

EVENING NEWS:

Published every evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$10.00

Three months, " " " 3.00

SIX MONTHS, " " " 5.00

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$10.00

SIX MONTHS, " " " 5.00

Three months, " " " 3.00

Published every Wednesday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$2.50

SIX MONTHS, " " " 1.50

Three months, " " " 1.00

Published by THE DESERT NEWS CO.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

163 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

2 1/2 ton scale, \$40.00 to \$50.00

4 ton scale, \$50.00 to \$60.00

6 ton scale, \$60.00 to \$70.00

8 ton scale, \$70.00 to \$80.00

10 ton scale, \$80.00 to \$90.00

12 ton scale, \$90.00 to \$100.00

14 ton scale, \$100.00 to \$110.00

16 ton scale, \$110.00 to \$120.00

18 ton scale, \$120.00 to \$130.00

20 ton scale, \$130.00 to \$140.00

22 ton scale, \$140.00 to \$150.00

24 ton scale, \$150.00 to \$160.00

26 ton scale, \$160.00 to \$170.00

28 ton scale, \$170.00 to \$180.00

30 ton scale, \$180.00 to \$190.00

32 ton scale, \$190.00 to \$200.00

34 ton scale, \$200.00 to \$210.00

36 ton scale, \$210.00 to \$220.00

38 ton scale, \$220.00 to \$230.00

40 ton scale, \$230.00 to \$240.00

42 ton scale, \$240.00 to \$250.00

44 ton scale, \$250.00 to \$260.00

46 ton scale, \$260.00 to \$270.00

48 ton scale, \$270.00 to \$280.00

50 ton scale, \$280.00 to \$290.00

52 ton scale, \$290.00 to \$300.00

54 ton scale, \$300.00 to \$310.00

56 ton scale, \$310.00 to \$320.00

58 ton scale, \$320.00 to \$330.00

60 ton scale, \$330.00 to \$340.00

62 ton scale, \$340.00 to \$350.00

64 ton scale, \$350.00 to \$360.00

66 ton scale, \$360.00 to \$370.00

68 ton scale, \$370.00 to \$380.00

70 ton scale, \$380.00 to \$390.00

72 ton scale, \$390.00 to \$400.00

74 ton scale, \$400.00 to \$410.00

76 ton scale, \$410.00 to \$420.00

78 ton scale, \$420.00 to \$430.00

80 ton scale, \$430.00 to \$440.00

82 ton scale, \$440.00 to \$450.00

84 ton scale, \$450.00 to \$460.00

86 ton scale, \$460.00 to \$470.00

88 ton scale, \$470.00 to \$480.00

90 ton scale, \$480.00 to \$490.00

92 ton scale, \$490.00 to \$500.00

94 ton scale, \$500.00 to \$510.00

96 ton scale, \$510.00 to \$520.00

98 ton scale, \$520.00 to \$530.00

100 ton scale, \$530.00 to \$540.00

102 ton scale, \$540.00 to \$550.00

104 ton scale, \$550.00 to \$560.00

106 ton scale, \$560.00 to \$570.00

108 ton scale, \$570.00 to \$580.00

110 ton scale, \$580.00 to \$590.00

112 ton scale, \$590.00 to \$600.00

114 ton scale, \$600.00 to \$610.00

116 ton scale, \$610.00 to \$620.00

118 ton scale, \$620.00 to \$630.00

120 ton scale, \$630.00 to \$640.00

122 ton scale, \$640.00 to \$650.00

124 ton scale, \$650.00 to \$660.00

126 ton scale, \$660.00 to \$670.00

128 ton scale, \$670.00 to \$680.00

130 ton scale, \$680.00 to \$690.00

132 ton scale, \$690.00 to \$700.00

134 ton scale, \$700.00 to \$710.00

136 ton scale, \$710.00 to \$720.00

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting additional information in relation to the accounts of Alfred B. Meacham, late Sup't of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Among the bills introduced was one by Morrill in aid of education in the States. Morrill said he had intended to introduce a bill at an early opportunity to address the Senate on the bill, and at his request it was laid upon the table for the present.

Hear introduced a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington to General Grant, and the bill appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose. The bill was referred to the committee on the House of Representatives to contract for the monument.

Logan suggested to Hear that the amount of the appropriation should be increased to \$200,000. He did not think an appropriate monument could be secured for \$150,000.

By unanimous consent Hear increased the amount accordingly and the bill was referred to the committee on the Library.

The resolution offered by Frye was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the report made by Frederick Baile, United States Consul at Berlin, on the shipping interests of Germany.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar.

Of the measures considered was the bill amending the revised statutes in relation to trespassers on Indian lands, and the bill providing for the payment of fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year for each act of trespass on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for a forfeiture of their dragon, rifle and outfit.

Ingalls thought the bill was insufficient without the forfeiture provision.

Dawes said the bill was intended to meet the case of the so-called "poorers," but agreed with Ingalls. The bill was passed.

The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians was taken up, and at 2 o'clock it went over to the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year for each act of trespass on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for a forfeiture of their dragon, rifle and outfit.

An amendment proposed by Teller was also agreed to without debate, providing that none of the money appropriated by the bill should be expended until the Legislature should have passed a law authorizing the expenditure of the same.

Blair said that the industrial schools in the States had been cut from the bill by the Senate at the last session. He proposed to apply to the money to industrial schools now applied only to Territories.

Ingalls thought the industrial schools of great importance, and would be of great benefit to the Indians. He did not think the idea of the bill was to make any distinction between the common and industrial schools. He did not, however, believe Alaska was covered by the bill.

Teller said Alaska ought to be covered by it, but he had no use for it for industrial education in the Territory. He said the bill was only needed in crowded communities, and the amount in any event, going to the Territories, was very small. For example, during the life-time of the bill—eight years—there would not be more than \$800,000 coming into the Territories, therefore, had little or no interest in the bill.

Ingalls broadened his motion so as to strike out altogether the section applying to Territories.

Mahone expressed himself in favor of the bill, but thought the Secretary of the Interior would be able to decide whether any discrimination had been shown in the application of the money, unless he had definite information.

He therefore moved an amendment, repealing the section of the bill which furnished the Secretary of the Interior each year, particulars as to the population of each Territory, and the number of school age in each district, the number attending school, etc.

The amendment was adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Jones, of Texas, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported a bill providing for the franking privilege to Julia D. Grant. Placed on the House calendar.

Murphy, from the committee on railroads and canals, reported a bill providing for the acceptance by the United States of the proposed grant of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and the construction of the Illinois & Mississippi river canal. Placed on the House calendar.

In the morning hour Peters, on behalf of the committee on postoffices and postroads, called up the bill passed the bill to make allowances for railroads to postmasters at first and second class postoffices to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business.

Warner, of Ohio, on behalf of the same committee, called up and the House passed the bill reducing from eight to five cents the charge for money orders not exceeding \$5.

From the committee on public lands, called up the bill for the passage of the bill to protect homesteaders from the sale of land to all settlers residing on less than 160 acres, who make additional entry and have been entitled to have the lands covered by an additional entry, and to have the same sold at public sale or settlement and cultivation.

Cobb, on behalf of the same committee, called up and the House passed the bill for the sale of the lands adjacent to the Atlantic & Pacific land grants. The bill for the sale of the lands adjacent to the Atlantic & Pacific land grants.

McFadden offered as a substitute the bill of the minority of the committee for the sale of the lands adjacent to the Atlantic & Pacific land grants.

Fending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the House went into a committee on the whole on the bill.

Laird of Nebraska delivered a carefully prepared argument in support of the bill, maintaining that Porter was innocent of any disloyalty either to the Union or to his country. He said that Porter's enemies had created a false impression of Porter, and that the bill was a measure of justice and a vindication of Porter.

After some further debate, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President withdrew the following army commissions, made on the 16th inst.: Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Switzer to be Colonel; Major Lewis Morrill to be Lieut. Col.; Captain Edward J. Spaulding to be Major; First Lieut. Angus to be Captain; and Second Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien to be First Lieutenant.

The action of the President, in withdrawing the commissions, was a surprise to the military community. The President, in effect, maintains that an officer who has been incapacitated for active service, though not yet retired, is not competent to fill a higher position than the one for which he has been found disqualified.

The promotion upon which the ques-

tion hinges was that of Major Lewis Morrill, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry, to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Schwelb, the immediate successor of Major Morrill. Major Morrill was promoted, he would soon be retired with the increased rank and pay of lieutenant colonel. At the case now stands, he will be retired as major, but the next major below him, Major John P. Mier, of the Fifth Cavalry, will receive the promotion.

Among the bills introduced was one by Morrill in aid of education in the States. Morrill said he had intended to introduce a bill at an early opportunity to address the Senate on the bill, and at his request it was laid upon the table for the present.

Hear introduced a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington to General Grant, and the bill appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose. The bill was referred to the committee on the House of Representatives to contract for the monument.

Logan suggested to Hear that the amount of the appropriation should be increased to \$200,000. He did not think an appropriate monument could be secured for \$150,000.

By unanimous consent Hear increased the amount accordingly and the bill was referred to the committee on the Library.

The resolution offered by Frye was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the report made by Frederick Baile, United States Consul at Berlin, on the shipping interests of Germany.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar.

Of the measures considered was the bill amending the revised statutes in relation to trespassers on Indian lands, and the bill providing for the payment of fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year for each act of trespass on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for a forfeiture of their dragon, rifle and outfit.

Ingalls thought the bill was insufficient without the forfeiture provision.

Dawes said the bill was intended to meet the case of the so-called "poorers," but agreed with Ingalls. The bill was passed.

The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians was taken up, and at 2 o'clock it went over to the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year for each act of trespass on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for a forfeiture of their dragon, rifle and outfit.

An amendment proposed by Teller was also agreed to without debate, providing that none of the money appropriated by the bill should be expended until the Legislature should have passed a law authorizing the expenditure of the same.

Blair said that the industrial schools in the States had been cut from the bill by the Senate at the last session. He proposed to apply to the money to industrial schools now applied only to Territories.

Ingalls thought the industrial schools of great importance, and would be of great benefit to the Indians. He did not think the idea of the bill was to make any distinction between the common and industrial schools. He did not, however, believe Alaska was covered by the bill.

Teller said Alaska ought to be covered by it, but he had no use for it for industrial education in the Territory. He said the bill was only needed in crowded communities, and the amount in any event, going to the Territories, was very small. For example, during the life-time of the bill—eight years—there would not be more than \$800,000 coming into the Territories, therefore, had little or no interest in the bill.

Ingalls broadened his motion so as to strike out altogether the section applying to Territories.

Mahone expressed himself in favor of the bill, but thought the Secretary of the Interior would be able to decide whether any discrimination had been shown in the application of the money, unless he had definite information.

He therefore moved an amendment, repealing the section of the bill which furnished the Secretary of the Interior each year, particulars as to the population of each Territory, and the number of school age in each district, the number attending school, etc.

The amendment was adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Jones, of Texas, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported a bill providing for the franking privilege to Julia D. Grant. Placed on the House calendar.

Murphy, from the committee on railroads and canals, reported a bill providing for the acceptance by the United States of the proposed grant of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and the construction of the Illinois & Mississippi river canal. Placed on the House calendar.

In the morning hour Peters, on behalf of the committee on postoffices and postroads, called up the bill passed the bill to make allowances for railroads to postmasters at first and second class postoffices to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business.