DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. VIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1874. NO. 24.

GEORGE A. ALDER,

AGENT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' Furs, Gents' Gloves, Etc,

Has recently opened, and has the finest Stock of the above goods in the Market, all of which he will sell

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

At the Yellow Boot,

57 MAIN STREET.

☞ *N.B.—Leather and Findings of all kinds a Specialty.*

LIME! LIME!

At the Mammoth Kilns. For good work, PLASTERERS will use no other but Macduff Bros'

LIME!

The fact has long been established that no other

LIME!

In this vicinity gives such entire satisfaction.

Call for

BEST.

For laying your foundations, for rock work, for laying bricks, and for every other purpose, our Lime is unsurpassed. It makes more and better cementing mortar than any other. At present we are prepared to deliver it at any railroad depot from Ogden to Provo.

A liberal discount allowed to contractors using it in quantities for fluxing purposes.

Kilns Situate at Hot Spring Lake. P. O. Box 1202.

OFFICE---COMMERCIAL STREET.

421810m SALT LAKE CITY.

W. HOWARD, Prest. *P. PUGSLEY, Sec.*

SALT LAKE CITY IRON CO.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE SALT LAKE IRON WORKS, AND ADDED THERETO the Tools and Machinery belonging to WM. J. SILVER, are prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF

Iron and Brass Casting,

FORGING, TURNING,

BORING and FITTING UP.

WM. J. SILVER.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Half Block South of R. R. Depot.

I will say to my former customers and all others who may favor us with their work, that I will guarantee that strict attention to accuracy which has always characterized my establishment.

P. O. Box 46.

☞ *N.B.—Drawings, Plans and Specifications of all kinds of Mill-work and Machinery.* d3

BANKERS.

THE

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000

WM. H. HOOPER, President,
R. S. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Prest.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
W. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHARP,
FREDERICK LITTLE,
C. S. HILL, Cashier. } *Directors.*

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.

Collections made and promptly remitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

☞ *Interest paid on Savings' Deposits.*

d257 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY,.....*President.*
ANTHONY GODBE,.....*Cashier.*

Authorized Capital, - - - $500,000
Paid Up Capital, - - - - - $150,000
Earnings, - - - - - - - - $175,000

Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Agencies in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

d195-tf

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

Nathan Davis & Sons.

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.

WATER JACKETS, TUYERS, SLAG POTS AND CARTS; BULL-RING MOLDS, FURNACH PLATES, HOISTING MACHINERY, CAR WHEELS and AXLES, ETC., ETC.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions.

First West Street,

Near North Temple Street,

d167tf SALT LAKE CITY.

S. J. Cornell, C. W. Watson and T. W. Ireland

Having this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of

CORNELL, WATSON & IRELAND,

Have re-stocked and re-fitted the store formerly occupied by E. Reese & Co., and are prepared to furnish parties in want of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

LAMP GOODS AND OILS,

AT

Reduced Prices.

☞ *Orders from the Country or the different Mining Camps promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed,*

Give us a trial and be convinced.

d286

F. A. MITCHELL.....DAVID JAMES.

Mitchell & James

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have

REMOVED

To their new premises on

West Temple Street,

Opposite the City Meat Market,

Where they hope, by strict attention to business and small profits, to merit the continued patronage so liberally bestowed upon them.

Tin, Sheet Iron & Coppersmiths

Furnace Work and Roofing.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE. GAS, WATER and STEAM FITTERS.

WEST TEMPLE ST.,

Opposite City Meat Market.

d194 ly

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH,

SAWS SHARPENED, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS RESTOCKED, Etc.,

Commercial Street.

DISCOURSE

BY

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF,

DELIVERED

At the Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Wednesday, October 7th, 1874.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I DID not have the privilege of listening to all the remarks of Elder Taylor this forenoon, yet to what I did hear I can bear testimony of its truth. I always delight in seeing a man valiant in the testimony of Jesus Christ. There is something glorious in the principles of the Gospel. I always did, from my boyhood, hope and pray that I might live long enough in the earth to find some man who would have sufficient courage and independence of mind to believe in the same doctrine and gospel that Jesus Christ taught, and I have lived long enough to see, hear and partake of it, and I glory in it, because it is true.

The religion or gospel of Jesus Christ is a very unpopular thing, and has been in every age of the world. Show me a man who was ever inspired of the Lord God of Israel to do a work for him who was popular. You can not find such a man in the whole history of the world. You may take Noah, who was about a hundred and twenty years building an ark, and how many friends did he have? I think about eight in all. Lot was very unpopular the morning he left Sodom and Gomorrah, and so have been all the patriarchs and prophets in every age of the world. Jesus Christ, when he came to Jerusalem, the Son of God, the Savior of the world, the great Shiloh of the Jews, came to his own father's house, yet there was not a man more despised in all Judea and Jerusalem than was Jesus Christ, from the day of his birth until he came to the cross. Why is this? Because men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. The Lord Almighty, in the last days, has set his hand to carry out and fulfill his words for the past five or six thousand years, given through the mouths of his servants the prophets and apostles whereever he has had them on the earth. He has commenced this work and he will perform it, for, as Brother Taylor has justly said, there is no power on the earth that can stay his hand, for the simple reason that God compels the destinies of all men—kings, princes, rulers, presidents, statesmen, governors, nations, tongues and people, upon the face of the whole earth, and men are placed in a position where they are under the necessity of exercising faith in God in order to build up his kingdom. Read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews and you will find that, beginning with the creation of the world, everything has been accomplished by faith. The whole of the work of all the ancient patriarchs and prophets was accomplished by the exercise of this principle; and it is just so in the last dispensation of the fulness of times, when God sent angels to Joseph Smith. He knew and understood, by the teachings given unto him, what he had to perform in a measure. The Lord called him to do a work, and raised him up for this purpose. Was Joseph Smith popular among men? No, never, he was persecuted until the day of his death, until he sealed his testimony with his blood. But the persecution against him, and the unbelief of the world do not make the truth of God without effect. The Lord has carried out and fulfilled all these prophecies from the commencement until now; there never has been a jot or tittle allowed to fall unfulfilled, there never was a revelation, from the days of Father Adam until this, given by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost through the mouth of patriarch or prophet that will fail unfulfilled. Though the heavens and the earth pass away these things will not fail of their fulfillment, and, as Brother Taylor has said, the world cannot stay the work of God. They never have done and they never will.

This is a different dispensation from all others. God has set to his hand to build up his kingdom and Zion, and that kingdom and Zion must be built up, or the revelations of God will fall unfulfilled. The Bible is full of these teachings, and they must have their fulfillment, and I bear testimony to their truth. The Bible is true, and its prophecies were spoken by holy men of old as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. The revelations of Isaiah concerning the building up of the Zion of God in the last days will have their fulfillment. The House of God will be established upon the tops of the mountains, and all nations must flow unto it. Zion must arise and put on her beautiful garments, she must be clothed with the glory of her God. The temple of God has got to be built also upon the tops of the mountains; the gospel must be preached to every nation under heaven before the end shall come.

The world say they do not believe these things; that is true, we do not expect they ever have or ever will; but they will believe them, but the unbelief of the world does not change the work of God. We have to live by faith. When Moroni hid in the earth, the record which the Book of Mormon was translated from, four hundred years after Christ came in the flesh, he did it by faith, as much so as Noah built the ark. He looked forward and saw that record come forth in the last days, in fulfillment of the sayings of Ezekiel and of the saying of Isaiah, when the stick of Joseph should be put with the stick of Judah, and they should become one stick in the hands of the servants of the Lord before the eyes of the world, and when the truth should spring out of the earth and righteousness look down from heaven. These things were to be a beginning of the great work of God preparatory to the gathering of the twelve tribes of Israel in the latter days. That work has come forth, just as everything has been fulfilled which has been done by faith and by the commandment of God.

When Joseph Smith began to receive revelations from God he was a boy, an illiterate youth; and had he not had faith and the inspiration of the Almighty upon him, he never could have had power and courage to go forth and introduce the gospel of Jesus Christ in the midst of a generation of false doctrine, ignorance and darkness. But God preserved, inspired and sustained him, and caused him to live upon the earth until he had planted this kingdom, in fulfillment of the revelations. He organized the church, he received the holy priesthood from the hands of angels sent from God—men who had held the Aaronic and Melchizedek priesthood in other generations upon the earth; they conferred upon Joseph all the powers and keys of the priesthood necessary to build up the kingdom of God upon the earth, and he lived long enough to organize that kingdom, and it will never be thrown down any more for ever.

The revelations of God to us have been encouraging, and we have seen them fulfilled and we shall continue to do so until the end. I will say to the Latter-day Saints, that we are in the same position that other generations have been—we have got to walk by faith, we must have confidence in the fulfillment of the revelations of God. No man or woman on the face of the earth will ever be disappointed with regard to the fulfillment of the word of the Lord, for he has uttered decrees, made covenants and through his servants the prophets has declared his word and will concerning the world and its inhabitants, and not one of his sayings will fail, all must be fulfilled. If it could be otherwise the Zion of God would never be built up, but God has decreed that his kingdom will be established, that Zion will arise and shine, and that every weapon formed against her will be broken.

The prayers of hundreds and thousands of Saints, dwelling in these valleys of the mountains, daily ascend into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, beseeching him to fulfill his word upon the earth and to sustain his servants. Do not the Saints pray for anybody else? Yes, they pray for everybody—for President Grant, Judge McKean, the Governor of Utah, and every man holding official positions here as well as for Brigham Young and the Apostles. These prayers ascend before the Lord and they will be heard and answered.

Talk about Brigham Young and Joseph Smith, how many have said to Joseph Smith: "How on the earth do you govern and control this people? How easy you do it!" Our enemies, to-day, look at Brigham Young, and they say—"If he would only die Mormonism would stop;" but in this they are mistaken. This work does not depend upon President Young; it did not depend upon Joseph Smith. All the world thought if they could only slay Joseph Smith there would be an end of Mormonism, and so there would have been had it not been the work of God Almighty; if it had been the work of man it would long since have ceased to exist on the earth. The power that has sustained this work from the beginning sustains it now. As Brother Taylor has said, all the holy prophets and apostles who have been slain on the earth for the testimony of Jesus and the word of God, and who now sit on the right hand of God in the heavens, are just as much engaged in carrying on the work of God here as when they lived in the flesh, and more so, because they have more light and power. And Jesus Christ, himself, who died on the cross, and after his resurrection visited the other sheep of his fold on this continent, and offered the gospel to Jew and Gentile, that same Jesus is pleading with the Father to-day, and has been from the day his body lay in the tomb, to carry out and fulfill his purposes and to accomplish his work in our day and generation. We are not alone in our efforts to carry on the work of God. If the eyes of the world were open they would see that there are more for us than against us. We are only, in one sense of the word, worms of the dust in the hands of God. This work does not depend on any man or set of men. The Lord Almighty has set his hand to accomplish his purposes, and he is feeling after the honest and meek throughout the world, in order to find those who are willing to take hold and help to build up his kingdom in the latter days. He has found a few, and he will find many more.

How has it been with Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, the apostles, and thousands of the elders of Israel who have gone forth to preach the gospel to the world without purse or scrip, offering the word of life and salvation without money and without price? They have carried their napsacks on their backs, or with valise in hand have travelled thousands and thousands of miles for this purpose. They have been inspired to do this by the power of the Most High God, and that inspiration has sustained them all the way through; it has upheld this church from the time it came forth until this hour, and will unto its consummation. We came in here on the 24th of July, 1847, having been driven from our homes, the graves of our fathers, and from lands we purchased from the General Government because of the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ, or, in other words, because of our religion. We came here and found a barren desert, containing nothing but a few roving Indians, coyote wolves, crickets and grasshoppers. There was no mark of the Anglo Saxon race or of the white man here then, but the whole region of country was a desert of the most forbidding and desolate character. Now when strangers come up to Zion on this great highway, cast up in fulfillment of the revelations of God, what do they see? They see no longer a desert, but a belt, for six hundred miles, of cities, towns, villages, orchards, fields and crops. Who has done this? The Lord God of Israel has inspired his Saints to do it. President Young has been led, guided, counselled and moved upon by the Holy Ghost and by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and that which strangers now behold in this tabernacle, and throughout this Territory is in fulfillment of that volume of revelation which you can read in the prophecies of Isaiah and others of the prophets and patriarchs. These things are true and men can believe them, whether you believe them or not has nothing to do with it. I will tell you that if this work had not been of God, and God had not borne testimony to the preaching of the elders, we might have preached until we had been as old as Methuselah and we could not have gathered the people from almost every nation under heaven as we have done, according to the predictions of the ancient prophets contained in the Bible. But the Lord has never disappointed anybody so far as his work is concerned. It did not stop after the death of Joseph, and it never will on account of the death of any man, prophet, apostle or any other man, because it is the work of God, and it is decreed that it shall stand for ever, and that it shall extend until its dominion becomes universal.

We do not see to-day what we saw twenty-four years ago, and we do not see to-day what will be seen twenty-four years hence, there will be no stoppage to the building up of the Zion of God, or to the carrying out of his work. Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, raised up by the Lord Almighty, and the inspiration of God guided and sustained him to the day of his death. He sealed his testimony with his blood, and that testimony is in force upon all the world. This record which I hold in my hands (Book of Doctrine and Covenants) contains the revelations of God, and in one of them the Lord says—"Let earth and hell combine against you, and they shall not prevail, the kingdom is yours, I have given it into your hands, and you are called upon to build it up." The Lord is at the helm to govern, guide and control this work, and he will do so unto the end.

Now when men undertake to fight against this work, as Brother Taylor has said, they fight against God; it is not against Brigham Young, the apostles or this people alone, but it is against God. Every man will be rewarded according to his works. Our prayers go up before God day and night, that he will execute justice, judgment, righteousness and truth, that he will sustain everything that leads to good, and does good, and that he will overthrow all that leads to evil and to evil, and we are assured by revelation that the Lord will hear and answer our prayers. The Lord is with this people; but as Latter day Saints, I do not think that we always prize our privileges. We are called upon to perform a work; the Lord has placed this work in our hands, and we are held responsible before the heavens and the earth to use the talents—the light and truth, which have been committed into our hands.

What is this life? What are the things of this life? The Latter-day saints are living for things the other side of the vail, the same as all servants of God have done in every age of the world. Now is it not a curiosity that so few of the human family have an interest in eternal things, things the other side of the vail? Bless your souls, our lives here are only a few days in duration, but on the other side of the vail we shall live eternally, we shall live and exist just as long as our Creator will exist, and our eternal destiny depends upon the manner in which we spend our short lives here in the flesh. Will it not pay any man, any prophet, apostle or Saint, in this or any other age of the world, to be true and faithful to his God, to magnify his calling, to be valiant in the testimony of Jesus Christ, to preach the gospel, to bear record of the things of the kingdom to Jew and Gentile in his day and generation? Yes, it will pay men to do right, and men will sorrow and bitterly regret taking any course in this or any other generation against God or his work. What have been the afflictions of the Jews who rejected Jesus Christ? Why every word spoken concerning them by Moses and Jesus has had its fulfillment until the present day; for hundreds of years past they have been a hiss and a by-word, and trodden under the feet of the Gentiles, in fulfillment of the words of Jesus Christ, and they will continue in their present position until the fulness of the Gentiles has come in. Jesus offered his gospel to the Jews in his day, but in these latter days it has been offered first to the Gentiles, thus fulfilling the saying that the first shall be last and the last shall be first; and when the Gentiles count themselves unworthy of eternal life, the gospel will go to the House of Israel and they will receive it. The Gentiles should heed the warning given them by the Apostle Paul, lest they fall through the example of unbelief as did the Jews, who were broken off because they rejected the Messiah and refused the message of salvation which he delivered unto them. From that day to this they have been scattered, peeled and afflicted, their city was overthrown and their temples destroyed, and the land of their fathers has been in the hands of Gentile nations until to-day. The Lord has said—"Vengeance is mine and I will repay," and we may rest assured that the Lord will reward those who seek to destroy the lives of his people and to overthrow his kingdom. Vengeance is in the hands of the Almighty. "I will fight your battles," saith the Lord. We do not seek any man's heart, however much of an enemy he may be to us, we leave him in the hands of God, we know that he will punish him, and the reward will be all that God, Saints, angels, devils or wicked men can ask, and it will be all that any man can want. When we undertake to fight against God we have to pay for it. Men will have to pay for every sin committed in the flesh; no matter what they do, they will have to be accountable for it. If a man does right, is valiant in the testimony of Jesus Christ, obeys the gospel, and keeps his covenants, when he passes to the other side of the vail he has an entrance into the presence of God and the Lamb, having kept celestial law he enters into celestial glory, he is preserved by that law, and he participates in that glory through the endless ages of eternity. It pays any man under heaven to obey and be faithful to the law of God the few days he spends in the flesh. I say to the world, to every sect under heaven, if you ever obtain any blessings in the eternal worlds from anybody at all it will be from the God the Latter-day Saints worship, for God made us all, whether we are Methodists, Baptists, Mormons or anything else, we are all the children of one parent. Then why should we persecute one another because of our religion? It is folly in the highest degree. We live in a land and under a constitution which guarantees the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience to every sect, party, clime and denomination under heaven, then why should we be so narrow-minded as to hate or seek to persecute or kill our neighbor because he differs from us in religion?

We worship God and we are Latter-day Saints because we know that the gospel which has been revealed in these latter days is true. We have received it and have realized the promises made to those who would obey it. The Holy Ghost and the testimony of Jesus Christ never deceived us, and we have received that testimony while abroad in almost every nation under heaven. By this power we have been gathered. That is the reason we are Mormons, as the world call us. We know this work is true, we know it is the gospel of Jesus Christ. We would not persecute, abuse, or quarrel with any man because of his religious views. A man's religion, let it be what it will, is between him and his God. He is going to the eternal world, and he will receive his reward, and there is no reason or use in quarrelling about religion, and we have never felt to do this in our lives. Whatever may have been said concerning us, our tabernacles—this and others—have been open to every minister who came along, no matter to what sect or party he belonged. We are not afraid of our doctrines, and we are not afraid to have our children hear the doctrines of others. If any man has got a truth that we have not got, let us have it. Truth is what we are after, and we are not afraid of the doctrines of any man, we are willing to stand by the revelations of God. These are the feelings of the Latter-day Saints. When our Methodist friends came to this city, erected their tent and held their big camp meeting, what was the course pursued by the Latter-day Saints? The President of the church, the Twelve Apostles and citizens with their wives and children gave them a congregation of many thousands, and we sat in their tent and listened to them while they abused us just as much as they pleased. We believe in giving every man the privilege of saying what he pleases, we have always been willing to let every man express his sentiments here among us. We are not afraid of them. If we have not the truth, that is what we are after, we want it. But we know that we have it, that the gospel as restored, revealed through Joseph Smith, is the truth of God, and we know that the Lord has set to his hand to build up Zion, and he is going to do it. We bear record of this because we know it is true.

I pray that God will bless the Latter-day Saints. I pray that we may prize our privileges, that we may enjoy the spirit of our calling, and that the Holy Ghost may enlighten our minds continually, that we may not walk in the dark but in the light. I pray that the Spirit of God may bear record to the stranger within our gates. I am satisfied that it does, and it has done more or less for the forty years that are past and gone. But it is the same to-day as it was in the days of Jesus. He told the world, "men loved darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil, and here is where condemnation comes in, but we can not help that. My brethren and I have travelled a great many thousands of miles to preach the gospel to our fellow men, we have done this because we know this gospel is true. We are willing to stand by this gospel, this testimony and this work in life and in death, in time and in eternity. We shall meet the strangers who come here and visit us, on the other side of the vail; they will meet us there, and if they never know before they will know then that our testimony is true. I pray God our heavenly Father that he will bear testimony by his Holy Spirit to the meek and honest among the children of men, that they may receive the truth and be prepared to inherit eternal life, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

By Telegraph.

THE MORNING UNION TELEGRAPH'S LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Correct Appreciation of U. S. Marshals—Thieves, Vampires and Scoundrels—The Department of Justice—Tilt Between Garfield and Speer—Death of Rice.

WASHINGTON, 18. — The paragraph relative to the mileage of U. S. marshals provoked a long discussion, in the course of which Beck spoke of the Department of Justice as "Honeycombed with frauds," and Speer, of Pa., alluded to the western district of Arkansas and the district of North Carolina as being run by political thieves, vampires and scoundrels. Hale, of Me., and Maynard defended the department of jusiice. The result of the discussion and vote was that the provision in the last army appropriation bill providing for the advance of mileage is not to be construed as applying to the legal traveling fees of U. S. marshals or deputies; no fees, however, are to be allowed for constructive mileage, and all claims for mileage are to be accompanied by sworn proof that the distance for which mileage is claimed was actually necessarily traveled.

When the paragraph for the department of justice was reached Beck moved to strike it out, and renewed his attack on that department, declaring that the Attorney-General was a more guilty man in connection with the affairs of Louisiana than Judge Durell himself, who had resigned and confessed his guilt. He charged that the department of justice had appealed from the decisions of the court of claims in the cotton cases, and had dismissed appeals wherever the friends of the department were employed, and had their fees arranged; that the department had used the army for the basest purposes, and was a department of injustice instead of a department of justice. When the proper time came he would, if he got the opportunity, make good what he had said about the Attorney-General and the department of justice.

Speer also again attacked the department of justice, and stated that the Attorney-General had not complied with the law which required a report to be made of the expenditures of its contingent fund.

Garfield replied to Beck and Speer, and defended the judiciary department, saying that while it had not always been as economical as it ought to have been, there had been a steady earnest work in cutting down expenses, both by congress and the department itself. He contrasted the republican and democratic usage in making appropriations and severely criticised Speers' speech and the democratic party, declaring that the latter had bankrupted the country, and now, after the republican party had come forward and saved it, the democrats were barking about economy.

Speer replied sharply to Garfield's strictures, and declared that he would not submit, for himself or his party, to a rebuke from him; if they had erred, the man who lifted the rod of correction over them should be one on whose pathway light alone had shone, and not one who had come out of the mists and clouds of suspicion if not of guilt.

The motion to strike out was rejected and the bill was finally completed, and reported to the House. There a discussion arose over the renting, by the post office department, of a house on E street, belonging to Alex. Sheppard, for $4,500 a year, which, it was alleged, only cost thirteen thousand dollars, and could not be let for two thousand; the rent was reduced to $2,200.

The amendment abolishing the capital police and substituting watchmen was rejected. All the other amendments were agreed to in gross and the bill passed.

A resolution was adopted permitting the committee on the condition of the South to proceed either as a committee or sub-committee, to Louisiana, to make investigations.

Fort, of Ills., announced the death of his colleague Rice, and moved for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to Ills.; adopted. Adjourned till Monday.

EASTERN.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Extra merino, pulled, 45 @ 48; No. 1 super, pulled, 42 @ 46; Cala, fine and medium, 30 @ 40; do. coarse, 28 @ 35.

Pacific Mail Investigation—Appropriations Recommended.

WASHINGTON, 18.—In the Pacific Mail investigation, T. F. Johnson, secretary and treasurer *pro tem* of the company in 1872, was called by the committee this p.m., to assist in the examination of the books, etc. It appears that six checks were drawn for $650,000, and others aggregating $100,000.

At first they were made payable to Stockwell and delivered to vice president Bellows, who took them to Stockwell's room, but he brought them back, and said that they were to be made payable to Irwin's order, which was done and the original checks were destroyed. These checks were indorsed by Irwin. Witness knew nothing of the transactions involving these amounts. There were no entries in the books showing that any part of the $750,000 was returned. On Feb. 14, '72, the executive committee met and passed the following resolution: "That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to employ counsel and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary in connection with the measure, for an additional subsidy, now pending before congress." On Feb. 21st the above resolution was approved and ratified by the board of directors. This $650,000 was passed to the credit of Irwin, and by him checked out. On May 9th a draft for $20,000, through Jay Cooke & Co., was given to R. C. Parsons, and charged to Stockwell. Witness, after further examining the books, said that he also found the entry of a loan to Stockwell of $23,482 and a special loan to Stockwell of $20,000. At a meeting of the board the president stated that only $6,000 or $7,000 would be necessary, and he was authorized to draw for it. No other objects than those stated in the resolution were there mentioned. The president stated that an amount would be required for the gathering of statistics from the treasury department about the commerce of China, Japan and India for the information of congress and the public press, showing an increase of trade and commerce with those countries. No report was ever made as to how the money was expended. Stockwell never informed the board that he had employed Irwin to look after the subsidy. On June 15th, '72, Stockwell entered a check of $50,000 to be drawn to the order of Charles Albert, to be charged to Eldredge and Irwin. Witness didn't know whether any account had ever been rendered covering this money, nor of any account being rendered by Parsons, nor did he know that Parsons was an agent of the Co. He said that Parsons had personal relations with Stockwel.

Bellows was examined and confirmed the testimony of the Secretary in regard to the drawing of the checks. They were sent to Irwin in Washington, accompanied by a private letter. When asked whether he knew of any money having been expended here, as charged to the San Francisco agency, he replied that he thought such money was charged to profit and loss, he could not say how much, but he supposed about fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

George S. Scott testified that he had been a director of the company since May, '73, and was elected vice-president last May. He had no connection with the company previous to that time, and therefore had no knowledge of what took place. In '72, while in Europe, he met Irwin, who declined saying anything about the disbursements in Washington. Irwin said he was ready to state to the company how the money was expended, and by whose order. Witness informed Irwin that he would be responsible for the board to meet him and hear his explanations. Witness called the attention of the board to the subject last Thursday week, and stated the proposition he made to him, to give a full statement of his transactions. Irwin did not tell the names of the parties who disbursed the money, or through whom disbursed. Witness, a short time ago, had a conversation with Stockwell, but learned from him he facts as to how the money was spent. Stockwell didn't know where the money went to except from entries in the book. Stockwell's stock operations and losses were enormous, and he is largely indebted to the company. The company did not admit that affairs were closed between it and Stockwell, but that Stockwell is liable for considerable money due the company.

James D. Smith testified that he was elected Nov. 16th, '71, a director of the company, and has continued such to the present time. He was present at the meeting of the board to consider the subject of the subsidy, and a resolution was then adopted to meet such legitimate expenses as might be incurred. Witness asked Stockwell what amount would be necessary. Stockwell spoke of lavish expenditures for hotel bills, counsel fees, etc. Witness reminded him that more than $5,000 could not be spent without the vote of the board, when Stockwell replied that the expenses could not be over $10,000. Stockwell never reported progress or made a report of what the agent was doing. Stockwell had the entire direction of the money. No communication was made to the board after the subsidy resolution was passed. Stockwell went out of office in May, '72. Witness never heard of any voucher being presented to the company touching the disbursements in Washington. Stockwell spent a large amount in obtaining a subsidy.

Hatch stated to the committee that he should like to be present when Irwin's testimony was taken.

Dawes, chairman of the committee, replied that when Irwin's testimony was taken it would be read to the full committee, and no objection would be made to receiving such explanations or testimony as gentlemen may present. Adjourned.

The Secretary of the Interior, today, officially recommended that congress should appropriate $162,000 for the subsistence and support of the Sioux on Red Cloud and Whetstone reserves, Dakota.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives, for consideration, a letter from the chief of ordnance, strongly recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for converting smooth bore guns into rifled cannon, by lining with wrought iron or steel; also an appropriation of $250,000 for experiments and tests of heavy ordnance.

Reception to King Kalakaua.

The President's reception to King Kalakaua was largely attended. The guests included the judges of the supreme court, the members of the cabinet, foreign ministers, members of both houses, and the officers of the army and navy. The marine band was present. The king occupied a position in the east room; on his left was Secretary Fish, who conducted the presentation, and on his right the President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Col. Grant and his wife.

Verdict of Guilty.

MILWAUKEE, 18.—The jury in the case of Rindskoff and others, indicted for defrauding the revenue, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty.

Troops for Pioche.

OMAHA, 18.—General Ord received the following from Beaver, Utah, which was received by the commandant of that post yesterday—

"Pioche, Nev., 16.

"Indians have killed several persons in this county, near Hicks, on the Muddy. We have no arms, and ask troops for protection, and that the Indians be punished."

Pioche being in General Schofield's department, General Ord informed him of the trouble, and offered to send troops from Fort Cameron to the assistance of the settlers. General Schofield so requests and under marching orders for Pioche.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crisis Over—Another Plot.

LONDON, 19, 6 a.m.—The *Post's* Berlin special says the crisis is entirely over. It was suggested, at a cabinet council on Thursday, that the Reichstag be dissolved as a remedy for Bismarck's complaint of the lack of a reliable majority, but Bismarck declined the proposal.

The *News'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Bismarck stated in conversation on Monday, that he had received warning from the police of a fresh plot against his life.

PRUSSIA.

Motion Defeated.

BERLIN, 18.—In the Reichstag, to-day, during the consideration of the appropriations for the foreign office, Windhorst moved to strike out the part for the secret service. Benningsher replied that the motion was simply an attack on Bismarck, in whose person the ultramontanes unceasingly and bitterly assailed the empire and the national policy. He asked the Reichstag to pass a vote of confidence in the Chancellor by rejecting the motion to cancel the grant for the secret service. A division occurred and Windhorst's motion was defeated, 71 yeas to 199 nays.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.

100 Meadow Valley, 3½
75 Raymond & Ely, 2¾; 2¾
240 Eureka Consolidated, 13½; 13¾
100 W. & C, 75c
70 Pioche, 4
50 Pine, 2¾
1500 Belmont, 14½; 14¾; 15; 15¼, b 30
455 Rye Patch, 3½; 3¾; 3
700 Eldorado South, 3; 2¾; 2¾
650 Eldorado North, 1¼
320 Prussian, 4; 2¾
600 Cherry Creek, 1¾; 1½
50 Golden Chariot, 3¾
200 S Chariot 2
65 Mahogany, 4; 4¼
385 Saccor, 5; 4¾
1200 L Bryan, 4¼; 4¾; 4¾
810 Julia, 7½; 7¾
200 S Patrick, 1
395 Caledonia, 24; 25; 26½, b 30
305 Knicker, 6; 5¾; 5¾
900 Globe, 1
20 Baho, 8¾
1300 Baoon, 7; 7¼; 8; 7¼
250 Bullion, 18; 17¾; 18, b 30; 17¼
1950 Utah, 8½; 8; 8¼, a 8½; b 30
525 S Hill, 12; 10½; 10½
580 Potipoc, 13¾; 14
80 French, 13¼; 14½; 15
630 Challenge, 12; 12½; 13¼, a 3
6 0 Dayton, 4
250 Dardanelles, 20
1270 N Y Con, 8¾
200 R Island, 2¾; 3¼
530 Senator, 1¾; 1¾
100 Pioton, 13½
125 Occidental, 4
1175 P H Sheridan, 50c
540 Union Con, 61; 60; 62; 59½; 59; 61¼, b 30
625 Woodville, 3; 2½; 3, b 5
20 Alta, 1½
150 Mint, 28c
500 Sec R I, 3¼
200 Kossuth, 2½; 3
400 C P Raymond, 1
120 Lee, 1¾; 1¾
100 Pacific, 1
1025 Andes, 3½; 4
100 Patsey, 1½
200 No Utah, 2¾

MESSRS. DAY & CO. have the largest stock of Hardware in the city, and sell the cheapest. That is the place to purchase. Co-op. Orders received at the face value. d21

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Jobbing Trade and Retail Dealers of Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of its regular customers, as well as the Public in general, to its immense lines of all classes of MERCHANDISE, arriving daily and on exhibition, in its various Departments.

The RETAIL TRADE of the Territory can best serve their interests by replenishing their stocks from this source, and for the following reasons:

The business is conducted on the strictest principles of economy, hence the closest market prices can always be relied on.

The new goods coming in were purchased with special reference to the Fall and Winter Trade, and surpass all previous efforts.

Our abundant facilities and experience enable us not only to distance all Gentile competition, but to offer inducements unrivalled in the Wholesale Trade of the Territory.

We are sole agents in Utah for many popular brands of Groceries and Hardware, which cannot be purchased elsewhere in this market.

Competent and experienced Salesmen are on hand in each Department, and the Public can rely upon having orders promptly and faithfully executed.

W. H. HOOPER,

d24-tf SUPT.