

AUERBACH'S COLUMN.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.
No. 55,
EAST TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY.

BACK TO OUR OLD STAND

Rebuilt to Suit
OUR INCREASING TRADE!

DRY GOODS,
Millinery Goods

In great variety, consisting of
Ladies' and Children's Velvet,
Felt, Braid and Straw Hats
(trimmed and untrimmed);
Hats and Bonnet Shapes,
French and American
Flowers, Feathers, Pom-
poms, Birds and Wings,
Ornaments, Turquoise, Silk
Velvets, Brussels, Nois, etc.,
Gulpoire, and Yak Laces, Fring-
es, etc., etc.

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.

Having taken In-
ventory of Stock we
are now closing out
our Winter Goods
regardless of Cost, to
make room for our
immense SPRING
STOCK, which will
be partly imported
by us direct from Eu-
ropean Markets and
Manufacturers.

The senior part-
ner of our firm, who
is now abroad, will
make selections suit-
able for this market.

We offer now to the Trade,
1,000 Ps. Prints,
FROM 7 Cents Upwards.

500 PIECES
Bleached & Unbleached Sheetings
100 DOZEN
LADIES' WOOL RIBBED HOSE,
AT 20 Cents per Pair.

20 DOZ. FELT SKIRTS,
At 90 Cents Each.

50 Sets Furs at \$2 pr. Set.

500 Prs. Blankets,
From \$2.75 Upwards.

100 GENTS' OVERCOATS
AT SIX DOLLARS EACH.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At LOW PRICES.

We will sell our Goods at
Wholesale and Retail at
PRICES TO DEFT COMPETITION!

Established since 1861 and familiar
with the wants of this City and Territory,
we are enabled to offer Goods to reliable
merchants at Prices to insure their continued
custom.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER
JANUARY 1st, 1876
Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.
No. 1.
Leave Ogden..... 8:30 a. m.
Leave Salt Lake City..... 10:30 a. m.
Leave Brigham..... 12:30 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin..... 2:30 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.
No. 2.
Leave Franklin..... 8:00 a. m.
Leave Brigham..... 10:00 a. m.
Leave Salt Lake City..... 12:00 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden..... 2:00 p. m.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.
CHAS. NIELSEN,
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agent.

UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY

CHANCE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER
FRIDAY, Oct. 1st, 1875.

THE UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COM-
PANY will run trains for Passengers
and Freight as follows:
Leave Salt Lake City at 8:30 a. m.
Arrive at Ogden at 10:30 a. m.
Leave Ogden at 12:30 p. m.
Arrive at Salt Lake City at 2:30 p. m.

On Wednesdays and Sundays,
Only the Company will have Excursion
Trains to Lake Point and return at a re-
duced rate.

Special Rates given to Excursion Parties
upon application to G. W. THATCHER,
General Passenger Agent.
For any information concerning freight,
apply to J. M. PIERCE, Gen'l Freight Agent.
H. P. KIMBALL, Gen'l Supt.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Feb. 25, 1876.
Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Terminus	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Provo	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45
Springville	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00
Payson	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15
Albany	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
St. George	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45
Alton	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00
Big Water	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15
Albany	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30
St. George	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45
Payson	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
Springville	10:45	11:15	11:45	12:15
Provo	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
Terminus	11:15	11:45	12:15	12:45

Name of Station.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Terminus	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30
Provo	1:15	1:45	2:15	2:45
Springville	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00
Payson	1:45	2:15	2:45	3:15
Albany	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30
St. George	2:15	2:45	3:15	3:45
Alton	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00
Big Water	2:45	3:15	3:45	4:15
Albany	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30
St. George	3:15	3:45	4:15	4:45
Payson	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00
Springville	3:45	4:15	4:45	5:15
Provo	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30
Terminus	4:15	4:45	5:15	5:45

Not a train will be run daily.
Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily, Sun-
days excepted.
For all information concerning
freight or passenger rates apply to
JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.
JOHN SHARP, JR.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

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EVENING NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Western Iron Association Heard From.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Western Iron Association Heard From.

Our people will not be able to
send off their members to meet
your committee to-morrow. We
heartily endorse every effort to
bring about a settlement of the
question of the iron industry of
the American Iron and Steel Association,
in his telegram to you, merely
stating that the object of the con-
vention is to further depress the
great industries of our country by
legislation is unnecessary and un-
called for, and is beyond our com-
prehension, and we cannot believe
that any change in our revenues
tending to depress the labor of our
country will be seriously con-
templated by Congress.

(Signed)
"J. C. LEWIS,
"President, Western Iron Association."

SHIPWRECK.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Captain
Wills, of the bark *Magdalen*, 800
tons, from Liverpool, in ballast for
Passage, arrived here to-day, and
reports that his vessel was wrecked
off Chandler Island, March 18th.
James Morrison, a seaman, and
three men were drowned; the
others escaped to the island. The
vessel went to pieces during the
storm on Sunday the 19th.

Bills Introduced.—Will not Resign

WASHINGTON, 27.—A bill was in-
troduced in the House to-day, by
Jones, of Ky., for the distribution
of the official patronage of the
Government at Washington, equal-
ly among the States of the Union;
and by Hancock, to authorize the
Commissioners of Internal Revenue
to refund the taxes collected on the
salaries of State officers.

Col. New has withdrawn, for the
present, his resignation as United
States Treasurer, at the request of
the President and Secretary Bris-
tow.

The decision of the "Supreme
Court in the Grant-Parish case is
very elaborate. It says the elec-
tions appear to be only State elec-
tions, and there seems to have been
no conspiracy on account of race or
color, and the charge is really only
conspiracy to commit a breach of
the peace in the State, and the ne-
cessity for Government interference
does not rest in the fact that the
first, second, third, fourth, sixth,
seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh,
twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth
count do not contain charges of a
criminal nature, made indictable
under the laws of the United States,
and that the conspiracy to deprive
good law: they do not show that
it was the intent of the defend-
ants, by their conspiracy, to
hinder or prevent the enjoyment of
any right granted or secured by the
Constitution. In regard to the
fifth and thirteenth counts, which
charge an intent to hinder the free
exercise of the rights, privileges and
immunities granted to the negroes
as citizens of the United States,
and the eighth and thirteenth
counts, which charge an intent to
prevent these same citizens from
enjoying the privileges of citizen-
ship and laws of the United States,
the Court says the accused has a right to a spec-
ification of the charges, and he held
him, that he may decide whether
he should present his defence by a
motion to quash the demurrer of
the plea, and the court, that it may
determine whether the facts will
sustain the indictment. If the
crime is made to consist in an un-
lawful combination, with an in-
tent to prevent the enjoyment of
any right granted or secured by
the Constitution, &c., the in-
dictment should state the particu-
lars. To inform both the
court and the accused it must ap-
pear from the indictment that the
acts charged with, if proven, sup-
port a conviction for the crime al-
leged. The conclusion is irresisti-
ble that the counts are too vague
and general to sustain the certain-
ty and precision required by the
established rules of criminal plead-
ing, and it follows that they are
not good and sufficient in law; they
are defective that no indictment
of conviction could be pronounced
upon them. The order of the cir-
cuit court arresting judgment upon
the verdict is therefore affirmed,
and the cause is remanded, with
instructions to discharge the de-
fendants.

Justice Clifford dissented from
the opinion, but concurred in the
judgment.

Decision in Kentucky Election Case.

Chief Justice Waite delivered
the opinion of the Supreme Court in
the Kentucky election case. It is
very lengthy. The U. S. aban-
dons the first and third counts, and
waives the consideration of the
not arising out of the enforcement
of the 15th amendment. The opin-
ion says that Congress cannot en-
force the 15th amendment by re-
fusing to register the vote of a
man having no double meaning, in
order that there may be no mis-
understanding of the true intent of
the law. The language of the 3rd
and 4th sections does not, in the
opinion of the court, confine their
operation to unlawful discrimina-
tions on account of race, &c. If
Congress had power to provide
generally for the punishment of
those who unlawfully interfere to
prevent the exercise of the elective
franchise, without regard to the
discriminations of language of
these sections would be broad
enough for that purpose. It re-
fuses to consider whether a
statute, so general as this
in its provisions can be made
available for the punishment of
those who may be guilty of
lawful discrimination against citi-
zens of the U. S., while exercising
the elective franchise, on account
of race, &c. These sections do not
provide for such an offense, and if
the case is provided for at all, it is
because it comes under the general
prohibition against any wrong-
ful or unlawful obstruction in this
particular. The sections cannot be
disregarded, even though it is
claimed that they are, some-
times, constitutionally; they are
all valid, and must be so consid-
ered by the State courts. Congress
imposed, and beyond the limita-
tion of the 15th amendment, the
of the constitution, but it is steps outside
of its constitutional limitation and
attempts that which is beyond
the power of Congress. The court
authorized to, and when called upon
in due course of legal proceedings
must, until its encroachments
upon the reserved power of the
State and people. To limit the
state is the answer now asked
for would be to make a new law,

not to enforce an old one; this is no
part of our duty. We must there-
fore decide that Congress has not
yet provided by appropriate legisla-
tion for the punishment of the
offense charged in the indictment,
and that the Circuit Court properly
sustained the demurrers and gave
judgment for the defendants.
Therefore the judgment of the
Circuit Court is affirmed. Mr.
Justice Hunt and Mr. Justice Clif-
ford dissented from the opinion,
but concurred in the judgment.

Dana's Nomination, &c.

The Senate in executive session,
to-day considered the report of the
committee on foreign relations ad-
verse to the confirmation of Dana;
no action was taken, but it is
thought the adverse report will be
agreed to.

The Senate confirmed the fol-
lowing nominations: Albert E.
Farum, of N. Y., agent and consul
general at Cairo, and Charles H.
Miller, U. S. Marshal for Kansas.

The District convention to-day,
to elect delegates to the national
convention at Cincinnati, was
controlled to some extent by
opposition elements, but in the
opinion of the majority the con-
vention did not represent the republi-
can voters of this district; the re-
sult was the withdrawal of a ma-
jority of the republican delegates.
Another convention will be held
soon, at which delegates to Cincin-
nati will be elected to contest the
seats of Sayles J. Bowser and A. M.
Green, who were elected at to-day's
convention.

The sub-committee on Indian
affairs, consisting of republicans
Wheeler, Page and Boone, to-
day, examined Bureau, an edu-
cated "Chippewa, who testified
that E. P. Smith, while agent of
that tribe before he became Com-
missioner of Indian Affairs, pur-
chased scrip of half-breed Indians,
and paid for it in goods purchased
by the Government, acting as agent
of the firm of Loring & Fletcher,
of Audubon, who resided on the line
of the Northern Pacific Railway,
who were using scrip for the pur-
pose of buying Indian reservation
in their section of country. While
acting as commissioner, Smith sent
out a Miss Cook, as his clerk, to ob-
tain vouchers for the purpose of
settling his accounts as Indian
agent. Miss Cook, in order to ob-
tain the vouchers, attended the
councils of the tribes and obtained
them by false representations. The
Indian witness, to-day, testi-
fied with an apparent sense of
honesty.

The Spencer investigation was
continued to-day, but no important
testimony was given.

The committee on appropriations
have agreed to report a
bill to appropriate \$40,000 to defray
the expenses of the reception and
entertainment of foreign dele-
gates to the Centennial Exposition.

Christianity's Mississippi Resolu-
tion.

Christianity's substitute for Mor-
ton's Mississippi resolution is, in
effect, that since it is alleged
that the late election was charac-
terized by great frauds, and intimi-
dation of colored voters, and that
such violence has since been con-
tinued in order to influence future
elections; and since Congress has
the power to enforce the consti-
tution to enforce the constitutional
amendment protecting colored men
in their rights, that therefore the
chair appoint a select committee to
investigate these allegations, and to re-
port to the Senate, before the end
of the session, what legislation is
necessary to secure to the colored
citizens the free enjoyment of their
constitutional rights.

Center Summons.—Statement by
Governor Thompson.

The committee on expenditures
in the War Department held no
meeting to-day. General Custer is
among other witnesses, summoned
to appear before that committee.

The House committee on the
office of the Department held no
meeting to-day. The statement of
Governor D. P. Thompson, of
Idaho. He said the recent testimo-
ny of the late Senator, who was
injured by his transaction with
Barlow should be explained. He
stated that his bid for the route
from St. Louis to Denver failed,
and Barlow took the route at
Thompson's bid.

A Dam Burst.

WORCESTER, Mass., 27.—The top
of the Paxton dam, down to the
river, gave way to-day, and the
water has caused a panic below,
as manufacturers are removing their
goods along the stream, and in the
narrow gorge of Cherry Valley the
citizens are removing their children
and families to the hills. The
stream runs into the Blackstone
river through a series of reservoirs.

The Mossy Pond Dam Disaster.

BOSTON, 27.—Later advices from
Clinton, N. Y., show that the dam-
age occasioned by the giving way
of the Mossy Pond Dam, was even
greater than at first estimated, and
valued at \$200,000 will hardly over-
state the loss. It is not known that
any lives were lost, but it is reported
that two men were killed. Two
men are missing who were known
to have been in the building. The
dam is a small one, and the water
burst forth with a mighty rush,
burning down the mill buildings,
and carrying away the mill race,
and the dam itself. The scene to-
day for a distance of two miles on
the track of the water, recalls the
terrible scene at Fallville, N. Y.,
about 2 1/2 miles from Clinton. The
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