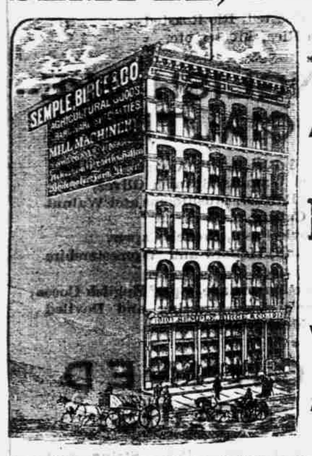
DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876. NO. 240.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,



910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL and MILL MACHINERY, AND FARM WAGONS!

THE *Largest Stock in the United States.*

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

Every Package of this Company's Brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

☞ The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW PIPE TEST.

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY" are ABSOLUTELY SURE of obtaining a **Perfectly Pure Article.**

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Teasdel & Co., and Day & Co.

d127

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at **25 cents per bushel.**

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Territory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

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UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.50
Centerville	7 33 "	4 18 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
Arrive at Ogden.	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00

Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	8 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centerville	11 04 "	7 44 "	1.50
*Wood's Cross.	11 13 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY, (Sundays Excepted.)

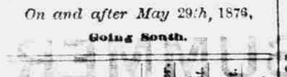
Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; and Ogden at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD



On and after May 29th, 1876,

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave Salt Lake	A.M. 7 00	A.M. 6 10	P.M. 2 30	...
Little Cottonwood	7 29	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave Sandy	8 05			...
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at Terminus	M. 12 00			4 00

Going North.

Trains leave	No. 2. Passenger.	No. 4. Passenger.	No. 6. Freight.	Fare.
Terminus	P. M. 12 20	A. M.	P. M.	...
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			...
Leave Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS.

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.

Water Jacket, Tuyeres, Slag Pots and Carts, Bullion Moulds, Furnace Plates, Hoisting Machinery, Car Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions.

First West Street,

NEAR NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY.

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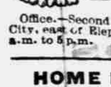

DR. WM. H. GROVES,

DENTIST,

Office.—Second South Street, Salt Lake City, east of Elephant Store. Office hours: a.m. to 5 p.m.

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HOME MADE HATS!

MRS. RUMEL wishes to inform the public that she has on hand a great variety of Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold as cheap as eastern manufacture, at the Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, 1st South St., one and a quarter blocks east of Theatre. Bleaching done. Ladies' Leghorn and gents' Panama hats a specality. d19

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	8:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY,
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d360

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON EASY TERMS,

To small borrowers, on improved city real estate. Repayable by instalments if desirable. Principals only, dealt with.

C. E. POMEROY, Broker,
d119 in Godbe's Drug Store.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

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

Joe. Barker

Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless

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

Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.

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

McDuff Brothers.

Mammoth Lime Kilns, make and sell lime.

Davis, Howe & Co.

Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Deseret National Bank

Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey

Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co

(Walker, Knight, Ross and Orbell) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

O. L. Ellason

Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Geo. C. Ferguson

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

Daniel Grenig.

Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves

Does all sorts of Dentist work.

John R. Haslem,

At President B. Young's, buys good merchantable wool.

David James

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

R. W. E. Jennens

Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co., and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Lattimer, Taylor & Co.

Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

James McGhie

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

A. Miner

Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans

Deal in mantles and grates and fire stone work.

Horton & Tufts

Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

C. C Pomeroy

Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

Mrs. Rumell,

Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, makes and sells hats and bonnets, does bleaching, etc.

Howard Sebree

Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Concord brigades and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierrra Nevada Lumber Association

Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Robert Smith.

Is agent for the Red Canyon Coal.

Taylor & Cutler

Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel

With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rolger keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel

Sells family groceries, parasols, umbrellas, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' shoes, children's shoes and dry goods and merchandise generally.

James Townsend

Keeps the Townsend House.

Walker Bros.

Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Workingmen's Co-operative Association,

Make and sell first class boots and shoes, repair boots and shoes, etc.

Z. C. M. I.

Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company

Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor

Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

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THE EVENING NEWS

Published every evening, except Sunday.

One copy, one year, with Postage.....$10.00
" " six months, " 5.00
" " three months, " 2.50

THE DESERET NEWS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Tuesday and Saturday.

One copy, one year, with Postage.....$4.00
" " six months, " 2.00
" " three months, " 1.00

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

Published every Wednesday.

One copy, one year, with Postage.....$2.00
" " six months, " 1.00
" " three months, " 50

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Corner of South and East Temple Streets.

The News Book and Job Printing Office has superior facilities for the execution of all kinds of Book and Job Printing.

BOOK-BINDING AND PAPER-RULING

DAVID O. CALDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CITY ORDINANCES!

Just Published,

A Revised Edition of the Ordinances of Salt Lake City Corporation.

A FEW EXTRA COPIES

Have been issued, for sale, to City Officers and the Legal Fraternity throughout the Territory, and can be purchased at the Office of the

Deseret Evening News.

PRICES: Best Calf, $3 50; Calf Gilt, $4 75.

By Telegraph.

Great Speech by Governor Hendricks.

Shelbyville, Ind., 2.—The democratic meeting to-day was probably the largest held in the state at this campaign. From 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present. Hendricks was received with great enthusiasm and manifestations of welcome to his native county. On being introduced the governor spoke as follows:

My Fellow Citizens:

I had not expected to address you in the present political contest, but have yielded to the urgent request of friends and will make this and a few other addresses to the people. In a recent speech Governor Morton said: "In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapon, the republicans must be excused if they speak plainly of the political character, history and purpose of their antagonists." At the close of that speech there remained no question that the campaign, so far as he could give it character, was correctly described as one of slander. No man of intelligent observation has failed to see that misrepresentation of the motives of democrats is the purpose and policy of the press and speakers of the republican party. They charge conduct, attribute motives and refute sentiments and opinions wholly unknown to the parties attacked. Language is attributed which was never uttered, or so mutilated and garbled as to impart a meaning never intended. A case must indeed be desperate when its vindication requires the resort to means so despicable and wicked. In your presence I cannot reply by a resort to like means and the use of such weapons. I make you, my old neighbors, who have known me from youth up, witnesses this day that because of my respect for you, both democrats and republicans, I cannot reply as we are attacked, and why should I? Is this not the Centennial year? Are we not in the very midst of memories of the times when the heroes and patriots of the revolution established the Union and declared the constitution? Are not we in the midst of the great responsibilities that rest somewhat upon every man's shoulders, when corruption in every department of the public service threatens the stability of our institutions and may we smile truth in the face and woo falsehood to our embrace? When the paralysis of hard times is felt everywhere and all men are looking into the future with extreme anxiety, may we deny our obligations to society and become blind followers of the party?

What is in truth your duty and mine in respect to the south? I but repeat my letter of acceptance when I say that all people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that he is a dangerous enemy of his country who would arouse or foster sectional antagonism. It is indeed true that for nineteen years the republican party has been enacting laws, has been expending great sums of money, and using the army to establish control and maintain it throughout the south, and yet that strife and bloodshed prevail in some localities? Failure is stamped upon their policy. In but two states is there bloodshed and death between the races. In these states alone, Louisiana and South Carolina, is the republican party dominant. In every other state of the south the people have recovered and restored the American right and power of self-government, and the negro vote has ceased to be the tool of a party, and peace and harmony prevail, and prosperity is rapidly returning to all. Do you recollect that less than four years ago Clayton and his plundering associates maintained a horrid government in Arkansas by bands of armed men, and that there was no safety or peace to the black man or the white man? Under kind providence the people obtained the opportunity to hold an election. They raised their constitution and elected good men to office, and since that day the mild sway and authority of the law has been over all and respected by all and the races have dwelt in harmony. One year ago the democrats carried the election in Mississippi. Both branches of the legislature were democratic. The laws since enacted have been so wise and just toward both races that not even a complaint has been made. The governor and subordinate officers abandoned their positions to avoid impeachments upon grave charges, their pernicious influence being removed and the people no longer disturbed and plundered, the black man and the white man are friends and now strive together for the restoration of their state. The same story tells the history of North Carolina, and Texas, and Alabama. Why not restore Louisiana and South Carolina to the blessings of good government, that blacks and whites alike together may dwell under the mild influence of peace and harmony as wise men and patriotic citizens? I pray you to judge whether it will be right, expedient or human to continue men in power who make political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed? Will you allow the party banner, stained with human blood and the political battle cry, "A bloody shirt and money?" Is it not wiser and better to trust a party whose fortunes are identified with the supremacy of the land of the triumph of peace?

Mr. Hendricks here congratulated the country on the reunion of the Methodist church, north and south, which he felt assured would rejoice every good man in the whole country. Passing to the question of reform he asked whether reform was noticed in character of the officers and amount of expense, and said, "I think I know your judgment, and feel the response of your hearts, when you say that corruption pervades the public service; that the great army of officers eat out your substance, and that waste and extravagance in expenditures destroy your resources. Governor Morton and his followers denounce your complaints as bosh and demagoguery, but they must excuse you from heeding their denunciations. They have been actors in these things, conspicuous, controlling, responsible. Their conduct and that of their political confederates is passing under the judgment of the people. Corruption is found everywhere unchecked by the men retained in power. It is found in every department of the service. It is proven in investigations, in reports, in dismissals, in impeachments, in indictments, verdicts and judgments. Must this great host of officeholders become a standing army fastened permanently upon the industries of the people, and shall the national expenditures continue as in the past, largely to exceed the necessities of an efficient public service? Upon which side do you stand? Are you for reform, or with others do you denounce reformers? If your judgment does not condemn the present management and demand for a purer, better and cheaper service, how will you, as responsible citizens, give that judgment expression? Your ballots will be the record of your judgment and purposes. Are you content that they shall repeat the past and endorse the present, as well enough?

I now assume that intelligently and earnestly you favor reform; that you sincerely desire improvement in the public service, so that it shall become purer, more efficient and less expensive. The practical question of these times is how can these results be obtained, and how can each man contribute to their attainment? Experience has taught that there is but one remedy, and that is a change of administration. You may hold mass meetings and conventions, and declare your wishes in resolutions, but your complaints will go to the winds if you do not give them force by the ballot, changing men and policies. What other reliance have you? Is it in the character and promises of the candidate for president? Four years ago last 16th of April, General Grant approved a system of regulations for civil service reform. He gave an assurance the most solemn possible, that political assessments had been forbidden within the various departments; that honesty and efficiency, not political activity, would determine the tenure of office. That approval and assurance are found in an executive order. Many of you trusted and expressed your confidence by voting for General Grant's selection. You thought that with the aid of the board of officers he could and would remedy the growing evils. You trusted him because you admired him as a successful soldier, and you relied upon his personal integrity and his iron will. Have you been disappointed? Political assessment and the most pernicious influence have been and are enforced with relentless exaction, collected as a tax and expended as a bribe. The manhood, honor and public virtues are all assailed and has that other assurance, been kept to the hope? Have honesty and efficiency and not political activity determined the tenure of office? Again the answer is found in interrogatory reports, indictments, verdicts and judgments.

Whose fault is it that there seems to have been no reform, but on the contrary the public service has been drifting from bad to worse? It is not fair to charge it altogether upon Gen. Grant. That charge springs from unworthy motives on the part of a class of republicans who seek Gov. Hayes' election, an the ground that he can accomplish reforms which General Grant could not, or would not bring about. Upon this subject Governor Morton expressed the following opinion in his late speech, in which he claimed that breaking away from the facts would break it down in a large degree. That expresses the truth. It is what his party has made it, and his party is what its leaders have made it.

Four years ago in my opening address as a candidate for governor, I expressed my personal respect for General Grant, in the opinion that the people had less cause to apprehend an evil policy from him than from the malign and powerful influences with which he would be surrounded. You all know the results have more than realized my predictions. Civil service reform is now sneezed at. Wasteful expenditures have continued, and official misconduct has become widespread and alarming. Surely the president cannot be relieved of the responsibility for so shameful a condition of public affairs, but yet the administration is in the main what the party managers have made it. Will it be otherwise if that party elects a successor? Do you find ground for such hope and expectation in the candidate himself? Do you claim that he is a person of higher personal integrity than Gen. Grant, and that he will more certainly keep his pledges to the people, or do you think he is a man of stronger will to stand by his convictions and his pledges? Grant had four years' civil experience when he pledged himself and his administration to reform. Even he was not strong enough to achieve success in the midst of adverse influences which the party and party leaders brought about him. Failure has been so disastrous as to cause a leading republican newspaper to exclaim: "The republican party has reached the decisive crisis in its history. Within a short time it will either shake itself of the rascalities which have disgraced it, or go down to dishonor and defeat."

In every state there are thousands of voters whose minds are made up this day, beyond the possibility of change, to redeem the honor of the American republic, by such votes, hereafter, that neither Grant nor any of his favorites, nor any man who has impudently called our civil government the best the world ever saw, nor any defender, nor apologist for this most scandalous administration, shall ever again be able to claim that he has an American people behind him. The democracy may be dangerous, true, but it is not filthy with bribes and stealings in the party. With machinery in the hands of well-known managers and a leader better than Gen. Grant, does it show a disposition or ability for reform? The democratic house of representatives has lifted the covering and the country is astounded and shocked at the spectacle. You may judge of the temper of the party by the manner in which it receives investigations, exposures and proposed reforms. When you see newspapers and leaders convulsed with rage because crime is exposed and criminals brought to punishment, you know full well that the party under such control cannot restore the public virtue.

Again, you seek retrenchment in public expenditures. Can you reasonably expect it from the party in power? Turn to the history of the past eight months. The democratic house determined upon retrenchment. In every bill appropriating money they applied the test to the lowest sum possible consistent with efficient administration; useless offices were abolished; extravagant salaries were reduced and unnecessary work suspended or abandoned, and the result was a reduction of about forty millions, as the bills passed the house. This retrenchment was resisted in the senate, and the opposition was carried to the extent of a threat of a suspension of public service. So determined was the senate, that upon many bills the house was compelled to yield somewhat. The result was that a reduction of only thirty millions in the appropriations took place, as they finally passed.

A reduction of thirty millions at the first session is part of the reform and economy with which the house returns to the people. Will you stand by the house, or will you sustain the senate and the administration, my fellow citizens? Upon which side of this well defined line will you stand