DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The House bill was reported favorably granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Jas. B. Steedman. Calendar.

The general deficiency bill was then taken up.

On motion of Sherman an item of $6,950 was added to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the amount paid for the expense of the committee appointed to visit Louisana in 1877.

An item was added authorizing the Attorney General to pay Charles H. Reed for his services as cousel for the late Charles J. Guiteau, such sum as he may deem proper.

The bill then passed and the river and harbor bill was taken up.

On reaching the Senate committee's proposed amendment appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of Coos River, Oregon, Slater, aided by Dolph, succeeded in getting the Senate to add $65,000 to the amount allowed by the committee.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28. — The Senate amendments to the legislative bill were non-concurred in.

The Speaker stated the regular order was the question of privilege coming over from yesterday, and presented by the resolution offered by Cannon, that the *Record* be so amended as to show that the speech purporting to have been delivered by McAdoo, in which allusion is made to Senator Logan, was not actually delivered by him.

Cox, of New York, after deprecating the practice of printing long essays in the *Record*, said the present dispute arose from the publication in the *Record* of a newspaper article stating that Senator Logan owned 80,000 acres of land. It has not been charged that he came by them wrongfully. He (Cox) did not know that Logan was a dishonest man. What was the object of this discussion to-day, except to prevent an adjournment? In order to put an end to the discussion, he moved to lay the whole matter on the table. [Cries of "Good," and "Vote."]

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Horr, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill. Committee of the whole.

Randall on behalf of the minority committee submitted a substitute. Sance reference.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the business reported from the committee on labor. The first bill considered was the one providing for an adjustment of the accounts of government laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight hour law.

Lovering in supporting the bill said: Every man who has been forced to work for the government ten hours for a day's wages, since the passage of the eight hour law, has been defrauded of his legal rights.

Tillman of South Carolina opposed the bill, and characterized it as a claim-agent's bill, declared it would permit another raid of thirty million upon the treasury, and not only permit the raid but create an aristocracy of labor. Had not the Government enough patronage already? It had caused the murder of one President, and unless the civil service reform was carried out it might cause the murder of another. The bill would demoralize all private labor in the neighborhood where the Government had any work going on. The great mass of people did not want this law. It was only wanted by some claim-agents and the doctrinaires who were too lazy to work, and thought the world owed them a living.

The first section of the bill was amended so as to read as follows: That whoever as a laborer, workman or mechanic is hereafter employed by or in behalf of the government of the United States, shall be paid for each eight hours he has been employed as for a full day's work.

The second section was amended to correspond with this section so as to apply merely to the future.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Political—Butler's Boom.

DENVER, 28.—A monster republican ratification meeting, under the auspices of the Lincoln Club, the largest and most influential political organization in the State, was held at the Tabor Opera House this evening. The house was overcrowded. A meeting of 5,000 persons besides was held in the street in front of the St. James Hotel. The most prominent speakers of the State spoke. Most intense enthusiasm was manifested.

Chicago, 27.—The sub-committee of the democratic national committee in charge of the press arrangements, announced to-day that all newspapers assigned places in the reporter's stand would be notified July 1st by letter, and tickets and badges would be issued on or after July 7th by the committee from its headquarters, Parlor T., Palmer House.

New York, 28.—The anti-monopoly organization will be represented at the session of the democratic national convention by a hundred men to be yet named, who, according to the circular, will make "such an effort as shall seem to them best, to secure an endorsement of the action and nomination of this organization at its national convention in Chicago, May 14th, by the nomination of the candidate then selected by it, who shall be the candidate of the democracy." The circular adds: "This (anti-monopoly) vote is led and represented by General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who will, under any circumstances, with or without further endorsement, receive its full force in November for President."

Horse Thieves.

HELENA, Mont., 28.—Thursday night Ed Owens and Sl. Nickerson stole eight horses from the Benton and Billings Stage Company's rock Springs station, a hundred miles northeast of Helena. John Davis, the superintendent of the stage line pursued them down the Musselshell river. When fifty miles below the station he was told by the cowboys that the thieves had passed with the horses three hours before. Fifteen cowboys volunteered to follow the trail. The thieves were overtaken Thursday, thirty miles north of Black's ranch, and attacked. The cowboys were driven back, being armed only with revolvers, while the horse thieves had rifles. Men were sent to camp for guns and the fight was renewed. Sl Nickerson was shot dead, and Ed Owens was wounded, captured and hanged. William Jones and Tim Devlin, cowboys, were wounded.

Thursday three men, names unknown, stole seven horses forty miles southeast of Helena from the Boulder Valley ranch while the owners were absent on a round up. The theft was a bold one, committed in broad day light, and witnessed by several. The horses were driven up into the mountains, where the thieves camped for the night. The men on the round up were notified by a messenger. They armed and followed, coming up to the camp at one o'clock Friday morning. The thieves were ordered to throw up their hands but refused, and after firing at the ranchman fled into the thicket, one being badly wounded by the return volley. All escaped. None of the ranchmen were hurt and the stock was all recovered. There is more horse stealing now in Montana than ever before.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 29.—On account of the failure of the air brakes to work, the Virginia Midland express ran at an unaccountable speed onto the bridge over the James River. The Washington and New York sleepers fell through into 10 feet of water. The passengers were taken out through a hole cut in the ventilators in the top of the cars. About 40 passengers were on the cars. After the water had covered the top of the windows Mrs. Farden pushed her two months old child through the window and held it above water until rescued. The mother was then rescued.

Congressional Programme—Adjournment Probably Deferred.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The fortifications bill, the last of the annual appropriations will be taken up and disposed of by the House to-morrow. The sundry civil bill, the only measure before the Senate committee on appropriations will be disposed of to-morrow night, leaving the committee in readiness for the fortification bill on Tuesday. With these measures out of the way, the two committees can devote their time to conferences on the army and post office. The navy and Indian appropriation bills, have each been once in conference resulting in disagreement, and now await further action by the two houses. The legislative, consular and diplomatic and deficiency bills have been passed by both houses, and await the action of conferes upon Senate amendments. While, however, the work of Congress is thus being arranged with a view to resolutions passed by the House some time since fixing tomorrow as the day of final adjournment, it has not been taken up by the Senate and will not be until the appropriation bills are out of the way. The points of difference between the two houses are numerous and in respect to some, of them it will be a work of difficulty to reach a common conclusion. Conferees have made no progress in the navy bill, and a suggestion has been made by some of the House conferees that appropriations upon the basis of last year's bill will be continued for six months, leaving the pending bill open till next session. Differences upon the consular and diplomatic bills are serious, among them being a question of a reduction of the pay of ministers and consuls.

Aside from the appropriation bills the most important measures now in conference are the Mexican pension bills and the electoral count bill. Should the work upon the appropriation bills not be substantially concluded by next Friday night the session will probably not end before the 15th or 20th of the month. It is not expected that a quorum can be retained in either house during the progress of the Chicago convention.

FOREIGN.

The War Goes On.

PARIS, 28.—Rumors are current at Hanoi that the French fleet has been ordered to bombard one of the Chinese ports.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Hai Phong says Hostilities against Lang Sor have been resumed. A river transport has been sent to Suong Thong to bring the wounded to Honst and Hai Phong.

Madrid, 2.43 p.m., 28.—The two officers guilty of desertion, at Santa Caloma, in April, whom the cabinet council yesterday decided to be shot immediately, were shot to-day. At Barcelona draped thousands assembled in front of the governor's house, and compelled him to telegraph to the government asking a commutation.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPACTHES.

St. Peter's Day.

ROME, 29.—Enormous crowds attended the celebration of St. Peter's day. Many policemen were on hand, but no disturbance occurred.

The Cholera.

MADRID, 29.—The authorities will quarantine against all English shipping unless England adopts precautions against the spread of cholera.

Rome, 29.—All overland passengers from France are subject to five days' quarantine.

Marseilles, 29.—Two deaths have occurred from cholera in the 24 hours ending at six this evening.

London, 30.—Special reports in regard to cholera in France give a greater number of deaths than the official returns.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Assistant Adjutant General Captain Thomas Ward, First Artillery, will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department caused by the death of Col. Platt.

The President has appointed E. C. Ferguson, Commissioner, to represent the Territory of Washington at the New Orleans Centennial Exposition, with A. P. Sharp as alternate.

Secretary Frelinghuysen received a cable message from Consul Mason, at Marseilles, as follows: "Four deaths in Toulon. The cholera has reached Marseilles; six deaths to Saturday noon. The weather is very warm. A general exodus from the city has began."

The members of the Siamese Embassy called at the White House and the Department of State to-day, and took official leave of the President and Secretary of State prior to their departure for Siam. They leave Washington for New York to-morrow.

The Postoffice Department has been informed by the Italian Government that in view of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in France, the mails from this country intended for delivery in Italy, must be inclosed in tarred sacks. This precaution is regarded necessary because the Italian mails from this country pass through France.

The ways and means committee agreed to favorably report a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the claims between the Alaska Commercial Company and the United States, the object being to learn whether the company is complying with its contract with the Government.

The majority report of the House Committee on Appropriations appropriated 3,270,000 for fortifications.

The committee appointed by the House to ascertain if W. H. English had used improper means on the floor of the House to influence the members to vote to seat his son as a member from Indiana, decided to-day to reopen the case.

Helena, Montana, 28.—Major Allen, the Pigeon Indian agent to Northern Montana, reports the Pigeons dying fast from the scant food supply at the agency.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

THE SPEAKERS AT THE TABERNACLE.

Elder John Q. Cannon was the first who addressed the congregation, giving an interesting recital of his recent experience as a missionary, and testifying to the good he had derived therefrom. Most of his time away had been spent in the Swiss and German mission, to which he went when released from the British mission, March 18th, 1882, joining his brother Abram in North Germany. He had to learn the language, and the Lord blessed him in acquiring it. He much enjoyed his mission, and the promises made to him before leaving home had been fulfilled, some of them most remarkably. He had labored in much weakness, it was not for him to say with what success, and prized his experience for the testimony it had given him of the truth of this work. He had from childhood believed it to be true, but he had now a positive knowledge, and to get this testimony was one of the chief objects of his mission.

He had been told by his father, before leaving home, that he would find the world much as Paul found the Athenians, having plenty of altars but those altars dedicated to the "unknown God:" Bibles everywhere but not understood. Many had he met acknowledged his teachings to be true, but would not yield obedience to the Gospel. He had taught that something more than faith was needful to save souls, and though comparatively few were willing to thus work out their salvation, yet he had been an instrument in the hands of God of bringing some of them into the fold.

There were 17 Elders in the Swiss and German mission, including Austria and Italy. The laws were very strict, public meetings of any kind being prohibited in many parts of the German empire, which made proselyting extremely difficult. This condition had been brought about by the Socialists, whose meetings and resolutions were of a most revolutionary character. In Prussia the Elders enjoyed greater liberty, being permitted to hold meetings and, if they desired, to announce them in the papers. Detectives would occasionally visit them, to ascertain if anything seditious was promulgated, but this was quite agreeable.

In Bavaria, where most of the people were Catholic, great intolerance was exhibited, and the Elders were threatened or expelled, and forbidden to hold meetings, while the people, if they attended them, were fined. In Baden it was much the same. This tyranny was not due so much to the higher powers as to the under officials, who were very bitter. In Wurtemberg they were not forbidden to preach, but had no formal permission. In Switzerland most liberty was enjoyed, though open air meetings were not allowed.

The day was at hand, he believed, when the rigorous laws in Bavaria, and other parts of Germany would be broken and more freedom given. There was a great work to be done in that country, and many thousands, he believed, would yet come into the Church. The Elders were energetic and successful, more people were baptized than emigrated, and the branches were consequently increasing. The speaker bore testimony to the restoration of the Gospel and Priesthood, to the divine mission of Joseph Smith the Prophet, and expressed his desire to remain faithful to the end.

President Wilford Woodruff said we had been listening to the testimony of one of our mountain boys, who had been sent forth to declare the Gospel to the nations. This was a sample of the whole "Mormon" work. Joseph Smith was but a boy, an unlettered youth, when the Lord called him to be the founder of His Church and kingdom on earth in the latter-days. From that day to this, weak humble men had been called from the plow, the plane and the various avocations of life, to bear record of the Gospel restored. They could bear this testimony fearlessly before God, angels and men, for they knew it to be true. It was a work which was attracting the attention of the whole human family, who were interested as to what it all meant and what the outcome would be.

The speaker referred to the apostasy of the Christian churches, which, though warned by Paul, had fallen after the same example of unbelief set them by the Jews, who crucified the Son of God and rejected His Gospel, which then went to the Gentiles. They in turn finally rejected it, killed off its apostles and prophets and wandered into darkness. The Church of God had been in the wilderness for eighteen hundred years, until Joseph Smith was raised up and endowed with the Holy Priesthood—the delegated power of God—without which no one was qualified to act in His name. Joseph, like Jesus his Master, was put to death for the truths he taught, but God's work did not stop, for other men were raised up and are being raised up continually to carry it on.

These men had the testimony of the Spirit of God—the strongest testimony anyone could have—that the work they were engaged in was of God, and the promises made upon their heads by the servants of the Lord were fulfilled because they were inspired of God. The Church had passed through deep waters from the commencement, but it had been protected and preserved. The truth had always been unpopular and they who lived godly lives were always persecuted. Joseph Smith said the world would war against this work and that the United States would fight against it, because it was of God. He had given us a duty to do and we must do it and bear our testimony fearlessly. This was the spirit of 100,000 Latter-day Saints in these mountains.

It was a pitiful sight to see wise senators engaged in passing laws against a free and innocent people and basing their action on falsehood and misrepresentation. Yet this was the present position, and the same spirit actuated the press and the pulpit. Not one in a thousand told the truth about Utah. Even the Supreme Court had decided that freedom of religion meant freedom to think, but not to act, a freedom which a Russian serf in his dungeon might exercise. This was not the meaning of the Constitution nor the intention of its framers, and such perversions of truth and principle would rend the nation. God would be the judge. The speaker prayed that this evil might be averted and the nation preserved from the fate to which the wicked were hastening.

President John Taylor was the concluding speaker. He had taken pleasure in listening to the testimonies he had heard. These things were familiar to the Saints, but the world did not understand them, therefore we must make all due allowance for them. God had revealed the Gospel, which brought life and immortality to light, but people who did not believe in revelation could not have any knowledge of such things. The world could not have taught us what we know, for they do not even profess to hold communication with the heavens.

Good men had lived in all ages, and being good had done good, but as for men holding the Holy Priesthood and inspired of God to act as His servants, that was quite another matter. All men had received, on entering the world a certain portion of the Spirit of God to profit withal, but that was not the gift of the Holy Ghost. Many men had done good according to the light within them. Infidels did many good acts, without even believing in God. But it was not the Comforter, the Holy Ghost which such persons enjoyed. Its office was to lead into all truth and to make men united and peaceable. It did not teach one man to be a Methodist, another a Catholic, etc., nor did it divide men's opinions on religion or any other subject. It taught but one faith, one Lord, one baptism. Isaiah prophesied that when the Lord should bring again Zion, her watchmen should see eye to eye and there should be no discord and division. But to the world these things were mysterious.

Men could comprehend science, art, etc., by human wisdom, but not the Gospel without the Holy Ghost. And yet all truth, all true science, all that was beautiful and noble in art, came from God. Joseph Smith was an unlearned man, but the Lord took him into His school and taught him things which have confused the so-called wisest minds of the age. God taught Abraham, who in turn taught astronomy to the Egyptians. He also taught Moses (though he had learned much in Egyptian schools) things which enabled him to write the first books of the Bible, and He likewise taught Solomon, the wise king. Men who lived near to God might learn in ten minutes more than the world could in a thousand years with their own wisdom. All science, all knowledge was self-existent, always had existed, and was only known to man when God revealed it.

As to the United States, the Saints need not trouble about what they were doing. If they were acting unlawfully and unjustly, all the worse for them. If they were tearing the Constitution to pieces, they were preparing the nation for its overthrow. There were plenty of elements of discord and disruption abroad, and if our government invited such inroads, so much the worse for it. It was for us to return good for evil. God caused His rain to fall on the just and the unjust. He did not make the distinctions which our government is making. He was more philanthropic. It was for the Saints to continue to sustain good principles in the interest of this government and all governments and all men. We could afford to believe and practice the holy teachings of the Bible if they could not, and we could pray for them though they hated and despitefully entreated us.

The Saints could not expect better treatment than the Savior received. The world said He had a devil and was in league with Beelzebub, the prince of devils. He was hated and despised. His religious teachings conflicted with the notions of the learned Rabbis in that day, just as ours do now. But if we know we are right we need not mind what their opinions of us are.

He said he felt like shouting "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and He will reign until He has put all enemies under His feet." God is at the helm and no power on earth or in hell can frustrate His designs. He can say to this nation and to all nations, as He has said to the mighty ocean: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." We will try to benefit our nation, and if they will not let us, we cannot help it. God bless you all. Amen.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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BUTCHER.

☞ SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY.

Family Trade Solicited. Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ZION'S Benefit Building Society will be held in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on Monday, June 30th, 1884 at Eight p. m. for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ARTHUR PARSONS, Secretary.

d 9, 20 & 28

THE THOROUGHBRED

Stallion "Nimbus,"

Will stand for the Season at the Stables of Mr. J. D. Griffin, S. E. Corner of Agricultural Park, 1 1-2 Miles West of Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

"NIMBUS"

Is a fine sorrel color, and is perfect in form, with a pedigree second to no horse in the Territory.

☞ TERMS FOR THE SEASON, $25.00.

Apply to Mr. Griffin at his Stables or to ANGUS M. CANNON, P. O. Box 421, Salt Lake City.

d & s tf

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case. Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1883. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Eryspicias, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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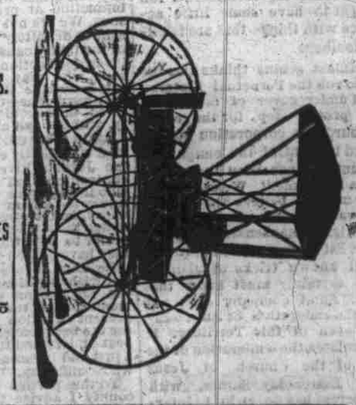

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