DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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THE EVENING NEWS

Published every evening except Sunday.

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.....THE.....

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d1

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For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Throat and Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, etc., use

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Balsam of Indian Root,

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NEW LAW ON

LAND!

ALL parties wishing to enter land, under the new homestead law or to do any business connected with the Land Office, are requested to call on CHAS. W. STAYNER, at his office between the Salt Lake Herald and Sentinel harbor shop, he attends to the securing of Preemptions, Homesteads, Desret Land and all other land claims in Utah.

MR. STAYNER'S Office will be pointed out to visitors by calling at the General Tithing Store, or the DESERET NEWS Office; and parties will find it to their advantage to see him and get information before going to the Land Office or elsewhere.

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Steam and Gas Fitter.

Respectfully announces that he has secured the agency for this Territory of W. H. Warner's low pressure

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HOT AIR FURNACES.

Persons wishing to warm an Churches, Public Buildings, Dwellings, Hotels, or Hospitals, by either method, can find it to their interests to correspond with me on the subject.

A Variety of Plumbers' Gas and Steam Fitters' Goods kept in Stock. Hunter's Pumps and Pump Screws on hand.

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Opposite City Meat Market.

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To take effect June 13th, 1879.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave Salt Lake	A.M. 7 00	A. M. 7 00	
Morgan	7 18	8 09	50
Germania	7 22	8 10	50
Lovendahls	7 24	8 20	60
Junction	7 37	8 35	75
Arrive at Samy	7 40	8 45	85
Leaves Sandy	7 15	9 50	
Draper	8 07	10 10	1 00
Lehi	8 44	11 20	1 65
Amer can Fork	8 52	11 35	1 80
Pleasant Grove	9 08	11 50	1 95
		P. M	
Pr ve	9 27	12 45	2 50
Springville	9 53	1 10	2 75
Spanish Fork	10 08	1 35	3 00
Payson	10 32	2 15	3 50
Santaquin	10 50	2 40	4 75
Mona	11 28	3 40	4 45
Nephi	11 50	4 20	5 15
Arrive at Chicken Creek	12 30	5 30	5 50

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave Chicken Creek	P. M 1 00	A. M 7 50	
Nephi	1 40	9 00	75
Mona	2 03	9 40	1 15
Santaquin	2 40	10 50	1 75
Payson	3 05	11 35	2 00
Spanish Fork	3 10	11 55	2 50
		P. M	
Springville	3 38	12 25	2 75
Prove	4 00	1 00	3 00
Pleasant Grove	4 34	1 50	3 35
American Fork	4 49	2 10	3 65
Lehi	5 22	2 30	3 80
Draper			
Arrive at Sandy	5 40	3 40	4 65
Leaves Sandy	5 40	4 55	5 75
Junction	5 55	5 10	5 90
Lovendahls	6 09	5 20	6 00
Germania	6 07	5 30	6 05
Morgan			
Arrive at Salt Lake	6 25	6 00	6 50

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.
Nos. 3 and 4 will be run daily Sundays excepted.

JAMES SHARP,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S

KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled.

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE.

OR EXCHANGE for good City Property a FARM of 160 acres, five miles southwest of this city, partly fenced and cultivated, with team and farming implements, etc.

Apply to COOPER BROS.,
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ATTENTION FARMERS

For Good, Durable and Cheap

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.

Go to the

Workingmens' Harness Shop!

Second South St., 5 doors west of State Road.

All Work Warranted.

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LIGHT HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

MOSS, BREWER & CO.

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THE

Merchant Tailor!

Opposite Walker Bro's, Bank.

He Makes the Best and Cheapest Dress and Business Suits in Salt Lake City. Give him a trial.

A Large Stock of NEW GOODS Just arrived, that is to be seen at my Establishment.

O. F. DUE,

Florist, Seedsman and Landscape Gardener, two blocks north of the Valley House.

A GREAT variety of garden seeds. The greatest variety and stock of flower seeds and ornamental grasses in the City. About 135 different kinds of flower seeds and 25 different kinds of ornamental grasses. A great variety of house and bedding plants, such as Roses, Monthly and Early, Honeysuckles, Double Pinks and about 150 different kinds of Geraniums and Fuschias, Thirty-five different kinds of Dahlias in roots and plants, Gladiolus and Tuberoses. The best Pansies in the City, Daisies, Echeverias and Temperverias, a great variety; Chrysanthemums, about 50 beautiful kinds, and many other beautiful kinds of cut flowers from green-house and gardens. Hand Boquets, Table Boquets, Crosses, Anchors, Wreaths for Funerals, and Flower Baskets, etc.

At the last Territorial Fair, in 1878, I was awarded one bronze medal, one diploma and six prizes, for the best Cut Flowers, Flowering Plants, Variegated Plants, Stocks, Roses, Hand Boquets, Table Boquets and Flower Baskets. I will also take contracts on Landscape Gardening. d130

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ARAMINTHA C. PETTIT, Plaintiff,
against
LORENZO PETTIT, Defendant, } In Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah, to Lorenzo Pettit, defendant, Greeting:

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Araminthe C. Pettit, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah; and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County, and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, of judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of the Probate Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant on the ground of adultery, as by said complaint on file herein will more fully appear, to which complaint reference is hereby made for more full and particular statement of claim.

(S. S.) In witness whereof I have hunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 8th day of May, A.D. 1879.

E. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of the Probate Court,
Salt Lake County.

d1mo

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The bill to amend the act of 1793 for the enrolling and licensing of vessels in the coasting trade was again taken up. The bill passed after discussion.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up and Withers explained its provisions.

The section providing "that upon the graduates of the military academy electing to receive $750 upon graduation, and thereby becoming ineligible to appointment in the army for five years" was stricken out, and the committee amendment agreed to repealing the 1151st section of the Revised Statutes.

On motion of Carpenter, a clause was added repealing all laws which forbid promotion in the army. Carpenter moved to strike out the whole of the fourth section, as being aimed at one man. Lost, 30 to 10.

Beck, Davis and Windom were made conferees on the legislative appropriation bill.

Carpenter moved to amend the fourth section by the provision that such legislation shall apply to any professor now serving. Adopted, 28 to 23. It appeared by the debate that Professors Wheeler and Michsie were affected by the clause before it was amended.

Conkling asked Withers to explain the portion of section five, which provided against money being used to transport troops to be used at the polls. Would it be lawful for the President to employ land and naval forces to keep peace at the polls?

Withers said it would be lawful if the troops could be used in any other way than as a police force.

Conkling asked, because it apparently had been attempted to give the idea in another place, that the bill only prevented the army from being used as a civil service police force, but it seemed to be pretty generally understood, that its real intent was to prevent the President from using the army to execute the laws of the United States, and to preserve peace. He did not intend to speak against the bill at length now, but moved the following amendment: At the end of section 5, add these words: "Except in aid of the civil authorities."

Voorhees asked Conkling whether he was in favor of using the army at the polls on election day.

Conkling replied that he was in favor of executing the laws when necessary by the aid of the military power, on all days, and at all places, including places where polls were held at elections on election days.

Voorhees—Does the Senator think we have at this time a law authorizing the President to interpose the army at the polls.

Conkling said there was more than one provision authorizing and requiring the President to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed, at all times and places.

Voorhees said he asked the question to see how much harmony there was in the republican party. A leader of the party elsewhere had lately said, in reply to the same inquiry: "I think we have not, that we never had it, and that we never ought to have it in time of peace."

Conkling asked Voorhees if he was in favor of that proposition himself.

Voorhees replied that he would not vote for this bill to save his own life, if he supposed it allowed any president to surround the ballot box and interpose troops to control elections on election day. We say we will not allow the use of troops to keep peace at the polls, and we do it because we have faith in the capacity of the the people to preserve peace themselves.

Carpenter asked Voorhees if people are any more capable of keeping the peace on election day than on any other day.

Voorhees said they were in one sense. All people were out on that day for a good purpose and though the bad class were out too, the good element prevailed. In further remarks, Voorhees said he had not intended, at any time during this session, to vote money to allow troops to be used to control elections. He denied there had been any misunderstanding between himself and the senator from Ohio on this subject as alleged in some newspaper.

Blaine said he did not suppose any one wanted to renew the debate had before on these provisions. The absurdity was that we were legislating to remedy an evil that did not exist. He would at least give an opportunity to have fair play on the bill by offering the following amendment, which is substantially the same as the one offered by him, to the first army appropriation bill, and which he supported by the same line of argument as he then used. At the end of section 5 add the words, "Provided, however, that any person who shall carry a deadly arm of any kind, openly or concealed, at the polls of any election for representative in Congress, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or with imprisonment for a period not less than six months, or more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Voorhees having spoken of two Massachusetts regiments which interfered with the elections in Indiana in 1864, Blaine said there must have been something extraordinary about those troops. He had heard of them ever since as having troubled nearly every place in Indiana.

McDonald read a letter from an eyewitness of a certain transaction at Indianapolis, tending to show that the Massachusetts troops were not mythical. A long discussion ensued.

Conkling asked Voorhees why he supposed the troops were there.

Voorhees said he believed it was to recruit Indiana negroes to fill up Massachusetts regiments.

Windom read a long report of Jacob Thompson to the Confederate government about the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, indicating, according to Windom, that these Massachusetts troops were sent into Indiana to suppress that treasonable organization, and succeeded in hindering their operations.

Windom suggested that all rebellion records should be read.

McDonald replied to Windom. He denied that Thompson's letter proved anything, or had anything to do with this question, and denounced any assertion that threw doubt upon the loyalty of Indiana. Every county in that State furnished its full quota of Union troops.

Beck read affidavits going to prove military interference at the polls in 1865.

Withers said he would endeavor to secure a vote on the pending bill before the adjournment to morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Atkins reported back the legislative appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto, with report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report was agreed to.

The judicial expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the appropriation committee.

The House then resumed consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Conger opposed the bill as an infamous political proposition.

Lane supported the bill, declaring the bill was a proposition to prevent the spread of political corruption, which had been fastened on the country by the republican party.

Conger after severely arraigning the democrats, hoped his remarks had not offended any one.

Acklen said Conger's remarks were always offensive.

Conger replied that would raise him in the estimation of his constituents.

McLane said that but for the political abuses of patronage the republican party would not have the executive to-day. Great fraudulently even beyond the fraud of the electoral commission, monstrous as that fraud was, was the habitual corruption which the republican party had brought to the country.

Conger accused the democrats of bringing this caucus bill here, and binding all democrats not to eat, drink or sleep without permission.

Hostetter denied it.

McLane said when the democrats came into power again, they would enact this law.

Dunnel—That's too far in the future.

McLane said $5,000 were sent to Michigan by the National Executive Republican committee: How much went to Mr. Conger's district?

Conger—Not one cent.

McLane said Conger would not dare confess it. The bill did not apply to pensioners, but did apply to the great contractors who had been assessed for 15 years past. He never before had heard a man stand up and glory in political corruption and vice. He denounced Conger in this strain at some length. He then branched off from consideration of the bill and proceeded to draw a picture of Louis Napoleon, holding in one hand the church and in the other the State, and utterly indifferent, reckless, unscrupulous, careless of human life, careless of every moral principle—that was Louis Napoleon. Need he write "horse" under that picture when applied to American politics? Did not everybody recognize the American President, who had been and who, if the honorable gentlemen on the other side could have their way, would be again. (Cries of "he will be!" and applause on the republican side.)

McLane—"Will be?" For shame, then, to you if he is; and not only shame to you, but to this country. Continuing, he paid homage to the military record of Gen. Grant, but said that, never before the time of Gen. Grant had he known of a president sitting in the White House who had at his side a corrupt, a confessedly corrupt minister, and who had, on the occasion of that minister's resigning accepted his resignation with regret.

Hayes, of Illinois—Was the gentleman asleep when Buchanan and Floyd, and Cobb and Thompson were in?

McLane—"I wonder at the gentleman making such a lame excuse. What has Buchanan, or Lloyd, or Thompson to do with Grant?"

Butterworth asked McLane if he would favor an amendment extending the bill to the office-holders under State and municipal governments.

McLane said he would not, because that would be beyond the constitutional power of Congress. He would extend the principal as far as possible, and he doubted not that the principle being once established. State governments would also act in the same direction.

The discussion was closed by the demand for the regular order and the bill went over.

The House then took up the Senate bill in relation to juries.

Herbert, who has charge of the bill, tried to get the republican side of the House to agree upon a plan for disposing of the bill, but was met by the objection that as the principle of the bill was embodied in the judiciary appropriation bill, no action could be taken until that bill was finally disposed of, thereupon Herbert moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, and the republicans resorted to their favorite strategy of declining to vote; and so leaving the House technically without a quorum.

After various roll calls, further proceedings for the call of the House were dispensed with.

A conference committee, consisting of Atkins, Blount and Baker, was appointed on the legislative appropriation bill.

An attempt to have action taken on the bill in relation to juries was made and again resisted, and after about two hours spent in struggle, it was abandoned by some of the democrats, and the House adjourned.

EASTERN.

Discrimination in Railroad Tariffs.

NEW YORK, 17.—A legislative committee now sitting here is producing considerable parole and record evidence showing that discriminating freight rates are allowed by the Central Railroad to some parties, the effect of which is to give the recipient a great advantage in business over their competitors and to drive the jobbing trade away from this city and into the hands of interior jobbers.

Harvey Farrington, wholesale grocer, states the case when he says the city merchants do not do as much with the country merchants as formerly, chiefly on account of special rates given by the railroad to a few dealers in the interior. If a jobber in the interior could lay down goods at lower rates at the retailer's door than New York merchants of course he was likely to get the trade. People had a right to demand from corporations different action from what they would from private individuals. Leggett & Co. had a special rate, but witness had tried to get one for his house and failed.

A heavy soap manufacturer testifies that he formerly sent large supplies to Crouse and Co. of Syracuse, deliverable there, and were required to deduct from their bills the schedule rate of freight. They discovered Crouse & Co. had a special rate and asked one for themselves which was refused. The regular rate on soap was 12 cents but to Crouse the railroad charged 8 cents, thus Crouse made 4 cents on every 100 pounds shipped to him. Witness mentioned several other merchants who likewise had special rates.

Robert F. Austin, wholesale grocer, testified that the system of special rates had driven country merchants from coming to the city.

Lord Loftus Coming West.

Lord Loftus, newly appointed governor of New South Wales, with his family, were passengers in the *Bothnia* to-day, they will proceed across the continent after remaining a few days. He sails from San Francisco for Sidney on the 7th of July, passing the 4th in San Francisco. Lord Loftus was till recently minister to St. Petersburg and is well informed on the nihilist question.

WESTERN.

Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Lawrence Otis Hall, accounting clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, was to-day sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention at Sacramento, this afternoon, was called to order by A. G. Bell, chairman of the State central committee. Thus far the candidates most prominently mentioned for the head of the ticket are Gen. Geo. S. Evan, San Joaquin; George E. Perkins, San Francisco, and John F. Swift, of San Francisco. A number of others are spoken of as likely to come in as compromise candidates, including J. McM Shafter, congressman; Horace Davis, J. H. Jewett, A. P. Catlin, C. F. Reed, and others. It was at first supposed that no contest would be made over a temporary chairman, but (later dispatch) a disposition is evidenced to test the strength of the candidates on that question. The Evans faction put up Geo. L. Woods, of Santa Clara; Perkins' men, Hon. Obed Harvey, of Sacramento; Swift's friends, Frank M. Pixley, of San Francisco. The first ballot was Harvey 188, Woods 132, Pixley 78; the second, Harvey 168, Woods 143, Pixley 67; Woods then withdrew in favor of Pixley, who was chosen on the third ballot by 206 to 198 for Harvey. This however, is not considered as settling the gubernatorial fight. M. E. Moranck was chosen secretary *pro tem.* by acclamation. The committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization, and order of business and platform and resolutions, and the convention adjourned till eight p. m.

Workingmen's Municipal Convention

The workingmen's municipal nomination convention met in this city to-day, regular committees were appointed, and Kearney was chosen president. The platform adopted pledges the party to secure the reduction of 40 per cent. on the city taxes, provides that Chinatown shall be obliterated and the Chinese forced to live outside the city, that the income of the water company shall not exceed $500,000 per annum and that all nominees shall pledge themselves to accept a reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. of existing salaries and to pay the difference over to the treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

To day the anniversary of Bunker Hill was observed in Massachusetts by a general suspension of business, the closing of banks, post offices and the custom house. There was a procession in Boston and Charlestown, and a profuse display of bunting on public and private buildings.

Everett & Butler, one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses of St. John, N. B., are placed in insolvency; liabilities about $225,000, principally in England.

A steamer having on board Sir Thomas Francis Wade, British minister at Peking has been wrecked in the Yellow Sea south of Shantung. The passengers and crew were saved.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH } ss.
County of Salt Lake.

In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the estate of DAVID BRINTON, deceased.

Order appointing time for hearing petition.

UPON reading and filing the petition of C. D. Brinton and Samuel Brinton administrators of the estate of David Brinton, deceased, praying for an order to sell real estate, setting forth that it is necessary to sell some portions of the real estate, to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased and of the heirs, expenses and charges of administration.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the said estate appear before this court on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the County Court House, Salt Lake City, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrators to sell so much of the estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least ten successive days before the time appointed for hearing said petition, in the newspaper Evening News, a newspaper published in Salt Lake City, in said county.

Dated May 26, 1879.

E. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Salt Lake.

I, D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of the Probate Court, in and for the county of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order of said Court, in the matter of the Estate of David Brinton, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

(SEAL.) In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County, this 8th day of May, A.D. 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County, Utah.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY.

Paid up Capital, $200,000
Surplus, $50,000

WM. H. HOOPER, President.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-President.
WM. JENNINGS
WILFORD WOODRUFF
JOHN TAYLOR
JOSEPH SHARP
GEO. Q. CANNON
C. S. WELLS, Cashier. } Directors.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.

Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and direct on continental cities.

Receives subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the U. S.

☞ Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

ZION'S

SAVINGS BANK

AND

TRUST CO.,

A FEW DOORS

South of the Co-op. Building,

HAS

MONEY TO LOAN

AND TAKES

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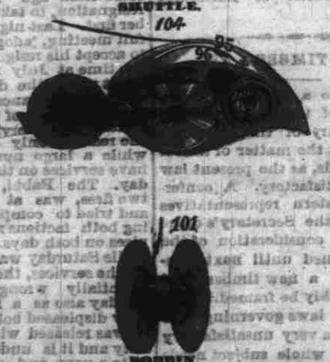

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