DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1880. NO. 288.

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IS THE MOTTO OF THE
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SAMPLE ROOMS
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OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TERRITORY
UNDER ONE CONTINUOUS MANAGEMENT!
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First Class Cars to and from Passenger Depot.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Shearherring," Drabbet, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—40 to 120 inches wide, for Deck—Car—Trunk—and Wagon Covering. Machine Aprons and other fancy sizes, constantly in store and made to order. Agents for
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These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I

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CLARK'S O.N.T. SPOOL COTTON.
TRADE MARK
GEORGE A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
The BEST and MOST POPULAR Sewing Thread of Modern Times.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE BY
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Branches and Dealers Everywhere.
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Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores.
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JAQUES' ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, MADRAS LIQUID & AUNDRY BLUE, JAQUES' LEMON SUGAR, AT-ATWOODS' VERBENA AND DAISY TOILET SOAPS.
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Manufacturers of
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Hydraulic Rames, Garden and Fire Engines,
Pump Chain and Fixtures, Iron Curbs, Hydrants, Etc. Middletown, Conn. Branch Warehouses: 85 and 87 John St., New York and 197 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Works founded in 1832. Highest medal awarded them by the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, in 1867; Vienna in 1873; Philadelphia in 1876; also at Paris in 1878. dly

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Wholesale Dealers Exclusively in
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Our goods are kept by all Leading Houses in the Territory. dly

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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
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STRAW GOODS,
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MEAT MARKETS.
Two Establishments Under One Management!
WE WILL PUT ON THE MARKET during the next Ninety Days a quality of MEAT that has never been surpassed in Utah!
OUR BEEF is selected from the best short horn breeds in the country.
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OUR PORK & VEAL are dairy fed.
OUR CORN BEEF has no equal.
All kinds of a Superior Quality
AND PRICES ARE AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
WHITE & SONS,
Proprietors.
No. 1 Fourth St., No. 2 Fourth St.,
Salt Lake City.
d1m

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AMERICAN.

The Editor of "Truth" on Trial.

NEW YORK, 28.—The proceedings in the case of Kennard Philp, charged with malicious libel upon General Garfield, attracted a large crowd of people to the general term room of the Supreme court this morning. Judge Davis occupied the bench, and there was a full array of counsel on both sides. Assistant District Attorney Bell, for the people, called as the first witness Colonel A. F Rockwell, U. S. A., Washington. He testified that he had known Garfield for 27 years; was his classmate and graduated with him at college. In his correspondence with Garfield more than 1,000 letters had passed between them, witness was therefore familiar with Garfield's handwriting. A lithograph was handed the witness and identified by him as a copy of a letter received by him from General Garfield. Assistant Attorney Gen. Bell, asked counsels for defense if they had the original Chinese letter. Counsel stated that they did not propose to answer that question at present. A photograph of the letter in a gilt frame was handed in by the defense. Bell declined to receive this, and again called for the original, in order that he might examine Col. Rockwell in regard to it.

Counsel for Philp stated that the original letter was not in the possession of their client; but was held by Mr. Hart, the publisher of *Truth*. The latter was in court and was called to the witness stand. Hart said he had not the original Morey letter with him; it was in the possession of a friend, and he declined to give his name. Witness could not procure the letter as his friend was out of town. Mr. Bell demanded the name of the party to whom the letter had been delivered, but Hart again refused. The Court ordered him to answer, but he again, in a respectful tone declined. Judge Davis ordered him committed for contempt of court and he was handed over to the custody of the police.

Captain Walsh Howe, of counsel for the defense made a motion to purge Col. Hart from contempt, saying Col. Hart was willing to produce the letter but wanted a guarantee that the letter should be returned to him. Howe explained he did not mean to say the court would keep the letter, but that it might pass into subordinate hands and be lost. Continuing, Mr. Howe said if the letter was to remain in the custody of Judge Davis, Col. Hart was willing to produce it.

Judge Davis said that the letter would remain in his custody. On motion, Col. Hart was allowed three hours to go with counsel and procure the letter. Hart made a statement that he was willing to produce the letter but that he wanted a guarantee that it would be returned to him or else remain in the custody of Judge Davis. The proposition was agreed to and Hart and counsel then left to get the letter.

Colonel Rockwell was recalled and asked to identify a letter written by Jas. A. Garfield to Marshal Jewell, denying the authenticity of the Morey letter. He testified that Garfield's to Jewell was genuine.

Question by Mr. Bell—Look at a copy of the newspaper called *Truth*, and also a copy dated the 20th; look at a photographic copy of the letter purporting to be signed by Jas. A. Garfield, and state if in your judgement it is in Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

Mr. Brooks for defense objected to to the question as a comparison was made with the photographic and not the original which would be produced.

Judge Davis ruled that the evidence was premature as no proof had been given that the fac simile was a photographic copy and that the prisoner had not yet been connected with it. Recess was taken. Counsel for Hart was prepared and a subpœna directed to James A. Garfield, commanding him to appear and testify at the investigation this afternoon. Counsel claims that Gen Garfield is at the Windsor hotel although not registered

The court re-assembled at 2.30. At seven minutes to 3 o'clock Mr. Hart and counsel entered the court room. Hart apologized for detaining the the court, saying he had been delayed by an indictment in the State court for libel, on the complaint of Marcus Cicero Stanley. Hart then took the witness stand and produced the letter. Bell asked for the envelope. Hart said he was told to bring the letter only. It would take five hours to get the envelope.

Mr. Hart said he kept the envelope for his protection, as he was informed an order for arrest had been granted against him in a suit instigated by Marcus C. Stanley and Geo. Wilkes, which he characterized as dastardly.

Judge Davis told him that while he was a witness he could not be interfered with. Hart thereupon promised to produce the envelope tomorrow.

Col. A. F. Rockwell recalled—He testified that he was handed a *Gazette* when it first published the fac simile copy of the Morey letter and compared it with the letters in his possession received from Garfield, and then thought it a forgery. He communicated with Garfield, and on the telegraphic request of H. E. Knox, came to this city and submitted to Col. Bliss a dozen letters he had received from Gen. Garfield, one of which was chosen to compare with the fac simile copies of the Morey letter. The letter was shown by Bliss, but he did not know it was picked out because it resembled the letter of denial from Garfield to Marshall Jewell, but thought it was chosen because it was nearest the date. When shown the Morey letter, he examined it closely, and did not think it was Garfield's writing, though there was some resemblance. On cross-examination he stated he was Assistant-Quartermaster in the army, specially detailed to take take charge of national cemeteries; that his present appointment was due to General Garfield's interest in him, he having been a classmate of his, and that he was greatly indebted to him.

Albert Daggett, ex-sheriff of Kings County, testified that he had known Philp for seven years and knew his handwriting. On looking at the manuscript copy of the article published in *Truth* intitled "Lying and sticking to it," he said it was in Philp's handwriting, and on comparing it with the Morey letter he thought they were in the same handwriting. He was a strong republican, and had large sums wagered on Garfield's election.

James Mermott testified that he knew Philp intimately and was familiar with his handwriting and on comparing Morey's letter with exhibits, believed them the same. He admitted having been indicted for felonious assault but not convicted. He stated that while a reporter on the Brooklyn *Journal* he had been sued for $50,000 damages for libel by Henry C. Bowen, the suit arising out of the Beecher-Tilton case.

Chas. Hoffman testified that he is employed by Sarony and photographed *fac simile* copies from the original which was given to Mr. Sarony by Mr. Hart.

Daniel T. Ames, an expert, was called. He compared the *fac simile* copy with exhibits written by Philp, and with one of Garfield's letters, and declared the crossing of the T's and general formation of loops, pen staves, spacing and general slope and scope are more characteristic of the exhibits than in Garfield's letter. He said the writing in the exhibits and in the Morey letter were the same.

He was cross-examined as to the other trials in which he had been a witness. His cross-examination will be concluded to-morrow morning, to which time court adjourned.

Still That Letter.

Yesterday's Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: In connection with the fact announced in our telegraphic columns that the man who is alleged to have forged the Garfield-Morey letter has been arrested, we present the following very interesting statement bearing directly on the subject, given to us by a prominent member of the bar and a business man of this city, who has in his possession some very important facts relating to the matter. This gentleman asserts that the signature to the forged letter is a fac simile of Garfield's signature to a letter written to Gen. Rosecrans in the year 1865; that the letter is now in this city, having come here by accident, after having been used by the forger for the purpose of procuring Garfield's handwriting, and that other letters which are fac similes of Garfield's handwriting came at the same time. Rosecrans is a democratic candidate for Congress in California, and it is an open question whether he could have lent himself to this thing or not.

The following summary of proofs are conclusive of the Chinese letter forgery:

First—It is not at all like Garfield's handwriting, though the signature is said to simulate his hand in 1865, when he wrote a letter to Gen. Rosecrans, from which, according to the one shown, the forged signature was copied.

Second—Garfield emphatically repudiates the letter and its sentiments, and stands by the anti-Chinese paragraph in his letter of acceptance.

Third—The wealthiest shoemakers of Lynn make affidavit that there was no Employers' Union there in 1880, or for two years prior.

That Morey was and is utterly unknown there, and no respectable authority for his existence has been produced to this hour.

Fourth.—The postal cancelling stamp on the simulated envelope was not in use January, 1880, and said envelope, while presented as a perfect fac simile, also false, to bear another stamp which was then in use at Lynn, notifying parties to furnish their exact address for the benefit of letter carriers, fail to appear on it.

Col. Ingersoll Has His Say.

One of the grandest meetings of the campaign was held this afternoon, at the junction of Wall, Broad and Nassau Streets, under the auspices of the bankers, brokers, produce dealers and dry goods trade. Nearly 10,000 people present, including the solid men of the city. The buildings in the neighborhood displayed the national colors, and there were several processions from the dry goods district and from the produce and stock exchanges. Secretarys Sherman and Schurz sent a letter of regret. Jackson S. Schultz presided. Col. Ingersoll made an address, reviewing the principles of both the republican and democratic party appealed to force and now it appealed to fraud; it then appealed to the sword, now it appealed to the pen. It was treason then, it is forgery now. He advocated the preservation of an honest ballot, and said the democratic party could not be depended on. For, unless we had an honest ballot the days of the republican party were numbered, and the only way to retain it was to keep the democratic party out of office. He advocated free speech, and said there never was free speech in New York until the republican party came into power. Touching on the subject of State sovereignty, he said that it was never appealed to except somebody wanted to do wrong. He hated it because it fostered State pride. The democratic party first used sovereignty of States to carry on slavery and afterwards for secession. Referring to the tariff question, he said Hancock never thought about it, and therefore knew nothing about the wants of the country. We believed, said the speaker, in tariff because it gives skilled labor good pay; because it built up towns and cities; because it made the country self supporting; and finally, because the democratic party did not believe in it. The democratic party was gone; it had appealed to crime, and deliberate and infamous forgery had been committed; that forgery had been upheld by some of the leaders of the democracy, and defended by men calling themselves respectable. Every honest man in the city of New York ought to leave such a party, and every honest man ought to refuse to be made a party to such a crime. This forgery made doubly sure the election of James A. Garfield. The people of the north believed in honest dealing, free speech, an honest ballot, and honest money. This nation hated treason, forgery and slander, and had resolved to give to Garfield a vindication of which every American might be proud. The speaker wound up with a glowing eulogy of the character of Generals Garfield and Arthur, and the meeting adjourned.

Gratifying to the Republican.

CHICAGO, 28.—The case of U. S. Supervisor Fred Geister, arrested at the place of registration yesterday by a city policeman, was before Judge Drummond, in the United States circuit court, this morning. Judge Drummond reserved his decision as to the fact whether the Supervisor was in the discharge of his duty when arrested until next Saturday, when the case will be fully argued before him. He laid down the law on the general subject involved, however, and then released Geister without bail. He held that the United States laws appointing and regulating the action of supervisors at an election for representatives in congress, are in full force and binding upon all State and city officials, no matter whether such election be held under the State laws or not. That a supervisor, in discharge of his duties under these laws, cannot be interfered with by any State or city officer, and that if a supervisor should be so arrested while in performance, as he claimed, of his duty under those laws, then the general courts had the right to enquire into the facts and pass judgment upon them.

Much interest is manifested in this decision, as it is considered a test, which will determine the status of supervisors in the coming election here. Drummond is one of the ablest jurists in the country, and his decision is highly gratifying to republicans.

Connecticut to be Captured.

A Hartford special says: Facts ascertained to-day, indicate that Barnum is preparing to make every effort to carry Connecticut. The Democratic State Central Committee at New Haven, Saturday last, received from him $25,000, in the form of a certificate of deposit, which was placed in one of the New Haven banks. Ex-Governor James E. English, democratic candidate for Governor, matches this contribution with his own check for $25,000. The republicans claim this effort indicates that Barnum feels certain as to other States, and that he regards it as positively necessary that Connecticut's six electoral votes shall be secured. Another, and quite as reasonable a theory, is that he is seeking to grind his own axe, even if the National ticket, suffers by making a great effort to carry the legislature, so as to secure his election to the Senate, which has long been his ambition. Unquestionably the throwing of such a sum as $50,000, into a small and close State, cannot fail to have some effect.

General Dow Speaks.

The *Tribune's* Augusta, Me., special says: Neal Dow was interviewed to-day. He declared that he intended to vote for Garfield, fully realizing that one of the two leading candidates for Presidency must be chosen. He says he was never a more stalwart republican than now. That to put a prohibition ticket in the field would simply aid Hancock, whose election he would regard as an overwhelming disaster to the business prosperity now everywhere developing throughout the country. In the opinion of General Dow, every republican in the State who felt dissatisfied in any degree with Governor Davis will support Garfield, working and voting for him. He judges that the vote of the prohibitory Presidential electors in Maine in this election would be only to aid the enemies of prohibition. It would really, in his judgment, be disloyalty to the prohibitionists to run a ticket for the benefit of Hancock or the Solid South Democrats.

An Address by Gen. Garfield.

CLEVELAND, 28.—General Garfield said to his visitors: I once read of a man who tried to wear the armor and wield the sword of some ancient ancestor, but found them too large for his stature and strength. If I should try at this moment and sway the memories which your presence awakens I should be overwhelmed and wholly unable to marshal and master the quick coming throng of memories which this semi-circle of old friends and neighbors has brought to me. Here are school-fellows of 28 years ago; here men and women who were my pupils a quarter of century ago; here are venerable men who, 21 years ago, in the town of Kent, launched me upon the stormy sea of political life. I see others who were soldiers in the old regiment which I had the honor to command, and how could I listen to the touching and thoughtful words of my friend, the venerable chief justice of Ohio, who has just spoken, without remembering that evening of 1861, of which he spoke too modestly when he and I stood together in the old church at Hiram and called upon the young men to go forth and battle for the Union, and be enlisted before they slept, and thus laid the foundation of the Forty-second Regiment? How can I forget all those things and all that has followed? How can I forget that 25 years of my life were so braided and intertwined with the lives of the people of Portage County when I see men and women from all its townships standing at my door? I cannot forget these things while life and conscience remain. No other period of my life can be like that. The freshness of youth, the very springtide of life, the brightening on toward noonday. All were with you, all of you, my neighbors, my friends, my cherished comrades in all relations of social, student, military and political life and friendship. You are here, so close to my heart, that I cannot trust myself to an attempt to marshal the memories with anything like coherence. To know that my neighbors and friends in Portage County, since the first day of my congressional life have never sent to any convention a delegate who was hostile to me; that through all the storm of detraction that roared around me, the members of the Old Guard of Portage County have never wavered in their faith and friendship, but have stood in unbroken phalanx with their locked shields above my head and have given me their hearts in every contest.

Well, gentlemen, on the eve of great events, closing a great campaign, I look into your faces and draw from you such consolation as even you cannot understand. Whatever the event may be our past is secure, and whatever may befall me hereafter, if I can succeed in keeping the hearts of Portage County near to me I shall know I do not go far wrong in anything, for they are men who love truth for truth's sake, far more than they love any man. Ladies and gentlemen all, the doors of my house are open to you. The hand of every member of my family is outstretched to you; our hearts greet you, and we ask you to come in.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
A cure for Indigestion frightful,
A bubbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every ailment,
Our which the billows make bowailment.
A laxative, though mild, effective,
A tonic, nervine and corrective;
An anodyne and sudorific,
A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIC—
Embodying every rare ingredient
That Mother Nature deemed expedient,
With kindly liberal hand to fling
Into the famous Seltzer Spring.
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45 Years before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.
ACUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red-wax seal on the lid with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently, but same pronunciation.

AN OPEN SECRET
AMONG THE LADIES
The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.
The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection. Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

THE LONDON BANK OF UTAH
(LIMITED.)
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
CAPITAL, - - £160,000
(In 20,000 Shares of £8 each.)
Number of Shares Subscribed for. Allotted to December 20, 1878.
6,200, say $248,000
We beg to inform the public that we are prepared to transact a General Banking Business, for which we have the necessary facilities. We solicit new accounts and business generally.
EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES & EUROPE
PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
IN LONDON.—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.
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IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Company.
IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.
IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.
IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.
ANTHONY GODBE,
MANAGER.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.
DESERET NATIONAL BANK,
SALT LAKE CITY.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - $200,000
SURPLUS - - $65,000.
WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest.,
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FERAMORZ LITTLE,
JOHN SHARP,
NICHOLAS GROESBECK,
C. S. HILLS, Cashier.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal continental Cities.
Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

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SAVINGS BANK
AND
TRUST CO.,
A FEW DOORS
SOUTH OF THE CO-OP BUILDING,
HAS
MONEY to LOAN
AND TAKES
DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

500 SUITS!
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS AT
H. E. PHELPS'.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
Childs', Boys', and Youths'
CLOTHING,
Of SUPERIOR QUALITY, to be Sold EXTREMELY CHEAP!
Call Soon if You Want to Save Money!
H. E. PHELPS.

LOUIS REGGEL,
188 MAIN STREET.
NO HUMBUG.
SELLING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS ETC., ETC.
TRUNKS, VALISES,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Goods at your own PRICES! Call and be Convinced that we mean Business.
Auction Sales Daily.
If you wish to save money call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.
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AT WHOLESALE.
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The ALDERMAN Range!
The Most Desirable Range for the Price!
With or Without HIGH or LOW Warm Closet and Reservoir.
Seven Sizes. Ranging from No. 7 For COAL or WOOD. Upwards!

This Range is the finest finished and most elegant CHEAP FAMILY RANGE ever offered to the public, consuming LESS FUEL than any ordinary Cook Stoves of its own number; it combines all the conveniences and advantages of Ranges costing Fifty per cent. more.
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JOHN W. LOWELL,
FISH WAGONS, BUGGIES & PHÆTONS,
McCORMICK MACHINES.
THE CELEBRATED J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES, EITHER ECLIPSE OR APRON, WITH WOODBURY OR PITT'S MOUNTED OR DOWN POWERS.
THE J. I. CASE CHILLED PLOWS, STEEL BEAM PLOWS AND HARROWS, AVERY GANG, SULKY AND WALKING PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, ETC.
Kelly Steel Barb Fence Wire,
(BOTH PAINTED AND GALVANIZED)
I KEEP NONE BUT
FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND GUARANTEE ALL I SELL I.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO
JOHN W. LOWELL, OGDEN. | JOHN W. LOWELL, SALT LAKE CITY. | JOHN W. LOWELL, TERMINUS U. P. R. R.