

I have been to the Penitentiary three times to see Williams, and have met him in the city. It was not understood by me that Williams was to receive a new trial simply in order to prosecute some other persons. Have not tried to injure Mr. Shurtliff in his business matters. Had conversation with Williams & Young about Shurtliff's affairs. Do not know that the valuable portion of the latter's farm belonged to Mrs. Shurtliff; only from circumstances. The part in Shurtliff's name I did not consider comparatively useless. I heard Mr. Marshall make a proposition to Williams, offering to give \$1,000 or \$2,000 if he would state who were his accomplices.

The re-direct examination of this witness was postponed until after recess.

Proceedings Friday afternoon. After recess,

ELSIE SHURTLIFF

Took the stand. She lived in Ogden in September, 1876, and about that time Mrs. Ellen Shurtliff was there at her house. She left witness house on the night of the robbery. Witness was at the depot with her, and she there said she would probably go home that night.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Shurtliff expected some persons from Salt Lake, that night, to go fishing. As they did not come, she decided to go home. She introduced witness to Mr. Z. Jacobs. Witness did not see him give a letter to Mrs. S.

J. E. DOOLEY

Desired to explain about the \$1,500. Did not accept the money offered by Bennett because of an agreement that Shurtliff would give Wells, Fargo & Co., a trust deed of the property. Failing to comply with the agreement, he then refused the money. Regarding the writing of the letter to Sullivan, it was represented to him that the bonds could be secured through a man named Donnelly; about the explanation of his refusal to accept Williams' statement until Mrs. Shurtliff was implicated, he would say he refused to because Williams would only say, "Shurtliff's the man." And when he disclosed the fact that Mrs. Shurtliff was interested he also discovered the plot. Witness never asked him to implicate Mrs. Shurtliff.

Re-cross-examination—Witness never told Williams that he would not accept his statement until he implicated Mrs. Shurtliff. Williams told witness he had told George Stantz about it.

J. B. HUME

Had examined the car and cupboard; the latter was 3 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches long. The door was one foot wide. It was large enough for a man to get into it. Witness had been in it.

Cross-examined. Am a detective. First heard Mrs. Shurtliff's name connected with this matter September 13, 1876. I charged Williams, Shurtliff and Mrs. Shurtliff with the crime. Shurtliff told me he could prove that at 7 o'clock that evening he was playing billiards in this city. Afterwards saw him in Cortane and made a demand on him at the instance of Marshall & Ryle, for the amount of the treasure stolen. Told him that I believed him guilty. He said there was a time when he would have settled the matter rather than have his reputation impaired, but now he would fight it.

J. C. ROYLE.

Am one of the attorneys for Wells Fargo & Co. Shurtliff came to my office with Mr. Dooley previous to the institution of the suit against him. Told Shurtliff we were authorized to begin suit against him. Told him we disliked to implicate his wife, as she was Mr. Crismon's sister, and that he had better settle the matter up. He protested his innocence, said he would talk to his wife about it. Promised to call again but did not.

HENRY MILLS

Lived with Shurtliff in September, 1876. A week or two before the robbery, took letters from Mrs. S. to Williams. She told me to be careful to give the letters to no one else, and bring the answer, if any, right to her. Delivered the letters to Williams at Farmington Station. It was a common thing for me to take letters to the post-office but not to the train. Have seen Williams at Shurtliff's house.

GEO. MILLS.

In September, 1876, lived at Shurtliff's farm, which I was working on shares. Helped Mr. Shurtliff to build the platform near the track about two months before the robbery. Mrs. S. went to town about 8 o'clock the night of the robbery. I have taken a letter from Mrs. S. to Williams. Delivered it at Farmington. She told me if Williams was not there to bring the letter back. Mr. Shurtliff came up on the train from town the morning after the robbery.

Court adjourned till this morning.

Saturday morning, at the opening of the court, on account of the absence of an important witness, the court adjourned till Monday morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Beck moved that the reading of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill be dispensed with, to afford Hill an opportunity to address the Senate, as he intends leaving the city and may not return before the end of the present session.

Hill then spoke with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to jurors, supervisors of elections, etc. He asked why the discussion had been thrust upon the country; the legislation proposed being very simple—nothing but a repeal of some portions of the laws enacted during and since the late war. He had watched the discussion in order to arrive at the motive which prompted it, and was now satisfied that a party in this country had entered upon a well or rather ill considered but determined purpose of reopening sectional agitation, which so long disturbed the people, with the view of consolidating one section of the country against the other, for the benefit of party, without reference to the public good. If the bill should become law it would not affect in any degree the legislation previous to 1865. If the majority in Congress declare from this time forward that the army and navy shall not interfere with elections, they but re-enact what the custom and law were before the act of '65. The country was to be told that the democrats wanted to destroy the power of government to enforce laws. The speech of the senator from Vermont ought to be studied, as it showed great questions of difference between the two great parties now struggling for the mastery. If the President should approve the bill he would for a second time in his administration show himself worthy of the position he holds, but if he should veto the bill for party ends, the time would come when the two parties would be face to face on great issues which the democratic party would meet with moderation but firmness. The republicans will, he repeated, resort to a veto because they want the military force to control elections in order to keep themselves in power. Hill affirmed that the tremendous contest now before the country had its origin and meaning in the purpose of the republicans to obtain absolute control of the States by force, whether the people are willing or not. The senator from New York (Conkling) had pointed out the number of senators and representatives who were in the confederate service, saying that because of this people of the north were alarmed; but all the charges that they were not loyal, and therefore could not be trusted, were based on the assumption that they were enemies of the Union and should the government pass into their hands there would be great danger to public liberties. If the assumption was true the result was inevitable. If they were the enemies of the Union they had no right in Congress, no business here, and if they were honorable men they ought to leave. The people of the north ought to understand these things. He granted what Conkling intimated. This gust will not do, the senator said, and this walking arm in arm and shaking hands by the confederates and Union men in public assemblies was well enough for Sunday school teachers, but statesmen want reason. The representatives of the south were not enemies of the Union, and, therefore, ought to be

present here. The republicans oppose the repeal of the obnoxious laws under the pretense that the south was not to be trusted, why? Because it was proposed to repeal laws that had not been on the statute book for 75 years before they were enacted. Was the south not to be trusted because it wanted intelligence and virtue in the jury box? and because it wants the army taken away from the polls? and because the south, through its representatives, wished to prevent the control of elections by deputy marshals and supervisors? Southern men went to war in vindication of their convictions. The south did not secede from the Union because they were the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. It was driven into secession by the extremists of the north. He (Hill) had been making a count and strangely, as a senator might think of it, of the nine representatives and two senators from Georgia, certainly eight were opposed to secession.

Conkling asked when? Hill replied, till it came and then they stood up in that dark hour like men for their convictions. They had no apology to make. Of the ninety-three southern representatives and senators about seventy-five were opposed to secession. He mentioned this for the purpose of showing how the southern people are. They are willing to be represented by men true to us. Hill then related some of his personal history to show how hostile he had been to secession. While forty-five others were rejoicing that the south had seceded, his room was dark, his heart sad, and his tongue silent. In 1868 he had a correspondence with that great and good man, Horace Greeley, who did more to build up the republican party than any other man in America. Greeley was honest in his convictions and boldly declared them. In his letter to that gentleman, in reply to something that had been said concerning him, he wrote that he was entitled to an audience of the readers of the *Tribune*, having, in the winter of 1860, warned the people against secession, and told them that war would come—an unequal, fierce, vindictive and desolating war. Many of the free soilers said that if the south desired to secede it could do so in peace. The people of the south did secede because of hostility to the Constitution. They pledged themselves to form a new one on the model of the old one. The south seceded because war was made on its constitutional rights by the extremists of the north to destroy its prosperity, and because the northern people, through their republican leaders, said that secession should be accomplished in peace. Greeley said they wanted no Union pinned together with bayonets. There were hundreds of thousands of persons who believed that the only way to avoid war was to secede. They believed they had a right to protect and preserve their slave property. If they had believed war would result they never would have seceded. The Georgia convention sent him (Hill) to the provisional congress. The people believed if there could be a delay of a few months the war would be avoided. Virginia had not then gone out of the Union, and she issued a proclamation for a peace conference. His heart warmed and he hoped for success. Seven states had then gone out and therefore they could not participate in such a convention, but they watched every movement with interest. These very men who make the charges of infidelity against the southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virginia. In this connection Hill read the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

My Dear Governor—Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday at the request of Massachusetts and New York to send delegates to the peace compromise congress. They admit that we are right and they were wrong, and that no republican state should have sent delegates, but that they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are coming in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save their republican party from rupture. I hope they will send stiff-backed men, or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and wilted in their smoke. I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring

brethren, that you will send delegates. Truly, your friend,

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER: To His Excellency Zine Blair."

The representatives of the south must be trusted. The south sought to avert the war, while the north tried to bring it on. He (Hill) knew the republicans claimed to have saved the Union, but if there had been no republican party the Union would not have been in peril, and there would have been no secession, no returning boards, nor electoral commissions. If you must have war they would maintain their rights in the Union; but he trusted there would be no war. The men of the south would go with the Stars and Stripes—the flag of their country.

Chandler said this was the third time since 1861 that allusion had been made to the letter written by him to the governor of Michigan. It first appeared in a Detroit newspaper. The letter was a private one and no copy was retained by him. Senator Powell brought a copy of the newspaper to him and asked if the letter as printed was correct. Chandler told him he did not know, having kept no copy. Senator Powell then said if it was a correct copy he wished to make use of it, if not he did not wish to use it. Chandler told him he would adopt it and allow him to make any use of it he pleased, so to-day the letter, if not originally Mr. Chandler's, is his by adoption. Chandler then described the circumstances under which the letter was written. He had been in the Senate four years, listening to treasonable utterances. The daily and hourly threat was "do this or we will destroy the Union." There was treason in the White House, in the cabinet, in the Senate and House, both outspoken and rampant. The threat was made on the floor of the Senate in his presence by a Senator from Texas, "You may give us a blank sheet of paper and let us fill it up as we please, and then we will not live with you. Treason was applauded in the Senate galleries, talked on the streets, discussed in private circles. There was treason in the departments, traitors in the White House, traitors in these galleries, traitors everywhere. The flags of rebellion had been raised, the Union was already dissolved, the rebel government of Alabama was established. Upon what basis could negotiations have been made or a peace convention called with rampant rebellion staring us in the face? It was no time to negotiate; the time for that had passed. We had offered everything in the way of negotiation and compromise, and every proffer had been indignantly refused. This was the situation when that letter was written.

After Powell had made his assault upon him in the Senate, Chandler instantly responded, relating the facts as he now related them and said he stood by the letter. What was there in it? Michigan was known to be in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, even to the letting of blood, if need be, and that is all there was and is in the letter. Let the most be made of it. The senator from Georgia thought the south had a right to be solid, but a solid north would destroy the Union. The south was no more solid to-day than in '57 and ever since, and no quarrel with the north made it solid. It was solid because it was determined to rule or ruin the nation. It tried the ruin scheme with arms and failed. It comes back to ruin it by withholding supplies to carry on the government. Men have changed since '57, but not measures. The other side then fought to overthrow the government. Now they vote and talk for the selfsame purpose. You are to day as you were then, concluded Chandler, determined either to rule or ruin this government, and you can't do it.

Windom wished to refer to a scrap of history suggested by Senator Hill's assertion that secession was brought about by the extremists of the north, who threatened the property of the south. In February 1861 a republican House of Representatives, by a two-thirds vote, passed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the passage of any Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to interfere with slavery in any state whose laws recognized it.

Windom said he was not here to defend that amendment, but it was passed and submitted to the people. A few days afterwards Lincoln, in his first inaugural, alluded to the

apprehension among the southern people that the accession of the republicans to power would mean danger to their property, and assured them such apprehension was groundless, and that interference with slaveholding was not contemplated. Ample proof of the correctness of his assurance was open to inspection. That was the manner, said Windom, in which the extremists of the north compelled the people of the south to secede because they feared they would lose their property.

Windom gave way for a motion to adjourn. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Windom addressed the Senate in regard to the policy of the democrats as revolutionary and unconstitutional. He said the wiser men of the party were overruled by their vicious party associates.

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Cream Tartar—Where and How Procured.

The pure cream of tartar of commerce exists naturally in the grape, and during fermentation of the tart wines in France, it is deposited on the sides and bottoms of the cask. In its unrefined state, it is called crude tartar, or argols, and is taken from the cask after the wine has been drawn off. Each farmer has his crop of it according to the amount of wine he has produced. The manufacturers of the brand known as the Royal Baking Powder, are perhaps the largest users of cream of tartar in the world, and who have agents in various parts of Europe collecting and forwarding the crude material.

It is imported into this country as argols, and does not appear upon the Custom House entries except as argols—never as cream of tartar, for the reason that the facilities for refining in this country are superior to that of the old countries, hence it is brought here in the crude form, and then subjected to the process of refining.