SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1885.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 43.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 161 S. Jefferson St., Chicago. 2 Ten Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Tep, \$50. 4 Ton \$60, Beam Box included 240 lb. Farmer s Scale, \$5. "Little Detective" Non. to 25 8, 53. FORGES, TOOLS, Etc. Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10 Farmers save time and money doing odd jobe-tievers, Auvile, Viers and other articles. Line Fron.

USE THE BEST! Fairbank's Fine Family Soaps. THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN BUYING anything solely because it is CHEAP, but when you can get the ERST at at the price of the poorer article it is clear v to your advantage to purchase. Fairbank's Fine Family

SOAPS are undoubtedly the very best in the mar test. If you have any doubt as to this fact, try the Soaps and you will be convinced. They are made of the finest materials and prepared skillfully. WHITE STAR Is now celebrated all over the country, and is in every respect strictly first class. It is easy on the hands and lasts wonderfully when being used. when being used.
We also make the following well known srands, all of which are highly recommended LAKESIDE, BRILLIANT, GOLDEN WEST, STANDARD, JEWEL, OLD GERMAN, ALHAMBRA, SPANISH CASTILE.
EXTRA AMERICAN PAMILY.

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CONFECTIONERS 28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE. CHICAGO.

- Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch res and dealers generally in the Territory.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER! BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIVLE, BLECTRIC FUSE.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO., Munufacturers and Jobbers of PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas. Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam

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FENCING, Etc., Etc. AND MANTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

SAPONIFIER

is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lys for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Tollet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your groots for SAPONIFIEM, and take no other, PENN'A SALT EARUPS CO., Philodolphia.

STAR HORSE NAILS, POLISHED OR BLUED, Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made. Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Aiready to arive, by the UNION HORSE NAIL CO., CHICAGO. For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Branch Stores.

Palmer, Fuller & Co., SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

MOULDING, Mantels, Peres, thurch Finish, Stairs, State Builling, Balusters, Newels, Etc. CHICAGO, Ill. Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by she inegest Lumber Desicre in Salt Lake Only and Ogden. Price Lasts and Moulding Books sent free upon application

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PETERSON & WEST, BUTCHERS. SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY. Fam Un Trade Solicited. Order by Telephone & WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

HAYNES & SON, Steam Boiler Makers, LAND & OF TANKS, CODIERS, KETTLES, PARS, ETG. Shop, IX Blooks East of Depot.

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GEO, M. SCOTT & CO Stoves, Tinware,

Mill Findings, Hiners' and Blacksmith Tools Y & 40 MAIN ST., S. L. CITY, STAD

NEW YORK TRADE

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More conomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING Pew DER CO., IN Wall Street, New York. **Samples of any of our Soaps always furnished when desired.

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> No. 577 New York. FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. L. BRINCKEA AOFF, TURNER & CO.,

109 Duame St., New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "POLERMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft. HAZARD POWDER DUCK FOR DVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order Agents for U.S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity. These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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> HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO. CARPETING. FLOOD OIL CLOTES, DAUGGETS, MATS, ETG.

342 & 344 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ar Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., and ta Branch Stores.

TO OUR PATRONS: Four and Eight Gallon Kegs,

At \$1.75 and \$3.50 Each TO THE FAMILY TRADE. ed delivery made to any part of the City. MORITZ & CULLEN, PROPRIETORS.

JOSEPH E.TAYLOR PIONEER UNDERTAKER of UTAH. to. 253 FIRST SOUTH STREET

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I have not changed my place of business, seither have. I any connection with any ther firm, but can be found night or day the old stand to promptly and efficiently fill all orders entrusted to my care. Telegraph Orders answered by return train. ## SETTON'S OFFICE in same

E; TELEPHONE No. 70.

OVERLAND HOUSE. South of Walker House, Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Better accompdations at Less Hates than any other Hotel in the City.

TERMS, \$1.00 to \$1.75 PER DAY, ACCORDING TO ROOM.

W. A. PITT, Proprietor. Take the Street Care that pass to and om the Depot, and pay no attention to

OCT. HIC 2 N

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Among the peti-lons presented was one by Hoar, from

ris could see no object in the call for the papers. They were in the posses-sion of the War Department, and would appear in the rebellion record. Harris had examined the papers at the War Department. They consisted of a somewhat voluminous argument by

ferson Davis.

Hawley had presumed the papers would find their way into publicity, and he had desired a complete and not partial edition published. Harris had not the slightest objection to the broadest publication of the papers, but saw no reason why they should be sent to the Senate to be merely printed as executive documents and then slumber there. Hawley said the papers related to the last year of the war, and would not probably be published in the re-bellion record for a couple of years to

Harris doubted the propriety of calling for the papers. Vest regretted the introduction of the resolution; not that he would op-pose the largest publication of the history of the Confederate States, but because the Senate would be making itself, indirectly at least, a party to a controversy that had been going on in the public press. His feelings toward General Sherman were of the kindest character, and he believed he was his personal friend. Inzails, in reply to Vest, said we had just witnessed the spectacle of an elec-tion of President of the United States

y the votes of the men who declared to-day that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot. He (Ingalis) had heard the Senator from Missouri Vest) frequently allude with some thing like apparent pride and satisfaction to the part he played in the politics of the Southern Confederacy There was no occasion for such allu-sions. It did not concern the argument of questions before the Senate, when no appeal was made to partisan feeling, for Senators to rise, one after another, and dwell upon the fact that they had been members of the Confederate Senate, and that Jefferson Davis was beloved by the Southern people, and that he had been actuated by the sentiments of a man of honor and patriot. Referring to Vest's allu-sion to his membership of the Confederate Senate, Ingalls remarked that, so far as the State of Missouri was concerned, Vest had not been accredi-ted to that Senate, as the State of

Missouri had not been out of the Union. In the name of the loyal peo-ple of Missouri, Ingalls protested against the sentiments he had neard so often expressed by Vest. As to the immediate controversy under discus-sion, Davis had called Sherman a liar; that was the plain English of it. In say controversy between Davis and Sherman, Ingalis was for Sherman; and so, he said, would all loyal people of

the country be. Hawley did not coincide with the view that by passing his resolution the Senate would be taking sides in a pri-vate quarrel. Personally, however, he did not aesitate to say that in the con-troversy between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Sherman, he (Hawley) was on Gen. Sherman's side all the time. He believed Gen. Sherman was on the right side—personal, political and mili-tary—in the war for the Union. Harris inquired what good would be accomplished by merely printing the paper referred to in the resolution.

Hawley said, in reply, that there was matter in it that, in his mind, estab-

ished beyond controversy the fact that before the war there had been an claborate conspiracy in Washington by which certain senators had decided upon a Confederate government; had appointed a committee of senators to go South to attend to the preliminary steps for its formation, and agreed that the others should remain here to prevent such legislation as might inerfere with the success of the conspiricy. The matter under consideration was no more a personal quarrel than, four years after, the war for the Union had been a personal quarrel.

Vest said Gen. Sherman had stated that he would make his reply to Davis through the War Department. Of course, therefore, the paper was part

of a personal controversy. "Why," Senator Sherman asked "should not these papers be printed? Do they not show the motives that led to a great civil war? Whenever the motives and causes of the war are called in question, I must assert that it was a causeless rebellion, entered upon with bad motives, and all the men

who led in the movement were traitors to this country of ours."

"I assert, sir," said Lamar, "that no such letter is in existence, and, in my opinion, no such letter was ever written. When the truth comes before Gen. Sherman, that he has made an assertion, even against a political enemy, which he cannot sustain, it would comport better with his high character and position to acknowledge an inad-vertent and unintentional injustice than to change the issue before the Ameri-

to change the issue before the American people and raise a question as to the character of the secession movement." As a reason for his belief, Lamar said he had been throughout the friend of Davis, and had been often in consultation with him, and if Davis had varied his opinion, from the beginning of the secession controversy to the end, as to the importance of maintaining a government upon the consent taining a government upon the consent of the people engaged in it, and not upon any force, his most intimate friends were ignorant of any such change of opinion. No man had stood more firmly than Davis by the doctrine that it should be a government based upon consert, and not force, through

And with that there should be an end of acrimonious discussion of the issues involved in that terribic conflict. But the Senators from Ransas sought to simpute to Senators' disloyalty to the oath they had taken to the Constitution of the United States. The Senator had said that he (Vest) had been in the habit of alluding in a spirit of boastfulness to the fact that he (Vest) had been a member of the Confederate Senate. It was not true. The records would show that he had made such allusion upon only two occasions—once in his eulogy upon Hill, with whom he had served in the Confederate Senate, and again to-day, in order to as—

The Chair laid before the Senate the but this yielded to a motion for consid-The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution heretofore offered by Haw-ley, calling on the President for a copy of the historical statement concerning the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States, filed at the War Department by General Sherman.

Harris said if Hawley thought any action by the Senate was proper with regard to the paper or papers referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

After executive business. The naval bill, just passed by the House, was first, however, laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The joint resolution providing for the meeting of both Houses in joint convention February 11th, to count the electoral votes, was laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

After executive business. The naval bill, just passed by the House, was first, however, laid before the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The joint resolution providing for the section of executive business. The naval bill, just passed by the House, was first, however, laid before the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The joint resolution providing for the section of the senate and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

After executive session the Senate and referred to the committee on appropriations.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.-Bills introduced and referred: By Rosecrans—For the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in Califor-

By Brown, of Indiana-Referring to the present controversy between the United States and Venezuela in regard to the award at Carseas in By McComas—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Commanders Scidey and

Coffin and Lieut. Emery and the offi-cers and men of their command for the sescue of Lieut. Greely and his surviving comrades.

By George-To authorize the transfer of one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition to the Treasury Department for a revenue cutter, and the retention of the other two for use in

The bill passed authorizing the judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a competent lawyer to prepare a criminal code for the District. [The report which ac-companies this bill says: The laws of England prior to July 4, 1776, and the laws of Maryland, as they existed Feb. 27, 1801, constitute the body of the laws for the punishment of crime in this district. There is no penalty for incest; adultery escapes with the slight penalty of 400 pounds of tobacco, while, emy, the law prescribes bor ing a hole through the tongue with a red hot iron: arson, in the daytime and arson at night are not differently punished. It was long doubted whether the appalling crime of Guiteau could

be tried and punished in this Dis-Several other bills of local interest This completed the district business, and the House went into committee of the whole (Milson of Iowa in the chair) on the consular and diplomatic appro-Hill moved to restore to the \$3,500 class the consularship at Hankow, China, which in the bill had been placed in the \$1,500 class.

called attention to the fact that a line of steamers were now running between Shanghai and Hankow under the American flag. In response Burnes intimated that the steamers were sailed under the American flag, not because Americans owned or were interested in them, but

for the purpose of protection during the French and Chinese war.

Reed inquired how foreigners could (Signed) WM. H. VANDERBILT. sail their vessels under the American flag under our statutes. Burnes replied that he could not answer for the truth of the assertion, but the statement had gone the round of the press that vessels were sailing under the American flag for the protec-

ion of interests not our own. Ryan said he would assume that the transfer of these vessels to the American flag had been made in good fait! until he should have some better evidence to the contrary than newspaper umor. Randall inquired whether the trans

fershad not taken place immediately after the breaking out of the, war be tween France and China. Rvan could see in that circumstance no evidence of bad faith.

Curtin made a brief speech on the importance of increasing our foreign commerce, especially with the countries of South America, and advocated strengthening and improving the consular service of the United States. He would not appoint as consuls wornout politicians, but would select the best men in the country, after a civil service examination, and would not appoint any man who could not speak the language of the country to which he was accredited.

Hill's-motion was lost-18 to 67. A point of order was made against the pa agraph appropriating \$12,000 to meet the necessary expenses attendant on the execution of the neutrality acts, and the point was maintained by the Chair.

Cannon appealed from the decision, and, being of the opinion that he had been unfairly treated by the Chair, raised the point of no quorum on the rote to sustain the chair's decision. No quorum being present, the House

AMERICAN. THE GRANT-VANDERBILT TRANSACTION.

THE SHARON DIVORCE SUIT

HOW BELVA SAYS HER VOTES WERE COUNTED.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS. THE SHARES OF THE WESTERN

BOADS, ETC.

The Grant Beht to Vanderbilt. NEW YORK, 12.—The following letter ras sent Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt: 640 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 10, 1885.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant:

change of opinion. No man had stood more firmly than Davis by the doctrine that it should be a government based upon consert, and not force, through all the eventful scenes of the struggle.

Vest said the Senator from Kansas (Ingalis) could indulge in no debate without becoming personal. That Senator was a verbal horror, and a great terror. One of the offenses known to the old common law was that of being a common scale, the punishment for which was ducking. He (Vest) would not, however, prescribe such punishment for which was ducking. He (Vest) would not, however, prescribe such punishment for which was ducking. He (Vest) would not, however, prescribe such punishment for the Senator from Kansas. The Confederate States, Vest contlained, were dead. The soldiers who fought for the Union slept side by side, having illustrated with matchless deeds the valor and hereism of both sections. Above them might be put the ancient epitaph:

"The knights are dead,"
Their soule with God, we trust."

And with that there should be an end of acrimonolous discussion of the isages when the defects and swords, medals and works of art, which were memorial had personal to the single state, both side by side, having illustrated with matchless deeds the valor and hereism of both sections. Above them might be put the ancient epitaph:

"The knights are dead,"
Their soule with God, we trust."

And with that there should be an end of acrimonolous discussion of the isages. DEAR MADAME: So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to General Grant, the General delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his own real estate, household effects and swords, medals and works of art, which were memorials of his victories, and presents from governments all over the world. These securities were, in his judgment, worth \$150,000. At his solicitation, the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me, and the amounts bid applied to the reduction of the debt.

Now that I am at liberty to treat

sume his full share of the responsibility which it was sought in certain quarters to put upon Davis. The Senator from Kansas had said that he (Vest) was never accredited to the Confederate Senate. He (Vest) had received his credentials from a Governor of the State of Missouri elected by a majority of 35,000 in a time of profound peace, and his election was by a Legislature elected in time of peace. He would say now to the Senator from Khnsas that his (Vests's) credentials he would say now to the Senator from Khnsas that his (Vests's) credentials he mere they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame and of the history of his time. I inclose the receive the electoral returns of the also asks that the Senate "refuse to receive the electoral returns of the alleged majority candidate, for, had the lagrangements, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall, at the General's death, or, if you desire it, seoner, and not for one Grover Cleveland, he would not have been awarded a majority of all the votes cast at said election in said State." As her reason for asking that the electoral vote of Inhere with assignments to you of the

to your hasband, I am, Yours respectfully,

I) W. H. VANDERBILT.

(Signed) General Grant to Vanderbilt. NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885 .- Dear

Sir: Mrs. Grant wishes me to answer

your letter of this evening, to say that,

walle she appreciates your great gen-

erosity in transferring to her the mort-

gage given to secure my debt of \$150,-000, she cannot accept it in whole. She on privileges and elections.

After executive session the Senate accepts with pleasure the trust which applies to the articles enumerated in applies to the articles enumerated in our letter to go to the Government of he United States at my death or sooner, at her option. In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the Government as soon as arrangements papers relating to all other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold, and the proceeds ap-plied to the liquidation of the debt, which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter, with the minutest accuracy, the history of the transac-tion which brought me in your debt. I friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money, as I believed, to carry the Marine National Bank over a day, being assured the bank was solvent, but, owing to unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand

> sense of the obligation, or my own. Yours truly, (Signed) U. S. GRANT. W. H. Vanderbilt, Esq. 640 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 11, 1885.

Gen. U. S. Grant: MY DEAR SIR-On my return home last night, I found your letter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreboth Mrs. Grant and yourself in delinto the real estate. I greatly regret that cision, as I had earnestly hoped that the spirit in which the ϵ ffer was made would overcome any seruples in accepting it; but I must insist that I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought, and which I have so much at heart. I In advocacy of this amendment Ryan | will, therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust Compa-ny. With the money thus realized, I will at once create with that company a trust with proper provisions for an income to be made for Mrs. Grant during her life, and giving her power to make such disposition of the princi-

To General U. S. Grant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1885. Dear Sir: Vour letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret that ou cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mort-gaged in good faith to secure a debt of onor. But your generous determination compels us to no longer resist.
Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

To W. H. Vanderbilt.

New York, Sunday, January, 11, 1885. My Dear Mr. Vanderbilt: Upon reading your letter this atterngon, General Grant and myself felt that it would be ingracious to retuse your princely and generous offer; hence his note to you.
But, upon reflection, I find that I cannot, I will not; accept your munificence
in any form. I beg you will pardon
this apparent vaciliation and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard, and a sense of obigation that will always remain, I am Yours very Gratefully, ed) JULIA D. GRANT. (Signed) JULIA D. To Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

San Francisco, 12.—During argument on the question of alimony in the Sharon divorce case to-day, the affidavit of Nellie Bracket, one of the witnesses during the trial of the case, was introduced. She stated that the "My dear wife" letters were fixed by the plaintiff after the suit against Sharon was instituted. The affidavit of ex-Senator Sharon was read. It charged that the testimouy of expert Gumpel—who swore the "My dear wife" letters were genuice—was given in accordance with a tiff's attorney, by which (jumpe) was to receive \$25,000 if plaintiff won the suit. The contract was produced. Tyler testified that he wrote the con-tract and signed it in both his and Gumpel's name. He said the matter was a trap to find out who was distributing Sharon's money.

Wm. H. L. Barnes, defendant's attorney, testified that I. W. Lees, captain of the city detectives, introduced to him John McLaughlin, a cierk in Tyler's office, of whom Barnes purchased the contract for \$25,000. In esneluding his testimony, Barnes said

"I believe now that the paper is a fraud, and withdraw it." The case was continued till Friday. Shooting an Editor. NEW ORLEANS, 12.—At 12.15 great excitement was caused in Camp street by the rapid firing of pistol shots. The firing took place in the Mascott office, Bring took place in the Mascott office, 68 Camp street, up stairs, between J. D. Houston, State tax collector, and George Osmond, editor of the Mascott. It is also stated that Robert Brewster, State Registrar of Voters, accompanied Houston and took part in the shooting. Houston and Osmond each received a pistol shot wound in the hand. The trouble was caused by an article in Saturday's Mascott reflecting severely upon Judge W.S. Houston, brother of J. Houston, Houston, says

Washington, 12.—Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood, candadate of the equal rights party for President in the late campaign, in her petition to the Senate through Senator Hoar, asks that the votes for her in New York, New Hampshire, indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland and Callifornia be counted, and that the electoral vote of Indiana be given to her. She charges that votes cast for her were "fraudulently and illegally counted for the alleged majority candidate, the same being antagonistic to the letter and spirit of the law and subversive to every Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this: I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against General Grant; also the mortgages up-

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, praying Congress to see that the votes cast for her at the late Presidential election be Counted.

Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably with amendments, the House bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of lands. [The principal amendment proposed is to authorize the President to use civil and military force to destroy illegal fencular at the late President to use civil and military force to destroy illegal fencular at the late President to use civil and military force to destroy illegal fencular at the late President of the United States for elected in time of peace. He would say now to the Senator from Khnsas that his (Vests's) credentials to the Confederate Senate, as also of the history of his time. I inclose the rewith assignments to you of the mortgages and judgments, a bill of sale of personal property and deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deposit in the proper department. Trusting this action will will be a the late of personal property and deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deposit in the proper department. Trusting this action will be a forced to the chair laid formally before the Seath of the president of the United States for deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deed of trust in which the electoral vote

rullitary force to destroy illegal fenc- ate unfinished legislative business, meet with your a ceptance and ap- being the inter-State commerce biff, proval, and with the kindest regards Daniel O'Neil was convicted of assault with intent to kill Michael J. Redding, wio, he alleged, had brauded him as "a spy and a traitor," and said he had given away the secrets of the Irish dy-namite party. Connselor Rosenthal, when O'Neil was brought into court to-day, asked a postponement of sen-tence, as O'Neil was a monomaniae. Youn, at O'Neil's request, Rosenthal was sent for, and when that gentleman appeared in front of the lockup, O'Neil hurled a bottle containing a liquid at him. The bottle broke on the grating of the door, and several pieces of broken glass struck Rosenthal, cutting him badly. O'Nell was bandcuffed and taken back to jail by several officers.

> The Independent Republicans. NEW YORK, 12.-The Independent Republican National Committee was in can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all other property that the receipts were \$23,836. Of this amount, \$11,000 had been expended for campaign documents, of which 3,125, 000 had been circulated. It was resolved "that the National Committee of Independent Republicans continue its existence, and that the State organ izations be instructed to preserve the have only to add that I regard your check for that amount, without inquiry, as an act of marked and unusual followed the meeting, speeches were made by Carl Schurz and others, who

> > Mine Fired in Ohio.

Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over \$660,000 to their credit at that time in the Marine Bank, besides \$1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults. I cannot conclude the firm of Grant & Ward had over \$660,000 to their credit at that time in the Marine Bank, besides \$1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults. I cannot conclude the firm of the firm without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessons without assuring to avail herself of your great some time, though it is one of the least of t inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessens either her sense of the obligation, or my own.

some time, though it is one of the largest in the country, having a capacity of about 125 cars per day. Entrance was gained to the mine by removing about 15 feet of earth and blocks which had been used in closing the old entrance. No trouble resulted as the perpetrators were not discovered in the act of firing the mine. The reports are that some people who endeavored to go near th mine to-night were fired upon, but no person was hurt. This is the mine which was fired at another place somciate fully the sentiments which actuate | two months ago. The Coal and Iron Company are so enraged over the afing that part of my proposition relating fair that they announced their determination to put themselves on the she feels it her duty to make this de- offensive in the fight, which has to be

Sanday Sport. NEW ORLEANS, 12.—A prize fight, with hard gloves, between Jerry Murphy, of New York, and Bob Steele, light-weight champion of New England, for \$200 a side, came off at the baseball park. Sunday afternoon. peared over-trained, or weak. men fought eight rounds, each of which lasted from one to two minutes, and each ended with Steele being knocked down. In the first round Steele was knocked down twice, and in the sev-enth once, and was carried to his corner by his second. In the eighth round the men had sparred but half a minute when the sheriff and police interefered putting a stop to the contest. The referees decided the fight a draw. No blood was shed. There were 100 spec-

tators.

The Western Hoads.

CHICAGO, 12 .- Notice has been issued by the Union Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande Western, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, B. and M. in Nebraska, Atlantic and Pacific and Santa Fe roads, that they will accept the follow-ing proportions on immigrants' tickets, issued to bens fide ship immigrants booked through from Europe to destinations on the Pacific Coast; to San Francisco and common points from New Orleans or Galveston, \$40; from Texarkana and Nevada, Mo., \$30; from Kansas City, Leaversworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Pacific Junction, Council Bluffs or Omaha, \$30. The division of Bluffs or Omaha, \$80. The division of the above proportions among the roads in interest are to be made on the usual

A Railroad Prince Dethroned His career was short and wonderful He rose from almost nothing and be came the president of several great railroads. Suddenly his doctors commanded him to retire from business, i he would save his life. Overwork did he would save his life. Overwork did it. Be wise before overwork gets the better of you. Take Brown's Iron Bitters and keep up your strength and your nervetone. E. Mayers, 231 Bar-onnie St., New Orleans, says, "Noth-ing helps me like Brown's Iron Bitters. It acts like a charm" It acts like a charm,"

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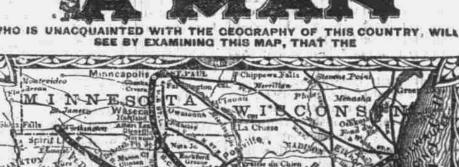
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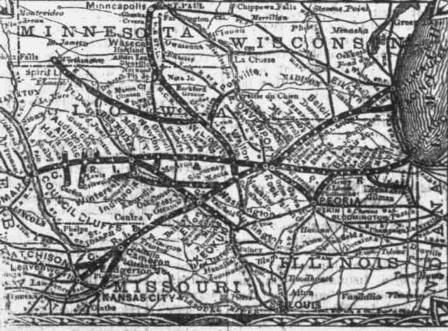
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