

unfinished business, being the House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character.

Morrill argued that to sustain silver would cost annually 1 per cent. for abrasion, while the abrasion of gold is one-twentieth of 1 per cent. It would cost 1½ more per cent. more to coin silver than gold. To allow duties to be paid in it would be granting a heavy boon to foreign industry without any advantageous equivalent. Labor in this country should be paid in the best money the world affords. It was advisable to obtain the co-operation of other leading nations, in fixing upon a common ratio of value between gold and silver, before embarking upon independent and final action.

After Morrill closed, Wallace got the floor for debate to-morrow.

Allison presented a communication of Secretary Schurz, regarding the removal of the Kickapoo Indians to Indian territory; referred. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Howe, from the committee on library, reported favorably on the House joint resolution accepting Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and his cabinet.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to, yeas 43, nays 7.

During the morning hour, Beck called up the resolution declaring it inexpedient to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for \$37,196,045.04 asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund, and spoke in favor of passing the resolution.

Upon the conclusion of Beck's remarks, the resolution was laid over, and consideration resumed of the unfinished business, being the silver bill.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Durham reported a bill making appropriations for detecting trespass on the public lands; referred.

Stephens introduced a bill to make importers use the metric system of weights and measures; referred.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Edmunds' resolution instructing the military committee to report whether, since July 28th, 1863, any person has been appointed to the army contrary to the act of that date, or contrary to section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, was agreed to.

Wallace, in speaking on the silver bill, said that gold can not be divided as to suit all classes of people, while silver can. With both metals there is industry, economy and plenty; with only one, depression, ruin and illness. There is no foundation in minerals or law for exchanging the value of the public debt. Justice and expediency oppose it. He asked would these citizens living east of the Susquehanna drive this country to paper inflation? Their present course would do it. The restoration of the ancient gold and silver circulation was a safe compromise between the two factions. He declared that remonetization would increase the value of silver according to the eternal law of demand and supply. He continued at some length.

Bayard then took the floor and said he did not favor abolishing silver as the coin of the country, and he would, if the business of the country would not be disturbed thereby, favor restoring silver as money. This bill practically allowed the owner of silver to take it to the mint, have it stamped and raised 10 per cent. in value, while the owner of gold secured no benefit from the stamping.

Gordon presented resolutions of a meeting at Rome, Ga., favoring remonetization and the repeal of the resumption act.

Dawes opposed the silver bill, declaring it a cheating, delusive, inflation scheme, which would foster idleness and distrust, and drive capital into security and shelter. He declared that the spectacle presented by this young country of trying to pay its debts in money cheaper than that borrowed involved the destruction of the national credit and humiliation and disgrace.

Whyte opposed the bill.

Cameron (Wis.) submitted an amendment, making the silver dollar containing 420 grains. Ordered printed.

Burnside submitted an amendment, making the silver dollar legal tender for all debts over \$5. Ordered printed.

The Vice-President presented the reports of the Indian commissioner, in answer to the Senate resolution of the 10th regarding the payment to Indians.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Hoar read a communication from the commissioner of pensions in regard to the application of a soldier, for a pension, not having been acted on on account of insufficient clerical force in the office of the surgeon general where the hospital records of the army are kept.

Hoar, Edmunds and Ingalls commented on the delay in acting upon pension cases, and argued that it was caused by the democratic party reducing the appropriations.

Davis, of West Va., read from the report of Jenckes' committee, made to the House of Representatives, to the effect that three persons had been detailed from the pension office to act as clerks of the republican Congressional committee of this city.

Windom, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated that the clerical force of the Surgeon General's office, in 1876, was 169, and it was then cut down in the general reduction that year to 135, last year, however, the force was increased by detailing 20 enlisted men for duty in that office.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and consideration was resumed of the unfinished business—the silver bill.

Christiancy submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing for the coinage of silver dollars of 434 grains, nine-tenths pure silver and one-tenth alloy, which shall be legal tender for all debts except when otherwise provided by law or contract. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase monthly not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion to be coined. It further provides that the act shall remain in force but one year; ordered printed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Bills were introduced as follows:

By Leonard, fixing the number of representatives in Congress at 150.

By Cox (Ohio) by request, to enforce the judgment and decrees of United States courts in other districts and States then those by which they have been rendered.

By Caswell, abolishing the tax on bank deposits.

By Hanna, a joint resolution relating to the repeal of the resumption act and remonetization.

By Banning, to reorganize the army and reduce the cost of its support.

Yeates presented the resolutions of a meeting of a number of citizens of North Carolina, denying the charges made against that State by Lieutenant Waldron regarding the wreck of the steamship *Luron*.

By Lathrop, for amending the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt and providing for the issuing of 4 per cent. bonds.

By Buckner, to retire the circulation of national banks and substitute therefor Treasury notes receivable for all dues to government, including custom duties, and to abolish the tax on banking institutions.

By Glover, to improve and reform the civil service in the executive departments.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Baker, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt an anti-subsidy resolution.

A motion to adjourn was immediately interjected by Butler, and the vote thereon was taken by yeas and nays.

The motion to adjourn being defeated, the question recurred on adopting the anti-subsidy resolution, and it was adopted, yeas 174, nays 85.

It declares that in the judgment of the House, no subsidies in money, bonds, public land endorsements or by a pledge of public credit should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in or proposing to engage in public or private enterprise, but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

Ewing moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate concurrent resolution known as the Matthews silver resolution.

Garfield moved that the House adjourn, and added that he thought debate indispensable.

Garfield subsequently withdrew his motion to adjourn and a vote was taken on passing the resolution, which resulted, yeas 189, nays 79.

The House then adjourned.

A meeting of silver men and resumption repealers was announced

to take place immediately after the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A resolution was adopted, excluding from the floor all excepting members of Congress, and declaring that ex-members, before they could be admitted, must file a declaration that they were not interested in pending legislation. The rule excludes employees, committee clerks and private secretaries.

The bill from the committee of commerce, recognizing the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, was passed, 167 to 100. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of the distilled spirits now in bond, until July 1st, 1878.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Under date of January 26th, Colonel Nelson A. Miles telegraphed General Terry that on December 23rd Sitting Bull crossed the border and is now with 500 lodges on American soil. He recommends that an army, well equipped, be sent against them.

General Sherman, to-day, received a dispatch from General Sheridan, stating that the reported crossing of Sitting Bull into the United States territory is not confirmed; but should the report prove true, he will at once dispatch troops to Colonel Miles at Fort Keogh.

General Banning's bill to reorganize the army reduces the enlisted men to 20,000, and the cavalry regiments from ten to six, artillery from five to three, infantry from 25 to 15, consisting of three battalions of four companies each; makes a reduction in the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments; abolishes the bureau of military justice, and makes other minor changes. It reduces the number of major generals to one, and of brigadier generals to three, when vacancies occur.

Hon. George Q. Cannon, Mormon delegate in Congress, had a hearing before the House subcommittee on Territories to-day, in opposition to the Utah elective bill, giving the people of that Territory a secret ballot and disfranchising polygamists and women. Cannon denied the existence of a union of church and State. He declared the demand on Congress for a free ballot to be without reason, in fact, as those non-Mormons who are making such demand are simply carpet-baggers and adventurers.

Dr. Mary Walker protested against congressional interference with Mormon polygamists, on the ground that the Utah system of marriage, from a physiological standpoint, is an improvement on monogamy and the more enlightened phase of the social evil.

Mrs. Spencer, a strong woman's rights advocate, based her objection to the disfranchising of polygamists in Utah on the ground that it would be in bad taste for the Congress of the United States, which she declared to be composed in part of practical polygamists, to interfere with the Mormons.

It is understood the committee will soon report the bill.

NORFOLK, 28.—Geo. P. Gordon, the printing press inventor, died yesterday.

ATLANTA, 28.—Four unknown men, yesterday morning, attacked United States marshal Murphy and assistants, who had captured three men near the city. Two volleys were fired and a negro wounded in Murphy's party and two horses shot dead. The desperadoes fled.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—Returning board Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner were brought to the bar to-day. Counsel for T. C. Anderson filed a motion for a change of venue, alleging that he could not have a fair trial in this parish, the prejudice against him having increased in the last few days. After argument, Judge Whitaker stated that the jury had been drawn in a most impartial manner and was composed of conscientious and honest men, of unimpeachable character. What could the accused demand more? The court had said on Friday that it would not be trifled with and considering the motion for a change of venue an attempt at delay, denies the same. The defence took a bill of exceptions. The attorney general renewed the motion for a severance in the trial of the accused and said the State had wished to try the case *versus* Wells first, but as he is absent, he would move to call up

the case of Anderson. Judge Colburn, counsel for the defense, opposed the motion for the severance, as it would only be detrimental to the accused, depriving them of their combined peremptory challenges. The court granted the motion for severance and the case of the State *vs.* Thos. C. Anderson was fixed for trial and the empanelling of the jury proceeded.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 28.—Eight prisoners escaped from the county jail, to-day, by tunneling.

CINCINNATI, 28.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, commenced his task of walking 400 miles in 125 hours, at the Highland House, to-night.

RUTLAND, Vt., 28.—Jas. N. Batchelder, of Lincoln, Vt., was arrested to-day, charged with uttering forged paper, the Brandon National Bank being victimized from \$60,000 to \$80,000. The examination will take place on Wednesday. The Bank has attached Batchelder's property at Middleburg and Lincoln.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Tribune* says 51 ships, 79 brigs, 236 barks, and 193 schooners are now lying at New York and vicinity.

The republican papers generally concede that the silver bill is bound to pass.

The *Times* calls upon the republican party to stand firm against the measure.

Boucicault's "Dead Secret," produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last night, was not very favorably received by the critics.

Alfred Dampier in the "Lyon's Mail," was warmly received at the Broadway, last night, and is praised by the critics as an artist, but the play is not likely to take.

BORN.

To the wife of Mr. B. Rolison, of this City, Jan. 28th, a daughter.

DIED.

In Kaysville, January 24th, 1878, of consumption, ANN TURNER, wife of William Smith, aged 55 years and 24 days.

Born at Widderspool, near Warrington, Lancashire, England; embraced the gospel in Liverpool, and was baptized by Elder Covington in 1853; emigrated to Utah in 1869. She died in full fellowship, and in hopes of a glorious resurrection. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.—[Com. in *Millennial Star*, please copy.

In the 16th Ward of this City, at half-past 2 a.m., January 29, of apoplexy, SARAH EVANS, wife of Thomas E. Jeremy.

Deceased was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, July 7, 1846; emigrated, with her husband, to Utah in 1849, and resided in Salt Lake City from that time until her death. She was an affectionate wife and mother, and was respected by all who knew her; was the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living. She was married to her husband March 10th, 1838. At the time of her death she was a teacher of the 16th Ward Ladies' Relief Society. She died, as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

The funeral services will be conducted at the 16th Ward Assembly Rooms, at 11 a.m., to-morrow, when Elder Joseph F. Smith is expected to deliver a discourse. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.—Com. in *Millennial Star*, please copy.

In the 8th Ward of this City, January 28, of old age, CHARLES MILLS, born January 2nd, 1804, at North Borough, Somersetshire, England.

Funeral services at the 8th Ward Meeting house, at 1 o'clock p.m., to-morrow. Friends are invited.

Original.

The process adopted by Dr. Price in making his Special Flavoring Extracts is original. By this new process he is enabled to produce flavorings of the finest quality, retaining the freshness of fruit, so concentrated that a small quantity produces each characteristic flavor. 2

Fellow-Citizens of Utah.

The best thing ever imported into Utah for the cure of dyspepsia, headache, and heartburn is Dr. Mark R. Woodbury's Dyspepsia Killers or Headache Lozenges.

John Henry Smith, G. W. Crocheon, sole agents for Utah. Depot opposite Kimball Block, Salt Lake City. ds&w lm

VARIOUS CAUSES—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. *Ayer's Hair Vigor* will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. Over 20,000 cured Patients attest its virtues and Physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age.

WENT TO THE NOTED HOT SPRINGS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 27, 1878. DEAR SIR:—I suffered more or less for years with the itching or ulcerated Piles. I tried remedy after remedy advertised in the newspapers, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief and comfort until I obtained a box of Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians without relief, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs, of Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

JOSEPH M. RYDER.

For more certificates of cures see large circular around each box of ointment.

\$10,000 REWARD.

Will be paid for a more certain and sure remedy. Sold by all the leading Druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. Warranted a sure cure or money refunded. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, and take no other. Depot, 338 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Godbe, Pitts & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Salt Lake City, Sole Agents for Utah.

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Will practice in defense of criminal cases before the Police Court in Salt Lake City, and as prosecutor or defender in civil cases before said court.

Special attention will be given to all cases presented to him for action before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office in Salt Lake City, in procuring Homestead, Pre-emption, Desert Land and Scrip Entries.

Papers made out in applications for mining patents, or for protests against issue of mining patents, when the same may be in contest.

Correspondence is solicited from those who may design to employ my services, to which prompt answers will be given, explaining the modus operandi of proceedings in Agricultural, Coal and Mineral land cases, free. ELI B. KELSEY.
P. O. Box 363.