

should stop and think, than now. With manufactories shutting down, banks breaking, merchants failing in business securities unsettled, Western wheat selling at the home market for 40 cents per bushel, and hundreds of thousands of industrious mechanics and laboring men who are willing to work but can get nothing to do, it seems to me that the time has come for the people who are the source of all political power to call a halt and stop and think, for there must be a reason for this condition of things. The little time and space the old parties can spare after dealing out a full measure of personal abuse and vilification that each seems to think the other merits, is mainly devoted to the discussion of the tariff question, ignoring all matters that relate to the moral elevation of the people. I am of the opinion that the manufacturer who by reason of the depressed condition of business has been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, will not find relief in the agitation of that question now, nor will the average farmer become very enthusiastic over its discussion with his wheat not worth as much in the bin as it cost him to produce it.

The amount received by Government for duties on imports is less than \$200,000,000 annually. There are \$175,000 retail dealers in intoxicating liquors in the United States, each of whom pays to our government \$25, in consideration of which they are permitted to carry on their business for a term of twelve months. When we add to this the amount paid by the distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers we find that the interest of the Government in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is \$83,000,000. This traffic costs the people \$1,000,000,000 a year, not to speak of the destroyed homes, debauched manhood, poverty, crime and corruption it produces. This disgraceful business should be suppressed and the large sum of money that under the present system is worse than thrown away, saved to the people, and thus a protection would be given to the industries of this country that would enable us to throw our doors open wide to the competition and democratic parties favor the continuance of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while the prohibition party demands that the same shall be forever suppressed. Thus an issue is presented to the people, in which is involved the protection of every home in the land. It is not a mere local issue, either, but it is a national as well as a practical question, upon which a large and respectable body of citizens, against whose convictions party discipline is powerless, have a decided vote, and they will not be found halting between two opinions touching this matter, but will work and pray and vote against this great evil, until it is driven from our land, never to return. The government is simply a reflex of the individuals composing it. If we want an honest, sober government, we must have an honest, sober people; but we can never have an honest, sober people so long as the government sanctions that which makes its citizens dishonest, drunken and corrupt.

The declaration of principles which I heartily endorse, as set forth in the platform of the Prohibition party, is entitled to the thoughtful consideration and earnest support of all good citizens, without regard to locality or former political affiliation. Our country needs an Administration that will rise above mere partisan considerations, and in the selection of public officials make honesty, sobriety and proven efficiency, and not service to party the test. It should be conducted not in the interest of any particular section, party, race or color, but in the interest of the whole people. To accomplish this, all good citizens should promptly step to the front and be counted for the right. This is no time for dodging and moral cowardice will never win, and surely never deserve a victory. Then let us look to God for his guidance, and fearlessly and faithfully do our whole duty, never doubting that he will take care of the results. Very truly, your friend,

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
WASHINGTON, 30.—The majority report of the Springer committee on the United States Marshals' account is made public. It is signed by the democratic members of the committee, and says: "A stream never rises above its source, and as long as those who possess the power of appointing those officers have no appreciation of the true dignity of the public service and regard offices only as rewards to be bestowed upon their most unscrupulous political allies, there is not much reason to hope for any great improvement in the character of our appointed officers. The testimony before the committee clearly shows that utter inefficiency and criminal practices have prevailed in many parts of this branch of the public service for many years past, and the Government has been a heavy loser thereby. There is a sameness, as also a variety in the testimony. The investigation reveals the wonderful unanimity with which these officers of almost every grade, and in several portions of the country have plundered the public treasury by false, fraudulent and fictitious charges, and yet the variety in the ways and means by which they have worked their schemes is equally curious, and shows that they have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to find modes of accomplishing the one unhallowed purpose of getting money they were not entitled to. They charged for arrests not made, for travel not performed, for expenses not incurred, for

guards not employed. They knowingly rendered false accounts against the Government, misappropriated public funds, became defaulters to the Government and to the courts, increased accounts in the name of fictitious persons, arrested persons upon false charges worked up by themselves, extorted money from private citizens, and in ways without number have swindled the Government and have oppressed the people."

Numerous illegal acts are cited on the part of marshals in the Southern States, in proof of the above charges, and the report calls special attention to the practice of exhibiting the ingenuity of the officers in evading the law, and the shameful prostitution of the powers of their office for unworthy ends. Frivolous and vexatious persecutions had been so common that an effort was made to stay it, and an order was issued that no United States Commissioner should issue a warrant of arrest in internal revenue cases without an affidavit from the internal revenue officer, that he had examined the case and that the prosecution should be had. In order to evade this, deputy marshals secured appointments as revenue officers so as to be able to make the official affidavit required. They then worked up a case as deputy marshal, signed the affidavits as deputy collector, and then served the warrant as deputy marshal. In this way they completely nullified the order made for the protection of citizens. It would be difficult to devise schemes by which the dearest rights of citizens could be more completely trampled under foot.

Continuing, the report says: "The testimony shows that Stillwell H. Russell, as marshal of the western district of Texas, so managed affairs in his office that in about three years \$40,000 of government funds passed through his hands in such a mysterious manner it could not be accounted for, besides amounts illegally taken from his deputies, and which we cannot ascertain. This marshal carried off the books belonging to his office, systematically swindled private citizens, and according to the testimony wholesale forgery was committed in his office for the purpose of defrauding the government. Russell was indicted, tried and convicted, and is now serving out his sentence in the Southern Illinois penitentiary."

Of John Hall, who was marshal in the western district of Pennsylvania for nine consecutive years, the report says: "He actually returned as earned during these nine years \$33,303; when in fact he had really earned \$186,961. This spirit of speculation seemed at one time about to reach up to the examiners of this Department. 'We may still agree,' says the report, 'with the chief examiner, in saying that the abuses of the fee system are not confined to any district or section of country, but are, with few notable exceptions, so prevalent and so odious, that it is not to be wondered at that deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been shot down as if they were enemies of the people. Such systematic schemes of defrauding the public and harassing peaceable citizens of the country, are of course without any possible justification or excuse. It does seem that if those high in position, and having the appointing power, had made any reasonable effort to secure honest and capable men, they would have met with better success. In fact, it is hard to understand how any man, unless himself an expert in these wicked practices and skilled in detecting bad men, could have succeeded in selecting so many disreputable public officials. But the very peculiar civil service rules adopted in the appointment and promotion of this class of officials will doubtless account for some of the bad results."

The report here names several officials who were rewarded by promotion in spite of their illegal acts, and says: "With such a system, the selection and advancement of officials, it is not to be wondered at that the country has been cursed with rumors whose least heinous crime was that of public plundering. Probably the most remarkable case of this way of rewarding bad characters was that of Judge Conger, formerly Associate Justice of the Territory of Montana. Charges of such a serious nature, well known to the public, were made against him that he was suspended from office. There were two petitions forwarded to the President in connection with this matter. One asking for the retirement of the judge from office was signed by two hundred and sixteen citizens, representing 75 per cent of the taxable property of Gallatin county, and the other asking for his restoration to the bench, was signed by 50 persons, of whom nine were then under indictment in the court for fraud and one for withholding the county records. One had been several times arrested for larceny; another was then being pursued for the theft of 16 horses, and of the remainder 29 were saloon-keepers and gamblers of Miles City. In the face of these facts the President of the United States in the exercise of the functions of the high office held by him, deemed it his duty to the people of this great country to restore Judge Conger to the bench."

The report recommends the abolition of the corrupting fee system and the fixing of definite salaries for United States district attorneys and marshals, and closes with the statement that, "investigations have disclosed a wanton waste of the public revenues, and criminal disregard for the rights and safeguards of the people."

PITTSBURG, 30.—A most destructive fire occurred at Natrona, 20 miles from this city, on the West Pennsylvania

railroad, at an early hour this morning, by which the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'s acid factory at that place was damaged to the extent of \$100,000.

QUEBEC, 30.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the village of Louisville, situated about 50 miles from Montreal. At 2.10 over 20 houses had been destroyed, and the fire was still raging. Assistance had been telegraphed for from Three Rivers. A strong wind was blowing which fanned the fire.

Louisville, 30.—The loss by the fire this morning is \$25,000. A sudden change in the wind saved the town from being almost completely destroyed.

MONTREAL, 30.—Twenty-three houses burned at Lachine last night. Some fifty families were burned out of homes.

HALIFAX, 30.—The British steamer *Finckley* struck and went down off Isaack's Harbor yesterday morning, in seven fathoms of water. The captain and crew were saved.

HALIFAX, 30.—The German steamer *Martha*, from Stetten and Copenhagen bound for New York, with 150 passengers, was reported to-night to be off Liscomb in a disabled condition. The chief officer landed at Liscomb by boat with the information that the ship's engine had broken down to-night fifteen miles off the coast of Beaver Island. He telegraphed to Halifax for assistance. The steamers *Newfoundland* and *Tiger* were dispatched, and will likely reach her early to-morrow morning. The *Martha* was launched a few months ago, 1,600 tons, and was owned by G. H. Schultze, of Stetten.

ELKTON, Md., 1.—Intelligence was received here by telephone that caisson No. 9 of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge over the Susquehanna River, at Frenchtown sank at 8 o'clock this morning with 20 men under it, seven or eight of whom are supposed to have been drowned. A bulletin displayed at the telephone exchange states that between six and nine men are imprisoned in the caisson 60 feet under water. Air is being pumped in, and there is a possibility of effecting a rescue after the tide has fallen.

FOREIGN.

ROME, 30.—The Vatican has dispatched from the powers upon the subject of taking collective action for the protection of Christians in China.

Reports of the cholera epidemic: Italy, the past 24 hours, shows a total of 421 fresh cases, 229 deaths, including 122 fresh cases and 51 deaths at Naples.

MADRID, 30.—The heavy rains and floods and the maintenance of the cholera cordons and lazarettos, are paralyzing trade throughout Spain. The working classes are suffering greatly. It is expected their distress will be increased during the coming winter.

BERLIN, 30.—It is positively stated here the great powers are discussing the question of a renewal of the London Conference, in order to finally settle the Egyptian financial question. It is stated that Germany is willing to join in the Conference if there should be a reasonable prospect of bringing the matter to a successful issue.

ST. NAZAIRE, 30.—The workshops of the general Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company of this city, were destroyed by fire; less heavy.

Paris, 30.—It is again stated that the government of France is willing to resume a treaty of negotiations with China, provided the latter will strictly observe the treaty of Tien Tsin and pay France an indemnity of 90,000,000 francs.

The destination of Admiral Courbet's fleet is unknown. He left Matson today.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY,
July 30th, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City, on Saturday, September 6th, 1884, viz: Peter C. Wood, Homestead Entry, Nos. 3322 and 3778 for the N. ½ of N. W. ¼ and S. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 1, N. E. 1, E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Daniel Lee, Heber Parkins, John Burtonshaw, Wm. A. Brown of Davis County, Utah.
H. MCMASTER, Register.
BIRD & LOWE,
Attorneys for Applicant. w296w

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LINIMENTS
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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Mustang Liniment is without a equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effect upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

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Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn, subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

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which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.
For the BRUTE CREATION it cures
Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harnes Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occurrence of the Stable and Stock is liable.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST
OF ALL
LINIMENTS
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

SUMMONS.
In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.
Louis Willis, Plaintiff,
vs.
Catherine Willis, Defendant.
The people of the Territory of Utah send greeting:
To Catherine Willis, defendant

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.
The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of the willful desertion of plaintiff by the defendant for more than one year last past.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.
Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
Chas. F. Blandin, Attorney for Plaintiff. w4

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine. CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murr's N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of Tooele, } ss
Estate of John Robinson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Robinson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence at Grantsville City, in the said County of Tooele.
Dated at Grantsville City, August 11, 1884.
W. J. ROBINSON,
Administrator of the Estate of John Robinson, deceased. w314w

SUMMONS
In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.
CLARA M. PAUL, Plaintiff,
vs.
LOGAN PAUL, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting: To Logan Paul, Defendant,
YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.
The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said Plaintiff and you, and for the care, custody and control of their son, George A. Paul; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for, and cost of suit.
Witness the Hon. E. A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
HOGG & BURMESTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. w6w

SUMMONS.
In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.
Thomas H. Shaw, Plaintiff,
vs.
Harriet Shaw, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:
To Harriet Shaw, Defendant.
YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.
The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of the willful desertion of plaintiff by the defendant for more than one year last past. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.
Witness, the Hon. E. A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 3rd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
C. F. Blandin, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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BAKING POWDER
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
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