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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,

910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

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ACRICULTURAL and MILL MACHINERY,

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FARM WAGONS!

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Largest Stock in the United States.

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

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Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler,

Importers and Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

EMPORIUM

Our Stock of General Merchandise,

JUST RECEIVED,

Consists of the Choicest Stock of Selected

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Gauze Merino Underwear.

MILLINERS' AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Flowers and Feathers; Lisle Thread Gloves, Cheap; Ribbons in endless variety; Parasols from 25c. up; full, regular Balbriggan Hose at 50c Pair Etc.

Choicest Groceries

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.

All of which we are Selling at the Lowest Prices from the simple fact that we discount and pay

CASH!

The day it is due, for all Goods Bought, which enables us to purchase at BEDROCK FIGURES.

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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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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

Carl C. Asmussen
Sells watches, clocks, and jewelry.

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.

Crismon Bros.
Are agents for Crismon's Coal.

James Coult
Does plastering, whitewashing and calcimining.

G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

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.

George W. Davis
Sells choice teas, coffees, family groceries and provisions, and buys dried fruits and grain of all kinds.

Day & Co.
Sell groceries, dry goods, hardware, crockery and glassware, provisions, and all sorts of general merchandise.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Rees and Oblad) 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.

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.

O. F. Due
Sells window, bedding and basket plants, greenhouse and garden flowering plants, cuts flowers and bouquets, garden and flower seeds, and digs and plants gardens.

George Dunford
Sells boots, shoes, hats, caps, and gloves.

O. L. Ellason
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Thomas Foster & Sons,
Farmer's Nursery, sell various kinds of fruit, shade, and flower trees, shrubs and plants.

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

Fuller's Hill Gardens
Are open for the season. Ice cream, etc., also swings, croquet, quoits, etc.

Daniel Greening.
Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler
Sell, wholesale and retail, staple and fancy dry goods, ladies' underwear, men's furnishing goods, ladies', misses' and children's shoes, notions and dry goods, groceries and merchandise generally.

B. 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.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

Liddell & Brown
Sell turkeys, geese, finan haddies, Yarmouth bloaters, family groceries, etc.

Lindsey's Gardens.
Are open for the summer, where ice cream, summer drinks, nuts, candies, oranges, etc., can be obtained, Swings, tenpins, quoits, etc.

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.

Mitchell & James
Do anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantels and grates and fine stonework.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Dr. Samuel E. Newton
Cures the sick on the botanical system.

Thomas Oakey
Does all kinds of planing and sawing, makes doors, sash-frames and packing, boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.

O'Neil & Co.
Do all kinds of wagon and carriage work, blacksmithing, carriage painting and trimming, horseshoeing, etc.

Wm. Paul
Architect and builder, makes seats and desks for school-rooms and meeting-houses, makes designs and estimates for and constructs all sorts of buildings.

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

The Provo Co-operative Company
Taylor & Cutler, agents for this city) make and sell business and other suits of Provo cloth.

Rocdall & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

H. Reiser
Sells and repairs watches and clocks.

Mrs. Rumel
Makes and sells bonnets and ladies' and gentlemen's hats, does bleaching, etc.

Scandinavian Blacksmith and Wagon Shop
(Malquist and Jacobson) does all sorts of blacksmithing and wagon making and repairing, and pay particular attention to horse-shoeing.

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

Siegel Bros.
Sell fine clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and dry goods generally.

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

Dr. W. H. H. Sharp
Dentist, sets teeth on gold plates, rubber base, adamantine base, continuous gum work on gold and platina plates, crown filling with gold and other material, etc.

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. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, 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.

Z. C. M. I.
Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, clothing, 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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale Cheap.

A Large, Commodious Dwelling, with seven rods front, and twenty rods back, situated on First West street, one block south of Chicken Seminary, 15th ward. For particulars enquire of

W. RIDDINGTON,
On the premises.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—In continuation of his argument on the Chinese question Sargent said that the people of the East are quite certain if the Chinese were to land in their midst in the proportion of one to every eight of the population, they would be as easy of the future as now. The importation of coolies, and of females for immoral purposes, is now forbidden by law, but the law is a dead letter. Nine-tenths of the Chinese male emigrants, and ninety-nine hundredths of the female emigration, is in violation of law, and from the difficulty of procuring evidence there is no remedy but general exclusion. The resolution before the Senate looks to a modification of certain provisions of the existing treaty so that the immigration of Chinese may be restricted. California are quot always wise and deliberate in their treatment of the subject, and their excitability often leads to extravagance of speech and exhibitions of heated prejudice which produce an effect in the East the very opposite of what was intended. The right of expatriation is asserted in the clauses of the treaty obj cted to. The Chinese are not republicans, they are not attached to our institutions, but they use us for their convenience, temporarily, not intending to make their homes here. To such people and for such purposes the right of expatriation cannot apply. If the Chinese are not fit subjects for naturalization, and do not come within our political dogmas as to the right of expatriation, and if a wise self-interest may be made the basis of our dealings with all nations, it remains to be shown why the immigration of these people at present and probable rates will work harm to this country. Experience has shown the people of the Pacific States that the Chinese population excels all other. Sargent gave a description of the habits and manner of living of the Chinese in San Francisco, and said the future will see San Francisco a purely Asiatic city unless some means are devised to divert this calamity. A legislative commission was now sitting in San Francisco, taking testimony on this subject. He quoted the testimony of the Rev. Otis Gibson, a missionary of the Methodist Church for ten years in China, and for ten years past among the Chinese of San Francisco, to the effect that the number of Chinese on the Pacific Coast is 150,000; of this number 60,000 are in California, 30,000 being in San Francisco alone, and said that in all this great number there are not one hundred families.

But the flood is not confined to the Pacific States and Territories, the Chinese follow the lines of travel every where, and have reached the Atlantic States in small numbers, but not yet numerous enough to excite local comment and alarm. He read from the New York *Herald* a description of Donovan's Alley, kept by Chinese as a place for the practise of immoralities and degrading exhibitions, and, continuing his argument, said that only a few trickling streams have leaked out from the Pacific Coast; but as their reservoir fills higher these streams will swell, and Donovan's Alley will not be singular in its disgusting characteristics.

Another evil of Chinese emigration is its injury to white labor. By it white labor is entirely supplanted, and the growing young men and women in San Francisco find scant employment, and in few avocations, because cheap Chinese labor is taken in preference by employers, and if the community is built up by such industry it is not as a New England or western village is built up. It is Foo Chow and not Cedar Rapids; it is Donovan's alley and not Broadway; it is hovel and not house; joss houses and not churches; it is not republicanism, it is not civilization. A slower growth of a community with the elements in it only of civilization would be preferable to rapid development by an alien heathen population. White laborers have families and they educate their children. Europe offers to us every year hundreds of thousands of emigrants of cognate languages, religion, civilization and hopes. A population easily resolving itself into the mass of American society, readily acquiring our language, honoring our institutions, worshipping our God, unexcelled in industry and skill, spreads like a flood over the western prairies, fertilizing like the swelling of a sacred river. This gives health and beauty to our political and Christian civilization; this is a healthy development. Iowa, for example, has been built up by such people. Would it not be undesirable to have its population extended to the level of the Chinese, however industrious the latter may be? There is no practical difference in the result, between the recession of an American community back to the level of the Chinese, and the displacing or anticipation of such a community by the Chinese. In San Francisco the laborer cannot support his family for less than two dollars or two dollars and a half a day; Chinamen will work for a dollar, and they monopolize the market, and the white laborer must emigrate or starve. The Chinaman is a constant threat to labor, skilled or unskilled. He is very imitative, and soon acquires sufficient art to compete with the best workmen and to supplant them. The operation of these principles has been seen on a limited scale in Massachusetts, on the occasion of a strike, where an employer at North Adams imported a sufficient number of Chinamen to carry on his establishment, and since that time has refused to employ white men. He has grown rich by the operation, but labor has been overawed because it learned what could be done if it was not submissive. That which had been seen at North Adams on a small scale, and under the least repulsive conditions, goes on in California upon a large and frightful scale, with surroundings of squalor and misery. When Chinamen become abundant in Massachusetts as they will in time, Massachusetts employers will use them as they do in California—to the exclusion of the whites—and the latter will be generally compelled to emigrate.

But the disastrous effects are not alone with labor. Cadmus sowed dragon's teeth, and they sprang up armed men and destroyed him. Sargent then quoted, from the testimony before the legislative commission in San Francisco, to show how manufacturers in California had employed Chinamen because they would work for a low price, letting their white laborers go; and as soon as they were taught the Chinese set up for themselves, and undersold and bankrupted their employers, and were getting large branches of business into their own hands. The whole advantage gained by any one accrues to the Chinese slave master, who utilizes his coolie labor. The emigration of Chinese is not like that of Europeans who seek our shores voluntarily, to become citizens. They are quasi slaves. He quoted from a dispatch of Bailey, Consul at Hong Kong, dated April 25, 1871, to the State Department, to show the slavery of the emigrants, the manner in which they are decoyed on board ships, by all sorts of tricks, opiates, and illusory promises, and when once in the clutches of the men dealers, by a system of treachery and terrorism, connived at by the local Chinese authorities, whose chief business in life is to squeeze the people, the stupefied coolie is overawed into making a contract under such Chinese influence and surroundings as give it a sacredness of character nowhere else known, and from that moment he is the mere tool of an unscrupulous dealer wherever he may go. Nine-tenths of the Chinamen who come to San Francisco are brought there as slaves.

He also quoted from a letter published in the N. Y. *Tribune* on June 7th, 1870, showing the manner in which the coolie sells himself into slavery for the price of his passage, at an exhorbitant rate, and mortgages family at home. When the mortgages become due the family is sold off, commencing with the daughters, and the coolie, sometimes, on returning, finds a portion of the claim still unsatisfied, and is himself sold for it. Bailey's dispatch says that the entire contract system is full of fraud and corruption, and the most brutal inhumanity.

Sargent argued that our tolerance of this emigration was encouraging the darkest crimes against humanity rather than opening our portals to the distressed of the earth. It is no more a voluntary and healthful emigration than that of the African slave trade. He quoted from Chief Justice Smale, of Hong Kong, in the case of a coolie who had assisted in the murder of the captain and crew of the *Penelope Nouvelle*, a coolie ship, who was claimed by the Chinese Government as a murderer, and who was released by the court on the ground that he had a natural right to regain his liberty, even by taking the lives of those who held him in slavery. The judge says that in a short time there will be seven coolie ships burned or sunk with all on board, containing 300 coolies. Bailey speaks of the case of the *Dolores Ugarte*, where the hatches were battened down on the coolies, when the ship took fire and they were all burned to death. Sargent again quoted from the testimony of Captain Joy, of the ship *Cressus*, before the legislative commission, which vessel has just landed a large cargo of Chinese at San Francisco, showing that they had to discharge firearms over the heads of the passengers to show that they were armed, and the declaration of the captain that such people would not be allowed to be landed in Liverpool; and, resuming his argument, he said the results of the traffic is what the people of the Pacific Coast deprecate and deplore, and they ask relief from a condition of things degrading to free labor while peopling the nation with slaves. Statesmen must see these things and must heed them, or the people will remove them and send men here who will.

Sargent then called attention to the peculiarities of the traffic in Chinese females, and said that young girls were bought of their parents or owners in China and were sent from thence to San Francisco under contracts for continuous prostitution, made nominally with themselves, while really they are passive victims. The girls are virgins when purchased, and are first prostituted in San Francisco. He read a translation of a contract for prostitution, given in evidence before the legislative commission, in which Ah Ho binds herself, for the sum of $630, paid to her mistress, to give her services in prostitution for the term of four years; and, resuming his argument, he said that Chinese females when landed by hundreds from the ships are put in barracoons, as in slave days, and there kept until distributed by their masters. After distribution they are kept at their degrading work by fear, ignorance and superstition. The police testified before the commission that it is notorious to them that women are bought and sold. When a Chinese woman escapes from her servitude she is brought back by persuasion or force. The Rev. Gibson testified that the women are slaves, and are bought or stolen and are brought here as slaves. They contract ostensibly to repay alleged borrowed money, but really to prostitute their bodies for four or five years; at the end of that time they are retained still longer and indefinitely, under the pretense of debt, but in reality they are owned by certain men or women, and are in slavery, harder and more miserable than existed among the white races. As long as they are fit to earn any money they are kept; but as soon as they give out they are turned out to die. Policemen also testified to this latter fact, and that they often found the dead bodies of Chinese women in the morning in the streets, where they had been left to die by their owners. Charles Wolcott Brooks testified that those who come are the scum of China, and that the women are more dangerous than the men, being afflicted with syphilitic diseases, which they communicate to the boys of this land. Dr. Toland, an eminent physician of San Francisco, testified that he had known many boys of 8 or 10 years of age to contract this loathsome disease in the Chinese quarter. Sargent said this showed what horrors exist when solicitation and temptation reached youths of such tender age. Was it any wonder that parents were angry and indulged in threats of violence and disorder? He produced much testimony bearing on the subject, and said that women were treated worse by Chinese than dogs are by Americans. "These people make lazar houses of your cities; they bring pollution and spread corruption. Shall we treat them as standing on the footing of emigrants, such as we invite to the country?"

He referred to a statement in a New York paper, to the effect that the Chinese are neither criminals nor paupers, and stating that there is not an alms house or a prison in the whole length or breadth of the republic that shows a marked infusion of the Chinese element. Continuing his argument he said it was not surprising that there were no Chinese in such institutions in States where the Chinese are yet unknown, but the assertion was ridiculously false of the Pacific States. By the State prison returns for California for 1874, the last accessible, it was shown that out of 935 convicts, 150, or nearly 17 per cent., were Chinese. Supervisor Gibbs recently testified that there are 38 Chinese in the county pest houses, eight of whom have leprosy, and all have loathsome diseases. Dr. Toland testified that Chinese fill the hospitals, and that pauperism is the normal condition of the coolies and prostitutes who sell their services and bodies to hard masters to get to this country.

In regard to the arrivals of Chinese in this country he said the accounts from San Francisco show that they are arriving at the present time at the rate of 1,000 per week. The trade is very profitable to the ships, and the supply of coolies is ample where 400,000,000 of population can be drawn upon. The danger could not be averted by belittling it. The Chinese when numerous, so as to give each other countenance, are dangerous infractors of the peace and violators of the law. He cited instances of deadly quarrels and pitched battles, between different clans of Chinese, occurring in California and Nevada, and cited and read from various works to show that the Chinese are cruel and revengeful. Resuming, he said the degree of enlightenment of a people and their amount of uncorrupted humanity might be best found by an insight into their courts and prisons. He read from authorities to show how horrible torture precedes executions in China; he also referred to the massacre of foreign residents at Tientsin in 1870, when the French consul, all the foreign merchants, their wives and children, the Catholic priests and the sisters of mercy, and about one hundred orphans were cruelly murdered under circumstances of revolting barbarity, and said this was a most eligible race for American citizenship.

Although Chinese fill the prisons of California, a large number escape conviction from the quantity of false testimony which is produced to order in favor of any one whom they wished to shield. He referred to the testimony of the district attorney and police officers to show the utter unreliability of a Chinese oath, and said that California had exhausted all measures of legislation in order to remedy the evils entailed by these emigrants. The measures may not have been wise, and the Supreme Court now says that any exercise of power by the State is unconstitutional, and the only resource of the people of that State is in the General Government. The Government must act. To allow this inordinate immigration of corrupt humanity is to import leprosy into the body politic. Every attempt to civilize the Chinese has been a failure; it is necessarily a failure, because they do not come here for homes, and seldom remain longer than a few years, giving way to fresh and larger hordes. To civilize them is to roll the stone of Sysiphus. The basis of our civilization is labor fairly rewarded. The great body of our people toil with their hands, and rates of wages prevail under which they can rear families. If the sole object of civilization was to enable the wealthy to accumulate more wealth, regardless of the comfort and cultivation of the common people, he, Sargent, would still doubt that wealth itself could afford to destroy the character of the nation in its greed for increase. If capital could avail itself of Chinese labor exclusively, at half price, the impoverishment and final extinction of the great middle class of our country would leave a nation of lords and serfs, in which property itself would be a sort of adversity. It is not sufficient to reply that the absorption of the country by Chinese will not occur for a century; it is our duty to determine whether this is desirable at the end of a century. If not, then we must act for those who are to come after us in a way to avert the calamity.

The modification of our treaty with China in the respects called for will not be distasteful to China; the established policy of its government is to prevent the emigration of its people. But if this is otherwise, self-protection and the highest considerations of the present and future enforce our demand. The Chinese government has not the disposition or strength to enforce the rights guaranteed to Americans in the treaty, for Americans cannot travel in the interior of China without a strong guard, and they cannot open a shop in any village outside certain boundaries without the certainty of pillage and murder. The disabilities of the treaty are all on our side, and it is only by the fear of punishment that the Chinese are made to pay any respect to the rights of foreigners in China.

In conclusion he made an earnest appeal for the government to take some steps to stay the sorrowful scourge.

Frelinghuysen said he understood that a recent decision of the Supreme Court annulled the laws enacted by the State of California in reference to Chinese emigration; he suggested that it would be advisable for Congress to enact some law which would be acceptable to all parties. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered upon the ground that the subject was one that pertained to the Federal Government, not to the State government. He had been told that most of these Chinese emigrants were from Hong Kong; if that was so the matter could be regulated by treaty with England instead of a treaty with China.

Sargent said that several propositions had been made to remedy this evil. One was that not more than ten Chinese emigrants should be landed from any one vessel. He would not undertake to say what plan was most desirable to the people of California, but he thought if the attention of the Executive was called to the matter, measures might be agreed upon between the two governments which would afford relief.

Edmunds said that the immigration of vicious persons and paupers was not confined to the Pacific slope alone, but that all sections of the country had suffered there from. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that no law which a State could pass to forbid the introduction of persons into the country would be valid; and now that it was finally settled and determined that state laws were of no avail, it was the duty of Congress to make some law on the subject. He suggested that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations, who could look into the provisions of the treaty. The committee on commerce also might be instructed to inquire into the subject, and to report such a measure as they might deem expedient to prevent immigration.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—Hopkins introduced a bill relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged to be in contempt by either house of Congress; referred.

Harris introduced a bill to repeal the law which requires the Speaker to certify the case of a recusant witness to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution; referred.

Banks introduced a bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mining in the United States, by authorizing the issue of deposit certificates for bullion, which certificates are to be redeemable for all debts due the United States.

Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House, charged with investigations, to conduct such investigations with open doors while testimony is being taken; rejected, yeas 126, nays 105, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. All the republicans and some of the democrats voted in the affirmative. All the negative votes were given by the democrats.

Morrison moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House, charged with investigations, to conduct such with open doors, except, in opinion of such committee, the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person, or by counsel, or both.

Hale—"That does not change the present rule at all."

Randall — "Your side of the House was not so particular in the Alabama and Mississippi investigations."

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without division.

Clarke moved to suspend the rules, and to make it in order to offer an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, to repeal the legislation of last session in regard to third class mail matter; agreed to.

Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the redemption and cancellation of U. S. notes, and the sale of U. S. bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose; rejected, yeas 115, nays 121, not two-thirds in the affirmative. Every Pacific member voted nay.

Haskins moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the various committees charged with the investigation of alleged frauds and misconduct to complete the same as early as possible, and to make a report thereon on or before the 10th of June, except where otherwise expressly provided by the House; rejected, yeas 84, nays 106.

Blaine Explains.

Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and suggesting that, in his explanation last week, he had found it too embarrassing to be answered, and had therefore taken refuge in silence. Blaine said—

"This story is an old one, and though I was perfectly aware of its industrious circulation in many quarters, I did not refer to it when I spoke last week about the $64,000 slander, because I did not wish to confuse the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needed for the complete refutation of this slander, I desired to wait until I could see it fully and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two parts, one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific road, and the other as to my receiving certain bonds of that road from J. B. Stewart, in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in this city, several years since. When the circulation of this story was attempted, some three years ago, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was then, as now, relied upon as a witness by those who concocted the slander, made a certain statement, which has never been published."

Blaine read the statement in question, in which he declared that he had not the slightest knowledge of any bonds being delivered to Blaine, and did not even know Blaine by sight. Stewart, Riddle's partner, had also written Blaine a square denial within a month. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always quoted in the matter as a witness, also denied in a letter to Blaine any knowledge of the circumstance in question. Blaine read the letters of the New York *Sun* correspondent, and of others, written at the time the charge was made, years ago, and also their letters on the subject written a month ago all to the same purport. He then continued:

"I do not think any further contradiction is needed of a story that never had the slightest foundation in truth, but which has been most eagerly and industriously circulated as a twin scandal to the $64,000 falsehood. My excuse for trespassing even thus briefly on the kindness of the House is the fact that I desire to give the widest possible publicity to my disproof to a story that has been circulated far and near, and yet mostly in secret, and never with responsibility. I now dismiss it, with a possibly groundless hope that those who have sought to injure me by repeating it will make a proper and honorable amend. One word more, Mr. Speaker. I believe the country will understand and appreciate the motives that suggest these untruthful accusations. Having now noticed two that have been so extensively circulated, I shall refrain from calling the attention of the House to any others that may be invented. To quote the language of another, I do not propose to make my public life a perpetual and uncomfortable flea hunt, in the vain effort to run down stories that have no basis in truth, which are usually anonymous, and whose total explosion brings no punishment to those who have been guilty of originating them."

Kilbourn will Produce his Books.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Kilbourn, offering to come before the committee and produce his books; the letter was laid on the table after the appointment of a committee to investigate federal offices in New Orleans.

Send for Specimen Circular and estimates.

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor

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TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Dining Room now open. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers having been in the business a number of years, understands how to keep a first class table. Charges reasonable. d34

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor

Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

d261tf

DR. SAMUEL E. NEWTON,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Between Third and Fourth East

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