DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

VOL. XII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1879. NO. 121.

THE EVENING NEWS

Published every evening, except Sunday.

One copy, one year, with postage....$10.50
" six months, " 5.25
" three months, " 2.65

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In the matter of the Estate of Michael Holding deceased.

To the Creditors of the estate of the deceased:

ALL persons having claims against the deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me, the undersigned, at my residence on the corner of Fifth South and 2nd Sixth East Streets, Salt Lake City,

ELLEN HOLDEN,
Administratrix of the estate of Michael Holden, deceased.

Salt Lake City, March 25, 1879.

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HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of 6th East and 8th South Streets. The lot has a frontage on the street of 30 rods. House of four rooms, and an orchard of 80 trees.

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Corner opposite Theatre.
d 209 tf.

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

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

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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

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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.

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3. To Remove Dandruff.
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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JAMES TURNER, two blocks west of Deseret News Printing Office, begs leave to inform his many friends and the public generally that he will make to order Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs, at prices very reasonable. Just the place to get a good easy fit. Repairing neatly executed on short notice. HENRY WHITTAKER,
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Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds, Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.

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Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

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Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufactories in Car Load lots, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

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We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 100 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

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WM. SALMON

Has opened a new depot for the sale and delivery of the celebrated

WEBER COAL,

At the City Meat Market, West Temple St., where he will be pleased to see old and new friends and customers. His prices will be: Ton delivered, $5.75. A ton at his new depot, $5.25. (Part in good Stovepay.)

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Will be kept by him in full supply, and sold at lowest living figures.

Orders left at Dyer's Barber Shop, the HERALD Office or at the Depot, West Temple Street, a block west of Kimball & Lawrence's store, will receive prompt attention. d31

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FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 14.—Various memorials and bills were introduced and appropriately referred among them were the following:

By Vance, to amend so much of the civil appropriation act of 1878 as provides for the pay of mail contractors in the southern states before the rebellion.

By Morgan, to amend the Constitution in regard to appropriations.

By Ingalls, for the payment of Indian war bonds to the State of California, and bill to establish a judicial district in the Indian territory.

Carpenter introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to the election of United States senators. The bill is designed to remedy the defect in the existing law, which was recently brought into public view by the New Hampshire case.

Cameron addressed the Senate until the expiration of the morning hour on a bill for the relief of the Winnabago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilization. The bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance, within a mile of any polling place, of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind, and Blaine addressed the chamber. He said the method adopted to get rid of the eight closing words of the section was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single section is to strike out the particular words objected to, but the mode chosen in this bill is to repeal and re-enact the whole section except the last eight words. He was persuaded that this unusual course was not taken accidentally, but it came of cunning, the intent being to create an impression that the republicans, in the administration of the general government had used troops right and left, in every direction, and that as soon as the democrats got into power they proceed to enact this prohibitory sixth section, and the democratic stump speakers will doubtless make great political capital out of this idea, whereas, every word of it, from first to last, was an enactment of the republican party. Whether intentional or not, the issue thus presented was a dishonest one, as the law was passed by a republican congress. There were 46 senators sitting in the senate chamber at that time, of whom only ten, or at most eleven, were democrats, and the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly republican. We were in the midst of war. The republican administration had 1,000,000, or possibly 1,200,000 bayonets at its command and under these circumstances with the amplest power, to interfere with the elections, had they chosen, in every hamlet and county in the United States, the republican party themselves placed that on the statute book, and Abraham Lincoln signed it; but the point is to strike out the few words authorizing the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls, and the country is alarmed, or he would rather say amused, at the effort made to create the impression that the republican party relied for its popular strength upon the use of the bayonet. He had in his hand an abstract of all the troops of the United States east of Omaha, including the states bordering the Mississippi River on the west, embracing the territory populated by 41,000,000 of the 45,000,000 people supposed to be in this country today. By this statement he showed that in all that great territory only 2,977 soldiers are stationed. Within this domain forty-five fortifications are manned and eleven arsenals protected. To every 1,000,000 people there are about 60 soldiers. The honorable senator from Delaware was much alarmed about the overriding of the popular ballot by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable senator from West Virginia, (Hereford had spoken of his state being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a single man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland 192 artillerymen at Fort McHenry guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe. Outside of that school there is not a federal soldier in the state. There are but 30 soldiers in North Carolina guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In South Carolina there are 120 artillery to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are 29 soldiers in Georgia and 182 in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri. There are 57 in Arkansas, 32 in Alabama and 239 in Louisiana. The great state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except those guarding the Rio Grande. In the entire south there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, overrun, oppress and destroy the liberties of 15,000,000 of people in 1,223 counties, or not quite one soldier to each county—one soldier to 700 square mile of territory. There was an old saying that there were soothsayers in Rome who could not look each other in the face without smiling, and no two democratic senators on the floor can go into the cloak room and look each other in the face without smiling or rather blushing over this talk, the whole thing was such a miserable pretense, such a miserably false issue. In New England they had 330 soldiers or about 120 to every million people, whereas the ratio in the south was not quite 70, yet the people of New England never complained of military power. The tendency of this talk was to misrepresent us abroad, and the democratic party stood indicted, and he hereby charged them with public slander of their country, creating the impression in the civilized world that we are under military despotism.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14. — After the reading of the journal, the Speaker called the States for bills for reference, beginning with Maine.

Ladd introduced a bill to put the coinage of gold and silver on the same footing.

The point of order was raised by Conger that the introduction of bills requires one day's notice, and that no such notice had been given.

The Speaker, after quoting several rules bearing on the subject, overruled the point.

An appeal from the decision was taken by Conger, and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Cox.

The question was debated by Stephens, who expressed the opinion that the decision was clearly right and the object of the bill could always be attained by presenting a petition on the same subject.

Conger continued the discussion, thus indirectly attaining his object—the consumption of the morning hour. Conger finally called for tellers on the motion to lay on the table.

Thereupon Springer, remarking that he wished to expedite a decision of the question, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Conger said he was glad to see the delay was being occasioned by the action of the democratic side of the House.

The appeal was laid on the table, yeas 139, nays 76, but the morning hour was used up in objection, discussion and taking of the vote.

Monroe moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House the business interests of the country require that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency or tariff shall be undertaken at the present session of Congress.

The resolution was defeated, yeas 108, nays 117. Members of the committee on ways and means, voted as follows: Affirmative—Morrison, Garfield, Conger, Frye and Dunnell; negative—Tucker, Felton, Gibson, Phelps, Mills and Carlisle, not voting—Kelley and Wood.

Atkins then moved to go into committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

Ewing demanded the ayes and nays, whereupon Atkins withdrew his motion and moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 123, nays 92—and the House adjourned.

EASTERN.

The Hazen-Stanley Case.

NEW YORK, 14. — The defense was begun, to-day, in the Hazen-Stanley case at the department headquarters. General T. L. Crittenden was the first witness. He said his division at the battle of Shiloh formed on the right of Gen. Nelson's, and there was fighting when he got there. The battle ended about 3 o'clock, and the confederates retired. General Nelson asked him if he had said anything in his report about General Hazen, and witness replied that he had nothing to do with Hazen; that the latter belonged to Nelson's division. Witness was asked if Hazen's conduct was frequently discussed in Buell's army after the battle of Shiloh, and replied that he could not say misconduct, but he heard Hazen was back at the landing when the battle was going on. An officer told witness that Hazen had been seen there. Witness heard insinuations from many officers about this not being Hazen's place. Was present at Belknap's trial when Hazen was a witness; and his examination was discussed by officers. A question being asked witness as to the impression produced on officers' minds by the testimony given, the court went into executive session, the judge advocate objecting to the question.

The court decided to admit the question and witness answered that he did not remember what impression was produced.

No other witness being present, specification six was taken up,

Utah's Secretary Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate confirmed Arthur L. Thomas, of Pittsburg, as secretary of Utah Territory.

The Indians—Bills Filed in the House—Petitions — Bullion Coinage — Blaine's Speech.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day, received a telegram from Fort Sill, saying there was not the slightest foundation for the report of the Cheyenne outbreak.

The following bills were filed, under the head of petitions, in the House:

By Vance, providing for the free coinage of standard silver dollars, 412 grains troy, of standard value, the same to be legal tender, at its nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and further, that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage, mint or assay office, to be coined into such bullion, as deposited under the existing laws.

By Springer, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof to the amount of such bullion as may be offered, provided such bullion is the product of any mine within the jurisdiction of the United States. He shall cause the bullion so purchased to be coined into standard silver dollars to the capacity of the mints, in connection with other coins. He is also required to issue silver certificates in denominations corresponding with the denominations of the United States Treasury notes, to the amount of silver bullion purchased as provided by the bill; such certificates shall be deposited in the Treasury, and shall be deemed a part of the current revenue of the United States, and shall be legal tender at their nominal value. They shall be redeemed by the United States on demand in silver bullion, or standard silver dollars, at the option of government, and an amount of such bullion and coin, equal to the outstanding silver certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for such redemption. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and director of the mint to make such regulations for carrying into effect as will best protect the interests of the United States, and a sum sufficient to purchase the bullion authorized is appropriated.

A petition, signed by Warner, Atherton and Geddes, of Ohio, Manning, Morey and Muldrow, of Mississippi, Ladd, of Maine, Steel, of North Carolina, Spier, of Georgia, and Young, of Tennessee, was filed, embracing a bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion to have it coined into standard silver dollars, the provisions of which are substantially the same as those contained in the petition of Springer.

A petition embracing a bill was presented by A. J. Warner, of Ohio, asking that the Revised Statutes relating to coinage be amended so as to admit silver to coinage on the same conditions as gold. All the above measures were referred to the committee on coinage, which, under the rules recently adopted by the House, have leave to report at any time.

Among other petitions filed today by Representative Regan, embracing bills, were the following: To regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; to amend the Revised Statutes concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

With the exception of the committee on coinage and foreign affairs committee, the House committees have not yet formally organized. The two mentioned organized this morning. The committees on appropriations and agriculture expect to organize to-morrow morning.

Referring to Representative Buckner's proposed bill for the coinage of $6,000,000 of silver bullion monthly. The director of the mint says that this amount is not only beyond the present capacity of the mint but largely in excess of the production of the mines of the country, which are estimated at $50,000,000 annually, from which should be deducted the $3,000,000 used in arts and manufactures which would leave $25,000,000 to be imported under Buckner's bill.

To the great suprise of most persons, nearly all the members of Congress included, the fact was developed to-day, that the House committee, under the rules of that body, can just as properly frame and report legislative measures upon the basis of petitions, as upon bills formally introduced in the House and formally referred to them. Members are at liberty to present petitions at any time when the House is in session by simply dropping them into a box kept for their reception at the clerk's desk, endorsed with names of the member and committee to which he desires them referred. They are thereupon sent to the appropriate committees, under a standing rule of the House, and the legislation prayed for can be recommended by the committee in the form of the original bills, and thus reported, if thought proper, or the petitions themselves, may be reported back adversely and laid on the table. It thus appears that all the efforts to secure or to prevent opportunities for the introduction of bills in the House of Representatives this session have been equally unnecessary and fruitless of practical advantage.

As usual when Blaine speaks the galleries and floor of the Senate were crowded to-day with deeply interested auditors. His speech was even more than commonly brilliant and original, both in its points of argument and in the vivid style in which he illustrated and enforced them. Among the most effective passages may be especially mentioned his graphic contrast of the vastness of extent and population of our country with the insignificant number of troops who are supposed to threaten us, his historic reminiscence of the attitude of the old whig party, when Clay and Webster were its leaders, towards Jackson and Tyler when they exercised their veto power; his striking delineation of the multifarious branches of the public service whose operations would be stopped by carrying out the programme of coercion against the President; his eloquent demonstration of the thoroughness with which Alexander H. Stephens' prediction of the return of the south to power has been already fulfilled, and his adroit but powerful peroration in which he placed the President before the country in a position where a failure to veto the pending bills will seem, at least in party point of view, to be simply cowardice and a want of personal and official respect. Blaine was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech considerable time elapsed before order could be restored neither on the floor or in the galleries.

Wallace, who followed him, delivered a clear and logical argument, which, however, had been prepared in manuscript beforehand, and traversed much the same ground of some of the democratic speeches in the House of Representatives. For these reasons, and owing to his lack of powers of oratory, it failed to produce any great immediate effect, but will read much better than it sounded.

The Cattle Disease Abating.

CHICAGO, 14.—The information at the Treasury Department, from various sources, is, that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of the federal officials working in connection with the State authorities.

WESTERN.

Theatrical.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—At Baldwin's this evening, the Strakosch Opera Troupe opened in "Lucia" to a crowded house. At the California, Boucicault appeared in "Shaughran." There was standing room only.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Egyptian Problem.

LONDON, 14. — The *Times*, in a leading editorial, deprecates resorting to the Sultan to punish the Khedive of Egypt. "Can any one," it says, "seriously maintain that we should reverse our policy so as to readmit into Egypt the controlling power of the Sultan with all its evils. Every motive of the policy is against it. The Egyptian problem should be solved by the western powers without oriental aid. It is not insoluable. The first difficulty is surmounted when we understand that we are to have the handling of it ourselves. The second, when we understand that it must be sold irrespective of the speculations of the Bourse.

Bad Feeling Against the British.

A Lahore dispatch says: Bad feeling is growing against the British amongst all the tribes interested in the Khyber Pass. They complain that the British are acting as though they intended to keep the pass in spying out the hill fastnesses.

SPAIN.

Diabolical Act.

MADRID, 14.—Two bombs were thrown into the Church of San Antonia, at Seville, with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic and stealing the valuable sacramental plate belonging to the church. Several persons were injured by the explosion.

RUSSIA.

Attempt to Assassinate the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—While the Czar was taking his morning walk early to-day, near the Palace, four shots were fired at him. The Czar was unhurt. The man who fired the shots was arrested by a crowd which the firing attracted. The city is now being decorated in thankfulness for the Czar's escape.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilian Forces—Proposed Paper Money — Peruvian Congress — Troops Marching — Earthquake Shocks.

PANAMA, 5.—The Chilian forces have occupied Cobiga and Calamass as reprisals for the confiscation of the property of Chilians in the interior of Bolivia. Calamass is a strong strategical point on the river Los, about 60 miles north of Caracolis. A small detachment of Bolivian troops made a slight resistance.

A ministerial crisis is announced in Chili.

The *Star and Herald* says: It is proposed to issue $10,000,000 of paper money of the same character as the greenback issue of the United States, and apprehend therefrom evil to the commerce of Chili.

President Prado has called an extraordinary session of the Peruvian congress for the 24th of April, when Peru's attitude towards the contending parties will be determined.

Great enthusiasm is manifested in Bolivia. The troops in the interior are marching to the coast, but it will be ten days or more before they can reach the seat of war.

General Juan Antenio Pzet, former president of Peru, is dead.

On the night of the 17th of March a very strong shock of earthquake was felt in Alajuiala, Costo Rica, but no serious damage was done.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY.

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

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Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

ALL KINDS OF PAY WANTED

FOR 3,000 No. 1 Cedar Posts.
Charcoal, 100 bushels, Cheap.
Set of Buggy Harness.
Buggy, $100.00.
Sprinkling Cart Box, 700 gallon capacity, suitable for Tank, etc.
Second hand Wagon, (6,000 lb.)
Light Spring Wagon, $75.00.
Three hundred pounds of hops.
Pick Handles $2.00 per dozen.
Borden's Condensed Milk $1.50 per dozen.
100 dozen Bottles Tomato Ketchup $2.50 per dozen.
Branson Knitter, $25.00, knit a sock in five minutes.
Totman's California Feed Mill.
200 Tons Salt on hand, manufacturer of Fine and Coarse Salt.
Liquid Blue, Jamaica Ginger, etc.

CALL AND SEE

JOHN W. SNELL.

IDAHO STORE. P. O. Box 519.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

The Great Trunk Line from the West to Chicago and the East.

It is the oldest, shortest, most direct, convenient, comfortable and in every respect the best line you can take. It is the greatest and most perfect Railway organization in the United States. It owns or controls over

2100 MILES of RAILWAY

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run alone by it through between

COUNCIL BLUFFS & CHICAGO!

No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, or any other form of Hotel Cars, through between the Missouri River and Chicago.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST should bear in mind that this is the

BEST ROUTE to CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Passengers by this route have choice of FIVE DIFFERENT ROUTES and the advantage of Eight Daily Lines Palace Sleepers Cars from CHICAGO to

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