

A ROUSING HOLIDAY.

We are happy to announce that prospects are bright for a genuine old-style citizens' celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. The committee appointed at the mass meeting last night, particulars of which appear in another column, proceeded at once to business. The site selected is a splendid one. There is shade enough in the locust grove to accommodate all the wards in the city with those of our friends from the country wards who choose to attend. The long grass which tramped a little will form a pleasant green sward, there is space for the barbecue, which is expected to be a rouser, and for the speakers stand and all the amusements that will be arranged. Sub-committees have been appointed, and all that is now needed is the prompt co-operation of the leading men and the people in the different wards. Another meeting of the General Committee will convene on Friday evening at 7.30, in the City Hall, when it is desired that two representatives from each Ward will attend. That the affair may be thoroughly organized, every Ward in the city and its vicinity intending to take part, should at once appoint a committee of its own, and two members of each committee should meet with the General Committee on Friday evening. It is not desired that any settlement which has contemplated celebrating the day should abandon its own arrangements. This is a city and county celebration, to which all are invited who choose to come. But as there is only so much space at command, it is desired that each settlement expecting to have room for picnic, etc., will stand in word at once, so that all that can be accommodated. All that can furnish music, banners, decorations, etc., should communicate at once with the appropriate committee; the names of the various committees appear in this issue of the News. We shall have a glorious time and young and old will enjoy it to the full. The local preparations must begin at once, and plans be matured, that order and completeness may characterize the proceedings and that the anniversary of national independence, celebrated in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, may be the best holiday ever spent by the citizens of Salt Lake and their neighbors.

"MAN CLOTHED WITH A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY," ETC.

We clip from the Ogden Herald some correspondence, which will be found in another part of this paper, between an Ogden Committee and the Governor of this Territory. Ogden, is preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July in the manner customary in this city until quite recently. That is, by a union of the people for that auspicious day, regardless of sect, party or race, to commemorate the birth of the nation and the establishment of civil and religious liberty for all who dwell under the protecting wings of the Government of the United States. The Junction City folks are organizing on this broad and cosmopolitan principle, as they have done and can do without the likelihood of any illiberal exhibition of party spirit or brutal exhibition of sectarian spite. This is highly commendable and is after the fashion of our old time celebrations in Salt Lake City and other parts of the Territory. The request of the committee was made in the spirit of conciliation, and with a desire that nothing should occur on such an occasion that could be construed into a disregard of authority, rightly or unrighteously exercised. The organization of a cavalry company was not asked for; the calling out of a battalion was not desired; the committee simply wished to know if there would be any Executive objections to the parading of a company of mounted men, on a day sacred to the cause of human liberty. The answer is just what might have been expected from such a source. It is an intentional avoidance of the real request, the introduction of things not asked for, and a statement that is incorrect, manifesting profound ignorance of the law as well as disregard for guaranteed popular rights. We appreciate the spirit in which the application was made. At the same time we regard it as a mistake. The people of Ogden had a perfect right to do what they contemplated, without paying any attention to an official with a soul of filippine dimensions and a mind cut in the smallest and most liberal mould. A company of mounted men, with or without arms, could parade on the birthday of national independence without infringing in the least degree upon any law, human or divine. The "previous Executive order" alluded to, is of no more legal force and effect than the wad in a militiaman's gun without any powder behind it. The supreme law of the land provides that "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and announces that "A well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State." Interference with this right of the people is a "stretch of authority" that argues a despotic character, as well as contempt for the Constitution of our country. We can celebrate the Fourth of July without military parades or any of the extravagances usual on the occasion. And if we choose to do so, we may have all the mounted men or companies on foot that we can muster, without asking the permission of any petty satrap or pompous pop-injay who wants to strangle the

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

CITIZENS' MASS MEETING.

At the appointed time last evening—8 p.m.—the mass meeting of the citizens of Salt Lake convened in the front premises of the County House; the porch was appropriately decorated with large and handsome United States flags. Promptly at the hour named, Gen. Robert F. Burton arose and addressed the assembly. The chairman of the meeting, Hon. Parsons Little, Mayor of Salt Lake City. The nomination being presented was unanimously sustained by the assembly. The chairman then took the stand and announced that the next step in order was the appointment of a secretary. Col. John R. Winder was nominated as secretary, Theodore McKean, Esq., who was also unanimously sustained. The secretary then read the call for the meeting, after which the chairman stated that a motion for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1881, was in order, whereupon Mr. John T. Calne arose and said: "For the purpose of celebrating this day, I move that it be the sense of this meeting that the citizens of Salt Lake City celebrate the approaching 4th of July, and that we do it in a manner that will be worthy of the occasion." The motion having been duly seconded, Mr. Calne continued: "Inasmuch as the motion has been seconded, I will say that I am in favor of celebrating the anniversary of the nation's birth, because upon that day, 105 years ago, the rights and liberties of mankind were acknowledged and proclaimed to the world. On that day was given to the world that instrument which among other things declared that all men were created equal, that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I believe that these are the most important political principles that have ever been advanced to the children of man, and of greater importance to them than any other proclamation that has been made save and except the plan of life and salvation. I believe we should celebrate the anniversary of that day; that we should teach our children to appreciate what the fathers of this country did in declaring these things; that they may realize the blessings and great benefits which were destined to flow to the nations then unborn. I believe we should celebrate that day that we may show to our friends who come from the Old World the great blessings of liberty which were bestowed upon the human race in the declaration made on that day. For these reasons, and for many others which might be set forth—but which I do not wish to take up your time in speaking upon now—I am in favor of celebrating the Fourth of July in a good, rousing, old-fashioned style." (Applause.) The chairman then put the motion to the meeting, which was unanimously carried. Mr. George Goddard then called for three cheers for the celebration, which were heartily given. Hon. GEORGE Q. CANNON next arose and said: "In order that this occasion be properly celebrated, and that it may be conducted in an orderly and gratifying manner to every one, I move that a committee be appointed to take charge of the services and to arrange a programme of proceedings, and I embody in my motion that the chairman of this meeting nominate this committee." The motion having been duly seconded, General R. T. Burton suggested a speech from the Hon. George Q. Cannon, setting forth his ideas of a "good, rousing, old-fashioned celebration." Stirring music having been played by the Sixth Ward Sunday school musical band, Mr. CANNON stepped forward and said: "Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens; I am heartily in accord with the idea that has been suggested, that we have a celebration on this coming 4th of July. I feel as though I wanted it not for my own sake so much as for the sake of my children and the children of our community. I think there is no people on this broad continent of ours who have so much interest in the celebrating of the 4th of July, and the maintaining of everything connected with the Declaration which has made that day so memorable, as the people of this Territory. There is every reason why we should do it with a patriotic memory; we have the largest interest in maintaining the recollection of the deeds of the men who participated in the framing of that Declaration, and who proclaimed it to the world and afterwards maintained it by their wise counsel, and by the strength of their arms. I have said, if we choose to allow the recollection of this to pass away and to fade from our memories and the minds of our children. It is true that there are causes which have operated to make us feel to some extent, during the past two or three years, an indifference in regard to the formal celebrating of this day—causes which I need not allude to upon this occasion, as you are all familiar with them. And those who have long resided here remember, doubtless, with great pleasure the character of the celebration of this day which we have often participated in; the pleasure which has been ours on those occasions when all the people have joined in the general rejoicing. And as was suggested by the gentleman who made the motion to celebrate the day in a good old-fashioned style, this suits my feelings exactly. I do not care so much about parades and processions, the firing of cannon and the burning of powder, as I do about the whole of the people turning out to participate in the exercises or ceremonies, whatever they may be, on such an occasion. There have been sundries of other great day when we have had exceedingly delightful associations. I will remember, in the year 1849, when our people were in the valley, assembled under the shade of a large bower that was erected somewhere on the Temple Block; and the strangers—a good many of whom were passing through at the time, that being the first year of the California emigration—all were invited to share with the citizens in partaking of the bounteous repast which they had provided. It was a day long to be remembered, and few years afterwards, I feel grateful to know that that there were men found east in so bare a mould, who had the hardihood and courage and strength necessary to make that proclamation to the world, and then to maintain it as they did until it became a success, until it-day it is enshrined imperishably in the hearts of millions, never to fade from the memory of man; but its remembrance is to go down to remotest posterity who, too, will share in the blessings and benefits that flow from it, and that feel that of all the people who live in this land those who dwell in these mountains should be the best to remember the offices which these heroes made. We of all others should remember their deeds and teach our children to honor the occasion as long as the Republic shall endure, or as long as any government shall exist based upon the principles embodied in that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States. I think, myself, that because of some little feelings that may have arisen from acts of men, that might have been pleasant for us at the time, it would be unwise in us to allow such an occasion, as dear to us at least as anybody else, to be appropriated to such a purpose, while some of us, perhaps, merely stand and look on. I think that we should carry this day in a manner that animates us, taking hold with a zeal and showing to all men that we are animated with a proper feeling in regard to this national day, evincing not only to our fellow citizens, but to high heaven, that we are thankful that the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the world, that its principles have come down to us and that we have the privilege to-day of avowing our adherence to them, and our determination to maintain them in the spirit in which they were given, and to hand them down to our posterity as well preserved as they have come down to us; that they may proceed to them unaffected by the acts of men, and in such a way that they can take hold of them and carry them out in their integrity and fullness, as we have endeavored to carry them out for several years, and been misappropriating money and defrauding the government. The officials and employees who are connected with the great celebration, and who are to be more complete and thorough investigation will be ordered. All facts heretofore reported in the Western Associated Press dispatches relating to the selling of carpets and other frauds of the ring, are reported by the committee.

On Reception—F. Little, Theo. McKean, J. R. Winder, A. M. Cannon, S. P. Teasdale, R. T. Burton, H. P. Kimball, John Sharp. On Music—H. P. Kimball, John Sharp. On Speeches—Wm. Woodruff, D. H. Wells, Elias Smith, H. S. Eldredge, Z. Snow. On Barbecue—F. Armstrong, L. J. Nuttall, J. M. Benedict, E. F. Sheets, W. H. Rowe. On Conveyances—H. P. Kimball, H. R. Clawson, Orson Arnold. On Arrangements and Programme General Committee. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the City Hall, Friday evening next at 7.30 p.m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The treasury investigation committee to-day submitted a preliminary report to Secretary Windom of evidence found against the custodian's department. The committee report that they found a regularly organized ring, designed to carry through for several years, and been misappropriating money and defrauding the government. The officials and employees who are connected with the great celebration, and who are to be more complete and thorough investigation will be ordered. All facts heretofore reported in the Western Associated Press dispatches relating to the selling of carpets and other frauds of the ring, are reported by the committee.

Finding no signs of him, he quickly ran down and found that he had jumped from the top of the tower, and fell to the ground, and lay dead on the grass at the foot of the tower. The suicide caused a little stir at first, but it was soon learned that Malapert was connected with one of the oldest and noblest families of Germany; that his family name was Neuville; that his father was chamberlain to the present Emperor, and that his brother is now commander du voyage with one of the Emperor's sons on the steamer *Primrose* of Edinburg, which is making a trip around the world on the Pacific waters. That he, although only 25 years old, had been an officer in the German army. Several other German army documents of a character to establish his high connection were found on his person. In his coat pocket were two photographs of the Emperor and of the Emperor's family. One of the photographs, one bearing the name Fritz Von Malapert, these were taken in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He had been in the country two years and in Chicago 18 months, since which time he had been in the employ of Block & Arstein, 176 East Adams Street. He has been in rather reduced circumstances and overdrawn money. His employers considered him a sober, industrious, responsible man. He wrote recently to his home in Germany, asking for \$2,000 which he was expecting through the German Consul here. He called on the Consul this morning but found nothing. He had a little quarrel with his employers later in the day, and after writing them a note, which was found on his body, telling them he intended to commit suicide, he deliberately set out and accomplished the wild deed.

THE "TIMES" GIVING ADVICE.

Conkling should be punished. NEW YORK, 15.—The Times has not referred to or even printed the Grant interview on the New York senatorial fusion. To day, however, it has an important editorial, whereof the following are extracts: The prolonged deadlock at Albany is so injurious to the party which has a majority in the legislature, and is so entirely opposed to the known wish of that party throughout the State, that it is calculated to throw discredit on the representative character of the legislature. If the members of the Senate and Assembly had really reflected on the sober opinion of their constituents, the business struggle would have been brought to a close long ago. If they could be brought now to pay decent respect to public sentiment we should have seen two reputable senators elected before the last of the week. The tactics of the Conkling machine are too well known to leave any doubts. The constant looting of the managers is that the party cannot get along without Conkling. If an extra session is had for the purpose of calling a lobbyist. Paid no money to anybody to vote for the measure. Was a lobbyist for 7 years off and on, and was paid for advertising. He denied being intimate with Winans when he left the republican party and went over to the democrats in the legislature. Knew Forsythe of Troy, and got \$1,000 to oppose the Albany bridge bill; had assisted in Washington on one or two little matters, but never divided the pay he got. Went up to Woodin's room after leaving Bradley in the Delevan house; told the caucus men that he had secured a vote. Witness thought he had secured Bradley to vote for Depew, as Bradley said witness would not be disappointed in this vote. Witness was carried when Bradley voted for Conkling and Platt. Never had any reason to believe Bradley corruptible. Adjourned. Senator Deane testified he knew of no legislator receiving a vote in any legislature. Had no theory as to how legislators could be influenced. Bradley could be influenced by money or that he was dishonest; believed him honest. When he first talked with Bradley the latter said "maybe you won't be disappointed in my final vote" which witness construed to mean Bradley was now voting to please some Grant man in his district and would finally vote for Depew. He did not know that Barker with whom he had several talks in Woodin's room was in the Central Railroad office. He never heard anything of the Central Railroad in his room. Had seen several games of cards played in his room for 25 cents. Could not swear to seeing Depew in Barker's room since May 25th. Had bought some stocks this year through Spencer & Co. Did not know Depew kept an account there.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

It is reported the Nihilist Hartman is arrested in Geneva and will be taken to Rome. Three were killed and injured by an explosion of the boiler of the steamer City of Rome. Secretary Windom will be prepared to appoint a committee to investigate the charges against Dodge, of the San Francisco mint within a few days. The British Bark *Lizzie Perry*, Captain McHenry, from Antwerp April 12th, for San Diego or San Francisco, put into Montevideo, Tuesday, having been partially dismantled in a gale. No Discovery in Medical Chemistry has been so productive of such benefit to the human race as Glenn's Sulphur Soap. All local diseases of the skin are speedily eradicated by it and it is at once the best and most useful remedy for the most enervating of the complexion in use. With a box of this Soap, which only costs 50 cents, all the advantages of Sulphur Soap can be obtained without incurring the expense of a bottle of the same. The pores are effectively and so no impurities can be applied and the properties of a specific with those of a toilet article. All complexional defects are obviated by its use and its invariably mitigates rheumatic pain. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents per cake. 1 box (3 cakes) 75 cents, sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price. G. M. CHANDLER, Prop'r, 115 Fulton Street, New York. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKY DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. Sold 150 is a w. LICK UP Upon Troubled Waters is the influence of Hale's Honey of Marshmallows and Tar upon a cold. Phlegm's Toothache. Drops cure in one minute.

Z. C. M. I.
 We are Offering our LARGE and well Assorted Stock of
LAWNS, GRASS CLOTHS, LINENS, PRINTS,
 AND ALL—
SUMMER GOODS
 AT PRICES THAT WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS!
 WM. JENNINGS, Superintendent.

CLOSING OUT SALE
 AT THE
EAGLE EMPORIUM,
 PREPARATORY TO
Stock Taking
 JULY 15, 1881,
 So the next THIRTY DAYS the EAGLE EMPORIUM will be the Place to Secure GOOD BARGAINS in all its Departments, as we must clear up and close out our Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
 BY THE ABOVE TIME!
 COME ONE AND ALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
 WM. JENNINGS & SONS,
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SCRAPERS! SCRAPERS!
 Two Car Loads "Colombus" Solid Steel Scrapers, Common Road Scrapers and Tongue Scrapers.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
 10x12 & 12x14 WALL TENTS
 Constantly in Stock, and all other sizes furnished at short notice, 20 per cent. CHEAPER for same grade than can be bought in Utah.
Grading Plows, Harness & Other Railroad Contractors' Supplies.
JOHN W. LOWELL,
 GENERAL AGENT FOR
FISH WAGONS, MCCORMICK MACHINES, CASE THRESHERS,
 Cooper Manufacturing Co's SAW MILLS and ENGINES.
 AND DEALER IN
 Plows, Horse Rakes, Cultivators and Headers, Cane Mills, Cider Mills, Evaporators, Lawn Mowers, Seed Drills, Wagon Stock, Hard Wood Lumber and Steel Barb Fence Wire.