DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1886. NO. 197.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,		$10 00
" "	six months, "	5 00
" "	three months, "	2 50

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" "	six months, "	1 75
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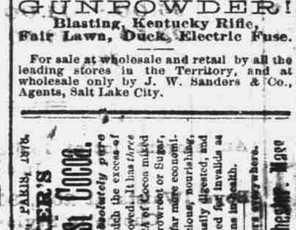
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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The House Passes a Resolution.

When the National Surplus Exceeds $100,000,000 It Shall Apply on the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, 14.—A number of unimportant House bills passed, after which the Senate took up the river and harbor bill, and McMillan, who has charge of it, moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on commerce with instructions to amend it as voted by the senate in committee of the whole, except that in each item of the bill in the aggregate, there will be a reduction of thirty per cent.; that the committee amend the bill accordingly (and not otherwise) and report.

An amendment in relation to the Columbia river was agreed to.

An amendment accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for the construction of the Hennepin Canal was adopted—yeas 25, nays 20.

Without progressing further with the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Bills passed increasing to $250,000 the limit of the cost of the public building at Galveston, and appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the surplus resolution.

Morrison of Illinois entered the following amendment:

"The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States Treasury, of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States employed June 30, 1886."

Hewitt of New York then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. The resolution, he said, provided that whenever the surplus exceeded $100,000,000, calls for bonds should be made. The result would be that if there was $100,000,000 surplus, a call must be made, and thus the reserve would be reduced to $91,000,000. If the gentleman from Illinois did not intend to do that, he had better modify the language of the resolution, so as to provide that when the surplus reached $110,000,000 there should be a call. The gentleman from Illinois based his advocacy of the resolution on the saving of interest. Assuming that $75,000,000 was the amount which would have to be paid out, the saving in interest would be about two and a quarter millions. The gentleman said it would release from the Treasury $100,000,000, which would go into the channels of trade, give employment to 100,000 men and support 500,000 people. The gentleman was too familiar with the principles which governed business not to know that if the act should impair public confidence, the saving of two and a quarter millions would be a case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. Instead of giving employment to 100,000 men, a hundred thousand men would be dismissed from employment on the first day that the public realized that under the action of this resolution the stability of the Treasury was impaired and its ability to meet its obligations was undermined. Such a consideration as the saving of two and a quarter millions was trifling in comparison with the danger and disturbance which would result if the financial transactions of the government were seriously impaired by the operation of the resolution. The gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the release of this money from the treasury would put a single man to work. There were to-day idle in New York more than $75,000,000 of unemployed capital. If that capital could be made profitable it would be employed. If this $75,000,000 came from the treasury it would not be given to men who were short of means. It would be paid to the bondholder, who would simply pocket the proceeds in a market already abounding with capital, and not a human being would be employed by reason of the release.

He did consider that the action of the committee of ways and means, and the committee on rules, was a declaration of war against the Administration. If the resolution should be adopted, however, he should regard it as a vote of confidence in the policy of the Administration.

The Democratic party believed in honest money and the President of the United States, when he accepted the nomination of his party, planted himself squarely on the declaration of their platform. He went into no detail. He accepted it in a broad way, a generous way, and the President regarded his promise to observe the declaration of the platform as binding on his conscience and action, as was his oath to support the Constitution and maintain the laws of his country. The President has never left the country in doubt as to how he construes the platform.

Masters of finance had begun to prepare for the danger and collapse which they thought would be inevitable. He knew three of the greatest institutions in the city of New York, (he would not name them lest he should bring down upon them the condemnation of less enlightened men), that had accumulated more than $25,000,000 in gold as a preparation for the change they thought was coming.

Warner—Did the change come?

Hewitt—It did not, thanks to Grover Cleveland and the magnificent administration of the Treasury Department which has carried its fame all over the world. In conclusion, he thus summed up his objections to the resolution. Four months after its passage the country would be brought back to the condition in which it had been on the 4th of March, 1885, and gold would be withdrawn from circulation. The moment that occurred millions of men would lose their daily employment, when a demand would come for greenbacks, and the long struggle for sound currency would end in fiat money. Of course, when the country had passed through the valley of death which once it had traveled with tears and lamentations, made wiser by suffering, taught by bitter experience, it would slowly retrace its steps to the basis of honest money—the money which the democratic party from the time of Jefferson to the present had insisted was the only money for the people: the best money; the money which measured all other money and was not too good for orphans and widows; not too good for the citizen who wished that justice should be established and maintained in this land forever. The policy of the administration was to keep gold and silver married for better or for worse, one as good as the other, neither the better-half of the other; but when the time came that a choice must be made between them, the President of the United States would adhere, as he had promised and sworn to do, to that standard of value which paid debts in the value intended at the time the debts were contracted.

Weaver of Ohio, said the only trouble with the resolution was that it did not go far enough. It simply said, in effect, "Come, let us set up $100,000,000 for any emergency that may arise, and use the balance in our debt." Could there be a more conservative and reasonable proposition made? He contended that the bonds were not intended to be payable in gold only, and charged that the bonds had shirked taxation for a quarter of a century.

Randall of Pennsylvania, said this was not a silver question at all; it was simply a question whether we should use money in the Treasury undisposed of and against which there is no legitimate claim, to the extent of fifty or seventy million dollars, that might be used in the liquidation of the public debt. Congress proposed, under this resolution, to do just what was done when forty, four and a half millions were paid in overcount of the sinking fund in the last fiscal year. It had no resolution in saying that in his opinion the greenbacks in the Treasury to-day were ample adequate for the liquidation of the dept to the full amount proposed. He did not wish any gentleman to confuse this question with the impression which prevailed in the mind of the gentleman from New York, (Mr Hewitt.) This was now a matter of business. Without questioning anybody's motives, he wished to say that if these bonds due and payable at the option of the government were held by individual capitalists, the House would not hear this complaint against the resolution. (Applause.) It was because it bore upon the National Banks to the extent of $100,000,000 of their three per cents. That, he thought, was the main-spring of the hostility to the measure. He knew of no better way of maintaining the government credit and strengthening it than by paying its interest-bearing bond indebtedness; that was the way it had been done. He did not object to the reservation of $100,000,000 to secure the greenback circulation. The money was in the Treasury and all that was asked was that that amount should be paid out in liquidation of the public indebtedness. That was what business men would do; that was what the government had done, and why, he asked, was there all of this scare at this time? Why, when there was a suggestion of the propriety of paying fifty or seventy million dollars of the public debt, was it there was danger call and signal? There was nothing in it. The government could pay it with less than the amount of greenbacks there were to-day in the Treasury. Other sources would put enough money in the Treasury to handle another $10,000,000 of gold just as they handled the first $10,000,000.

Payson, of Illinois, said there was in the United States Treasury a balance of $70,000,000, for which there was confessedly no use to-day. Every dollar of it represented the acquisition of the toil and labor of this country. Standing against it was a debt, subject to interest, that we might pay, and yet because there were fearful forebodings and lugubrious apprehensions of what might perhaps come about, if a portion of this money is used, the House was asked to simply stand still and burn the candle at both ends.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, expressed the opinion that the government had the option of paying the bonds in gold or silver; all that it would be necessary to do if the joint resolution should be enacted would be to change the security of the national banks. Of course there would be some contraction of currency, how much he, Breckenridge, did not know. He believed that gold and silver should be kept together if possible. Silver should not be driven out as one of the money metals of the world, but it had no part in his desire that the joint resolution should be enacted into a law, because it was not true that a single dollar of silver would be required to carry its provisions into effect. This government had no power to hold any more money than was required to meet its obligations. Let Congress pay this debt; let it separate the question of taxation from the question of debt; let it try to get rid of all the arguments that grow out of the public debt, so that taxes may be reduced to a point that would meet the expenses of the government and strive to defend the country from an invasion of a foreign foe. He hoped that his children would see the day when no man had in his possession an obligation written by the United States of America. [Applause.]

McKinley of Ohio said that this resolution, coming as it did from the democratic majority in one branch of the government, addressed to a democratic executive in another branch, was, to say the least an exception and remarkable. It was a proposition coming from a majority of the committee on ways and means, which was in political accord with the President of the United States, and undoubtedly would receive the approval of a majority on the other side of the chamber. It was a proposition to compel the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury to do that which they always had the power to do; to do that, which they now had authority to do under section 2 of the act of March 3, 1880. Yet in sixteen months of Democratic administration that administration had called but $58,000,000 of government bonds for redemption. It leaves outstanding $140,000,000 of 5 per cent debt exclusive of the 3 per cents, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government. In view of the record of the democratic party, in view of its recent characterization of the republican party as dishonest for keeping a surplus in the treasury; in view of the record made by its own administration, it was not surprising that a majority of the committee on ways and means under the leadership of the leader of one wing of the democratic party, should insist that the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury should keep the pledges which had been made to the party. This action was the more suggestive when the gentleman took into consideration the record which the republican party had made on this question. Since the conclusion of the war the republican administrations had paid off $1,200,000,000 of the public indebtedness. It was not surprising that, looking at the record of the republican party and looking at the record of the first sixteen months of the democratic administration, the two wings of the democratic party should flap together and demand that the President shall pay out some of the surplus on the bonds of the country. [Laughter.] Of course republicans could not prevent the democratic party from voting today a want of confidence in its own administration. They could not prevent it from voting a vote of condemnation upon the President and his Secretary. That was what the resolution meant. Think of it! A republican Secretary of the Treasury presided over the fiscal affairs of the Government from 1879 to 1885. During that time the democratic party controlled the House four years. A republican Secretary of the Treasury exercised his discretion, and the House, with a larger democratic majority than the present one, never thought of taking that discretion away from him.

Morrison—The gentleman is mistaken.

McKinley—Did you ever pass a resolution compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the surplus?

Morrison—I introduced a joint resolution and sent it to the committee on ways and means, and it never gout out of that committee.

McKinley—Exactly. [Laughter.]

Morrison—And I offered it in the House and it had the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) and we were kept from passing it by a point of order from that side of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

McKinley—But you never passed it. You had control of the House. You could have fixed a time for its consideration, as you did now. You had a larger majority than you have now. Whatever you may have done in committee or attempted to have done on the floor of the House, one thing is certain, you never did adopt a resolution taking that discretion from a Republican President and Secretary.

Morrison—I was prevented by the co-operation of Democrats with that side of the House.

Mr. McKinley said that the two wings of the democratic party were not in harmony at that time [laughter] and one wing, with the aid of the republicans, prevented you from taking a statutory discretion away from the Secretary, but now when you have a President and Secretary of the Treasury, both wings of the democratic party unite in denouncing them for not calling in the bonds and absorbing the surplus. [Laughter.] It is not to be wondered at. The campaign of 1884 was waged and won on a howl all over the country that the republican party had $600,000,000 of idle surplus in the Treasury, and would not pay their honest debts. Governor Hendricks stated that all over the West. I have no doubt that my Greenback friend from Iowa (Weaver) said it all over his State. I know that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) did in his famous speech at Nashville, when he was making his triumphal tariff march through the South from Atlanta to Chicago [laughter], carrying the banner of protection under which he said there was $600,000,000 of surplus in the public treasury, and that the Administration of Grover Cleveland would this year take up the Government debt with it,

Randall—I am beginning in that direction now. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Mr. McKinley—Yes, you are beginning; but it is sixteen months after your administration has failed to do it. [Laughter.] You have not got very far along yet. Suppose this resolution passes the House; suppose it passes the Senate. To give it any sort of force, it must have the approval of the President of the United States. [Laughter.] You are asking by this resolution that the President shall do what for six months he had refused to do. He will lay down on you with that which with him has been mightier than the sword [laughter] and he will use the pen for that purpose; he will veto your bill, and the surplus will yet remain in the Treasury. If this is mere play for position you are welcome to it, when your own Secretary of the Treasury solemnly tells the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that if this resolution passes it will impair the public credit, shake public confidence and destroy the good financial name we have enjoyed so long; and he says another thing, that this resolution means trenching upon the $100,000,000 which is kept as a redemption fund for the greenbacks of the country, and he asks you not to do it; and yet you do it. This Congress seems to be given to doing just what the President's counsels want done. If there is anything on which the majority of the House and President are in accord, I would like to know it. [Laughter. During which a Republican suggested that they were in accord on pension vetoes.] In his annual message the President asked you to do three things. He asked you to retire the greenbacks; he asked you to suspend the silver coinage, and finally he asked you to revise the tariff. What have you done? You have not retired the greenbacks; you have not revised the tariff. At least, you have not revised it under the leadership of Col. Randall. What a delightful situation it is! [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania about three or four weeks ago showed his contempt for the tariff bill of the chairman of the committee on ways and means, and only the other day the distinguished chairman of the committee on ways and means showed his positive contempt for the attempt of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make a tariff bill. [Laughter.] And so it goes. There is not a single thing upon which the democratic party agrees—is in positive accord on, except the offices—not one. [Laughter.]

Morrison—And we are getting along only middling at that. [Renewed laughter.]

McKinley—Yes, and you are getting them very slowly. But the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Indiana (Randall and Holman) undertook to break down the civil service law by a rider upon an appropriation bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and his wing are for the spoils. I was glad to find my honest friend from Illinois standing against that covert attempt.

McKinley then quoted from a letter written by Secretary Manning to the President on May 28th last, tendering the resignation of his office, and the President's reply thereto. From the latter letter he quoted the following: "I had hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced largely by faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, would be quickened to a sense of responsibility and led to more harmonious action on important questions with which you have to deal." "That," said McKinley, "was the way the President felt on May 28th. How would he feel after the resolution of censure? This resolution of condemnation, this resolution of disapproval, this resolution of want of confidence? He cannot resign and go to the country, but each one of you will go to the country, and each one of us will go to the country, and the issue will be made up. Cleveland will veto your resolution, and we will all go the country on that and leave the $600,000,000 Hendricks said was in the treasury, the $300,000,000 the gentleman from Pennsylvania said was in the treasury, in the treasury still. I only want to say in conclusion that I hope the amendment I offered will be adopted; it seems to me absolutely demanded if this resolution should pass. Let us save that $100,000,000 reserved from encroachment; let us say that the $346,000,000 of promises of the National Government shall be kept secure, and if we do that and adopt an amendment giving the Secretary of the Treasury a fair working balance which any business man or corporation would keep, then your resolution will be harmless, and it will be spared a veto of the President of the United States. [Applause.]

Morrison, of Illinois, closed the debate in support of the joint resolution. He denied that the resolution was a condemnation of the Administration. It left the question of the reserve in the status which it was to-day. It was the law now that a $100,000,000 million dollars was to be reserved; it would be the law after the passage of this resolution. The gentleman from New York predicted that the country was going to the bad if $70,000,000 should be paid out of the treasury. In 1883 the surplus was reduced below a hundred million dollars, and no harm had come to the country; nobody had lost faith in the government or in the Treasury to keep its pledges. Was the gentleman talking for the Democratic party to tell him that $70,000,000 more was required in the Treasury because this was a Democratic Administration? If the people had confidence in the government in 1881, when there was a Republican Administration, and the surplus had gone down to $100,000,000, in God's name should they not have faith in it to-day when it had at its head this good man Cleveland, about whom so many nice things were said, and whom nobody thought more of than he? [Laughter and applause.]

The general debate then closed and a five minute debate began and ran on without interest for half an hour.

The amendment offered by Morrison this morning was adopted without division.

The amendment offered by McKinley yesterday was then rejected, 104 to 132.

A number of other amendments were offered and rejected.

The joint resolution was then passed, yeas 107, nays 87.

The joint resolution now goes to the Senate.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Officeholders Forbidden to Exhibit Obtrusive Political Partisanship.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Commander W. T. Sampson at present in command of the torpedo station at Newport, has been ordered on duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy to succeed Capt. Ramsay.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The following executive order was issued by the President this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1886.

To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several Departments and all officeholders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control the political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people. Not only is their time and labor due to the government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the exactness of their official duty, offending by the display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors, who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing political affairs.

They have no right to use official position to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of the Federal offices should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions, is indecent and unfair, and a proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of political place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but these privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to their party increased by office holding.

A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do, and the purposes for which a public office should not be used, is easy in the light of the correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official place. This becomes a consideration of necessity under our form of government, and political action must be free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Prohibition.

EMPORIA, Ks., 14.—The State Prohibition Convention assembled this morning in the Opera House. The committee on organization reported, and H. C. Vrooman, of Osage County, was elected chairman and M. E. Tosmat secretary. The committee on resolutions reported and the platform was unanimously adopted. It makes quite a lengthy document, having 15 resolutions.

The following candidates were unanimously nominated: For governor, C. H. Branscombe; lieut. governor, T. W. Huston; secretary of state, N. B. Klaine; auditor of state, C. H. Langston, colored; attorney general, W. S. Treasurer, Wm. Crosby; supt. of public schools, Mrs. Dr. Suthbert, and associate justice, E. H. Peyton, of Emporia.

Great Flood.

RALEIGH, 14.—Heavy and continuous rains throughout the State have caused the greatest flood since 1867. The farmers on Cape Fear River have lost all their crops, and many have been forced to leave their homes on account of the flood.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

In Chicago two additional jurors in the Anarchist cases were obtained today, making 11 in all, after a delay of four weeks.

A Merced, California dispatch says: A fire to-day destroyed C. H. Hoffman's warehouse, containing 12,000 tons of wheat; also five cars laden with wheat. The total loss will be over a quarter of a million. The principal losers are C. H. Hoffman, M. Goldman, A. L. Beckford and Charles Hemen. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

A special to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* from New Laredo, N. M. says: About 4 p.m. to-day the commander of the Fourth Cavalry, stationed here, received orders by telegraph, and in 15 minutes the regiment moved hastily, going down the river. Nothing definite could be learned as to their destination or the cause of their sudden departure. It finally transpired, however, that a revolution had broken out in the vicinity of Miere, Camargo, Guerrero and the adjacent country.

A Concord, (N. H.) dispatch says: The Prohibition State Convention met here to-day. Resolutions were passed declaring the liquor traffic a national question, as it was the source and sum of all evils, and arraigning the republican and democratic parties as its allies. The enforcement of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath day was demanded. Col. Joseph Wentworth, of Concord, was nominated for Governor and accepted.

A Paris dispatch says: The celebration of the 97th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile was opened to-day by salvos of artillery. The ceremony of distributing provisions and money to the poor was conducted on a scale of great generosity. The Arc d'Triomphe and the Procaders were splendidly decorated. Fairs were held in all the city squares.

A special to the Galveston *News* from Penn, Texas, says: Last night during a heavy storm about 20 miles north of here, the house in which four women were sleeping was struck by lightning and all were instantly killed.

A London dispatch says: An extradition treaty between England and the United States has been signed. In addition to the customary clauses, the treaty provides for the surrender of dynamite miscreants. At the foreign office to-day it was stated that when the matter was ripe the communication would be made to the press in the usual way, and that the treaty would doubtless be ratified at Washington after the customary routine. Further details were peremptorily refused.

Base Ball.—St. Louis, 14.—St. Louis 2, Chicago 6.

Kansas City.—Detroit 17, Kansas City 1.

Washington.—Nationals 2, New York 2.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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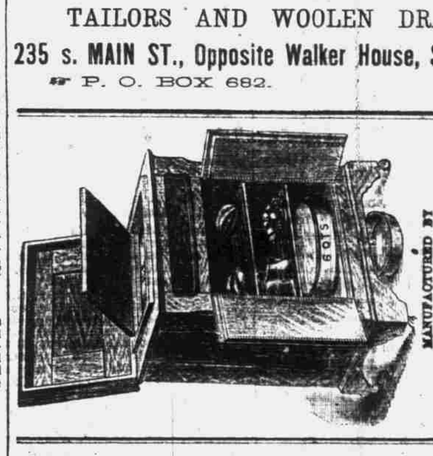

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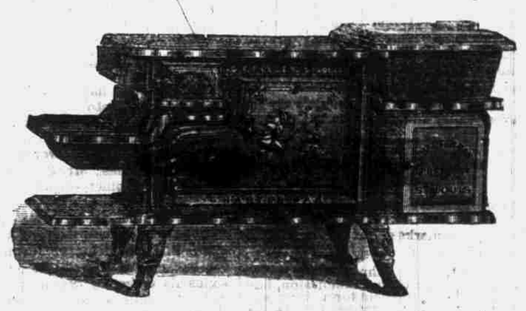
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