

# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1876.

NO. 169.

## ST. LOUIS TRADE.

### SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,

110 and 112 Washington Ave.,  
ST. LOUIS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AGRICULTURAL  
AND MILL  
MACHINERY,  
AND  
FARM  
WAGONS!**  
Largest Stock in the  
United States.

W. H. GREGG, Pres.  
F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.  
**SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY**

Every Package of this Company's  
Brand of Superior White Lead contains  
the following guarantee:  
"The White Lead contained in  
this Package is guaranteed by the  
Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN  
WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST.  
LOUIS, MO., to contain no adulteration  
whatever. It is composed entirely  
of perfectly pure CARBONATE  
OF LEAD and is guaranteed to be  
absolutely pure and of the  
highest quality."

The name of this Company is placed  
only upon strictly pure white lead.  
It is not placed upon a second or other  
inferior quality. No adulteration of  
any kind is permitted. The SOUTHERN  
WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS,  
MO., are absolutely sure of obtaining  
a perfectly pure article.

For Sale by Z. C. H. I., Goebel, Pitts & Co.,  
Tensdel & Co., and Day & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
**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.**

**UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD** **UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD**

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1876.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Passenger.	Freight.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 P.M.	
*Wood's Fork.	7:25 "	10:25 "	1.00
Cherryville.	7:50 "	10:50 "	1.25
Parkville.	8:15 "	11:15 "	1.50
Raymond.	8:40 "	11:40 "	1.75
Arden.	9:05 "	12:05 "	2.00
Name of Station.	No. 3. Passenger.	No. 4. Passenger.	Freight.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	
*Wood's Fork.	6:25 "	6:25 "	1.00
Cherryville.	6:50 "	6:50 "	1.25
Parkville.	7:15 "	7:15 "	1.50
Raymond.	7:40 "	7:40 "	1.75
Arden.	8:05 "	8:05 "	2.00

\*Passing Places.

**WEEKLY TRAINS**

Will run daily.

(Sundays Excepted.)

Leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

For any information concerning

JOHN H. HARRIS, JR.,

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,

General Superintendent.

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

**UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY**

COMPANY.

**SPRING & SUMMER**

**ARRANGEMENT.**

ON AND AFTER

Monday, May 1st, 1876.

The UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COM-

PANY will run daily trains as follows

(Sundays Excepted.)

Leave Salt Lake City at 7:00 a.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 10:00 a.m.

Leave Salt Lake City at 1:00 p.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 4:00 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Salt Lake City at 10:00 a.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 1:00 p.m.

ON Wednesdays & Sundays

ONLY, SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

## By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 10, 1876.

Hatchcock called up the bill to provide for the

sale of the Fort Kearney military

reservation in Nevada. It author-

izes the sale of said reservation to

actual settlers at the minimum

price of \$1.25 per acre.

Edmunds said he understood

that railway and other lands in

that locality sold at \$2.50 per acre,

and he saw no reason why Govern-

ment should not receive the same

price. He moved to amend the

bill by striking out \$1.25 as the

price and inserting \$2.50.

Paddock thought the adoption of

this amendment would be an un-

just discrimination against the ac-

tual settlers. After further discus-

sion it was laid over.

West said it had been charged

that this bill originated in the War

Department, but such was not the

case; it was first introduced in the

Senate, and by the Senate com-

mittee referred to the War De-

partment for examination and report.

The appropriation asked for was

not a great amount, and the Senate

should ask the question, whether

the expenditure of such an amount

should stand in the way of explor-

ing another route to the Pacific.

Millions of dollars had been spent

on the route now open, and the

people of the north had their

line of communication with the Pa-

cific coast, and all the people of the

south now asked for a small

appropriation to make a survey for

this railroad, but they were met by

the objection that it was not fair

to the north.

Maxey also spoke in favor of the

bill, and said the construction of

this road would do a great deal to

settle the Rio Grande troubles.

Caperton called up the motion

to reconsider the vote by which

the bill appropriated \$150,000 to

survey the route from Taylorville

and Pacific route; it was indefinitely

postponed. He spoke in favor of

the bill, and said the construc-

tion of the road would open a new

and profitable trade between the

United States and Mexico. The

Government of Mexico had its

attention called to the matter and

manifested a good deal of interest

in the construction of the line.

He submitted it to the senators

from California, who were to in-

vestigate the Chinese immigration

which threatens to overrun that

country as well as our own, and

it was all important that this

country should co-operate with Mexico

in keeping back that tide of

Chinese immigration.

Christiansen said he was not op-

posed to this railroad. He hoped it

would be built, but he was op-

posed to no further government aid

or subsidy to any railroad what-

ever, north or south. Our experi-

ence in the past in reference to the

construction of railroads, and the

price in government had not been

such as to warrant a repetition of

amended, agreed to. No stamp-

envelopes or newspaper wrap-

pers shall be sold by the post office

department at less than, in addi-

tion to the legal postage, the aver-

age cost, including all expenses con-

necting with the sale, of the paper

and the cost of transportation

as may be necessary may be ex-

ceeded to continue the daily mail

service between Chicago and the

Pacific coast, not exceeding, how-

ever, \$25,000 was agreed to. The

last eight sections of the bill, re-

lating to the duties of the post-

master, providing new rates for

postal railway service and fix-

ing the rate on mail matter of the

postmaster, were struck out, and

in their place, two new sections

were referred to the committee on

post offices and post roads, that

they might be able to make some

proper bills reported to change

the existing law.

The bill was then reported to the

Senate and passed—23 to 14.

NOTE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 10, 1876.

The relief of Mrs. James H. Polk, widow

of President Polk, allowing her

\$1,500 for supplies furnished to the

army in Tennessee during the

rebellion, was passed.

Hunt moved to lay on the table

the expenditure of such an amount

for the purpose of the testimony

taken before the judiciary com-

mittee.

Polk suggested that the motion

be withheld until the gentleman

from Maine should be present.

Blaine, at that moment, entered

the hall in hot haste, and in the

declaration of "Here I am."

Buckner raised the question of

business, claiming that private

business being before the House,

under the rules it was not in order

to introduce other business. In the

course of a parliamentary squabble

over this matter, the gentleman

from Maine, Blaine, called to the

attention of the House to the

fact that he was present.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Reed)

from the report of yesterday's pro-

ceedings, to show that Blaine him-

self had said that if he could not

call up the motion to reconsider

yesterday, he would lose the pa-

rtisan's right to which he was

entitled.

Blaine asked Hunt whether he

insisted on his motion to lay on the

table.

Hunt replied he did.

Blaine—You decline to accept my

amendment?

Hunt—Yes, I have told you before

that I was willing to do about

that.

Blaine—Then fell back upon the

assurance of the gentleman from

Maine that he would not be de-

prived of the opportunity of calling

up his motion to reconsider.

The Speaker pro tem.—"The only

assurance given by the chair was

that which has been read from the

record, and that is in accordance

with the rules."

Randall, of Pa., reminded Blaine

that in making his motion he should

consider, the other day, he (Blaine)

had taken advantage of Hunt's

for he did not believe that the ma-

jority of this House would shut off

the gentleman from Maine from a

hearing.

The Speaker—The objection

comes too late.

Wilson—How so?

Speaker—Because the motion to

lay on the table is pending.

Southard—I desire a word in ex-

planation of what took place yester-

day. The gentleman from Maine

insisted yesterday on calling up

his motion to reconsider, and one

of the reasons alleged by him why

he should have that right was, that

he would lose it if he did not exer-

cise it then.

Blaine—And the Chair assured

me otherwise.

The Speaker—The Chair did not

assure you otherwise. The gen-

tleman states what the record does

not show.

Southard—He has lost the floor,

and has no right to claim it to-day.

Kasson renewed the point of or-

der, and the gentleman from

Maine, under the rules of the House

business was in order to-day, and

that, therefore, it was not in order

to call up this matter of general

business.

The Speaker overruled the point

of order.

Blaine—(forcibly) On what

ground?

Speaker—(coolly) The chair is

not bound to give its reasons.

Blaine—(scornfully) I never

heard the Speaker refuse to give

any reasons for his decision.

The Speaker—(severely) The

gentleman is out of order now.

(Applause on the democratic side.)

Blaine—(irritably) Have you

any reason?

Speaker—(more severely) The

gentleman has no right to make a

colloquy with the chair.

Blaine—The chair does not seem

disposed to hear a colloquy.

Blaine—Then I will ask the ques-

tion to the House on Hunt's

motion, and as Gardell called for

the yeas and nays, they were or-

dered. The republicans then re-

sorted to a plan of withholding

their votes so as to defeat the ac-

tion by want of a quorum.

Blaine—The roll was called but

before any announcement of the re-

sult, Springer rose to a parliamen-

tary inquiry, when Blaine imme-

diately started to his feet and ob-

jected to it. At this demonstration

Springer suggested to Blaine that

he was entirely forgetting his

condition, and Blaine calmly

explained that it was always