DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1878. NO. 25.

THE EVENING NEWS

Published every evening, except Sunday.

One copy, one year, with postage.....$10.50
" " six months, " 5.25
" " three months, " 2.60

THE DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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One copy, one year, with Postage.....$4.25
" " six months, " 2.15
" " three months, " 1.10

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

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COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS the Territorial and County Taxes of Salt Lake County, for the year 1877, assessed to John Cutler, amounting to forty-four dollars, remain unpaid.

Therefore I, George Crimmen, Collector of Salt Lake County, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved Feb. 12, 1873, have levied upon the following-named property to wit: The south sixty (60) feet by one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet of Lot Five (5), Block Sixty-one (61), Plat B, Salt Lake City survey, which will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and costs, at public auction, in front of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the ninth day of January, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m.

GEO. CRIMMON, Collector.

Per N. V. JONES, Deputy.

Assessor and Collector's Office, Salt Lake City, Dec. 16, 1878.

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Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—A communication was received from Davenport, supervisor of elections at New York, suggesting amendments in the naturalization laws. Referred.

Christiancy reported a substitute for the bill of Beck to repeal sections of the Revised Statutes. The substitute provides for the repeal of section 820 providing a test oath for jurors. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Beck gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration to-morrow.

Dorsey, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the deficiency in the transportation of mails by railroad.

McDonald introduced a bill to re-imburse several states for interest paid on the war loan, and for other purposes. Referred.

The House bill appropriating $450,000 for the transportation of mails by railroads passed.

The Vice-President announced the following as a select committee under the Blaine resolution: Messrs. Teller, Cameron, (Wisconsin), Kirkwood, Mitchell, Plumb, Bayard, Wallace, Bailey and Garland. Mitchell (Oregon), and Plumb, (Kansas), at their request were excused. No appointments are yet made to fill the vacancies.

The Vice President appointed, as a conference committee on the part of the Senate, on the fortification appropriation bill, Windom, Allison and Withers, and on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, Windom, Dorsey, and Wallace, of Pennsylvania.

Davis, West Virginia, introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia. Referred.

Burnside took the floor to explain the provisions of the bill recently reported from the joint committee for the reorganization of the army. He said the officers of the army were law-abiding men, and while they might disagree as to regulations and customs always obeyed the law. Nearly all the troubles between staff and line had arisen from uncertainty as to the regulations of the service, and it was for the purpose of turning them into law that the committee had ingrafted numerous army regulations in the bill. The committee tried to keep in view, both the efficiency and economy of the service. He quoted at length from the bill, and said it was most likely that, in a few years hence, some of the cavalry regiments might be changed to infantry regiments and thus the expense of the service be decreased. In conclusion, Burnside said he was satisfied that a system of reform was necessary and should be made at this time.

The bill for re-organizing the army was then laid aside.

Dorsey then called up the House bill to amend the act of June 20, 1878, and to fix the rate of interest on bonds authorized by said act, to be issued by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. The bill passed 38 to 16.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and Windom gave notice that he would hereafter submit the following as an additional section: In any suit brought in any court, now having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged infringement of any patented article, device, process, invention or discovery, where it shall appear that the defendant purchased the same from the manufacturer thereof, or from a person or firm engaged in the operation, sale or practical application thereof, or that he manufactured or applied the same for and to his own use and not for sale nor for making a product for sale, if the plaintiff shall recover a judgment for merely nominal damages, the court shall adjudge that he shall pay the cost of the suit, and if the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of $50 or over, the court shall adjudge him to pay his own costs unless it shall also appear that the defendant, at the sale of such purchase, manufacture, or practical application, had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent, and that such purchase, manufacture or practical application was an infringement of the rights of the plaintiff. Laid over to be submitted hereafter.

Davis, Illinois, spoke of the imperfection of the existing patent laws and submitted an amendment to the first creation of the bill, that if any suit be instituted in any one circuit court of the United States, the validity of the patent shall be determined upon the final hearing and any other circuit court may suspend the action and proceedings in its discretion grant injunctions based thereon, to continue pending the appeal to the Supreme Court of the first suit, and if the validity of any such patent has been decreed against in the suit instituted in any one circuit court, any other circuit court may, in its discretion, grant a stay of proceedings in any United States suit brought under the said patent, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in said first suit.

The Senate resumed consideration of the patent bill, and Christiancy spoke at length of the imperfections of our patent laws.

On motion of Wadleigh, further consideration of the patent bill was postponed until Tuesday, January 7th.

The Vice-President appointed Hoar a member of the select committee under the Blaine resolution in the place of Mitchell, who declined, and McMillan a member in the place of Plumb, who also declined.

Teller, chairman of the select committee, substituted a resolution authorizing the committee to employ such clerks and stenographers as may be necessary.

Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the census committee to inquire into the advisability of including in the next census full particulars regarding the Indians in Indian territory.

The House joint resolution extending the time for the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian bureau to report, was passed.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

J. G. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard, from the Fifth Louisiana district.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Cobell hoped the objectors would be noted.

Townsend, New York, inquired if the members were to be menaced in the discharge of their duties. He understood the gentleman from Virginia to call out, in a menacing manner, that he wanted it noted who objected, and that it was a breach of privilege.

Speaker—The reporters are bound to note objections.

White—Oh! It did not alarm anybody.

Cobell—I neither menaced anybody nor intended to menace anybody, and when I intend to do so I will make a demonstration the gentleman (Townsend) will not mistake. I merely wanted to put on record who objected to a simple resolution of inquiry.

Sparks—The minority have a right to object, and they avail themselves of that right very frequently.

There was a great deal of confusion in the hall, and Acklin suggested that the riot act should be read.

Townsend, New York, remarked that it should have been read during the late election in Louisiana, to which Acklin retorted that the same thing might be said of New York.

Scales moved to strike out the clause appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Indian commissioners.

After a long discussion the matter was rejected.

On motion of Scales, the number of Indian police was reduced to 400 privates and 50 officers.

Throckmorton offered as a new section an amendment for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, but subsequently withdrew it.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. A separate vote was demanded on the amendment, agreed to in the committee, prohibiting the removal of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico to Indian Territory. Adopted—yeas 97, nays 94. The bill then passed.

Harrison, chairman of the committee on civil service, submitted the report of the committee in reference to the investigation made by it as to the charges made against certain members of the House for receiving money and aiding in the passage of the bill providing for the payment of interest on 3.65 district bonds. The report states that there was not a particle of testimony showing that any money had been used, or that any corrupt influence was brought to bear. The charges were wanton and a wholly unjustifiable attack on the members of this House. Committee discharged.

The Speaker appointed Durham, Clymer, Smith (Pennsylvania) and Baker (Indiana), and Singleton as conferees on the part of the House on the military academy and fortification appropriation bills respectively. Adjourned.

EASTERN.

A Message from President Hayes on the Commercial Intercourse Between the United States and South America.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The following self-explanatory message has been received by the Senate from President Hayes:

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 5th inst., requesting the transmission to the Senate of any information which may have been received by the departments concerning postal and commercial intercourse between the United States and South American countries, together with any recommendation desirable to be submitted of measures to be adopted for facilitating and improving such intercourse, I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General, with accompanying papers.

The external commerce of the United States, has, for many years, been a subject of solicitude because of the outward drain of precious metals it has caused. For full twenty years previous to 1877, the shipment of gold was constant and heavy, so heavy during the entire period of the suspension of specie payments, as to preclude the hope of resumption safely during its continuance. In 1876, however, vigorous efforts efforts were made by enterprising citizens of the country and we have continued to extend our general commerce with foreign lands, especially in manufactured articles, and these efforts have been attended with very marked success. The importation of manufactured goods was, at the same time, reduced in an equal degree, and the result has been an extraordinary reversal of the conditions so long prevailing, and a complete cessation of the outward drain of gold.

The official statement of values represented in foreign commerce will show the unprecedented magnitude to which the movement has attained, and the protection thus secured to public interests, at a time when commercial security has become indispensable. The agencies through which this change has been effected must be maintained and strengthened if the future is to be made secure.

Every element of aid to the introduction of the products of our soil and manufactures into new markets should be made available. At present such is the favor with which many of the products of the United States are held, that they obtain a remunerative distribution, notwithstanding the positive differences of cost resulting from our defective shipping and the imperfection of our arrangements in every respect in comparison with those of our competitors for conducting a trade with foreign markets. If we have equal commercial facilities we need not fear competition anywhere.

The laws have now directed a resumption of financial equality with other nations, and have ordered a return of the basis of coin values. It is of the greatest importance that the commercial condition now fortunately attained shall be made permanent, and that our rapidly increasing export trade shall not be allowed to suffer for the want of ordinary means of communication with other countries.

The accompanying reports contain a valuable and instructive summary of information with respect to our commercial interests in South America, where an inviting field for the enterprise of our people is presented. They are transmitted with the assurance that any measures that may be enacted for the furtherance of these important interests will meet with my cordial approval.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

Secretary Evarts' Report.

Secretary Evarts, in his accompanying report to the President, says: It seems very evident that the provision of regular steam postal communication by aid from government, has been the forerunner of the commercial predominance of Great Britain in the great markets of Central and South America. It is obviously the dictate of interest and duty on the part of our government to promote, by every just and appropriate means, the attainment of this first, and the principal agency for the desired expansion of our foreign commerce. It is difficult to understand how this commencement and development of the ocean postal system, to be the forerunner of the expected trade, can be wholly trusted to the mere interests of mercantile combinations.

No Collision Expected.

The Governor of Washington Territory telegraphs to Secretary Schurz that there is better news from the east of the mountains, and he does not think there will be any collision between Moses' band of Indians and whites.

Mrs. Gaines' Land Claim.

The House committee on private land claims, to-day, agreed to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, the bill granting Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines the title to 5,470 arpents of land in the State of Louisiana. The balance of her claim, some 82,000 arpents, was disallowed.

The Chinese Famine Sufferers.

NEW YORK, 19.—Mr. Jamieson, an English consul at China, states, in a recent report, that notwithstanding the liberal subscriptions made by foreigners in aid of the famine sufferers, the better classes would rather see foreigners beyond the border than acknowledge the value of the assistance. The recipients of aid, however, have shown much gratitude, and the missionaries have been brought into better favor among them by the efforts to allay their sufferings.

Burned to Death.

ALLENTON, Pa., 19.—At Trelchlers, Pa., to-day, the clothing of a child of Mrs. Minech was accidentally set on fire, and in an attempt to extinguish the flames, the mother and child were burned to death.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—Wm. H. Beauclerk and Jas. Mavin, convicted in the United States court for passing spielmarks for gold coin on a verdant countryman, a few weeks ago, were sentenced, to-day, by Judge Treat, the former to three years in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine, and the latter to four years and the same amount of fine.

James Hargate, Jack Evans and Ann Welch, counterfeiters, were also sentenced, the former and the latter to one year each, and Evans to two years in the penitentiary.

Railroad Pooling.

CHICAGO, 19.—The railroad convention unanimously adopted the report agreed on last night by the joint committee. This report provides that Chicago roads leading east shall pool their business on the same plan as the roads out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Peoria, and St. Louis; that the arrangement shall go into effect immediately; that the rates shall be restored to the basis of the tariff of November 25th, namely, 25 cents per hundred pounds on grain and 40 cents on fourth class freight to New York; that all the rates from all points be restored at once; that none of the roads here represented shall hereafter be parties to any contract or agreement, or allow rebates below the agreed tariff, and that all existing contracts shall be reported, within a week, to the chairman of the joint committee.

WESTERN.

Lewarne the Guilty Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—On the trial of J. C. Duncan, ex-president of the Pioneer Savings Bank, for forging and raising certificates of stock, the defence outlined their case, which was that Lewarne, the late secretary was the guilty party. Duncan was placed on the stand and testified that such was the case.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Byzantine" Disaster.

LONDON, 19.—The report that 150 lives were lost by the disaster to the steamer *Byzantine*, is confirmed. Fourteen persons only were saved from the steamer.

TURKEY.

The Greek Frontier Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19. — The Porte subject to the Sultan's approval, has nominated Moukhtar Pasha, Abedden Pasha and Vahan Effende commissioners for the settlement of the Greek frontier question, and intends to invest them with relatively extensive powers.

GERMANY.

Bayard Taylor's Death.

BERLIN, 19. — Bayard Taylor, minister of the United States, died at four o'clock this afternoon. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. He had been out of bed and transacting some business with officials of the American legation, yesterday. His death was peaceful and painless.

PASSPORTS.

Persons going to Europe can obtain their Passports by applying to CHAS. W. STAYNER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, who, besides attending to land matters, has all the necessary instructions from the Secretary of State, respecting Passports, and is provided with the blank forms for applications. Passports forwarded when received, to the president of the European Mission.

Office north of Salt Lake Herald, Salt Lake City.

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1878.

CHRISTMAS.

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS!

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Worsted Dress Patterns,
Furs and Knit Goods,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Neckties and Handkerchiefs,
Clothing and Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
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China Dinner Sets,
Crockery and Glass Sets,
Guns and Pistols,
Stoves and Ranges,
Electro Plated Ware and Tea Sets,

AND A THOUSAND AND ONE OTHER THINGS THAT ARE

USEFUL PRESENTS!!

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LEMON & CITRON PEEL,

CANDY, NUTS AND FIGS, &C., &C.

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