

# DESERET NEWS.

RUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1882

NO. 62.

**THE EVENING NEWS.**  
Published every evening except Sunday.  
One copy, one year, with postage, \$1.00  
Six months, .60  
Three months, .35  
All kinds of advertising.

**THE DESERET NEWS.**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
Published every Tuesday and Saturday.  
One copy, one year, with postage, \$1.00  
Six months, .60  
Three months, .35  
All kinds of advertising.

**DESERET NEWS.**  
WEEKLY.  
Published every Wednesday.  
One copy, one year, with postage, \$1.00  
Six months, .60  
Three months, .35  
All kinds of advertising.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Corner of South and East Temple Streets.

THE NEWS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Book and Job Printing.

BOOK-BINDING & PAPER RULING.

NEW YORK TRADE.

THOS. M. ARGALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

MEN'S & BOYS'

CLOTHING.

330 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DR. L. COWLES.

BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

BOOTS

AND

SHOES.

No. 134 and 136 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK.

BATES, REED & COOLEY

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Including a full and complete line of

Prints, Ginghams and Domestic.

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Agents for U. S. Shipping Co., "Standard" line.

These goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

1211 & 1213 South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

BRICKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

300 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

COAT, HAT, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGGAGE, ETC.

Agents for U. S. Shipping Co., "Standard" line.

These goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

1211 & 1213 South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

CLARK BROTHERS.

Formerly Dry Goods, Clark & Co.

HAT WAREHOUSE.

422 & 424 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

A. W. FABER'S

Stationery Articles & Artists' Materials.

MAY BE HAD AT

Z. C. M. I.,

Sold by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch

Stores and Dealers generally in the Territory.

PECK BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RANGES AND PLATE WORK FOR WATER GAS & STEAM

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

73 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK

Sold by permission to David Jackson, Salt Lake City.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.  
Made from pure cream of tartar. No other preparation makes such light, airy, hot breads, or luxurious pastries. Can be eaten by the most delicate without fear of the result. It is the only baking powder that is pure. Sold only in bulk, by all Grocers.  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO TRADE.

KEITH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Hats, Caps,

FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BUCK GOODS, ETC.

440, 442, 250 & 252, Madison Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AN ARTICLE OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN

FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

TRADE MARK

TRY IT!

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch

Stores and Dealers generally in the Territory.

M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEHNER.

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS

26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

TURNER & RAY,

DEALERS IN

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, MACHINE-ERY, TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

SHOE STORE FINDINGS AND SUPPLIES.

Wholesale Manufacturers Goods and Machinery a Specialty.

CHICAGO, ILL.

STAR HORSE NAILS!

POLISHED OR BLEED

Will hold a shoe on longer than any other. We guarantee our nails to be equal in quality to any made.

Made from the Best Norway Iron. Finished already to drive, by the

UNION HORSE NAIL COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch

Stores and Dealers generally in the Territory.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

MOULDING,

Stair Railings, Balusters, Newells, Etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Goods are constantly kept in stock by the largest Lumber Yard in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price, Lumber and Moulding Docks sent free upon application.

EASTERN TRADE.

Legett & Myers Tobacco Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STAN HANSEN, COMMERCIAL, CUPPER, AMER.

AND OTHER BRANDS OF

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Petitions were presented for the suppression of polygamy.

The bill was reported favorably appropriating \$15,000 for free vaccine.

On motion of Mr. Windom a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate the correspondence between the Executive Department and diplomatic agents of the United States relating to the proposed congress of all the American nations, or any of them.

The Senate then took up Morgan's pending resolution calling for an authentic statement of all the tests made by the mixed commission in relation to heavy ordnance being built by the United States and also printing testimony taken in the last Congress on the subject of heavy ordnance and projectiles. Discussion followed in which Morgan explained his purpose was to have published with the Ordinance Bureau his suppressed. He had been informed that the Bureau was in the hands of a ring, interested in certain inventions, and his chief officer held patents upon inventions which the ring had caused to be patented. He wanted to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom and an opportunity given American inventors to compete with the policy of the Bureau. The resolution was finally laid aside informally without action.

The Senate took up the 3 per cent. bond bill, and Mr. Morgan advanced as additional section an amendment as follows: That the agreement made with the holders of bonds of the United States since the adjournment of the Forty-sixth Congress, by which the rate of interest on such bonds is reduced to 3 per centum per annum, is hereby fully ratified and confirmed according to the terms and intent of said agreement.

After long discussion on the suggestion, Ingalls' amendment was modified by the insertion of the express recognition of agreement as valid and binding upon the government. The amendment was then adopted without vote, as also the proposition offered by Ingalls, declaring that nothing in the act shall be construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt. The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole and the question being upon agreeing to the amendment as a whole, Sherman asked for a separate vote upon Ingalls' amendment, applying the surplus revenue over \$100,000,000 to reduction of the public debt. He said, if the proposition was not stricken out, he and others who had acted with him, would be compelled to be against the bill. He urged upon the Senate to appreciate the importance of maintaining a sufficient reserve in the Treasury, as heretofore, in order that sudden emergencies might be provided against, and argued that if the proposed reduction was now made, it would open the door to further attempts in the same direction. The next move, he feared, would be to dispose of the revenues in excess of \$50,000,000. He had been informed that even today the flow of gold from our own country had begun, and he was apprehensive that the balances in our favor heretofore might be turning against the United States. He added, that on the previous evening, he had felt like relating the example of the French Ministers and resigning the charge of the bill in favor of the senator from Kansas (Plumb).

Plumb said the senator complained that somebody might someday reduce the redemption fund to \$50,000,000. He (Plumb) knew one emergency might be provided against, and he wanted to restrict this one man's power. The senator sought to alarm the country by charging a panic might occur if the plus revenues were reduced, and had spoken of the outflow of gold, and in this he was helping to bring on every evil he professed to fear. He (Plumb) asked how was the accepted time for applying usurious revenue which had been lying uselessly in the treasury vaults.

Teller said financial statements laid out the backs of senators from official sources, disproved Sherman's assertion that gold exports had begun. Bayard here took the floor, but yielded it for a motion for executive session.

The House resolution fixing the 27th of February as a day for the Garfield memorial services, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Monday, the 27th inst., was appointed for memorial services upon Garfield's death.

Hill introduced a bill reducing postage on letters and sealed packages to two cents for one-half ounce and under, and for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, two cents. Referred.

The House then went into committee on the postoffice appropriation bill. It appropriates \$15,000,000, being estimated that \$12,741,000 revenue will be derived from the department. The committee cut down several of the estimates, and refused to appropriate over \$50,000,000 for extending the carrier system.

The Department asks for \$150,000. At the conclusion of Caswell's remarks a three hours' debate followed.

Springer, referring to the appropriation of \$7,240,000 for inland transportation by the Star routes, stated that he would at the proper time offer to that clause the following amendment: "Provided, that no part thereof shall be paid to any contractor or sub-contractor for any services performed which were not embraced in the original contract; and no service shall be expedited or increased beyond the original contract; and no contract shall be enlarged or modified without the approval of the department and sub-letting thereof in the same manner as the original contract is advertised and let; but no new contract shall release any contractor from his liability or the liability of his sureties in the original contract."

Hooker gave notice he would, at the proper time, offer an amendment limiting the power of the Postmaster General to the discontinuance of mail service on steamboats.

Holman gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer, which provides that railroad companies whose railroads were constructed in whole or in part by land grants made by Congress on condition the mails should be transported over the roads at reduced rates, and Congress shall direct, shall receive only 50 per cent. of the compensation paid to railroads which did not receive aid for corresponding postal service.

Williams advocated an increase in the appropriation for compensation of railway postoffice clerks and route agents and an increase in the salaries of these persons.

The general debate having closed, the committee, without further action, rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The following telegram was sent this afternoon through Minister Hoffman at St. Petersburg:

Washington, Feb. 1st, 1882.

To Danenhauer:

Two officers will be sent. If your health admits remain and continue the search for the missing parties.

(Signed) HUNT, Secretary.

The Funding Bill.

During the debate of the funding bill, Sherman and Ingalls had quite an animated fight. Sherman maintained there was no fund kept at the Treasury for the specific purpose of redeeming outstanding legal tenders. Ingalls replied that a sale was made of \$95,000,000 worth of bonds, to provide such a fund, and the Ohio Senator for the specific purpose, then, told the country that there was not a dollar of that fund in the Treasury. Sherman hotly declared that the gentleman purposely misstated him. Ingalls maintained his self-control, saying there could be no misunderstanding the Secretary's language. He then read from Secretary Folger's report showing it had been for years the policy of the Treasury to keep on hand a reserve fund for the redemption of legal tenders.

Pension Matters.

The commissioner of pensions, answering the House resolutions for information to a amount of appropriation required annually to pay pensions the next 25 years, says: If all claims for pensions arising from the war of the rebellion shall be adjudicated within seven years, the period terminating June 30, 1888, and if at the end of that period survivors of the war with Mexico and their widows shall then be pensioned at \$8 per month, the commissioner estimates the amount required for 25 years ending with 1908, at \$1,847,651,593, of which