *Tribune's* London special, dated first of August, says that in the Commons to-day, the debate on the war question brought out a large crowd of persons, who filled the galleries and other places. The feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of an energetic policy. When Cardwell, Secretary of War, proposed a vote for twenty thousand additional troops and two millions sterling he was warmly cheered; so was Gladstone when he told Stapleton that if colliers are chartered to attend the fleet of a belligerent to supply coal they will, to all practical intents and purposes, become store ships attached to that fleet, and will come under the operations of the foreign enlistment; so was the Secretary of War when he stated, in reply to Talbot, that the army is at present only 25,900 men below the established standard of 178,000. Disraeli's declaration for armed neutrality was not less applauded on the conservative side, and it was thought that the liberals wanted to hear an authentic statement from Gladstone and many showed signs of sympathy with Disraeli's more resolute attitude, and it is more clear than ever that the popular feeling goes beyond the government.

There are not wanting members of Parliament and journals who would prohibit France from bringing arms or coal. Gladstone's strong point was in proving that the English military, so far from being diminished, is augmented.

The *Daily News* says: "We have every reason to be contented with the condition of our national defense, which with the augmentations already proposed, and might, if the calamity of war should fall on us, quickly expand into a force adequate to sustain us in the struggle. Our appeal to the arbitration of arms is the very last to which we should willingly resort, but we may rest assured that it is neither so distant from the thoughts of the ministry as to be deemed impossible, nor so alien from their counsel as to find them unprepared."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Cardinal Bonaparte goes to look after the spiritual interests of the Prince Imperial.—Archbishop Prays for Success.—Who and what are going to the Front.—The Emperor does Telegraph.—To war news proper.—Official news of a battle.

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the imperial head quarters as chaplain to the Prince Imperial.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a prayer for the success of France.

There was a conference at London to-day, between Lyons, Metternich and Grammont.

There is great activity in the Foreign Bureau. The attaches are working day and night.

Prussia demands an explanation from Austria as to why she is arming.

The German journals are terribly exasperated against England, because the latter continues to furnish supplies to France.

The South German army is supplied only with flint-lock muskets.

The war expenses of Prussia are estimated at over \$25,000,000 a day.

The Prince Imperial is in active military training, and has a great love for camp life.

The thousand German soldiers are billeted upon the inhabitants of Hamburg.

The Empress visited the French army and was received with immense enthusiasm.

The *Figaro* has announced that the government has refused the offer of General Sheridan to serve in the French army.

The *Gauleis* says: The correspondent of the *London News* and another Englishman, named Cameron, were arrested at Metz as spies.

The first instalment of French troops from Rome have arrived at Marseilles.

There is no war news proper to make public; no battle has as yet been fought.

PARIS, 2.—The women of France are sending an immense quantity of bedding and hospital furniture to the army.

Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelite clergymen.

The wearing of the *semizka* is to be discontinued in the army. The Emperor, since he has been with the army, has kept one telegraph wire constantly busy with correspondence with the Empress.

PARIS, 2.—This evening, an official dispatch, from Metz, announces that, to-day, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded the territory of Prussia, in spite of the number and position of the enemy. A few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook the Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The elan of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven and ended at twelve o'clock. The emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him every where, was received on the first field of battle in his baptism of fire; his presence of mind and sangfroid in danger, were worthy of the name he bears. The emperor returned to Metz at four p. m.

AUSTRIA.

30,000 men to watch Bohemia.

VIENNA.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch Bohemia.

ITALY.

The French troops have evacuated Rome.—The Pope advised to leave Rome.

FLORENCE.—Negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian government guarantees the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

It is asserted that the Pope has been advised by some to go to Malta, and by others to remain in Rome, and that he has decided to stay in Rome.

The police have seized a quantity of arms secreted in the city.

Rome.—The French Chasseurs left Civita Vecchia yesterday. Italy is concentrating her troops on the Roman frontier.

BELGIUM.

Flight sure soon.

BRUSSELS.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought either on Saturday or Sunday night, or Monday at farthest; he underscores the following sentence: "This is sure."

GREAT BRITAIN.

England will maintain the independence of Belgium. Needs gun the best. Coast defenses being got ready. Apprehensions of famine. Centrality laws inadequate; English army ditto. No battle yet.—Skirmishes, and scouts raiding.—The "Times" on the prospect.

LONDON, 8 a. m.—The war news this morning is meagre and unimportant.

The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine.

Active recruiting for the marine service has been reduced at the English dock-yards.

The impression prevails that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic Sea has alone prevented the Prussians advancing through France to Paris.

Advices from Prussian sources mention the presence, throughout Germany, of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

Advices have been received here, by telegraph, from the Prussian headquarters on the Rhine, up to 5 o'clock yesterday p. m. There had been no general engagement up to that hour. Scouts and skirmishers from both armies were continually making a raid into the enemy's territory; but it was believed that this was more to accustom the troops to the sight and fire of the enemy than for any other purpose.

The *Times* thinks the neutrality laws

are inadequate and need amendment. It publishes letters, representing the English defenses in a deplorable state, and says the English cavalry and artillery are inadequate to compete with any formidable enemy.

LONDON, 2.—The presence of the armies on the frontier of France and the Rhinish provinces of Prussia has given rise to various apprehensions of a famine there. The *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, says, in this connection, that in order to avoid impoverishing the theatre of war the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad.

The *Times*, this morning, has a long editorial on the prospect. The writer thinks the delay in the military movements, on both sides, is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been moved by rail. The French were also delayed on account of desertion in the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar Valley; in fact, every preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances of this sort, and he has not as yet probably formed new ones.

The *Times* argues that the French Chassepot, on account of a likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less effective than the needle gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war.

LONDON.—In the council of ministers, last Saturday, the supplementary appropriation bill was duly agreed to after a hard struggle. It is understood that Earl Granville is in favor of giving a distinct notification to France and Prussia of England's determination to maintain the independence of Belgium and Luxemburg, accompanied by an expression of surprise at the recent developments. It is said that Gladstone is determined not to yield to the growing feeling of the people against the ministry.

The evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates a deep concern in France. The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates that the Prussian army on the frontier now numbers half a million of men.

Extreme activity is noticed in the English ports and dock yards, and extensive preparations are being made to put the coast defenses in a condition to resist attack.

DENMARK.

Danish and Swedish harmony.

COPENHAGEN.—There is entire harmony between Denmark and Sweden in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war.

PRUSSIA.

Will receive and disburse—"Good bye" to King William.

BERLIN.—The Deutsche bank of this city offers to receive and disburse the subscriptions made in America for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

No news of any movement or engagement of importance has been received, but advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though, so far, they have been of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders rigorously exclude all foreign correspondents from their lines. The scene on the departure of King William on Monday evening was extraordinary.

When the King started from the palace of the Queen he wore a short military cloak and his helmet was placed on the seat beside him. His carriage was surrounded and followed and frequently stopped by the immense multitude, and shouting, farewells and benedictions were vociferous. The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers; at the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions were displayed. The Queen was weeping, and she parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his majesty from the platform of railway to the car and finally saluted the crowd the scene was indescribable; the people were frenzied with enthusiasm; the entire court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd and participated in its emotion and surrounded the old soldier and bid him good bye, with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Count Bismarck, General Moltke and Vonoon were present and repeatedly cheered.

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