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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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*Wood's Cross	7 39	4 06	60
Centreville	7 58	4 18	75†
Farmington	8 50	4 32	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 37
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 0

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fare 4.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 58	7 31	1 35
Centerville	11 04	7 44	1 60
*Wood's Cross	11 13	7 53	1 75
Arrive at			
Salt Lake	11 40	8 20	2 00

*Passing places.

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On and after Dec. 13th, 1876.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	12 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	12 25	10
Junction	7 48	7 15	12 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	mxd			
Sandy	8 03			
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 36			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 0

Going North.

Trains leave	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare 4.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 12			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonwood	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

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UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

November 1st, 1877.

Trains on this road will leave stations mentioned below as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9.30 a. m.
" Brigham	11.06 a. m.
" Logan	2.55 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	4.25 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9.30 a. m.
" Logan	11.15 a. m.
" Brigham	2.40 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4.15 p. m.

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Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Among them the following:

By Matthews, a bill supplementary to the act entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved January 14, 1875.

Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary in order to authorize payment out of any moneys received or to be received from the republic of Mexico or otherwise to American claimants of awards made by the commission created under the treaty between the United States and that republic, ratifications whereof were exchanged on the 1st of February, 1869. Agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Maxey, on Tuesday last, calling on the President for information in regard to the rescue of prisoners from Stark County, Texas, jail by outlaws from Mexico, in August last, was taken up and agreed to.

Also the resolution submitted by Mitchel, of Oregon, on Tuesday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miles of the Northern Pacific railroad constructed, what change has been made in the line, etc.

Chaffee introduced a resolution of enquiries as to what measures are necessary to compel the Pacific railroads to carry out their agreement to provide sinking funds. He said he would make remarks upon it at an early day.

The Senate finance committee, this morning, informally discussed the silver question, but have not yet taken up any of the bills on the subject for action.

At 12:25 the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—At 12:10 the House went into committee of the whole, Cox, of New York in the chair, upon the army appropriation bill.

A general debate upon the bill was held two hours, and the House was addressed by Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee. He stated that he did not regard it within the province of the committee to inquire into the action of the President in not calling an extra session of Congress before the beginning of the present fiscal year. It was, however, a legitimate subject of judicial inquiry. He explained that the estimates of the War Department for the present year amounted to $30,500,000, while the bill appropriated $25,700,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 from the appropriation of last year. The bill has been drawn up on a basis of 22,000 men for the first four months of the year and 20,000 for the remaining eight months. The general of the army had, before the committee, stated positively that there were less than 20,000 men in service now. He favored reducing the army to 18,000 men, but he did not think this was the proper time, since the army had been so long without pay, and the question of reducing the force might delay the passage of the bill.

In answer to a question by Hooker, Singleton, a member of the appropriation committee, said that Gen. Sherman had stated to the committee that at the time of the presidential inauguration there were in the Southern States four regiments of 300 men each, two of which had since been withdrawn.

Foster said it was the opinion of the General of the army that on the 1st of November there had not been more than 20,000 men in the army. To-day, however, a statement had been received from the Paymaster General, asking for an increase of the pay appropriation, because of a mistake made as to the number of men, his information being that the present force is about 22,000 men. The difficulty into which the committee on appropriations had fallen arose from the fact that it felt it to be its bounden duty to reduce the appropriations for the army and reduce the army itself. The members of the minority had no desire to embarrass the action of the majority. They believed, however, that a force of 25,000 men was as small as the needs of the country warranted. They were not disposed to make a factious opposition to the action of the majority. They would perhaps test the sense of the House on one or two questions, but not farther. They had not the heart to do so, when they knew the officers of the army, up to this date, had lost perhaps $200,000 interest by delay and carelessness on the part of the House. They had lost $50,000 interest within the last three weeks and were losing $2,000 a day. His own impression was that Congress ought to make the appropriation ror 25,000 men. Provision for a less number was an invitation to Indian hostilities and Mexican raids. He predicted that a deficiency bill for at least $2,000,000 would have to be passed for this year's support of the army.

Blackburn inquired whether, as the bill authorized an increase of the cavalry companies to 100 men, there was really any reduction of the force contemplated by the bill.

Atkins replied that if the cavalry companies were increased to 100 men each, the whole cavalry force would be 10,000 men, but the language of the bill was, that the cavalry companies might be recruited to 100 men each, not that they should be.

Blackburn suggested that as each of the cavalry regiments consisted of thirteen companies, that would make the cavalry force 12,000.

Phillips said that this morning the Adjutant General told him that, from the best data, the army stood at about 22,000, and that nominally the army was 25,000 strong. When General Gibbons attacked Joseph he had six companies with but 160 men in all six, and the committee made its appropriation on that basis.

Dunham said that the general of the army had stated that there were less than 20,000 men in the army, and the general had expressed his desire to have it 40,000. In conclusion he gave notice that in the next army appropriation bill he would not vote to make the appropriation for more than 15,000 men.

Singleton, a memter of the appropriations committee, defended the action of the committee, and said that General Sherman's statement was that he had estimated the present strength at 20,000 men, remarking that by reason of death, desertion and discharge the companies had been reduced to twenty or twenty-five men. The committee, acting on the principle that it was to make an appropriation for the support of the army, had provided for 22,000 men for four months, and for only 20,000 men for the remainder of the year. It was true that General Sherman had remarked that if the army were to be reduced to 20,000 men it had better be disbanded. For himself, he wished it understood that he was opposed to a standing army for the purpose of interfering with riots in the States, at least, until it should be demonstrated to his mind that the State authorities were not able to put them down. If the troops in the south had been on the Indian frontier the Custer massacre would never have occurred.

The time for general debate having expired, the clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections.

Schleicher offered an amendment striking out the clause which prohibits the recruiting of the army above the present strength.

Calkins said he favored the increasing of the army to 50,000 men, and believed it was economy.

Luttrell—"Does my friend intend to keep a standing army to suppress riots of laboring men?"

Townsend (N.Y.)—"No; to put down the heathen Chinee."

Mills advocated the amendment.

Atkins expressed regret at the members on his side of the house committing themselves to the doctrine of a large standing army for police purposes. If it was expected that peace was to be preserved by the army, it would require not 25,000 men, but four times that number. He believed that an appropriation should be made to increase the stock of small arms and encourage military organizations in the States.

Blackburn moved to reduce the army to 15,000 men.

Pridemore said he would vote for Blackburn's amendment, and if a proviso were not added like the one embodied in the bill last year he would vote against the bill.

Hewitt (N. Y.) said: "Let the House discharge its just obligations and leave to the future the question of increase and decrease."

Clymer took a similar view.

Wright said he represented a district where troops had been stationed, during the recent riots, at the solicitation of controllers of mines. He had seen occasion for officers' swords or soldiers' muskets, and he favored the reduction to 15,000.

Culbertson held that if the army was reduced to 15,000 the quota for Texas would be so small that in the future as in the past, the people of the United States would be murdered there and its flag insulted in the very presence of the troops.

Banks favored keeping the army up to the authorized maximum of 25,000 men.

Crittenden was unwilling to vote one dollar until he knew how many men were in the army. No one seemed to have that knowledge. What was the condition of the army now? Joseph had been captured. General Howard and General Miles had captured Joseph; Sitting Bull had retired from the country, and there was now no use for an army of over 15,000 men.

Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

EASTERN.

Struck a Snag.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* Keokuk special says the Northern Line steamer, *Alex. Mitchell*, sank four miles below here this evening. She struck a snag and went down in half an hour, the water coming two feet above the decks. All of the seventy-five passengers got off safely; but some two hundred tons of freight were damaged. The same boat sunk, near Burlington, in August last.

Nomination.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The democratic representatives, in caucus, this evening, nominated Rev. W. P. Harrison, Georgia, Methodist, for chaplain, *vice* Rev. John Poisel, resigned.

WESTERN.

Armed Men Attack an American Consulate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The *Bulletin*, this evening, publishes the following, editorially, concerning the recent events in Samoa: On the 21st of September an armed band of men, headed by an Englishman named Hunt, made a forcible entrance into the American consulate, at Apia. The leader of the band ordered Mr. Griffith, the American consul, to vacate the premises, and on his refusal placed a revolver to his head and caused him to be thrust in the street. Hunt gave the archives of the consulate into the custody of Captain Wright, an American. The life of the consul was threatened by Hunt if the former raised the consular flag.

A more particular account of the proceedings has been forwarded to Washington.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eastern War News.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Kuruk Dora, Nov. 6, says: General Lazaroff, yesterday, occupied a position in front of the south-eastern forts of Kars, for the purpose of erecting siege batteries. The Turks attacked him, supported by fire from the forts. The Russians beat them back in disorder, pursued them into Fort Hafiz Pasha at the point of the bayonet, inflicting great loss, spiked their guns, captured ten officers and forty men, and then retired with small loss.

To-day's news shows that Russia has got a firm hold of Armenia, including Kars, whose garrison henceforth can do nothing for the Sultan's cause, even it fails to surrender; nor is there any possible relief for it, since all its approaches are in Russian hands and strongly guarded. On the Danube also the Russians have obtained a further strong foothold by the occupation of Rahova, about sixty miles above Nikopolis. Besides increasing the Russian facilities for obtaining supplies, it cuts Osman Pasha off from retreat towards Widden. Osman's inaction, while thus being penned in at Plevna, looks as if he intended to risk all on a desperate sortie, in the hope of overwhelming the Russian stolidity by the dashing ferocity of his attack.

An official telegram from Mukhtar Pasha admits that the Russians compelled him to retreat from Deve Boyun. It says that some officers, who were panic stricken, abandoned several guns and will be court martialed. The dispatch concludes: "We are now occupying the fortifications of Erzeroum and preparing means of defense." The Porte has demanded the withdrawal of the Servian corps of observation from the frontier, upon pain of vigorous military measures.

There was hard fighting on the 4th at Deve Boyun. The Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp, arms and provisions. Losses unknown.

FRANCE.

Gen. Grant at the Opera.

PARIS, 8.—The Paris Italian opera house was decorated this evening with the American flag, and the staircase and vestibule with plants. When Gen. Grant and party appeared the orchestra played "Hail Columbia." The house was full and many Americans were present. Between the acts of the opera, "Il Trovatore," various American airs were played and much applauded and encored. Gen. Grant very attentively listened to the whole performance. Upon his leaving, the orchestra repeated "Hail Columbia." A crowd waited for General Grant at the door and respectfully saluted him.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Nov. 9, 11.00 a.m.

Ophir, 28, 28¼, 27¾ s	Challar, 35 s
Jacket, 10½ s	Justice, 10½ s
H. & N. 9 s	Impl. 85c s
Mex, 14 s	Bullion, 7 s

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NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, held at the Company's Office in this city, on Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
D. O. CALDER,
J. T. CAINE,
LE GRANDE YOUNG,
DAVID McKENZIE,
JAMES JACK,
Stockholders.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

Salt Lake City,
November 7th, 1877. d296

BAY STALLION

CROMWELL,

THREE years old (half brother to **Black Prince**), got by **Dictator**, full brother to **Dexter**, (brown foaled 1863), got by **Rendyk's Hambletonian**, dam; the dam of Dexter, by American Star; g. d., the dam of Shark,

Dam, LADY KETCHUM (bay),

Got by an imported English blood horse; dam MADAM LOOMER (chestnut), got by Warrior, by Young Messenger, by Winthrop Messenger, by Imported Messenger.

Will stand for a limited number of mares,

PRICE, - - $25.

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