

ed, and get it fairly established before the ship is withdrawn.

The New York *Tribune* says: The motive of Secretary Windom in seeking a conference was to ascertain the prevailing sentiment of New York bankers in regard to maturing bonds which the treasury is authorized to issue. At the outset the Secretary announced that he could not decide at present on his future course, but he wished to hear the views of those present. Mr. Hatch is understood to have taken the ground at the first that the bonds were not due, that they were redeemable at the option of government after certain dates, and that if the treasury did not have the money with which to redeem them, it would wait until it did have. To this George Bliss replied that government always had met its obligations at maturity, and hitherto had considered the bonds due at the day after which they might be paid. He urged also that at the time of the issue of 6s it was undoubtedly the intention to make the issue a twenty years' loan, and that the buyers of bonds so understood it. To this Hatch retorted by proposing that under the circumstances the Treasury should give notice at once that after a certain day it would redeem the whole amount of 6s and 5s outstanding, and that at the same time the option would be given to holders to extend the bonds at 3 per cent. interest. The Treasury would have about \$250,000,000 available for the payment of the bonds, and that sum would be more than sufficient to meet the calls that would be made upon it.

Republican Senators have been notified to meet in caucus on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the present dead-lock will be discussed. The President is desirous to have the fight over Senate officers postponed until all necessary confirmations are made and so advises, and urges his friends among republican Senators.

Conkling can largely control the republican caucus, but his intimate friends say he is not anxious to postpone the opening of the war with the Administration, as he feels confident of his ability now to make a stubborn fight.

The resignation of Andrew D. White, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, has been in the hands of the President some time, coupled with a request that his successor be nominated at an early day.

The Voorhees-Mahone difficulty is virtually ended. Voorhees says he intends to treat any message from Mahone, whether he has challenge or otherwise, with contempt. Mahone, being full of indignation last night, insisted upon challenging Voorhees, but was persuaded by discreet friends that such an act would only injure him. Friends of both senators are endeavoring to fix up a mutual explanation for Monday, but neither Voorhees nor Mahone seem inclined that way.

A delegation of colored men of Baltimore waited upon the President, to-day, and presented an address asking fuller recognition of the claims of colored republicans of Maryland. The President replied briefly that he would examine into the matter; that in appointments to public office, fitness and qualifications of individuals should be considered; the color, whether black or white, could in itself be neither a recognition nor a bar.

The most gigantic case of cheek on record was shown in a letter from D. T. Corbin to Senator Hcar, asking what chance there is to have his case reopened and M. C. Butler unseated. Corbin was paid \$20,000 for contesting the seat when the case was settled.

Thomas L. Nichol will be transferred to the internal revenue service in the south and give up the chance for the Indian commissionership.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office recently submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the draft of a decision in the case of the townsites of Eureka vs. the Conant et al., mineral claimants, prepared conformable to the existing practice of inserting in townsites and mineral patents a clause of reciprocal reservation in cases of townsites upon mineral lands and suggesting a change in this practice. Secretary Kirkwood, upon consideration of the matter, has just rendered a decision deciding to adhere to the present practice of the land office, which is to insert reservation clauses in mineral patents in cases where patents for the same lands have already issued upon townsites and entries in townsites upon entries in mineral regions.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *Times*' Wash-

ington says: There is good ground for stating the President says, in nominating Judge Robertson for collector of the port of New York, he was guided solely by a desire to subserve public interests and promote harmony in the republican party in New York. The President, it is credibly reported, did discuss with Conkling in general several appointments for New York, but did not say anything to that senator in reference to the appointment of Judge Robertson as collector of customs. Previous to nominating Judge Robertson he had nominated several New York gentlemen for the office, known to be friends of Conkling, among them being Postmaster-General James and Minister Morton. Before leaving Mentor, he determined to nominate Judge Robertson for collector of customs because he regarded him as a competent man for that office and because he desired to recognize that element of the republican party in New York, of which Judge Robertson is a prominent representative. The President admits this element is in the minority in New York, but as the local officers nominated by him had been selected from among Conkling's friends, he thought it advisable to name Judge Robertson for an office he regards as national in character. The nomination was not made with a view of placing an opponent of Conkling in charge of the Custom House and with the view of using its vast patronage for or against any individual or faction. On the contrary, the President is determined the Custom House shall not be used for a partisan purpose, and should Judge Robertson be confirmed, the President has expressed a determination to instruct that any attempt to use his office for the promotion of the political interests of any man or faction will result in a speedy removal. Regarding, as he does, the collection of customs at New York as a national and not a local office, the President does not believe he was required by any rule of courtesy or practice relating to the selection of general officers to consult the New York senators in reference to that particular appointment. The President, it is further reported, claims Robertson's nomination was his individual choice, free from suggestion and without consulting any of his constitutional advisors. There is good ground also for stating that Secretary Blaine disclaims any responsibility for Robertson's appointment. He has no special interest in the question as to who shall occupy the position of collector of customs at New York, for the reason that he is determined never again to be a candidate for the presidency, and therefore does not, as has been alleged, entertain a desire to have any particular person appointed to that office because of services rendered in the past or from any expectation for services in the future, calculated to promote his political interests.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *Times* says: Drake DeKay has brought suit to recover \$21,000 from Rossiter W. Raymond. He alleges that Raymond's report on the mines of the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company, Colorado was false in its statements, and he was deceived by it into investing money in Chrysolite stock.

In the suit of Drake DeKay vs. Rossiter Raymond, for \$21,000, the latter testified that after he arrived in California he received a commission to examine the Chrysolite Mine. He walked about 4,000 feet in the mine, and based his estimates upon what he noted. He wrote his report on the night of the day he made the examination and received \$5,000 for it. He estimated the company owned about 180,000 tons of silver ore, worth at the smelters' prices about \$7,000,000. Raymond said he felt justified in congratulating the company upon the possession of a bonanza.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Times*' Paris cable says: In a long interview Rochefort said Gambetta cannot live long. He drinks a great deal too much, is enormously corpulent and inclined to apoplexy, and I anticipate his death from natural causes in four or five years at the farthest. Gambetta gambles very heavily in stocks; and, an apostate Jew himself, he is very avaricious and longs to gain money, although already very wealthy. Certain scandals are afloat concerning him, and I am prepared to prove the truth of them. Gambetta received from M. Christala, Governor of the Credit Foncier de France, 3,000,000 francs in shares of the Foncier at Orléans, and a large amount of stock in the Compagnie Parisienne du Gave was given

to Gambetta by a former president of the company, for his influence in securing an extension of the contract of the city of Paris with the gas company. By the aid of Scrutin de Liste, Gambetta would become absolute master of France. Gambetta would, to gratify his own ambition, plunge the country into war with Germany. He is a man who loves to harp on the chord of patriotism. He is badly educated and grows domineering and insolent in proportion to his political advancement. In his ascendancy he does not recognize with cordiality old friends of his youth and early manhood. He is spoiled by success. Gambetta longs to hold the office of President of the Republic, and will make a determined struggle for it. Gambetta does not wish to become president of the council. He and President Grevy are far from friendly, but they dissimulate to preserve to the republic apparently amicable relations. There will be a break up before long. My party is in favor of reform of government by a genuine social revolution in the interest of the laboring classes. We labor for the elevation of laborers, the higher education of the working classes, destruction of class principles and abolishing aristocratic distinction.

A Toronto special says: Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. held their first meeting in London yesterday, and completed their organization. From particulars brought by cable, it appears they are fully determined to make the best of their opportunity. Work is to be pushed forward so rapidly that 350 miles of road, west of Winnipeg, is expected to be in operation by the close of the year. The company also concluded a provisional agreement for the acquisition of the Canada Central Railway, but the intelligence most important is that the company has resolved to build a branch from their terminus at Lake Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie, and another branch from the main line on prairie routes, towards the Souris coal fields and international boundary. Thus is the monopoly beginning to develop its plan for gathering to itself the entire carrying trade of the great northwest. So many special powers and advantages did the legislation of last session confer upon it that it will probably have no difficulty in compelling rival lines to Sault Ste. Marie, as well as that to the Souris coal fields, to succumb to itself.

CHICAGO, 2.—The recent announcement of the killing at Los Vegas, of Currie, who murdered Ben. B. Porter at Marshall, Texas, was untrue. That assassin worked all summer at Vincennes, Ind., in his brother's foundry, but as everybody cut him he quit and went south. The Currie shot in New Mexico was a native of Illinois, served in the Confederate army under Forrest and at the close of the war opened a high-toned gambling den in Houston, where he made \$50,000 of which his cashier robbed him while he was on a spree with a purse of \$200. He went west, being in several shooting scrapes in Colorado and California. He was well known all over the south, and often predicted he would die with his boots on.

WILKSBARRE, Pa., 2.—At 1 o'clock this morning Wm. Hinsley was making dynamite cartridges in the engine house at Heidelberg Slope, and had a string of them around his neck, when the cartridges exploded, tearing him into fragments. Wm. Williams, engineer, was seriously injured. The house was demolished, and the machinery and hoisting apparatus were destroyed. Loss heavy.

St. Louis, 2.—The terribly mangled and lifeless body of a man was found in a tunnel this morning. It evidently had been run over by two or three trains, as the remains were scattered along the track for some distance. From papers found on the body the man's name appears to be Eugene P. Ellis, a carpenter, whose family reside Emporia, Kansas.

OMAHA, 2.—The repairs at the washed out track along the Union Pacific are effected and trains will commence running over the whole of the main line to-day. The preparations made to escape the terrific rise reported coming down the Missouri River are not yet justified, but are continuing.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Fruit crops considerably injured in Northern Texas by frost.

Iowa farmers propose to fight the barbed wire fence monopoly.

A. M. Sullivan, M. P., has been asked to defend the editor of *Freiheit*.

New York workmen are asking an advance of 50 cents a day in wages.

Twelve baronies in County Cork are proclaimed in a state of disturbance.

There is trouble among the Boers, and it is believed peace is only temporary.

Hattie Denel, of Iowa City, began the 40th day of her fast on Saturday, the 2d.

Eben Wright, senior partner of Wright, Bliss & Fabian, New York, is dead.

The snow storm which continued 84 hours in Ohio, has ceased, and a thaw has begun.

By the explosion of a saw mill in Virginia, six men were killed and three badly scalded.

ROUTE TO THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

PANGUITCH, Utah,
March 15th, 1881.

Elder Erastus Snow:

Dear Brother.—Knowing that you are interested in getting a direct road through to San Juan, I thought I would drop you a few lines and let you know our success this winter.

Bishop Schow, of Escalante, and myself, have thoroughly explored the country from our last winter crossing to the Henry Mountains. We have found a good place for crossing, where teams can take a reasonable load into the river and out on the other side with but little work, the banks being low on both sides. The road will be in a direct line from Escalante to the river, or nearly so, and but little sand and cuts off 35 miles and all the worst road. It will now be 60 miles to the river, 15 or 20 miles south of the Henry Mountains. Then from there to Bluff City will be about 85 or 90 miles, which will make it about 150 miles from Escalante to Bluff City, or 200 from Panguitich, with plenty of feed, wood and water on the road, and that good water and but little sand, for a Dixie country. The people at Escalante, under the direction of Bishop Schow, with myself and others, have got the road completed halfway to the river, and expect to have it completed to connect with the other road, five miles on the south side of the river, by the 15th of April. Brother Hall has got his ferryboat moved up to the new crossing, so that travelers through to San Juan from this region will go the new road. There is also necessity for a cut off on the other end of the road near San Juan. It can be shortened 15 miles, and a great deal better road.

After crossing the Colorado and traveling about 28 miles a little south and east, we came near the San Juan River, where there is a nice little valley of about 600 or 800 acres of land, that can easily be brought into cultivation and a good crossing on the river, and it looks favorable for a road from there to Snowflake, which lies about south from there. It would be about 12 miles west of the Chinle Wash where that valley is, and the country looking favorably to the south for a road.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. SEVEY.

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

SUCCESSFUL MEN ARE ENVIED

By their fellows, who often try to imitate them, hence the attempts of so-called manufacturers to imitate Gillet, but that cannot be done. Gillet's Double Extracts, Cream Yeast, and Cream Tartar Baking Power are secretly but scientifically prepared. They cannot be successfully imitated.

For Coughs and Colds,
Take BROWN'S COUGH BALM.
For Sore Throat and Hoarseness,
Use BROWN'S TAR TROCHES.
For Headache and Biliousness,
Use BROWN'S LIVER PILLS.

For Indigestion,
Take BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC.
For Catarrh,
Use GERMAN CATARRH CURE.
For Purifying the Blood,
Use SANSAPARILLA AND DANDELION.

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Frost Bites,
Use BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Sore Lungs Cured,
By using BROWN'S COUGH BALM.
For Western Diseases, use
BROWN'S WESTERN REMEDIES.

For sale by all Dealers in Medicine, in Salt Lake City and Utah.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

Mitchell "Spring" Wagons.

The Mitchell Four Spring is the only Spring Wagon that has the burr patent body; an examination of the above is solicited.

Half block south of Theatre.
s&w L. B. MATTISON.

Dr. Ellis R. Shipp.

Physician and Surgeon, Office and residence over Contributor Office first door north of Z. C. M. I. Special attention given to obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Will open a class in these branches at her office on April 9th, 1881.

dlt s2t w2t

The People's World-Wide Verdict.

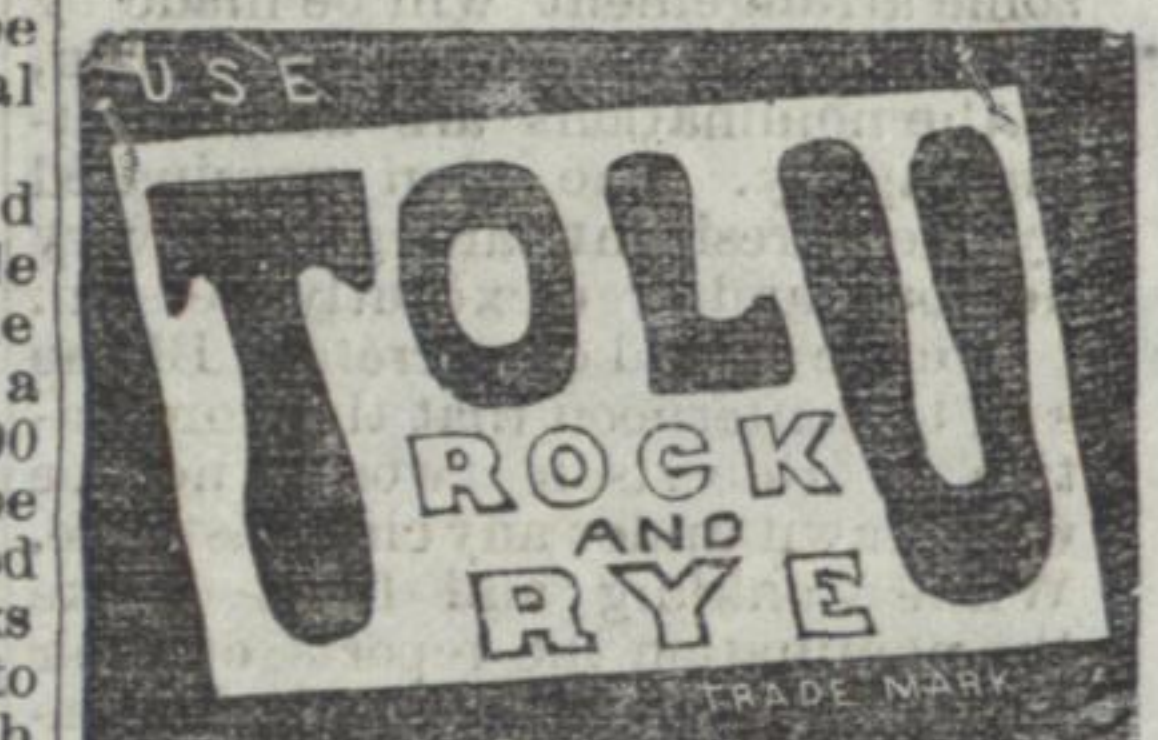
Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair dressing in the world.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best. d tues, thurs. sat. s&w

Mitchell Farm Wagons.

The late improvements on Mitchell Farm Wagons makes it the best wagon to-day in Utah.

L. B. MATTISON,
Half block south of Theatre. s&w



[Trade Mark Secured]
Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
And All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.
BALSAM TOLU is relied upon by the Medical Faculty for its healing and nourishing properties; but it has never been so advantageously combined as by our process of distillation, where all the virtues of the Gum are retained.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1880.
The TOLU ROCK AND RYE has a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM of TOLU to give it all the advantages in pectoral complaints, and rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. It may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Grocers and other persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) GREEN E. BAUM,
Commissioner.

CAUTION. Don't be Deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a Proprietary Stamp with our name on each bottle.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, PROPRIETORS.
6 Barclay Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers Everywhere.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution Drug Department, Utah, Wholesale agents who will supply the trade at manufacturing prices freight added.