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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

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The best solid steel SHOVELS and SPADES are made by SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS.

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All AXES, HATCHETS and other EDGE TOOLS, POCKET KNIVES SCISSORS and SHEARS, bearing the Trade Mark of KEEN KUTTER are SUPERIOR to any other.

The above Goods can be Purchased of the wholesale Hardware Dealers in Salt Lake and Ogden. d103 1y

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POLITICAL POINTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 26.—P. A. Collins nominated Butler for Governor, which was unanimously agreed to, by acclamation.

The nominations for the remainder of the State ticket were reported as follows: Lieut. Governor, Fred'k O. Prince; Secretary of State, Charles Marks; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Cairley H. Ingalls; Attorney General, John W. Cummings; Auditor, John Hopkins.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: The democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, enter upon the campaign with the calm assurance that the people of the State will record a more glorious victory than that of 1882. The national outlook for 1884 is a cause for congratulation, and the signs of coming triumph are apparent everywhere, with a majority in the Lower House of Congress; with democratic governors in 25 States, all we need is harmony and an unbroken front in every direction, to gain place and power for that good old democratic party under which for more than half a century the country showed a degree of progress such as has never been equaled by any nation in the world.

We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and believe that its adoption by the people will correct the manifold abuses now existing in the administration of public affairs, and bring back the government to the purity and efficiency which characterized it under democratic rule.

We reaffirm the principles of the State platform of 1882, which were endorsed by the people of the commonwealth. We believe in the supremacy of the Nation and the integrity of the State; in equal rights without limitation of race or sex; the impartial freedom of the ballot; in honest and economic expenditures in State and nation; in a thorough reform of the civil service, in which fitness not favor shall regulate the appointments; in a tariff limited in amount to the sum necessary and adequate for revenue; in the abolition of excessive war taxes in these days of peace; in the still further reduction of extravagant State expenditures.

We oppose all sumptuary laws, which infringe on the sacred rights of personal liberty. We favor the introduction of a board of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling the differences between employers and employed, in order that a better understanding may exist between capital and labor, and a more healthful condition of industrial interests be brought about, and commend to the careful consideration of the Legislature the necessity of a law which will secure to all employees compensation from their employers for any personal injuries they may receive while in the discharge of their duties.

The investigation of affairs at Tewksbury has disclosed the incompetent supervision exercised over that institution; the want of a proper system in accounting for public money appropriated for its support, and indifference to human sufferings.

During the reading of the resolutions Butler appeared amid tumultuous cheering, and addressed the convention. He recited at length the work of the last Legislature of Massachusetts, saying they sat longer than any other legislature and accomplished less. He reviewed all his own acts as Governor, and continued: "The republican papers say, Gen. Butler must go; but he is satisfied to risk his chances of going to heaven on this issue, and willing to rest his case with the right-feeling men and women of this Commonwealth. If the people would show him a man who would honorably and energetically carry on the work of reforming the State institutions, diminishing the taxes, standing up for the poor, who have no other friend, and being always true to himself, to God and to the Commonwealth, he would step down and yield him room with more pleasure than had ever attended any other act of his life.

Fifteen members of the State Committee were appointed and the convention adjourned.

New York, 26.—James D. Warren, of Buffalo, is elected chairman of the Republican State Committee. The campaign begins on Monday.

Louisville, Ky., 26.—In the Colored convention a Kentucky delegate moved the following, which made a great uproar:

Resolved, That the colored people of the United States, in convention assembled, do affirm our devotion anew to the republican party, and will use their utmost endeavor for its continued ascendency and control of the National Government, believing it to be for the best interest of the whole people.

The convention refused to adopt the resolution. Many protested against bringing politics into the deliberations of the body, and only the wise decision of the chair in sending the question to the committee on resolutions saved the convention from a split.

The convention this afternoon accepted the invitation of the general managers, and visited the Exposition in a body. To-night a long list of speakers named address the convention, and actual business for the time is in abeyance. The chances are fair for adjournment without further actual results.

The colored convention at twelve o'clock adopted the following address:

The National Convention of Colored Men assembled, respectfully present the following as embracing and representing their views and sentiments:

First—That we are grateful for and rejoice in the miraculous emancipation that came to our race twenty years ago. The shock of embattled arms was the lullaby of the Nation, born in a day.

Second—We are not insensible to the fact that the Congress of the United States has spread upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens; nor would be forgetful of the magnificent amendments of the Constitution, intended to render forever impossible the crime of human slavery.

Third—We don't ask any more class legislation. We have had enough of this; but we do believe that many laws to secure us our rights as citizens are nothing more than dead letters.

Fourth — We regard the labor question, education and moral training paramount to all other questions. We believe that the question especially in the South needs recasting, and the plantation credits and mortgage system should be abolished. Honest labor should be remunerated.

Fifth—We believe in a broad comprehensive system looking toward the education of young colored girls, so that they may become intelligent and faithful women, and that young colored boys may become useful men and good citizens. The religious and moral training of the youth of our race should not be neglected.

Sixth—The failure of the freedman's Savings Bank & Trust Company is the marvel of our time. It was established to receive the earnings of persons heretofore held in bondage, and the decendants of such persons. It was established by the Government and thought solvent. In changing the charter the trustees transcended their authority, and thereby made themselves liable. The Government in appointing special machinery to close the insolvent institution violated the U. S. Statutes on bankruptcy, and should therefore reimburse the creditors of the bank.

Seventh—The distinction between white and colored troops in the regular army is un-American, unjust, ungraceful.

Eighth—It is not our province to dictate the policy for the government or the action of our fellow citizens in the several States.

Ninth—As our race is contending for our political rights, we are not unmindful of the efforts of Ireland to gain her rights. We extend to our Irish friends profond sympathy. We earnestly desire the abolition of the chain-gang convict system, and the admission to trades unions of the men of our race, and employment in commercial pursuits.

Eleventh—In nearly every State in the Union people of our race are not allowed to enter freely into trades, or gain employment in the higher walks of life. This is unworthy of our institutions, and hurtful to the reputation of our country.

Signed by the chairman, W. A. Pleger, and G. W. Williams.

The convention is still in session.

Lincoln, Neb., 26.—The Republican State Convention meets here to-day. It is believed Judge Lake will be renominated for Supreme Judge.

On the 18th ballot, N. B. Reese was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. The convention is moving slowly.

M. J. Hall, J. M. Hiatt, J. T. Mallisien, and E. P. Holmes, were nominated for Regets of the University.

The platform adopted favors a proper protective tariff, a State railroad commission, advocates the forfeiture of unearned railroad grants, opposes allowing cattle men to secure large tracts of public lands, endorses the administration of President Arthur, advocates the improvement of the great rivers of the West and South. The convention adjourned at 2 a. m.

Buffalo, 26.—The city is crowded with delegates and others here to attend the Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow.

Montreal, 26.—Mosseau, premier of Quebec, is returned to the House of Commons from Jaques Cartier county.

Depravity and Disaster.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Nassau Guardian* of Sept. 12th, in its report of the recent hurricane in that vicinity, says: "The schooner *Victor*, from this port to Jamaica, is lost, and Charles Weeob, a lady from Belize and three men are drowned. The *Monteagle* is lost, with all on board. The *Carleton*, from Nassau, with mails and 14 passengers for Inagua, was driven by the gale on the reef on the north side of Eulithern, and become a total wreck, and the following passengers were drowned: Rev. J. S. J. Higgs, Mrs. Higgs, W. A. Anderson, wife and daughter, Nancy Simon and two children, Elizabeth Colebrooks, Rose Devereaux and child, and Amelia Young. The number of lives lost during the hurricane was very great 53 having been reported up to press time."

Denver, 26.—*Tribune's* Saguache (Col.) special: This afternoon while Captain Hawkins, an old gentleman, and two little girls were out driving, they were all three thrown out of the vehicle. Blanche, six years old was killed by a kick from the horse. The other girl escaped with slight injuries. Captain Hawkins was picked up horribly mangled, and will die.

Buffalo, 26—A fire this morning destroyed the Steinberg elevator; loss, $155,000.

Minneapolis, 26.—*Tribune* special from Oakis, Minnesota: This morning Ivis Bros.' steam power machine was threshing grain six miles in the country. The boiler suddenly exploded, killing three men, and injuring five others.

Detroit, 26.—The barge *Arsenal* broke loose from her tow and became water-logged off Great Stone City yesterday. The crew were rescued with great difficulty by the life-saving service in their surf boats; no life boat. A tremendous surf was running. The barge was at anchor at the latest accounts, and her cargo safe.

The schooner *Bay State* was towed into Alpena, leaking badly.

The steam barge *Glasgow* lost her tow yesterday morning at the mouth of Thunder Bay.

San Francisco, 26.—Santa Cruz special: Immense fires are raging in the forests and ranches above here. They have already done terrible damage. A dispatch from Davenport Landing states the entire country is in flames. Hundreds of countrymen went from here to aid in endeavoring to arrest the flames. The Santa Cruz Water Company have 50 men fighting fire. The flames are now within five miles of here, and from the rapidity with which they have spread, fears are entertained for the safety of this city.

St. Johns, N. B., 26.—There are forest fires along the New Brunswick Railroad throughout York County, and heavy fires near Maine, which destroyed the telegraph wires and poles. A schooner in a ship yard was burned. All yesterday the forest between Salisbury and Sussex on the Inter-Colonial Railroad blazed, filling the air with smoke and cinders. In points along the northern division smoke is so dense and the fire so close to the track, that trains are compelled to move very slowly.

San Francisco, 26.—A telegram from Shasta, Cal., announces the death at that place of S. S. Montague, chief engineer of the Central Pacific railroad, aged 46.

St. Louis, 26.—Information is received here to-night that Col. Geo. Knapp, senior proprietor of the Missouri *Republican*, died on the 18th inst., on board the steamer *Pennland*, en route from Europe to New York. For more than 56 years, in various capacities, from apprentice to editor and to proprietor, he has been connected with the *Republican*.

Ogden, Utah, 26.—J. H. Barlow, express manager of the Utah Northern Railway, suicided at his residence in this city this evening with a revolver. He held in his hand a certificate of membership in a Des Moines Lodge of Odd Fellows, endorsed, "For God's sake forgive my rash act, but my life is a failure."

New York, 26.—Jas. F. Feeny, who attempted to shoot the British Vice-Consul yesterday, was examined by physicians at the Tombs to-day. He was found suffering from melancholia and extreme nervious debility. While not strictly insane, it is thought necessary to send him to the asylum.

San Francisco, 26.—A special from Noglase, Arizona, says: The Hermosillo (Mex.) authorities absolutely refuse any information about yellow fever at that place, or to state the number of deaths that have taken place. The fever is believed to be on the increase.

The Railroads.

NEW YORK, 26.—Frederick Lovejoy, elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, as successor to General Palmer, has been for 30 years in the service of the Adams Express Company, during the last seven years of which he acted as general manager of the company, with office at Philadelphia. This office he resigned a few months ago. Lovejoy is not yet 50 years of age. During the war he had charge of the express service for all the Northern armies, and this difficult business he conducted with exceptional success. He is a man of great executive ability, and essentially in sympathy and training a railroad man. His management of the Denver & Rio Grande and his election, will, it is said, bring to the road the support of A. J. Cassatt, Worishoffer, A. L. Scott, the Drexels, and others.

To a question asked by a reporter, Lovejoy said, "My policy is not at this minute very easy to define, before formulating it, I must first examine into the property. I shall immediately leave for the West, and commence a thorough inspection of the lines of the company, in order to inaugurate such repairs and such organizations as will make the Denver & Rio Grande equal to any road in the country in equipment and facilities for doing business."

"How about the finances of the Denver & Rio Grande?"

"The road is in pretty good condition. Its gross earnings last year amounted to about $7,000,000, enough to pay its fixed charges and redeem half a million car trust bonds. No new stock will be issued or needed. Not over a million dollars will be required to put the road in thorough repair, in widening cuts, in building protections against landslides, which seriously inconvenienced the road the past spring, substituting iron bridges for pile-bridges, and in similar ways."

"Will you make any changes in the personnel of the company's officers?"

"That I cannot now say; but I shall place at the head of every department the strongest man I can get for the position. I shall pursue the policy of vigorous progress, and leave no stone unturned to make the road justify all the hopes of its backers."

Denver, 26.—The price paid by the Eastern syndicate for the Denver, Utah & Pacific road is $850,000. The names of the purchasers are withheld.

Topeka, Kansas, 26.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company to-day closed a large sale of lands to Watson & Troop, of this city. It covers all their land remaining unsold between Topeka and the western line of Marion County, 150 miles. Price, $3.19 per acre. The exact amount of land cannot be determined for some days.

$5,000,000,000 for Drink in Ten Years.

NEW YORK, 26.—Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, testified before Senator Blair to-day upon the relations existing between capital and labor, and kindred social topics. "I believe," he said, "that the chief cause of the impecunious condition of the wage class in this country is their own improvidence and lack of thrift. Too many people are trying to get along without work, and many will squander the greater portion of their wages in drink and tobacco. On small wages a man can still save something. The wisest political thinker on social questions the United States has yet produced, once said that "a penny saved is a penny earned." It was to the working classes that Dr Franklin was speaking, and I must say I have never known a workman, no matter what his earnings were, who, if he spent his money for smoke and drink, ever accumulated anything. Those who have closely examined the subject have stated that the workingmen spend at least $400,000,000 per annum for liquor, and nearly $200,000,000 for cigars and tobacco. The money thus thrown away during the last ten years, would have been sufficient to provide comfortable homes for every family in this Union. Placed at interest this amount would to day have reached the high figure of $5,000,000,000. Drink, I affirm, is the progenitor of nearly all the ills to which the poor man of the United States is subjected. No trades unions or other combinations can ever bring relief to them, in the absence of temperance and economy. High license, the higher the better, will reduce the number of groggeries and the inclination of the people to visit them. I have very little faith in political prohibition or schemes of that sort. The evil next to drink which destroys the lives of the wage worker is the existence of wretched tenement houses. It is a significant feature that in the great city of New York 10,000 more deaths have occurred than births annually. Premature deaths among the laboring classes in this and other cities are due partly to the criminal neglect of public officials, and partly to the greedy avarice of grasping landlords. Rents here are too high. Healthy dwellings at low rents, high license and personal temperance would benefit the wage-paid people. It is a standard belief among trades unions that a reduction in the hours of labor would eventually prove the remedy for the ills to which the laboring classes are now subjected. They seem to overlook the fact that were this plan adopted the country would be soon flooded with a horde of foreign artisans, and wages would, as a result, fall so low that it would become almost impossible to make a living. Education might be made to remove some of the difficulties, but not with our present system. High schools and colleges do not teach pupils how to double the value of their labor. They bring up hundreds and thousands of our youth to get their living by their wits. Every institution should teach practical studies, which would do good in after life.

Concerning railroad charges, Mr. Medill said: "The constant fluctuation of freight tariffs occasions great losses to merchants. At present nothing could be determined in regard to future shipments of crops. The roads had it in their power to destroy thousands of dollars of investments by raising or depressing freight charges." He thought this power should not be given to railroads, but should be confined exclusively to the Government.

"What is your opinion of the work in which this Committee is engaged?" asked Senator Pugh.

"That's a delicate question," said Mr. Medill, with a smile. "However, I will say, I believe you will be able to recommend to Congress such measures as will remove some of the difficulties which now exist, or you will be able to declare to the people of the country that such matters are outside the jurisdiction of legislation."

FOREIGN.

British Briefs

LONDON, 26.—A Paris correspondent is informed that a long cipher dispatch was received at the Chinese Embassy yesterday which was stated to be China's answer. The proposition to France, brought by the Marquis Tseng, did not contain a reply to the French memorandum.

At Dungannon yesterday, Thomas Power O'Connor and Small, member of Parliament, visited Unichakly Market for the purpose of holding a political meeting. They were unable to speak, however, as a body of Orangemen took possession of the town, and compelled them to withdraw within doors. The Orangemen held meetings in the principal streets. Shouts of "No Home Rule!" were raised, and a cheer for the Queen given. The mob announced its intention to keep possession of the town until O'Connor and Small withdrew, and declared they would remain up all night to prevent the Parnellites erecting a platform. Thee thousand Orangemen will march in procession to-morrow, and afterwards hold an anti-Parnellite meeting. Orange bands played throughout the night, and great excitement prevailed.

A troop of lancers and 100 infantry and 300 police have been drafted to Dungannon.

London, 26.—Among O'Donnell's sympathizers no doubt of his insanity is entertained. He was arraigned at the Bow Street court yesterday. Poland opened for the Crown. He recounted the passage out on the steamer of the Carey family and O'Donnell, and repeated the details of the murder. Poland said O'Donnell's assertion when arrested, that he acted in self-defense, would be contradicted by the testimony of Carey's oldest son, who would swear that his father had no pistol.

Sullivan, M.P., counsel for O'Donnel, complained to the Court that a solicitor had been refused access to the prisoner.

Flowers, the magistrate, allowed the prisoner to retire and consult with his solicitor.

James Parish, a servant on the steamer *Melrose*, on which the crime was committed, and Thos. Jones, boatswain, eye witnesses of the murder, repeated the testimony they gave before the court at Cape Town. The bullet found upon the floor of the cabin of the steamer, and the pistol taken from O'Donnell, were produced and identified. Jones swore that O'Donnell's words to Mrs. Carey after shooting her husband were, "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey, I did not do it."

Carey's son testified that after witnessing O'Donnell's shooting of his father, he ran to the latter's berth and obtained his revolver, but had not time to give it to him before one of the officers of the steamer took it from him. He said he heard O'Donnell tell his mother that he (O'Donnell) "was sent to do it." O'Donnell's revolver bore the name of its maker, at New Haven.

The captain of the *Melrose* testified that he found an electric machine in the prisoner's luggage. The machine, he said, was thrown overboard.

Mrs. Carey, the next witness, was unable to give her testimony to-day owing to fatigue.

The statement of the son of Carey that O'Donnell said "he was sent to do it," created a sensation in the court room.

John Marvern, inspector of the Port Elizabeth police, also testified. He saw an extract from a paper that was found in O'Donnell's box, headed "Irish Revolutionists in America," a supplement of the weekly *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, containing a portrait of Carey, and a certificate showing that O'Donnell was an American citizen was found.

Poland agreed that every facility should be given to the prisoner's solicitor during the trial.

The examination was adjourned till Friday.

O'Donnell was conveyed from the court house to Newgate prison instead of Millbank, owing to instructions given at the last moment. There is extra police force at Newgate. O'Donnell on leaving the court house and entering the prison van raised his hat to a crowd of sympathizers who clapped their hands and cheered.

General Items.

Paris, 26.—The International Arbitration and Peace Association has issued an address to the people of France, urging that mediation be resorted to for the settlement of the dispute between France and China. The address suggests America or Switzerland for arbitrator.

Constantinople, 26.—The fire in the Kadi Keni quarter of this city last night caused a loss of $600,000, nearly one-third of the buildings in the district are in ruins.

A Street Sensation.

City of Mexico.—There is a genuine sensation on the streets of this city, from the sale of printed verses, gotten up by an enterprising merchant, setting forth the wonderful cures wrought by the great pain-relieve, St. Jacobs Oil. All classes buy them.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sorenes, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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"A High Private in the Rear Rank."

TO OUR MANY PATRONS:

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT heat, the Merchandise Department of the ART BAZAR is removed to the store lately occupied by David Yearsley, in the Hooper & Eldredge block. The Photographic Department, in charge of Mr. Ralph Savage, has also been transferred to John Olson's new gallery, on Commercial street. Persons having paid for portraits in advance at the old stand can have them retaken after July 4th, free of charge. No pains will be spared to keep up the standard of excellence hitherto maintained. Rally! Rally! Rally! A new series of views will soon be taken. Nothing was saved from the upper part of the Art Bazar.

d 182 C. R. SAVAGE.

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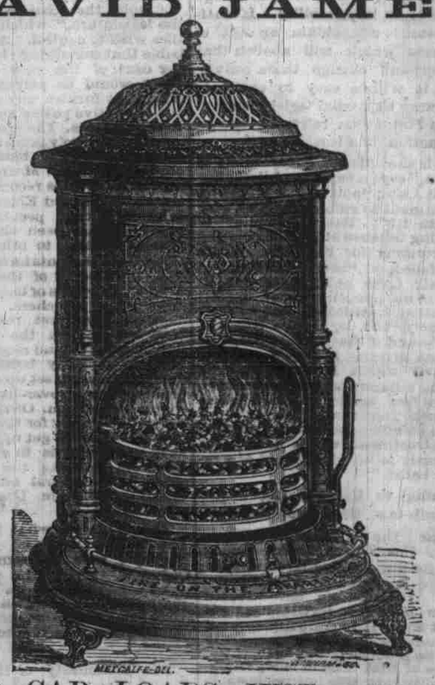

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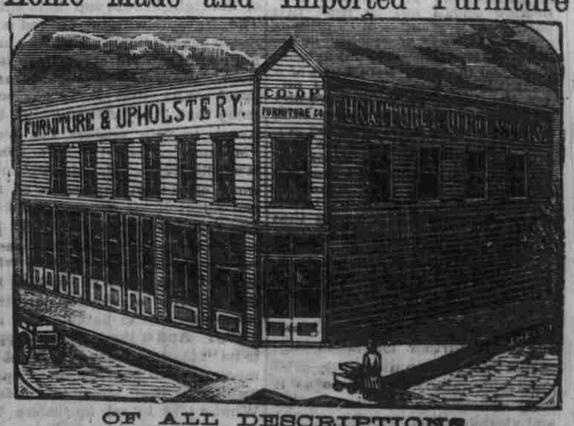

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