

CHICAGO TRADE.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
MOULDING,
Mantels, Poles, Church Finish, Stairs,
Stair Railings, Balusters, Newels, Etc.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by
the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake
City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding
Books sent from upon application. d105 19

STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on longer than any
other. We guarantee our Nails to
be Equal in Quality and
Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway
Iron, Finished Already
to arrive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its
Branch Stores. d105 17

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
217 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40; 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton, \$60. Beam Scales, \$100.
40 lb. Farmer's Scale, \$5.
"Little Detective" for \$2.50.
FORKS, TOOLS, ETC.
Best Forks Made for Light Work, \$10
40 lb. Axle and Kit of Tools, \$10
Patented wire and screw driving old jobs.
Brooms, Axles, Yokes and other articles. Like Price.
M. S. VANDEUSEN, Wm. LEIMBERG
JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS,
20, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
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Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.
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USE THE BEST!
Fairbank's Fine Family Soaps!
THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN BUYING
anything but the BEST, and
when you get the BEST it is clear
to you that you are getting the
best value for your money.
Fairbank's Fine Family
SOAPS
Are undoubtedly the very best in the mar-
ket. If you have any doubt as to this fact,
try the Soap and you will be convinced.
They are made of the finest materials and
are prepared skillfully.
WHITE STAR
Is now celebrated all over the country, and
is in every respect strictly first class. It is
easy on the hands and lasts wonderfully
long time.
We also make the following well known
brands, all of which are highly recommended:
LAKEVIEW, BRILLIANT, GOLDEN WEST,
STANDARD, JEWEL,
ALABAMA, SPANISH CASTLE,
EXTRA AMERICAN FAVORITE.
Sample of any of our Soaps always
furnished when desired.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

L. M. RUNSEY MFG CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas
Pipes, Fittings and Valves,
Fitters' Brass Goods, Bell
Jags, Hose and Packing.
Agricultural Implements,
FENCE WIRE, BARRED WIRE,
FENCING, Etc., Etc.
808 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 63 Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this
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GUNPOWDER!
BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE,
FAIR LAKE, DUCK,
ELECTRIC FUSE.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal
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H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.
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J. K. CILLEY & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WOOD, HARD WOODS, REED-SKINS, FURS, PELTS,
96 & 98, Reade Street,
NEW YORK.
References by permission—North National
Bank of New York, Hartung, Colby & Co., 40
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NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
This powder never varies. A marvel of
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phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POW-
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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
XVIII CONGRESS.
SENATE.
WASHINGTON, 6.—Bayard and others
presented memorial favoring the sus-
pension of the coinage of silver dollar
and to the committee on commerce.
Cockrell introduced a bill to facili-
tate the registration of bills of lading
and to punish commercial instruments,
and to the committee on commerce.
Hill gave notice that to-morrow
morning he would ask unanimous con-
sent to address the Senate on the bill
relating to the forfeiture of the land
grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge
& Vicksburg Railroad Company.
As the morning's session was dis-
posed of, Frye moved to lay aside the calendar
and take up the shipping bill.
A motion was made to suspend the
navigation laws had been many years
on our statute books, and the Demo-
cratic party had had the administra-
tion of those laws for forty-eight
years. He did not, therefore, see why
he, as a Democrat, should be expected
to support the repeal of the laws, and
without any vote of the Senate or of
the House, he would move the repeal
of the law as a measure of party
fealty. Free ships mean a revolution,
and would put all the shipping
United States in the hands of England,
an unfriendly power. If we are to
have the trade, we should have the
shipping rich ship owners. We should
begin with the repeal of the laws, and
the poor man had to be left with
his high tariff.
Call favored the Vest amendment.
In support of the Vest amendment,
providing for free ships and free mar-
time, he said the party in power had
been in the country absolutely helpless with
its high tariff.
Senator Vance then read from the
London Standard, dated April 25, of
some twenty joint stock companies of
millions of acres of American land,
also read from the statistics to show
the reduction of our wheat exports
within a few years owing to the de-
struction of wheat in India, and
in India, induced by our high protec-
tive tariff.
McPherson inquired whether the re-
duction was not partially due to the
great wheat "corners," by which wheat
was kept back in expectation of higher
prices.
Vance said when he found a great
cornering in a most popular and
palpable form, he was going to
turn up small causes to account for the
results.
He asked whether the sudden de-
velopment of wheat culture in India
was due to the fact that the British
of a large railroad system in India, and
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Vance replied if our duties were
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the motto, "Protection." Let the
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the motto, "Taxation for Revenue."
A party of this kind, we welcome
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made hot and rough, and the demo-
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If the tariff bill was not crystal-
lized into law, there was nothing left
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court higher than the halls of Con-
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triumph of a set of principles
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the House to-day.
Kasson closed the debate in opposi-
tion to the bill in several remarks of
its provisions, which he declared
to be impossible of administration.
He said that the bill was a rapid
review of the objection which had
been made to the bill and an
equally rapid and brief answer to
the objections. You claim to have power
to strike out the enacting clause of
the bill. If you have that power, you
have the power to amend the bill and
it what it should be. (Loud applause
on the democratic side.)
After a few more cutting remarks
on the general subject of tariff reform,
Morrison's time expired and a murmur
of expectancy ran through the ranks
both the opponents and advocates of
the measure. As the chairman directed
the clerk to read the bill, the
audience, which throughout the
day had crowded the galleries almost
to suffocation, hushed the hum of
conversation and watched with intense
interest the future proceedings on the
bill.
As the clerk began to read, Converse
left his chair in the last row of seats,
and walking down to the front of the
House, stood nervously fingering a
piece of paper which he held in his
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The tellers being ordered, Converse
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Chair.
Converse taking his place, Morrison
called to the clerk of the House, "Clerk
see that no damned scoundrel is
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The clerk promising to see that fair play
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The first man to pass through in the
negative was Kasson, of Texas, who
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heartily applauded by his friends,
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Upon his apparent recovery from
his late severe illness.
The speaker announced was an-
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Virginia voted in the affirmative, making
the vote stand 18 to 15. Then the
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clerk with Hunt, and did not appear to
know all eyes were fixed upon him.
Kasson feared that the time when
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clause would be in order would expire
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This was the signal for a volley of
hisses and groans from the Democratic
side, this continued being met by
rounds of applause on the Republican
side.
The tellers being ordered, Converse
and Morrison were appointed by the
Chair.
Converse taking his place, Morrison
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see that no damned scoundrel is
allowed to go down to the floor."
The clerk promising to see that fair play
should be had, Morrison took his stand
on the floor, and as the speaker, he
stood on the opposite side of the
speakerman. Then the voting began,
and the tellers counted the votes.
The first man to pass through in the
negative was Kasson, of Texas, who
had been in the chair, and he had been
troubled in to cast his vote. He was
heartily applauded by his friends,
and received a hearty ovation.
Upon his apparent recovery from
his late severe illness.
The speaker announced was an-
nounced as ill, and then George D. Wise, of
Virginia voted in the affirmative, making
the vote stand 18 to 15. Then the
clerk followed, cheer from the Demo-
cratic side, and the cheers were taken up
by the galleries and reverberated in every
corner and cranny of the hall. The
ladies stood up and waved their hand-
kerchiefs, the men then left Morrison
standing alone on the floor, and he was
sitting to his seat, and the tariff bill
was dead.
On Converse's motion the committee
rose, and the chairman reported the
action to the House.
The speaker stated the question to
be on striking out the enacting clause,
and Morrison and Tucker, of Ken-
tucky, calling for the yeas and nays, it
was agreed to. Yeas 150, nays 153.
Voorhees favored the bill and op-
posed the Vest amendment.
Vest's amendment was lost by a vote
of yeas 150 to yeas 153. Pending further
action on the shipping bill, the Senate
adjourned.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
XVIII CONGRESS.
SENATE.
WASHINGTON, 6.—Bayard and others
presented memorial favoring the sus-
pension of the coinage of silver dollar
and to the committee on commerce.
Cockrell introduced a bill to facili-
tate the registration of bills of lading
and to punish commercial instruments,
and to the committee on commerce.
Hill gave notice that to-morrow
morning he would ask unanimous con-
sent to address the Senate on the bill
relating to the forfeiture of the land
grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge
& Vicksburg Railroad Company.
As the morning's session was dis-
posed of, Frye moved to lay aside the calendar
and take up the shipping bill.
A motion was made to suspend the
navigation laws had been many years
on our statute books, and the Demo-
cratic party had had the administra-
tion of those laws for forty-eight
years. He did not, therefore, see why
he, as a Democrat, should be expected
to support the repeal of the laws, and
without any vote of the Senate or of
the House, he would move the repeal
of the law as a measure of party
fealty. Free ships mean a revolution,
and would put all the shipping
United States in the hands of England,
an unfriendly power. If we are to
have the trade, we should have the
shipping rich ship owners. We should
begin with the repeal of the laws, and
the poor man had to be left with
his high tariff.
Call favored the Vest amendment.
In support of the Vest amendment,
providing for free ships and free mar-
time, he said the party in power had
been in the country absolutely helpless with
its high tariff.
Senator Vance then read from the
London Standard, dated April 25, of
some twenty joint stock companies of
millions of acres of American land,
also read from the statistics to show
the reduction of our wheat exports
within a few years owing to the de-
struction of wheat in India, and
in India, induced by our high protec-
tive tariff.
McPherson inquired whether the re-
duction was not partially due to the
great wheat "corners," by which wheat
was kept back in expectation of higher
prices.
Vance said when he found a great
cornering in a most popular and
palpable form, he was going to
turn up small causes to account for the
results.
He asked whether the sudden de-
velopment of wheat culture in India
was due to the fact that the British
of a large railroad system in India, and
whether Vance thought England would
stop the export of wheat to India, or
whether it was due to the fact that
growing in India. If we reduced our
tariff.
Vance replied if our duties were
brought down or a reduction of taxa-
tion even on terms which he himself
might offer. (Applause.) Protection
for the sake of protection is the best
cry of the republican party. Let the
national contest be inaugurated on
the ground of protection. Let
republican party bear on its standards
the motto, "Protection." Let the
Democratic party bear on its standards
the motto, "Taxation for Revenue."
A party of this kind, we welcome
the contest. The contest should be
made hot and rough, and the demo-
cratic would, appeal to the people.
If the tariff bill was not crystal-
lized into law, there was nothing left
for the party except to appeal to the
court higher than the halls of Con-
gress, and there it would appeal for the
triumph of a set of principles
which had guided the nation for a
Government, principles which ac-
counted for the democratic majority in
the House to-day.
Kasson closed the debate in opposi-
tion to the bill in several remarks of
its provisions, which he declared
to be impossible of administration.
He said that the bill was a rapid
review of the objection which had
been made to the bill and an
equally rapid and brief answer to
the objections. You claim to have power
to strike out the enacting clause of
the bill. If you have that power, you
have the power to amend the bill and
it what it should be. (Loud applause
on the democratic side.)
After a few more cutting remarks
on the general subject of tariff reform,
Morrison's time expired and a murmur
of expectancy ran through the ranks
both the opponents and advocates of
the measure. As the chairman directed
the clerk to read the bill, the
audience, which throughout the
day had crowded the galleries almost
to suffocation, hushed the hum of
conversation and watched with intense
interest the future proceedings on the
bill.
As the clerk began to read, Converse
left his chair in the last row of seats,
and walking down to the front of the
House, stood nervously fingering a
piece of paper which he held in his
hand. When the clerk began to read
the paragraph had been completed there
was an embarrassing pause. Converse
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