

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Friday, April 11, 1879.

THE PROFLIGATE'S END.

THE telegraph announces the hanging of John P. Phair on the 10th inst., at Windsor, Vermont, for the murder of Mrs. Ann E. Fries. This case presents some peculiar features. On the 9th of June, 1874, Mrs. Fries, a woman of bad character, was found in her house, in Rutland, with her throat cut. The house was on fire, and it was supposed that the murderer had committed arson in order to cover up the greater crime.

John P. Phair, who was known to be a frequent visitor to the murdered woman, was arrested on suspicion, as he had been seen at her house a day or two before the murder, and at the trial pretty strong circumstantial evidence was produced against him. Some of Mrs. Fries' property was pledged at a pawnbroker's, and Phair was sworn to as the man who pawned it.

Phair had two trials, resulting in his conviction and sentence to be hung last spring. He wrote a dying speech, which he furnished to some of the newspapers. The Boston Globe printed the declaration on the morning of the day on which the execution was to take place at noon. In the statement, Phair denied the crime, declared he was in Providence at the time it occurred, spoke of circumstances that transpired there, described the houses he visited and the persons he saw. Unfortunately for him, improvements in the town had caused the removal of the buildings described, and rendered the discovery of the persons who could perhaps have corroborated his story, impossible.

But a commercial traveler named Marshall D. Downing, while reading the "dying speech," remembered conversing with a man on the train coming from Providence, on the very day of the murder, who made use of the same expressions as referred to in the declaration. He became convinced that Phair was the man, and was therefore innocent. After a great deal of difficulty, a telegram was forwarded to the Governor of Vermont, who was from home, and a respite was obtained just in the very nick of time.

Owing to some technicalities of the law, Phair's case could not be re-investigated until new legislation was enacted. The needed law was passed last November, and a hearing for a new trial was had. The case was fully tried.

The deposition of Marshall D. Downing, dealer in "novelties," in Boston, set forth that he saw the account in the Globe on the morning of the day fixed for Phair's execution. On reading the narrative, he remembered that he had met a man on the train from Providence who gave the same account of himself as Phair had done in this statement. He recalled that this man had said to him that he had worked in a machine shop there, and had gone to Providence in search of work. Turning his memorandum back, he further found that he (Downing) had made his trip to and from Providence on the very day mentioned by Phair and on the train.

Mr. Downing's description of the man whom he saw on the train and with whom he conversed was a pretty good description of Phair himself. He did not remember having read anything about the Phair case until the morning when he saw the statement in the Globe. His testimony was declared to be wholly unswayed, and given without previous consultation with any person connected with the Globe or with any other person whatever. His high pride from Providence he endeavored to induce Phair to take an agency, on commission, to sell his (Downing's) goods, but unsuccessfully.

M. C. Perry, the attorney for John P. Phair, made affidavit that Phair, after his arrest, gave a full statement to him of all that he did from the time he left Rutland until his return; that, coming from Providence to Boston, he met a man on the train, who sat in the same seat, and was very talkative. This man said he came originally from Vermont, and that his business was that of a dealer in novelties and toys. This statement from Phair, thus describing Downing's business as narrated by himself, was regarded as most important corroborating the theory that he (Phair) met Downing on the train.

Colonel Charles H. Taylor, the manager of the Boston Globe, made affidavit corroborating Downing's statement. He declared that Phair's statement was brought to the office by E. C. Carriage, who offered it for publication on the condition that it should not be printed until the morning after the execution. The reason why the statement was published on the morning of Friday, the day of execution, was given: Phair consenting to this because the Globe's statement would not reach Vermont until 3 o'clock.

After the statement was published the matter was dismissed from mind, and the witness was attending to business of various kinds, when about 11 o'clock he met a man very much excited, who said his name was M. D. Downing, whom he did not know. Downing told witness his story, and finally, at his advice, Downing went to the telegraph office and sent a message to Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont.

Several witnesses (from Providence, R. I.), gave testimony corroborating statements made by Phair as to the place where he stopped in that city, and circumstances connected with his visit. Other new evidence was presented tending to raise doubt in regard to

his guilt, and held to be sufficiently important to entitle the prisoner to a new trial. Several other affidavits were presented, of minor importance, tending to substantiate the points previously made by the defense.

After argument—the State being represented by ex-Governor Stewart and State's Attorney Lawrence and E. J. Carmichael, and the prisoner by Colonel Venable, E. B. Eddy and J. J. McCall—the Court immediately took the case under advisement and decided to deny the petition.

Yesterday the prisoner suffered the full penalty of the law, after all the changing prospects, the hopes and fears, the sudden salvation from the hangman's grasp and the incarceration in prison and suspense for nearly five years. Guilty or not guilty of the greater crime, John P. Phair consorted with a corrupt and impure woman, and this led to his downfall. His case should prove a warning to young men when tempted to act of folly and sin. He followed the "strange woman," and found, as Solomon of old declared, that "her house was the chamber of death," going down to the chambers of death.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.

FROM the following it will be seen that a new land district has been established, which will be a great convenience to the people of Southern Idaho. The location of the office at Oxford is eminently proper, as that is near the centre of Oneida County, in the heart of its most populous portion, and but a short distance from the Utah and Northern Railroad. Oxford is quite likely to be the county seat of Oneida, for Malad City is far too much on one side of the county, and quite difficult of access to the people in the northern and eastern parts. Either a new county will have to be organized or the county seat will have to be changed. The location of the land office at Oxford will give new importance to the place, as it will bring in a large number of visitors from the mining districts of Salmon River, and the agricultural regions in its vicinity. The selection is a good one.

By Act of Congress approved February 4, 1875, it is provided that all that portion of the Territory of Idaho described and bounded as follows, namely: Commencing at the southeastern corner of said Territory; thence running west on the line between said Territory and the Territory of Utah to the line between the ranges numbered twenty-three and twenty-four east, Boise meridian; thence north to the southern boundary of Lemhi county; thence west to the western line of said Lemhi county; thence north to said western line of said county to the line between the territories of Idaho and Montana; thence east to the eastern boundary of the Idaho Territory; thence south to the line of the eastern boundary of the Idaho Territory, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Oneida Land District, the office of which shall be located at Oxford, in Oneida county.

Section 3 of the act provides that all persons in said district who, prior to the opening of said Oneida land office, shall have filed their declaratory statements or applications for pre-emption, homestead or other land rights in any land office in said Territory of Idaho, shall hereafter make proofs and entries at said Oneida land office; and all unfiled business in any other land office shall be transferred to the land office at said Oneida, where notified by the officers of the opening thereof.

The Register and Recorder of the district will give notice by publication of the date when their office will be opened for the transaction of business.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of March, A. D. 1879.

By J. A. WILKINSON,  
Commissioner General Land Office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

States and Cities.

New York, 11.—The Times Philadelphia special says: A prominent newspaper man, yesterday, I see Blaine mentioned as possible candidate. I have it direct from that gentleman, that in the event of his name being proposed before the National Convention, Blaine will withdraw in his favor.

The House-Martyr Trial.  
The court-martial in the cases of Generals Hazen and Stanley was continued at Governor's Island yesterday. The proceedings thus far are mostly preliminary more, and consisted of reading the charges and specifications.

The well-known steamer, Plymouth Rock, was sold, yesterday, for \$100,000, to the U. S. Fish Commission, at Salt Lake, Utah. The steamer will ply between this city, and Rockaway, this summer, as usual.

The Kirk's Washington special says: The managers of the Texas Pacific Railroad, here, say they will make no effort this Congress to get money legislation. They feel that as this road is so largely in the interest of the South, southern men have not responded as they should; hence the company will wait for some decided action from that quarter. They say the public will soon begin to clamor for protection against the exactions of the South Pacific of California, and then Congress will be forced to take some measure to protect the road.

More Talk on the Negro Exodus.  
It is hardly possible that the Pacific coast must prepare itself for an emigration of negroes. At a meeting of the colored men here, which was held at the school of the colored men here, a man very much excited, who said his name was M. D. Downing, whom he did not know. Downing told witness his story, and finally, at his advice, Downing went to the telegraph office and sent a message to Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont.

tion was induced by the Kansas railroad and land agents is untrue. Senator Windom, who anticipated the exodus, sought to provide a freedman's territory, believing that a partial immigration of the race will be of the greatest benefit to the southern states. In removing the fear of negro rule, and thus quieting the tyrannical determination of the whites to render such rule impossible by violence and terrorism. Letters received from all parts of the south confirm his belief that the recent movement was merely a selfish and selfish endeavor on the part of ignorant people to escape from an intolerable life.

The Herd is largely sum up the situation thus: Cotton is too cheap, is the latest explanatory of the negro exodus. And justice is too dear, and then strike the average, so as to get at the truth. The Herald devotes four columns, to-day, to the negro exodus question. Its Leavenworth correspondent says: A public meeting of citizens of Wyandotte, Mo., on Wednesday, and it was decided to publish an appeal to the country to raise funds to provide for the large number of southern blacks who are being driven from the south. About 1,000 have already arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is the opinion of the citizens that it is not safe to send them to the north. They have no money for a single change of clothing. Many have died, and are sick of pneumonia or other diseases contracted on the journey. A gentleman who has lived in Mississippi for nearly forty years attributes the exodus mainly to the over-production of cotton and consequent low price of the staple. He admits that the political and material character of the country have had something to do with the stampede.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, of the executive committee of the National Emigrant Aid Society, who thoroughly understands the condition of the people in the Southern States, is now in Washington. Yesterday, asked his opinion of the present emigrant movement on this part of the negroes. He said: "I rather favor it, believing as I do that the time has come when the colored people must look out for themselves and live where they can enjoy best their political and social rights, and at the same time improve their material condition. They can hope for neither of them in the south at present." Rainey, however, does not endorse the present reckless exodus now going on from Louisiana and Mississippi.

Being asked why so many of these people were absolutely penniless, he said: "Because the laboring classes in the south, as a general rule, never receive actual money in compensation for their services. Plantation masters, and the scrip having no actual value or purchasing power outside of the notes and bonds of the issuer, is a plain fact. By this fraudulent method and military character of the laborer, he is compelled to purchase supplies at exorbitant prices from his employer instead of being allowed the benefit to be derived from the sale of his produce on the market. The regular competition among the regular merchants. The lamentable poverty of the people, despite their constant application to labor, led many to suppose that they were utterly unfit for freedom or the proper appreciation of the more fully rights of full citizenship. I say by all means let them go, where they will have an opportunity to develop into full manhood, and, as the same time, they will benefit the rich virgin soil of that section. With these advantages let them take their chances as others have done. If they believe that the negroes are removed from the south, King Cotton will be destroyed, and other agricultural interests will suffer in the disaster.

The New Emigration.  
Politically all is quiet, this morning. The Times' enterprise of yesterday, in collecting opinions from all quarters, showing that Grant is the republicans' favorite, has produced a reaction. The democratic, in general, are pleased by the statements in the Times, and the accuracy of the statements is unquestioned. The Times has extended no opinion favorable to Grant, but its tendency that way is unmistakable.

The Sun has an editorial doubt that the Union party, the democratic party, something that must be done or democratic success is out of the question.

Conference of President R. and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.  
The Tribune says: Another conference between the executive committee of the Pacific Railroad Co. and the representative committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was held yesterday. The committee in behalf of the Pacific Railroad Co. consisted of George A. Poole, John Wiley and Henry A. Hall. After a long discussion of the differences between the two companies, a basis of settlement was agreed upon, which will be ratified and signed by the officers of the companies in a few days. The exact terms of the agreement were not disclosed. Absolutely, but will be published at the next meeting of the committee. The payment of fifty thousand dollars, which the roads agreed to at the meeting on Tuesday, and afterward postponed until yesterday, was not made. It was understood that the amount of the payment was increased to \$70,000. This payment is a part of a cash settlement, and is said to be independent of the terms of the new agreement. The payment of the sum yesterday agreed upon was promised before the date of the next conference.

Theatrical.  
The reported call upon Palmer, manager of the Union square Theatre, yesterday, who said, incidentally, that he had a lot of the piece known as the "Banker's Daughter," for the United States, except California. Theatrical call, on the other hand, no such manager contracts to do anything in California except as a special agent. The play has been sent to Maguire, for California. The party little theatre in West Twenty-fourth Street, hereafter known as the Fifth Avenue Hall, has been rechristened the Madison Square Theatre, by J. S. Mack. Mack, who has been in the theatre business for a long season, who has the privilege of renewal.

Katie's Gale.  
The schooner, R. B. Baird from Cardenas, reports the loss of her mate and two seamen, in a gale. Treasure Lost.  
At a meeting of the managers of the Trust, it was resolved that the president of the Trust would not participate, after to-day, in any lower than first class on east-bound trains, and to pay a fine of 20 cents per 100 pounds for grain and 25 cents for fourth class on property in transit. An agreement to this effect was signed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New York Central, J. W. Garrett, Baltimore and Ohio, E. C. Jewell, Erie, and G. B. Roberts, Pennsylvania.

The Atlantic's New Route.  
Washington, 11.—Capt. Brown commanded the steamer, which was instructed by telegraph to remain at Salt Lake until all danger has passed. The steamer from that quarter are now not coming.

Cabinet Meeting.  
The cabinet, to-day, decided to send a naval vessel to Samoa.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the House committees: Education, Springer; appropriations, Atkins; banking and currency, Buckner; Pacific Railroad, McCall; claims, Bright; commerce, Reagans; public lands, Converse; postoffice, Moey; District of Columbia, Huntley; judiciary, Knott; war claims, Bragg; public expenditures, Tamm; private and claims, Gunther; manufactures, Wise; agriculture, Covert; Indian affairs, Tamm; military affairs, Spenser; militia, Rose; naval affairs, Whitthorne; foreign affairs, Cox; Territories, Muldrow; revolutionary pensions, Whitaker; invalid pensions, Cuffroth; railways and canals, Cabell; mines and mining, Stevenson; education and labor, Goode; revision of laws, Harbo; coinage, Stead; Dakota, Vance; public buildings, Cook; accounts, Henry; mileage, Cobb; expenditures in the State Department, Clymer; expenditures in the Treasury Department, Morrill; expenditures in the War Department, Blackburn; expenditures in the Navy Department, Towne; expenditures in the Postoffice Department, Ladd; expenditures in the Interior Department, Muller; expenditures in public buildings, Denney; expenditures in the Department of Justice, Blount; Mississippi levees, Robertson; rules, the Speaker; reform in civil service, Hooster; law as to presidential elections, Kimmel; ventilation of hall, Kimmel; depression of labor, Wright.

Aid for the Sufferers.  
CHICAGO, 11.—The finance committee of the Deak Society, a Hungarian benevolent organization, in this city, this morning sent a check of \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says: 1,040 nihilists have been arrested in the Prussian provinces. The severities do not seem to intimidate the conspirators.

Constabulary.  
The report that Gen. Drentelm's assistant had been arrested is false. Krapotkin's Murderer.  
The Charkoff police have received a letter from New York, signed by Krapotkin, stating that the murderer of Gen. Krapotkin had arrived there.

Eastern Commercial Convention.  
A dispatch from Vienna says: Russia, since the powers decided to admit Turkey's participation in the occupation of Eastern Roumelia, has endeavored to secure for herself occupation of part of the Balkan peninsula. It is on this point that the negotiations have come to a standstill. Another difficulty, the appointment of a commander-in-chief. It is proposed to put Germany to nominate one, but as yet is doubtful.

Ship Ontario has arrived from Liverpool. This vessel comes under the charter of the British government to embark mules for South Africa.

Hungary.  
The inundated towns.  
ESZTERD, 11.—The water in the lower part of town is still from six to twelve feet deep, and cannot be pumped out in much less than 100 days. The total loss of life by the inundation is represented now not to exceed 77.

ITALY.

The Sanitary.

ANTWERP, 11.—The Procureur says: Bismarck insists on establishing the fact, based upon colonial produce coming from European bonded warehouses, with the view of ridding the German ports of foreign competition. He hopes the navy from Antwerp and Rotterdam will establish the fact. Bismarck's project is to support a railway direct from Bremen to Frankfurt.

ITALY.

Democratic Leaders.

ROME, 11.—At a meeting of the democratic leaders at Menotti Garibaldi's, a movement, favoring universal suffrage, was discussed.

RUSSIA.

The Plague Discovery.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—Professor Afanazoff stated that the autopsy of the bodies of four soldiers led to the discovery of the existence of the plague.

Labelled a Traitor.

The corpse of a student was found yesterday, near Kasai Cathedral, labelled as having been killed by the Socialists. Revolutionary Committee.

UTAH DIRECTORY.

FOR 1879-80.

Published by H. A. CUMMINS & CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

SALT LAKE DAILY TIMES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH: WE ARE about to publish a general and complete directory of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Weber Counties, giving names, occupations and residences of every citizen, and addition, will be a correct business directory of every city and town in Utah, giving names, business and residence of every merchant, dealer or manufacturer in the Territory; thus constituting a work long needed and that will be of immense value and interest to the country, and especially to the business portion of the community.

Incorporated into the Directory will be a concise and reliable account of the various advantages which each city presents, whether manufacturing, mining or commercial; its public buildings and institutions, churches with all other special features, that will be of value to the general public.

An efficient corps of experienced men have been engaged in this work, obtaining various parts of the Territory, and now making a record of the population and business houses of SALT LAKE CITY. They will also compile of the latest number of pages which the book will devote to advertisements, and we respectfully solicit from the information and support that a work of this character deserves. The Directory will be sold only by subscription. Price Three Dollars.

Respectfully,  
H. A. CUMMINS & CO.,  
P. O. Box 36, Salt Lake City, Utah.

IMMENSE  
ATTRACTION!  
—AT—  
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SPRING GOODS  
ARRIVED.  
And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our

English Walking Jackets,  
\$2.75 EACH.  
A large line of solid colored

DRESS GOODS!  
Brown, Blue, Black, &c., 27  
Inches wide, 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored  
Silks,  
Of our own importation at  
prices to suit the closest buyers.

EMBROIDERIES  
—AND—  
TORCHON LACES

At lowest figures,  
And all other goods consisting of  
Black and Colored Cashmeres,  
Poplins, all wool Scotch  
Plaids, Black and Colored  
Alpacas, Biges,  
And other

DRESS GOODS  
Of latest importations and de-  
signs at prices to satisfy all.

We will give the Ladies a chance  
to inspect the leading  
Spring Fashions of 1879.

Our MR. FRID. AUERBACH  
who is now in New York will  
endeavor to ship to this  
Market the latest

CHOICEST OF GOODS  
To be sold at the lowest New York  
at-tail prices.

Received new lines  
KID GLOVES  
AT 1/2 CTS. PER PAIR.

ACTUAL VALUE, \$1.00  
Newest shades of "HARRIS"  
HARRIS KID GLOVES.

New Goods for all  
Departments.

We extend an invitation to the  
Ladies of Utah to call and  
inspect the

NOVELTIES  
OF THE SEASON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.  
A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER

WINTER GOODS  
Reductions in every Department.

No Boasting But a Fact!  
OUR MILLINERY  
IS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

TO THE  
WHOLESALE TRADE

Our Jobbing Stock for the coming  
Season will be well selected  
and purchased at bottom figures,  
and we will sell at lowest mar-  
keting keeping competition.

Our Orders will receive prompt  
attention and can be  
Remunerated Guaranteed

ESTABLISHED 1864  
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

GRAND  
\$PRINGANDSUMMER  
OPENING!

We take great pleasure in inform-  
ing our patrons and the general public  
that with the return of the seasons, we  
are enabled to offer them Superior  
inducements in Dress Goods, Notions,  
etc., etc.

We feel assured that the quality  
of our Goods and the Moderate Prices  
at which they are offered, will repay a  
visit of examination and convince our  
patrons of the Advantages to be ob-  
tained at

Z. C. M. I.

H. S. ELDERIDGE, Supt.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF  
PALE SAVON

TRADE MARK

A HOUSEHOLD SOAP  
FOR GENERAL USE

HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF  
TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

SUITABLE FOR LAUNDRY OR BATH

UTAH SOAP MANUFACTURING CO.  
PIONEER SOAP FACTORY.

TRADE MARK

UNITED ORDER  
PALE SAVON.

EXCELLED BY NONE.

ALL ORDERS ADDRESS TO R. V. MORRIS,  
P. O. Box, 1073.

WANTED  
A PARTNER with a capital of \$2,000,  
who is capable of taking the charge  
and oversight of the books and financial  
management of a business, and who is  
now firmly established in "HARRIS"  
special information, apply by letter to  
Post Office Box, 123 Salt Lake City,  
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Has been transferred to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

A Full Line of All Styles and Best Qualities of  
HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES,  
At Lowest Prices, will always be found in Stock at

Z. C. M. I.  
H. S. ELDERIDGE, Supt.

J. W. JENKINS & SONS,  
Saddle and Harness Makers,  
Cor. of 24 South and 1st East Streets,  
Has had the Best Quality of

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.  
Furries from the country, willing to pur-  
chase will do well to

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.  
As our goods are all of our Own Pure Manu-  
facture, and we can therefore recom-  
mend them as being of the best quality,  
The Best in the Market.

We make a specialty of  
Saddles, Riding Brides, and Bug-  
gy Whips, Buckles, Bits, Spurs,  
Etc., of all kinds, and at  
BEST QUALITY and at LOWEST RATES.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING AT  
MRS. WILKINSON'S  
FASHIONABLE  
Millinery Establishment,  
A fine assortment of Paris and New York  
styles of hats, bonnets, ribbons,  
Feathers, Flowers, etc., etc.

Leghorns and Straw Hats Whitened  
and Pressed over Equal to New

Real Hair Department,  
Invincible Ointment and Dressing, Hair Wigs,  
Old Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers,  
Feathers, etc., etc., and all the latest  
and most fashionable styles.

DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS  
Ladies Underwear,  
MRS. WILKINSON,  
First South St., Salt Lake City.

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Much of the Tea that is brought  
into market is highly colored—  
to avoid getting a tea that  
is adulterated, purchase

DAVIS,  
CELEBRATED  
G. W. D.

A PURE  
UNCOLORED JAPAN  
TRY IT.

You will say it is  
The Best Packet Tea  
IN MARKET.

G. W. DAVIS.

DE LEBERG  
FURST, FURST, FURST!  
ALL KINDS OF FURS and other skins  
dressed and cleaned in good style,  
can be found at a bargain, and  
most than at before. Apply to  
COOPER & DAVIS,  
Union St., Salt Lake City.

How the Mighty have Fallen,  
and yet PHELPS ROWS  
his own CANOE!

Men's Superior California  
Flow Shoe, \$2.00.  
Women's Superior Califor-  
nia Kid Fox, \$1.25.

Men's Wool Hats, 75c.  
Boys' Wool Hats, 50c.  
75c., and \$1.00.

Men's Fine Hats, \$2.50.  
Spring suits, Scotch Plaids,  
Men's, \$15.00.

Spring suits, Scotch Plaids,  
Boys', \$10.00.  
Ladies' White Hats, 12 pair,  
\$1.25 to \$2.00.

Immense Stock of Goods  
at Prices to Suit.

H. E. PHELPS.