

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 15.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, May 10, 1876.

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THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

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THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PRICE OF GOLD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, May 8, 1876.

Buying at \$1.10 1/2; Selling at \$1.12 1/2.

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 3.

Windy.—Very blustery last night at times.

Acquitted.—Last night the jury in the case of the People, &c., vs. Ben Tasker, the notorious horse thief, rendered a verdict of acquittal. An alibi was the way it was done.

In North Carolina.—A letter from Elder George Teasdale, dated at Toms Creek, Surry County, N. C., states that himself and J. R. Winder, Jr., were well and busily engaged in traveling by day and preaching at nights. They purposed holding a conference, at Toms Creek, on the 30th ult., and expected, soon after that date, to visit the State of Virginia.

Acknowledgment.—Among other works of the Church which the Emperor Dom Pedro desired to purchase while here, was the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Bro. C. J. Thomas, having no copies on sale, forwarded his own copy to him at San Francisco, and has received a note from the Emperor, stating that the book was received, and expressing thanks for the same.

Rowdiness.—Last night three soldiers were intoxicated and on the rampage, tearing down fences, and making a general disturbance of the peace, on Third South Street, near the Methodist Church. They were arrested by the police, and placed in jail for the night. While there they tore six blankets into ribbons, cut a couple of double mattresses into shreds, attempted to set the fragments on fire and otherwise conducted themselves after the fashion of first-class lunatics, than whom they don't appear to have any more sense.

An Unruly Customer.—Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a soldier, under the influence of liquor acted as if he was "spoiling for a fight," shouting and endeavoring to pick a quarrel with everybody he met, on the sidewalk, East Temple Street. A number of citizens became so incensed at his conduct that they seized upon him with a view of arresting him, and he resisting, they finally had to carry him bodily to the quarters of the provost guard, who turned him over to the police authorities, who locked him up in jail, for the night.

Gone on a Mission.—The Ogden Junction says that Bishop O. N. Liljenquist, of Hyrum, Cache co., left for the east, on Monday, May 1, on his way to Scandinavia, on a mission. On the Friday previous, a public dinner was given to the Bishop by the Ladies of the Relief Society, in the large Hall, of Hyrum, when a large company sat down to a sumptuous repast, the Hyrum brass band furnishing soul-cheering music. Elder McBride acts as bishop in the absence of Bishop Liljenquist. Bro. James Unsworth is left in charge of the co-operative affairs in Hyrum.

Beautiful.—Those who desire a pleasant walk and lovely prospect can be gratified any fine morning by getting up at the first peep of day, taking a leisurely stroll along any of the surrounding bench land, breathing the fresh air, and viewing the City as she now appears, dressed in the beautiful habiliments of Spring. The fresh green foliage the variegated apple, plum, peach, and their blossoms, constituting a picture inviting and grateful to the eye, like an extensive garden orchard nestling on the slope of the fruitful valley, surrounded by the stupendous grand old mountains. Although the picture be ever so familiar it is such as never loses its charm to the ardent admirer of the huge and beautiful in nature.

Centennial Railroad Rates.—We have received from W. H. Stennett, general passenger agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, a list of railroad routes and Centennial excursion rates. The tickets will be good for sixty days, and subject to the usual stop-over regulations of each railroad. Excursionists will have the privilege of going

to Philadelphia by one route and returning by another. No tickets at Centennial rates will be sold for one direction only. It would be advisable for persons who design visiting the east to procure one of the lists of routes, from which we glean this information, before purchasing their tickets, as by that means they could easily determine upon the route most desirable to them. They can be obtained from any of the Omaha railroad officers. Here are some of the rates—

Omaha to Chicago and return, \$24.

Chicago to New York and return, by any one of the twenty-two routes, \$33.

Chicago to New York, going or returning via Montreal, \$41.

Chicago to New York, going or returning via Cincinnati, \$37.50.

Sericulture.—The members of the Deseret Silk Association met at the City Hall, yesterday, as per adjournment, Mrs. Zina D. Young presiding.

She said as the time was drawing close when the eggs would begin to hatch out, those wishing eggs had better be getting them immediately. She had a few left. It was time that the members began to prepare their places to raise the worms. She gave some good instruction to beginners. First, keep every day's hatching by itself and number them one, two, three, and so on, until all were hatched, and feed them five or six times a day on the tenderest leaves that could be found. When five days old their first moulting takes place. They should not be fed then for twenty-four hours, after which they must have a supply of small leaves. Five days later they moult again, when feeding should be discontinued the same as before, and so on until the fourth moulting. After the fourth moulting they were very hungry and would consume leaves of any age or size and should be fed all they would eat. In ten or twelve days they would make their cocoons. From thirty-five to forty days was the regular time. As soon as they were ready to make their cocoons, get some green willows or oak brush with the leaves on. They must be kept clean and well ventilated, and in such a position that the sun would not shine on them nor the wind blow on them. If the above instructions were carried out the worms would be healthy. In sultry weather keep the floor of the cocoonery damp.

Mrs. Barney said she was well pleased with the success the Association was making, and gave a few encouraging words of advice.

Adjourned until the 15th of May at the City Hall.

REUBEN SIMPSON,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Whither Are We Drifting?—Claim Jumping.

BOUNTIFUL, Davis Co.,
April 19, 1876.

Editor Deseret News.

The above question suggested itself to your correspondent on its being rumored in this locality that two young men, raised in this community, had sought to obtain, jumped, or whatever you may call it, the land claim of some of our oldest, best, most peaceable and law-abiding citizens. The particulars are that the claim in question is known as Wm. Jones' Homestead entry No. 81, being the N. W. 1/4 of section 13, T. 2, north range, 1 west S. L. meridian, which entry was made by the said Jones, so far as your correspondent can learn, about two years ago, and who in due time made non-mineral affidavit, final proof, &c., about twelve months ago. Shortly before this, however, say some three months, Jones was informed by the late Land Office Register that his entry was held for cancellation at the general land office at Washington for the reason that the land embraced therein was in the grant of the U. P. R. R. Company, and that he was allowed sixty days to take an appeal. Subsequently he

was informed that the U. P. R. R. Company had, probably under the act of June 22nd, 1874, waived their claim in his favor, which they could well do, the act permitting them "to select another tract" as indemnity and to forward non-mineral affidavit and copy of full citizenship papers. These papers were promptly furnished in January, 1875, since which time till the end of last February he has been daily looking for his land patent from Washington. But instead of his patent, he is told the U. P. R. R. Company has again attached his entry and that sixty days more are allowed to appeal. He learns further that the old register has stepped down and out, and a new one has been installed into office. What to do under these circumstances he did not know, but seeking advice he was directed to communicate with the General Land Office Commissioner at Washington, and learn if he could the cause of all this holding for cancellation, suspension, waiving of claim, and attaching. He did so, and late last month, March, received quite a lengthy reply to his communication, coupled with some excellent advice from the general land office commissioner, which the said Jones proceeds to carry out or act upon. But, pending all this correspondence and these negotiations back and forth, it appears the land is indirectly advertised for sale, but Jones does not know this. He does not suspect such a thing, for as the writer verily believes he does not take the daily papers. He is behind the times in this respect, and in an unexpected moment the land is sold, not to Jones, but to two young men who probably during the twenty to twenty-five years of their existence never laid out one cent upon it, or possessed it for a moment, and with the sale goes the land claim of Wm. Jones, P. G. Sessions, John K. Crosby, James Kippen, James Wall, and some others living at Centreville, and the labors of a quarter of a century, to say nothing of the improvements running up to thousands of dollars.

Mr. Editor, permit me to ask, in the name of an outraged and justly incensed community, is this right? Is this just? Is this equity? Are these young men justified in taking this step? Would they be in any community or in any court of equity in the world? And are not these inoffensive, unsuspecting occupants dispossessed of their hard-earned lands and hard-gotten improvements, and that by youth who should be their protectors now that silver locks adorn their heads? And, to add insult to injury, these young men, whose past training in their reflective moments must say to them in tones of thunder, "Stop, your course is wrong, reprehensible, and dishonorable in the extreme," notify these peaceably disposed occupants not to put another foot upon those lands, or they will be prosecuted for trespass. Well, might the great bard say, man, dressed in a little beef authority, plays such fantastic tricks that angels weep. Well might the local authorities of this place stamp their disapprobation of this act by disfellowshipping these young men from the church till they make ample restitution. Well might a contemporary, only a few weeks ago, publish his "Note of Warning," that the innocent and unsuspecting might not be taken unawares. Well might the people of this neighborhood, who have known Jones, Crosby, Kippen, Sessions and others, from the settlement of these valleys till now, as hard working, industrious and law-abiding citizens, feel incensed at these youths for the unwarrantable step they have knowingly taken. Might we not ask the gentlemen of the U. P. R. R. Co., do you approve this sale? Are you willing, when the facts are before you, that these loyal citizens of the U. S., these pioneers who cultivated that land before your great overland railroad was built, your patrons, should be thus dispossessed? We think not, gentlemen. You will not approve this sale. You will not allow that these pioneers shall be thus dispossessed and ousted from home. Experience tells

us that humanity has its dark phases, and that it has also its bright ones. That one of its bright ones may be the reinstating of these men who have had for years peaceable possession of these premises, and who have been so unfairly and so unjustly dealt with, is the wish of

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—After recess Hoar began his argument and concluded.

The Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Conkling submitted the following questions to the board of managers—first, if two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time, one by removal and the other by resignation, and one, rather than the other, be subject to impeachment afterward, if a distinction between the two cases exists, please state it; second, is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the constitution of the U. S.? If his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens, does it embrace the distinction to the clause of the constitution or to the principle in which it is found?

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question—the constitution provides that when the President of the U. S. is tried on impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside; suppose a late president was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside there, the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate?

Manager Jenks read a lengthy argument to the effect that the Senate has jurisdiction in the case.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The impeachment trial was continued to-day, and Manager Knott resumed and concluded his argument.

Judge Black, of counsel for the accused, began and closed his argument.

Sargent submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted—

"Whereas, It appears that the vast influx of Chinese to the Pacific Coast is working great injury to the morals and labor interests of the Pacific States and Territories, and

"Whereas, Existing laws against coolie traffic and importation of females for immoral purposes fail of execution for want of evidence of intended evasion thereof, therefore

"Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the subject and report a bill placing adequate restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese to this country."

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Soon after meeting the House went into committee on the post office appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent a bill was introduced appropriating \$9,000 for the expenses of a committee to investigate the federal offices of Louisiana, which was passed.

The House agreed to adjourn from the ninth to the twelfth, in order to visit the opening of the Centennial.

MacDougall then offered a resolution instructing the select committee for investigation of federal offices in Louisiana to make a full and complete investigation of the circumstances attending the assassination of M. H. Twitchell and Davis King on Red River, Louisiana, particularly if the cause was or was not of a political character.

Beebe desired to have an investigation also into the killing of two negroes and the wounding of eight others at the late election at Indianapolis.

Townsend remarked, amidst much uproar, that republicans carried the election and democrats killed the negroes.

MacDougall's resolution was adopted.