

DESERT WEEKLY NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. X.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

NO. 4.

JUST RECEIVED! A CAR LOAD

Men's, Youths' and Boys' SEASONABLE

BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which we shall sell at the

VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GEO. DUNFORD,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

GO TO

DAY & CO.,

For BARGAINS in

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

And Get the Highest Price for all kinds of

CELEBRATED DOUBLE-BARREL SHOTGUNS

Direct from the Factory.

OUR DELIVERY WAGONS WILL CALL FOR FRUIT,

in any part of the city.

Wool. Wool.

WASATCH WOOLLEN MILLS.

WANTED 100,000lbs. of WOOL!

For which I will pay the Highest Price in Cash, Store and Home-made cloth, consisting of Domestic, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Hosiery, etc., etc. Also, Yarns, plain and fancy.

Having made special arrangements with some of the best Tailors in the City, I am prepared to furnish Suits to order, in any style, costing from \$20 to \$30.

Office of the Mills—First South Street, opposite Townsend House, and at the Factory, three-fourths of a mile East of Centennial.

JAMES MCGHIE, Lessee.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.

On and After May 20th, 1876.

On and After June 20th, 1876.

On and After July 20th, 1876.

On and After August 20th, 1876.

On and After September 20th, 1876.

On and After October 20th, 1876.

On and After November 20th, 1876.

On and After December 20th, 1876.

On and After January 20th, 1877.

On and After February 20th, 1877.

On and After March 20th, 1877.

On and After April 20th, 1877.

On and After May 20th, 1877.

On and After June 20th, 1877.

On and After July 20th, 1877.

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On and After September 20th, 1877.

On and After October 20th, 1877.

On and After November 20th, 1877.

On and After December 20th, 1877.

On and After January 20th, 1878.

On and After February 20th, 1878.

On and After March 20th, 1878.

On and After April 20th, 1878.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.

Joe Barker

Sharpening, repairs, stores, and does all kinds of lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Carless

Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder,

Practitioner in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.

Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.

Do all kinds of mill and machine work, machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.

Sell dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, family groceries, food and feed, grain, double-barreled shotguns and general merchandise in bulk and retail.

Deseret National Bank

Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.

(Walker, Knight, Rose and others) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

Dunwoody

Sells the very best two-piece feather, walnut lumber furniture and baby wagons.

George Dunford,

Sells, boots, shoes and slippers, hats and caps, wholesale and retail.

O. L. Elison

Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

G. C. Ferguson

Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Daniel Greig

Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

John R. Hansen,

At President B. Young's, buys good merchandise.

James H. Hargis & Bro.

(Successors to H. H. Hargis), deal in guns, pistols, ammunition and fishing tackle, and do practical gunsmithing.

David James

Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gas-fitting line.

James & Grant,

Are agents for various American and foreign fire insurance companies.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler,

Deal in notions, staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, crockery and general merchandise.

Fred J. Kiesel & Co.

Corrine, buy wheat, oats and barley.

Lutimer, Taylor & Co.

Sell lumber, shingles, sash and doors, moulding and frames, and everything in the building line.

The Prosser Manufacturing Company.

James Dunn, Supt., makes and sells all sorts of wooden goods.

R. Matthews & Co.

Make and sell bath and toilet sets, perfume, toilet soap, scouring soap, essence of ginger, writing fluid, etc.

P. Margolis

City meat and spirituous liquor store, sells all kinds of fresh meats, wine, etc., by the pint, quart or keg. Also makes and sells all kinds of genuine English Ale and Old Tom gin.

James McGhie

Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth and buy wool.

W. H. Miles

Makes brushes to order.

A. Miner

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

General Sherman on the Condition of the Army.

WASHINGTON, 23.—General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War says: By the assignment of Major General Schofield to the superintendence of the military academy, it is made the equal of that of a division commander, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the commanding general of the department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order general court-martials, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not especially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of War. The military academy, in addition to its well-established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained there should be in exact conformity with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the official government of an army in the field. The academy under General Schofield's administration, will take rank among the first educational establishments in the world.

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 23,311 men, all actively employed as though war existed, by subdivision of territory. Every fort is under the supervision of a general, and every post of the army, proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain peace, whereby the settlement of the country, may progress and the civil office be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States.

On the military division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, and the army is not engaged in enforcing the revenue laws and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong, in the frequent elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every emergency has been such as to respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea coast ports is a chief duty of the troops.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the military division of the Missouri. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sheridan's report, but will endeavor to give a concise report of some of the chief points of interest from his reports and letters. In the department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place in order to place the authorities, under the same state of facts as in the department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with discretion and good judgment.

On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has, at times, sought an asylum on this side of the Rio Grande. Gen. Ord's letters and reports, there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses and cattle, and cross back with their stolen property to the other side, where they are comparatively safe from the troops, who rarely hear of the raid until it is too late to intercept. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the United States Government of Mexico can be driven to the Texas border, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also the regiments of infantry, Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, which are necessarily very small under the existing laws; still, I think, with the aid of the cavalry, the troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions. In the department of the Missouri the Indians of New Mexico have been making large numbers of Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, located on the reservations at and near Fort Sill, have been exceedingly quiet this summer, though requiring reasonable security on the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Fort Sill, Elliott, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons at Forts Arkansas River and Kansas Pacific Railway.

The chief events to which General Sherman refers are relating to the war with the Sioux, and giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer and his command. Gen. Sherman says, Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding in Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck, with four companies of regulars, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by surrendered chiefs to have slipped with thirty lodges of his own special followers during the retreat of the Sioux. Gen. Sherman has resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British possessions. Col. Miles reports that it is his purpose to replenish his supplies, and turn north and follow in this desperate band to the death.

Gen. Crook has organized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he will start on a winter campaign against the fraction of hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse.

Gen. Sheridan, in his last dispatch on the subject, uses the following language, which I cordially endorse: "If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country, if any magnitude, will be forever hemmed in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter, and must result in complete or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at half the present cost, and where, if there are any chances for civilization, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies."

The Democrats Trained Army.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Times' New Orleans special complains that the Democrats are treated unfairly every way by the canvassing board, who prevent the Democrats from getting witnesses, exclude press reporters during actual working time, and allow returns to remain in the hands of interested gentlemen; from the so-called bulldozed parishes.

The President Will Discuss the Question.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is understood that the President will discuss the questions growing out of the disputed elections in his annual message, and that he will strongly favor of the return of the electors to their seats as final. The curt and mandatory phrase in the Constitution, "The electors shall be met," settles the question of the power of either House to reject any vote.

Tweed Caged Again.

NEW YORK, 23.—Wm. M. Tweed landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand Street and North River from the revenue cutter. He was taken and conveyed in a carriage to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by an officer. All he remarked on being taken to the cell by Wardenden Watson was, "I thought I would come and see you again."

No person is allowed to see him to-night, and no one but the watchmen will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officers of Ludlow Street Jail very watchful. He will be treated precisely as the other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, and he is accessible only through the warden's apartments.

Tweed was visited by his son, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., and an unknown person. They remained two hours. Tweed closed his door to the visitors, and was not visited again during the night. The prison is crowded by reporters and visitors, who are so mixed up that the warden has hard work nothing who is who. Tweed's delivery by the naval officers was made in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, United States District Attorney Bliss, and Sheriff Connor. Mr. Phelps has not decided yet whether to prosecute Tweed, however, as he has been served on the sheriff calling for the arrest of Tweed should he procure bail in the civil suits pending.

Gov. Stearns and the Canvass.

TALLAHASSEE, 23.—Gov. Stearns presented an affidavit in court this morning stating that he had never decided to canvass the vote, nor had he decided that he was empowered to canvass the votes.

The democratic canvass argues that the Governor had no right to the canvass, which belonged to the canvassing board, and that the court has jurisdiction over the Governor in restraining him from performing illegal acts.

General Barlow replied, denying the jurisdiction, and declared the injunction was worthless. He advised the judge to carefully consider the risk he ran in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any legitimate process. If the Governor was determined to resist it.

About the Manner of Voting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 23.—Concerning to-night's press dispatch from Cincinnati in regard to the reported failure of both the republicans and democrats in Newport and Covington to vote for the election, prominent men here say that, as the vote for President in Kentucky is secured by the names of all electors being printed on the poll book, it has been the custom of voters to say, "I vote for Tilden and Hendricks," or "Hayes and Wheeler," as the case may be, and in the voter's presence the clerk's tally one vote for each of the electors on the ticket voted. The so-called irregularity is considered here as of no consequence whatever.

The Indians—Gen. Crook and the Winter Campaign.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 23.—General Crook's command reached Fort Reno on November 18th, in good condition, and was paid off by Major Stanton. The weather is severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred and thirty soldiers and Indians joined the command there, making nearly four hundred Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command on Tuesday, November 22nd, was 1,200 men.

The hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn and Snake rivers, and a campaign on each side may be necessary in completing the work. Crazy Horse, with about four hundred lodges, is encamped on the Rosebud near the source of the Judith, for which point a cavalry command under Gen. McKenzie, moved from Reno on the 22nd, and would have been there about twenty days before reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent condition, and if the movement is successful, the heaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

WESTERN.

That Oregon Postmaster Election—Astronauts Mail Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—Senator Kelly, of Oregon, left here on Tuesday ostensibly for Washington, but it now appears that he left the train at Sacramento and took rail and stage to the city of the New Zealand government, says in his testimony by telegraph to assist in obtaining an injunction from the court restraining the state board of canvassers from issuing a certificate of election to postmaster Watts, elected on the republican ticket.

The republicans have sent United States Marshal attorney Coghlan to Portland by steamer yesterday to attend to the interests of their party. The Oregon board meets on Monday next to canvass the returns.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Company will shortly establish a monthly line of steamers between this port and Honolulu.

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FOREIGN.

DALMATIA.

The Turkish Troops.

RAVUSIA, 23.—The Turkish troops in Bosnia have evacuated Glina, Livno, Petrovace and Naif, and concentrated at Sarajevo. The Turkish corvette, whose continued presence in the western port of Grasse, after repeated summons from the authorities to quit, has at last sailed, on the threat by the authorities to search her for contraband of war.

CREATIBRITAIN.

The Sultan and the Slave Trade.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has decreed the absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Prince Bismarck.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Bismarck assured the Marquis of Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany, which, in the event of a collision, would cause her to observe friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. While hoping for a settlement, Bismarck did not conceal that he regards the circumstances as menacing.

SPAIN.

Spain and Extradition with the United States.

MADRID, 23.—In the Senate on Monday, the question was raised, whether, if the steamer *Albatross* reached the United States waters with her piratical crew on board she could be seized and then arrested in the extradition treaty with the United States. A member of the ministry replied that there would probably be difficulties in securing that result.

FRANCE.

Postponed.

PARIS, 23.—Information has been received that the departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas to assume the command of the army in southern Russia has been postponed until November 27.

THE DESERT NEWS WEEKLY.

For Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1876.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Rag Paper.

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ONE THOUSAND