DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Centerville	7 45	4 00	
Farmington	7 55	4 20	
Kaysville	8 10	4 35	
Arrive at Ogden	8 40	5 00 p m	
Ogden			6 00 p m

Stations.	Express.	Mixed.	Passenger.
Trains leave Ogden	9 00 a m	2 00 p m	
Kaysville	10 22	3 22	1 00
Farmington	10 32	3 32	1 10
Centerville	10 44	3 44	1 20
West's Creek	10 54	3 54	1 30
Salt Lake	11 20	4 20	1 55
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Stations.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
Trains leave Salt Lake	7 30 a m	3 00 p m	4 00 p m	7 00 p m
Little Cottonwood	7 38	3 08	4 08	7 08
Junction	7 43	3 15	4 15	7 15
Arrive at Sandy	7 55	3 25	4 25	7 25
Leave Sandy	8 05	3 35	4 35	7 35
Draper	8 15	3 45	4 45	7 45
Bluffdale	8 22	3 52	4 52	7 52
Camp Floyd	8 30	4 00	5 00	8 00
Fairfield	8 40	4 10	5 10	8 10
Cedar Fort	8 50	4 20	5 20	8 20
Vivian	9 00	4 30	5 30	8 30
Lincoln	9 05	4 35	5 35	8 35
Cedar Mountain	9 12	4 42	5 42	8 42
Arrive at Eureka	9 20	4 50	5 50	8 50
Leave Eureka	6 00 a m	1 00 p m	3 00 p m	6 00 p m
Cedar Mountain	6 08	1 08	3 08	6 08
Fairfield	6 18	1 18	3 18	6 18
Camp Floyd	6 28	1 28	3 28	6 28
Bluffdale	6 36	1 36	3 36	6 36
Draper	6 43	1 43	3 43	6 43
Junction	6 50	1 50	3 50	6 50
Little Cottonwood	6 55	1 55	3 55	6 55
Arrive at Salt Lake	7 05	2 05	4 05	7 05

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Rev. J. E. Newman

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Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Dorsey submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Interior be and hereby is directed to report to the Senate at the earliest possible day the number of persons now on United States pension rolls in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas and Indian Territory. Also the number of payments reported daily to the commissioner of pensions made to such persons by the pension agent from the 4th day of September, 1877, to the 31st day of January, 1878, inclusive.

Dorsey said that last summer an order was made abolishing many pension agencies and he believed one of the results was many pensioners didn't receive their money promptly. He thought this the most direct way to right it.

Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution submitted some days ago by Thurman in regard to increasing the annual appropriation for the army, and equipping the militia of the several States and the payment of certain war claims due Ohio. He said the bill to increase the appropriation is now before the Senate and the war claim of Ohio should be considered by the committee on claims. Agreed to.

Bills were passed providing for the sale of lands in Kansas, and for holding a United States district court for the southern district of Iowa at Burlington.

Sargent took the floor at 3 o'clock and spoke in opposition to the silver bill. In opening his speech he read the resolutions of the recent meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which he said expressed the general sentiment of business men of the Pacific States, and the dictates of sound sense and due regard to national prosperity and public honor. He argued forcibly to show the disasters which must flow from the Bland bill; that gold would be without employment here, and consequently go abroad; that no act of Congress can call it back. Gold could not then be found circulating even in the Pacific States. The only class of people who would derive benefit were the silver speculators. The law would strike a blow at our prosperity that would require two generations of patient labor and economy to recover from. The arrest of the funding of the debt at lower interest, the withdrawal of protection to American industry by indirect reduction of the tariff, and the banishing of gold from the country might all be averted by an amendment providing that the proposed coinage shall be legal tender for all debts except for principal and interest on the public debt. All the evils may be averted by remonetizing silver, though a dollar of adequate intrinsic value. The Bland bill kills confidence, for want of which business is at a standstill and laborers suffer.

Saunders supported the bill but opposed all amendments.

Hereford, Dawes, Voorhees and others spoke briefly, and Jones, of Nevada, got the floor, but yielded, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Rice, of Ohio, chairman, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in the service of the United States since March 4th, 1861. For the payment of arrears of pensions and for the restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty; referred to the committee of the whole and made a special order for this day two weeks.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the rank of second lieutenants when no more vacancies occur than can be filled by the next graduating class of the academy.

White offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should prevent the appointment for commissions in the army of meritorious non-commissioned officers or privates; adopted. The motion to strike out was then defeated.

The section which provides when a cadet has been matriculated at West Point, no other appointment from the same district, shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed if a vacancy should occur from any cause other than death or physical disability, was stricken out.

Clymer offered an amendment providing that only such number of graduates of the military academy in one year shall be entitled to appointment to second lieutenant as is required to fill vacancies in that grade existing on July 1st of each year. Those entitled to such appointments to be determined on the basis of the standing of the graduating class, and hereafter no supernumary officers shall be attached to any corps of the army, and all graduates of the academy not attached to the army under the provisions of this act shall be discharged in graduation from the academy.

Reagan offered as a substitute an amendment that for vacancies occurring in the academy every alternate vacancy shall remain vacant for one academic term, and there shall be for the future, half the present number of cadets.

Southard referred to the evil of a large standing army. It was the history of the world that standing armies rapped the liberties of the people.

Conger said he did not know why his friends on the other side were constantly denouncing the army and kept kibbling at it on all occasions. He had often asked what the hidden motive was, but no man had answered him, but sheltered themselves behind the beautiful cry of economy. His friend from Ohio (Southard) had let out the secret a little way and said it was because the army had been used in the south in the presidential election. Under the pretense of economy the democratic party were cutting down the army.

Hale returned the charge made by Conger, that the democratic party was determined to cut down the army.

Atkins—There is no such motive. It is a false assumption on the part of the gentleman from Michigan that there is a hidden motive on this side of the House to destroy the army.

Hale said he had listened day by day to speeches tending in that direction. That was certainly the current of things. Southard had objected to the army because it had been used in the south. Those troops had been withdrawn as a measure of reconciliation, and the answer to that measure of reconciliation was that the knife was put into the army.

Chalmers said he had hoped the war was over. He believed this was a day of reconciliation. He believed government could afford to do justice to its citizens on both sides; in the firm conviction that both sides were welded together in strong bonds of union.

Gentlemen on his side did not have the slightest feeling of disloyalty toward the union.

Conger, amid contemptuous laughter on the democratic side, stated at some length that the real motive which democrats had in cutting down the army was in order that when it got the appointing power the army might be filled with old officers who had left the army for reasons of their own.

Hewitt sent to the clerk's desk and had read remarks he had made last Monday in regard to selling West Point and the charge which had been made against him by House, of Tennessee, that he had slandered the people of the south. He had felt deeply grieved at the language of this gentleman. He had arisen at the moment and attempted to get the floor in order to correct the misapprehension under which House was evidently laboring. If there was anything in the language he had used which could be construed into any slandering of the representatives of the southern States, he would take it back, but he insisted that his motives were to defend the representatives of the south from the slander which had been uttered against their good name by the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken), when he declared that West Point was an incubus on the country.

House replied that if Hewitt intended no reflection on the southern representatives, he was glad to hear it. The remark which he had made had been based on his understanding of the gentleman's remarks. If he had misunderstood it, then justice impelled him to say that he should not have made the reply which he had made. He had understood it, however, as a reflection on every southern member; as the statement that the remark of Aiken had been inspired by southern hostility to West Point, because through the skill and prowess of the West Point officers South Carolina and other southern States had been whipped back into the Union. He thought the southern representatives should be permitted to discuss the question of public policy without having the fact that they had participated in the rebellion flung in their faces. They fought like men, and since the surrender had behaved like men. He did not deny love for his section and for its people. The man who did not love the spot where his mother rocked his cradle was unworthy of any country. (Applause.)

Hewitt of New York, and Aiken then addressed the chair in the midst of confusion and excitement.

Foote suggested that public business should be proceeded with.

Townsend of New York, (excitedly,) a Southern man—

House—Has just time given him; why not give a northern man—

Hewitt—Time. (Laughter and applause.)

Atkins suggested that, there was no necessity for so much excitement.

Durham demanded the regular order of business, but the call was only laughed at on both sides of the House, and without any diminution of excitement and confusion, Hewitt again got the floor. He said he was glad to hear what had fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Tennessee (House). The remark of his, which that gentleman had taken exception to, was that of the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken), that he would vote for the abolition and sale of West Point. He (Hewitt) did not believe there was another member from the southern States who would give his assent to that proposition; and hence, in repudiating that declaration, he had felt bound to repudiate it as a democrat, whose motives might be called in question.

At the request of Allison, it was agreed to continue in session on Friday until the bill was disposed of.

EASTERN.

Exciting Scenes in the House.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The exciting scenes which characterized the period of the electoral count were vividly recalled, and their turbulent excitement was nearly paralleled during to day's session of the House of Representatives. Vociferated interruptions and calls to order and applause or derisive laughter, were of frequent occurrence. Open or disguised personalities, taunts and ridicule were freely interchanged, and party feeling and sectional animosity, animated to an alarming degree, characterized the entire proceedings. The stormy debate has undoubtedly served a usual purpose of materially clearing the political atmosphere, not only by giving vent to the smoldering fires of passion, but by letting in the sunlight of public positive assertions from Garfield, Foster and Ellis upon the misty and scandalous charges which have so long been floating through the country concerning the warmly discussed conference and alleged presidential bargaining in regard to the southern policy and peaceful completion of the electoral count.

Garfield's unqualified denials of the truth of these charges were submitted in language of such vigor, and enforced by oratory of such magnificent power as to produce profound sensation in the midst of the turbulence, and the more quiet, but nevertheless absolutely emphatic statements of Ellis and Foster left no room for doubt that they also were uttering the exact truth, that no bargain was made or contemplated by the President or by any parties to the conference.

Before the many other interesting and exciting features of to-day's occurrences in the House, reference was made in the regular report of the proceedings, Sargent's speech on the silver bill was delivered before a rather small audience, for Merriman and Sherman, who spoke previously, had been so tedious as to thin out both the floor and gallery. It was, however, attentively listened to by the remaining Senators, and well received.

Hot Coffee.

CHICAGO, 13.—In the case of James Jones, colored, for the murder of his brother Eugene, the jury to-night, after a brief deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty. They considered that the defendant acted in self-defence.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, 13.—Wool is unchanged manufacturers are purchasing moderately, and as indifferent as previously noticed about future supplies. Fine fleeces are still quite depressed but are beginning to attract more attention; the demand, however, still runs on X and medium grades, and X X and above will not command higher prices than good No. 1 and X. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at 44 @ 45. Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire fleece at 42 @ 43, and unwashing and delaine [illegible] mostly at 46 @ 52. California wool is in moderate demand at 18 @ 22 for fall, and 20 @ 23 for spring. Super and pulled are quite steady, sales at 30 @ 40.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 13.—At Constantinople a rumor is current this afternoon that the British fleet has passed the Dardanelles, but, so far, nothing reliable has been received.

Count Andrassy is preparing a note to Russia, specifying the points in the Russo-Turkish convention compromising Austrian interests.

A letter from a semi-official source states that the retrocession of Bessarabia is a personal question to the Czar, and it is therefore impossible for Russia to draw back. The settlement of the question by the powers, ignoring Russia's wishes, would raise a threatening storm cloud.

The *Advertiser* publishes the following in an official form: We have reason to believe the fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is now in the Sea of Marmora. We understand that Admiral Hornby was left full discretion as to the force he would take with him, and in all probability a larger force had gone than was first contemplated. We believe the Porte has contented itself with a formal protest.

The *Standard* and *Post* confirm the report that the British ships have passed the Dardanelles. The *Post*, however gives the number as six.

ITALY.

The Cardinals—The Pope's Remains.

ROME, 13.—The cardinals have decided to reserve complete liberty of action, but to permit the powers having the right to veto to make ulterior representations.

The lying in state of the remains of the late Pius IX has terminated and St. Peter's has been closed, preparatory to the interment.

NOTICE.

Meeting of Wool Growers.

A MEETING OF THE WOOL GROWERS of Utah, and all others interested, will be held at the Council House, on Thursday evening, February 14th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the question now before Congress relative to the tariff on foreign wool. As the subject is of vital importance to the wool growers of this Territory, it is expected a large number of those interested will be present.

SAMUEL BENNION,
D. DAVIDSON,
JOSEPH HARKER,
WM. SMITH,
JONAS ERICKSON,
HENRY BODY,
JAS. W. CUMMINGS,
H. B. CLAWSON,
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ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
JOHN IRVING,
MORRIS BROS.

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U. S. Attorney—Sumner Howard.
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Attorney-General—Zerubbabel Snow.
Auditor—Wm. Clayton.
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Superintendent of Common Schools—John Taylor.

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Clerk—George. J. Taylor.
Sheriff—Theodore McKean.
Prosecuting Attorney—Z. Snow.
Assessor and Collector—Geo. Crisman.
Treasurer—R. W. East.
County Clerk—D. Rockholt.
County Recorder—August N. Cannon.
School Superintendent—Thos. R. Lewis.

City Officers.

MAYOR:

Feramorz Little.

COUNCILMEN:

1st Municipal Ward—	Adam Spence,	
2d " "	Henry Dinwoodey,	
3d " "	A. H. Raleigh,	
4th " "	John Sharp,	
5th " "	Alex. C. Fyfe.	

COUNCILMEN:

John Henry Smith, Nicholas Groesbeck, J. R. Winder, Davis D. Candy, George Reynolds, Elias Morris, Wilford F. Phelps, Harrison Sevey.

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Recorder—John T. Caine.
Marshal—Andrew Burt.
Assistant Marshal—John Sharp.
Assessor and Collector—John R. Winder.
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Surveyor—Jesse W. Fox.
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Chief Engineer—Antonio Rocha.
Water Master—William Hyde.
Superintendent of Street Lamps—[illegible]
Sexton—[illegible]

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVALS.

East—Through mail, daily.....[illegible]
Alta, daily.....[illegible]
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood, and Wasatch, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.....[illegible]
Park City, daily except Sunday.....[illegible]
Summit and Wasatch counties, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.....[illegible]
Morgan county, daily.....[illegible]
South—Davis county, daily.....[illegible]
Weber county, daily.....[illegible]
Ogden, semi-daily.....[illegible]
Cache and Box Elder counties, daily.....[illegible]
Curlew and Kelton, daily.....[illegible]
Idaho and Montana, daily.....[illegible]
Boise City and Idaho City, daily.....[illegible]
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c., daily.....[illegible]
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c., daily.....[illegible]
Bingham Canyon, daily.....[illegible]
South—For Beaver and intermediate points, daily.....[illegible]
For Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily.....[illegible]
For St. George and points south of Beaver on alternate days.....[illegible]
For Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Saturdays.....[illegible]
For Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining districts, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.....[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

East—Through mail, daily.....[illegible]
Alta, daily.....[illegible]
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wasatch, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.....[illegible]
Park City, daily, except Sunday.....[illegible]
Summit and Wasatch counties Mondays and Fridays.....[illegible]
Rich county, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.....[illegible]
Morgan county, daily.....[illegible]
South—Davis county, daily.....[illegible]
Weber county, daily.....[illegible]
Ogden, semi-daily.....[illegible]
Cache and Box Elder counties, daily.....[illegible]
Curlew and Kelton, daily.....[illegible]
Idaho and Montana, daily.....[illegible]
Boise City and Idaho City, daily.....[illegible]
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c., daily.....[illegible]
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c., daily.....[illegible]
Bingham Canyon, daily.....[illegible]
South—For Beaver and intermediate points, daily.....[illegible]
For Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily.....[illegible]
For St. George and points south of Beaver on alternate days.....[illegible]
For Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Saturdays.....[illegible]
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