DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE EVENING NEWS.

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1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

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Trains leave			
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*Wood's Cross	7 35	4 05	60
Centreville	7 33	4 16	75
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 53	1 25
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 0

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fare s.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 53	7 31	1 25
Centerville	11 04	7 44	1 50
*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. 15th, 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 15	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 26	6 45	2 25	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	m.			
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 25			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.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare s.
Trains leave	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 22			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				
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ON AND AFTER

November 1st, 1877.

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

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9.20 a. m.
" Brigham	11.05 a. m.
" Logan	2.55 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	4.25 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9.20 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, 15.—The army appropriation bill was passed with the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations, and also an amendment providing that the army shall not be recruited above 25,000 men instead of 20,000, as authorized by the House.

Eaton demanded a separate vote on the amendment limiting the army to 25,000 men, instead of 20,000. Twenty thousand men were enough to take care of our interests on the frontier. If soldiers had not been stationed where they should not have been six monts ago, there would have been no need of that carnage on our frontier which we have seen. The amendment made in the committee was agreed to—ayes, 39; nays, 19.

Other amendments were made in committee of the whole and concurred in without division, and the bill was then read the third time and passed. It now goes back to the House of Representatives for the action of that body on the Senate amendments.

Davis, of West Virginia, gave notice that to-morrow he would call up his resolution regarding discrepancies in the books and accounts of the Treasury.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Bills were introduced by Schleicher, for cheap transportation between tide water on the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

By Mills, for the appointment of the commissioner of agriculture as a cabinet officer.

By Sapp, for the construction of a railway from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Cobb, from the mileage committee, reported against the allowance of mileage for the extra session. Tabled.

The House resumed consideration of the resumption repeal bill. It was stated that Ewing, after an hour's speech on Saturday, would call the previous question.

Substitutes were offered by Aldrich, Stenger, and Clark of Iowa, for various purposes amendatory of the bank laws, repealing the resumption date, etc.

Eames considered the date fixed for resumption the right and practicable one, and therefore opposed the bill. Since the resumption law passed, every contract made had been found on the expectation of resuming, and its repeal would affect every business transaction in the country. He protested against the passage of the bill.

Ballou believed the repeal would be pernicious, and detrimental to business.

Hubbell favored resumption, believing the country had reached a period when all interests demanded it. He advocated his amendment to the bill.

[illegible] and criticised the article by Hugh McCulloch, in the *North American Review*, and said it exhibited discreditable ignorance of a former Secretary of the Treasury that was mendacious and outrageous. Congress, in legislating for resumption was legislating impossibility. The wisest government could not control the laws of nature. He pointed to the service which the despised, bloated rag body had done this country, and vindicated them from contempt. He pridicted that in spite of the jear and scoff, that if the resumption act was to be maintained, the sufferings of the last two years would be, when compared with the sufferings yet to come, as light as the chill that blights tropical plants when compared with the arctic cold that builds up mountainous icebergs. At this point his hour expired, but by unanimous consent he finished. He asked the House to wipe out that ruinous statute. It stood a menace to confidence, the steady destroyer of credit; it was a notice to every capitalist that the body of money was to be contracted, that banks must hoard specie for resumptitn, that prices must fall, and therefore the best use of money was to bury it, either in their own cellars or in the vaults of banks. In conclusion he said: Repeal that act, restore confidence, allow tramps and millions of workingmen and women who are now living in despair to go to work on your raw material and supply each other's wants; set the miners of Pennsylvania and other coal states at work in producing power; let the coal which they mine quicken your machinery; let wages be earned by working people to enable them to pay their debts and to consume dutiable and taxable commodities. We have gone at this thing bull-headed, and have thus effectually disabled ourselves, deprived ourselves of confidence, impoverished our people, diminished the revenues of government, and put ourselves in a position that in the midst of abundant crops our people are hungry; with our cotton, the largest crop that we ever produced, they are naked, or in rags. Remember that you are to deal with $5,000,000,000 of indebtedness; you are to provide a reservior from which every old woman in Berks County can fill her stocking; you are to provide a fund from which every boarder may draw for boarding; you are to say to every European creditor, we take the risk of your markets, of your necessities for gold; we will go it higher; we have got ten or fifteen millions of dollars to do it with. (Laughter and applause.)

Hartzel said the resumption act had destroyed all business transactions of the country and had taken money from the pockets of the people and placed it in possession of the Shylocks and money-lenders. He defended the action of the House in passing the silver bill, and declared that history would erect for the projectors of the bill demonetizing silver—a monument immortal in its infamy. The financial policy of the last ten years had been to kill the people and sustain the national banks, so that Wall Street might prosper. Repudiation was now the cry of the rich, wholesale robbery was the well-sustained charge by the poor. The people demanded the repeal of the resumption act, and remonetization. He entered his protest against the whole financial policy of the republican party.

Hanna opposed the resumption act as it stands. He opposed wild and reckless inflation; that was the other extreme equally unwise and disastrous, as enforced resumption and contraction. He favored keeping the legal tender currency intact until it should have the same purchasable value as gold. As a republican he scorned the idea of repudiation in behalf of an honest constituency who would bring their all if necessary and lay it on the counter of the treasury as an offering to sustain the honor and credit of the country. He denied that the projectors of the present bill were taking a step toward repudiation by demanding the repeal of the resumption law, and he branded it as unwarrantable and untrue. The opponents of the bill characterized legal tender notes or rag money, and called upon the people to listen to the sweet music of the jingling of a single standard. He defended greenbacks. To depreciate them was unworthy of republicans. These same rags every member gladly received from the sergeant-at-arms. (Laughter.) The people had not asked for demonetization of silver, nor for the resumption act. The practical effect of the resumption act has been to foster distrust, to impair confidence, to lock up currency, to paralyze industries, to shrink values, to swell the docket of the state courts with suits for collection and to swell the dockets of the United States courts with petitions in bankruptcy. It had wrought ruin enough, and therefore he was in favor of its repeal. He appealed to all sides and sections to aid in removing from the statute book a threat by means of which labor and enterprise has suffered quite enough. Adjourned.

EASTERN.

Another Tweed Suit.

NEW YORK, 15.—In the case of the People *vs.* Wm. M. Tweed, to recover $983,646, paid by the city on fraudulent bills through a conspiracy with Watson, deceased, judgment against the plaintiff was entered by confession in the Supreme Court, to-day.

Gone Back Peacefully.

RAWLINS, Wyo., 15.—The Utes have gone back to their camp at Cherokee Springs peacefully, and it is understood that they will be permitted to draw their flour here as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Amount of Coin and Bullion in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, 15.—In response to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, transmitted to that body a statement of the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury at the close of business on the 1st of October, 1877, as follows: Gold coin in the Treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $101,486,964; gold bars in the Treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $3,586,692; gold bullion (estimated) in mints, $3,700,000, silver $5,998,387; silver coin in the Treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $2,479,137. Total coin and bullion, $117,251,180. There are also in hand, counted as coin, the following fractional currency, redeemed in silver, $46,625; coin certificates in the Treasury offices, $17,436,420; coin interest coupons and checks, $370,696; notes of national gold banks undergoing cancellation, etc., $8,423; silver coin, etc., in transit, $449,233. Grand total, $135,465,577. The coin balance of the Treasurer's general account, as per October debt statement, was $131,022,843. The difference between this balance and the grand total above stated is accounted for by sundry items, such as outstanding gold checks, amounts on the hands of disbursing officers and coin items received at certain offices but not charged out of the amount of the offices. The actual amount of coin and bullion on hand is $116,267,363. This amount is subject to draft for the following amounts and purposes: Debts contracted prior to 1871 matured, and interest thereon unpaid, $268,389; called bonds matured of 1871 and subsequently, and unpaid interest thereon, $27,194,011; interest due and unpaid, $3,674,960; coin certificates outstanding less the amount held in coin items, $1,610,118; disbursing officer's accounts, checks outstanding, etc., $3,109,585, which being deducted from the coin and bullion actually on hand, leaves a balance of $85,913,586. Of the above amount there is in silver coin and estimated silver bullion, $8,477,514. The net amount available in gold coin, bars and estimated gold bullion is therefore, $57,436,071. An accompanying letter from United States Treasurer Gilfillan explains, in the first portion, this statement. The silver coin and bullion are included because the coin balance of the Treasury is made up of silver coin, because the coin and bullion in the bullion fund, which is part of the balance, cannot be given in detail with accuracy, except at the annual mint statement, which takes place in July, as the bullion containing silver is not separated. In the second portion of the statement the accrued interest is not charged against the gold coin in the Treasury, for the reason that, not being due, it is not a demand obligation, but will be met as it becomes payable from time to time by the coin receipts of the Government. The statement is made as of the 31st of October, because that is the date upon which the last statement of balances was struck and is the latest and most convenient date for the consolidation of the items received from the various assistant treasurers.

Gen. Sherman's Report of the Regular Army.

The annual report of Gen. Sherman, shows, October 12th, that the regular army was composed of general officers 11, general staff officers 568, hospital stewards 186, engineer battalion 199, ordnance enlisted men 846, enlisted men of staff corps 731, ten regiments cavalry officers 439, enlisted men 7,011, cavalry 8,350, five regiments artillery officers 284, enlisted men 2,821, artillery 2,605, twenty-five regiments infantry officers 877, enlisted men 8,778, infantry 9,555, besides which there are reported, as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, military academy, recruits, unassigned Indian scouts and prison guards, amounting to 1,877 men, signal corps 404, retired officers 301, and captain of the United States army one, aggregating the officers and men at 24,501, of which the force available for war is made up of cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments amounting to 20,501, officers and men, to which should be added the eleven general officers and the officers of the general staff serving with them, together with 570 Indian scouts.

Tired of the Strike.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 15.—The coal miners, who have been on strike here since last August, voted by a secret two-thirds ballot, to resume work wherever obtainable.

The Earthquake.

CHICAGO, 15.—The earthquake, in the country west of here, seems to have extended east as far as Dubuque, south to some points in Kansas, west beyond Yankton, and north to the northern section of Iowa. It was most severe in the west near Omaha, but in no section did it inflict any great damage.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eastern War News.

LONDON, 15.—A correspondent writes: The Turkish exchequer occasionally comes to a standstill, and it is wonderful how it ever moves on again. Recently an offer of arms was rejected, because $20,000 could not be raised to complete the payment.

The Russians have been repulsed near Kars, after prolonged fighting.

There has been heavy snow in Asia.

A council of war, under the presidency of the Sultan, has decided to largely reinforce Mehemet Ali.

Rumors of peace negotiations are denied.

The Russians recaptured Fort Azizie on Wednesday, but were immediately expelled.

The inhabitants of Erzeroum have participated in the recent fighting. The loss has been considerable. There is general enthusiasm. The Russian cavalry have appeared on the north of Erzeroum.

A special dated Poredin, Tuesday, says that the Russians on Monday summoned Osman Pasha to surrender. Osman refused.

A special from Athens states that the Prince of Montenegro has invited Greece to co-operate in an invasion of Albania.

A Vienna correspondent estimates the Russian force before Erzeroum at 25,000 men, which is insufficient to invest the place. Mukhtar Pasha is now confident of his ability to hold the fort until reinforcements arrive. Batoum also seems as safe as ever.

A Belgrade correspondent reports that skirmishes are occurring continually between the Servian frontier guards and Bashi Bazouks.

The Turks are erecting entrenchments at Bagova on the Timok.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS:—The standard single rate weight is ½ oz. avoirdupois.
Single rate letter throughout the United States,.....3 cent
For each additional ½ oz. or fraction,.....3 "
Drop Letters, single rate,.....1 "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The postage on newspapers has to be paid at the office of publication.

Newspapers are not charged postage when sent from the publication office to subscribers in the county where the paper is published.

Single Newspapers, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 cent to any part of the United States.

PACKAGES.—Parcels, unsealed, 1 cent per ounce.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

REGISTRATION:—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of ten cents, in addition to the regular postage, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

MONEY ORDERS:—All principal post offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject, to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding $15.....10 cents
On orders not exceeding $30.....15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40.20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50..25 "

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS on Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, may be obtained upon the payment of the following fees, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN:

On orders not exceeding $10,.... 25 cts
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 50 "
Over $20 and not exceeding $30, 75 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40, $1.00 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50, 1.25 "

GERMANY.

Fees same as Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND.

Rates of commission, in United States currency, charged for issuing International Money Orders, to be transmitted by the Postmaster at New York to Switzerland:

On orders not exceeding $20,...10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 "

Rates of Foreign Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Greece, closed mail, via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Italy, via North German Union, direct	5 cts.	2 cts
Japan, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	12 cts	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	5 cts.	2 cts.
Norway, closed mail via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Portugal, via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	5 cts.	1 ct.
South American States, Atlantic Coast, via England	27 cts.	4 cts
Brazil alone, from New York	24 cts.	2 cts.
Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York	23 cts.	10 cts.
Pacific Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili	17 cts.	4 cts
Spain, via New Orleans	5 cts.	5 cts
Sweden, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, by North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
West Indies, (British and Danish,) American packet from New York	5 cts.	2 cts.
(British), British mail via St. Thomas	12 cts.	4 cts
(Not British)	5 cts.	2 cts

The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes, or one-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

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