

# DESERT FARMING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

NO. 22.

## ST. LOUIS TRADE.

BARSTOW & WHITELAW,  
617 North Second ST. LOUIS, MO.

OILS, PAINTS, WALL STONES, HEAVY ROOFS  
AND WINDOW GLASS.

Manufacturers of Tanneries, Soap  
Makers, Painters and Woolen Mill  
Supplies a specialty.

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
STAG BRAND, CIGARETTES, AMBER,  
AND OTHER TOBACCO.

I. M. RUMSEY & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
Wagon, Plow, Harrow, etc.

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BOOTS & SHOES

108 1/2 and 109 Grand Street,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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CLOTHING.

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109 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
COTTON, WOOL, LINEN, and other  
fabrics, all numbers. Hard, Medium and Soft.

Books for OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY.

COTTON CANNERS of all numbers—  
14 to 120 inches wide for Pick-  
and-Wagon Covering. Machine Aprons and  
other purposes, constantly in store and made  
to order. Agents for  
U. S. Bunting Co., U. S. Standard &  
"Angle" by the Case or by quantity. City

One case goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

USE  
CLARK'S  
TRADE  
MARK  
SPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK,  
SOLE AGENT.

The BEST and MOST POPULAR  
Sewing Thread of Modern Times.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT  
FOR SALE BY  
Z. C. M. I.,  
Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

SAPONIFIER

Is the "Original" Cream Lye and Reliable  
Family Soap Maker. Advertisements accom-  
pany each can for making. Hard, Soft and  
Foiled Soap quickly. It is of weight and  
strength. Can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. and  
all Branch Stores.

PENNA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO TRADE.

JACQUES'  
Flavoring Extracts

JACQUES' ESSENCE JAMAICA  
GINGER, MADRAS LIQUID &  
AUNDRY BLUE, JACQUES'  
LEMON SALT, AT-  
WOOD'S VERBE-  
NA AND DAINY  
TOILET  
SOAPS.

MANUFACTURED BY  
Durant, Jacques & Atwood,  
CHICAGO. City

W. & B. DOUGLAS,  
Manufacturers of  
PUMPS,  
Hydraulic Ram, Gas-  
turbine, and Fire  
Engines,  
Pumpkins, Iron Cast-  
ings, etc. Middle-  
town, Conn. Branch  
Warehouses: 55 and 57  
John St., New York  
City; 107 Lake St., Chi-  
cago, Ill. Works  
founded in 1822. High-  
est medal awarded them by the Universal  
Exposition at Paris, France, in 1875; Vienna,  
in 1873; Philadelphia in 1876; also at Paris  
in 1878.

CHAS. EMMERICH & Co.,  
Wholesale Dealers Exclusively in  
FEATHERS, Chicago.

285-287 Madison St.,  
Near Bridge,  
Our goods are kept by all Leading Houses  
in the Territory.

KEITH BROTHERS,  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
Hats, Caps,  
FURS,  
AND  
STRAW GOODS,  
AND  
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
BUCK GOODS, ETC.

244, 245, 246 & 247, Madison Street,  
CHICAGO. City

PEMBROKE & WESTERN  
MEAT MARKETS.

Two Establishments Under  
One Management.

WE WILL PUT ON THE MARKET  
during the next thirty days a quantity  
of MEAT that has never been surpassed in  
Utah.

OUR BEEF is selected from the best  
short horn breeds in the country.

OUR BUTTER is from choice cows and  
is of the highest quality.

OUR PORK & VEAL are daily fed  
on corn and wheat.

OUR CORN BEEF has no equal.

Although of a Superior Quality  
OUR PRICES ARE AS CHEAP AS THE COMPETITION.

WHITE & SONS,  
Proprietors.

No. 1207  
1210 South Main St.,  
No. 65  
24 South Main St.,  
SALT LAKE CITY.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS  
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Maxey intro-  
duced a bill authorizing the Presi-  
dent to place General Grant on the  
retired list, with the rank and pay of  
major-general.

The Senate refused to adjourn un-  
til Monday, 11 to 11.

The fortification bill was received  
from the House and referred to the  
committee on appropriation; also a  
joint resolution for adjournment  
from the 22nd instant to January  
24th.

Hear presented a petition on wo-  
man suffrage in the Territories,  
which was signed by ladies of the  
highest attainments, occupying  
the position of the highest re-  
spected society, and which contained ar-  
guments that, to his mind, had never  
received any answer worthy the  
name of respectable citizens.

The morning hour having expired,  
the educational bill came up again.

Teller approved the purpose of the  
bill but proposed materially to  
amend it. He showed that the  
chief beneficiaries under the bill  
were the Southern States, where  
there were a great majority.

There were perhaps 5,000,000 of children of  
school age in those States, and the  
interest of the proceeds referred to,  
if distributed yearly among them,  
would give only about 7 cents  
apiece to these children, an amount  
practically useless. He favored de-  
voting the principal at once to the  
establishment of schools, so that the  
present generation could be edu-  
cated.

Thereafter, literacy of course  
would slowly decrease from year to  
year, but not appreciably faster on  
account of the small aid proposed.

The wise policy was to make it  
possible for every child to be educated  
at once. The evil was one of to-day  
more than of to-morrow.

He did not favor an appropriation of part  
of this money to colleges and to let  
it all go to the support of common  
schools, where the poor could get a  
practical education.

Hear defended the bill in opposi-  
tion to Teller's suggestions.

Pugh advocated the bill in a writ-  
ten speech, saying he would not, so  
early in his service, attempt to re-  
fute the action of this body. He was  
not the subject of such vital impor-  
tance, and especially to a part of the  
country in which he, in part, repre-  
sented. Centralized government re-  
sisted upon the fear and suspicion  
of the people and their subordina-  
tion. A republican and representa-  
tive government rested upon confi-  
dence and trust in the Executive and  
their intelligent co-operation; hence  
the importance of measures looking  
to popular enlightenment. Slavery  
and the evils of the civil war had  
incorporated into the population of  
the Southern States over 4,500,000  
colored people who, without their  
rights, and disqualifying them from  
exercising intelligently the right of  
suffrage, and discharging the duties  
of citizenship. The mutual distrust  
and fear of the North and the South,  
are the chief causes of the igno-  
rance of the real feelings and dispo-  
sitions and purposes of the business of  
law making and civil administration.

The white people of the South have  
been comparatively united in their  
voting power, for no object of  
purpose unfriendly to the rights, inter-  
ests or pursuits of any class of  
any people, white or colored. They  
have been and are comparatively  
solid for self-defense and self-preser-  
vation against unfounded distrust by  
the majority of their fellow country-  
men of the North, and that they  
have followed, and must again fol-  
low the dominion of ignorance in  
State governments in the South, are  
the unavoidable and necessary conse-  
quences of the war. The white people  
of the South are to be found in  
harmonious, confident national-  
ity; not nationality resulting from  
centralized government, but a na-  
tionality secured by fidelity to the  
Constitution with all the propo-  
sitions and limitations of power; and  
to the promotion of the great objects  
of the Union, as the formation of an  
indissoluble union of indestructible  
States. No legislation within the  
range of the constitutional power of  
Congress can be more uniformly  
effective than that proposed by this  
bill.

Garland also supported the bill.

He declared himself the earnest  
champion of universal education, but  
thought it a matter for the States.

He claimed, in this respect, to share  
the views expressed by the Presi-  
dent-elect.

Senator Edmunds here, with the  
permission of Vest, announced Gen.  
Grant, and a recess was, by unani-  
mous consent, taken for ten min-  
utes, and the Senators of both par-  
ties gathered about the executive, who  
sat in the rear of the ball.

After this had been done, Vest re-  
sumed.

Hill next expressed his dissent  
from Vest's views. The bill in-  
fringed on no right of the States.

He too argued that the establish-  
ment of technical schools might  
lead to the employment of large  
numbers of women in the manu-  
facture, for instance, of jewelry in  
California, where gold abounds; of  
silver ware and trinkets in Colo-  
rado, where silver is produced; in the  
sampling of cotton in the South-  
west requiring great delicacy of  
touch, and all the improvements of  
methods of cooking and nursing.

Thus the fields of elegant and  
useful employment would be opened  
to women. The teaching of women  
would make them independent and  
would tend to the elevation of both  
sexes.

No vote on this bill was reached  
when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Wood reported  
a concurrent resolution for a re-  
cess from the 22d of December to  
the 5th of January. Agreed to, 125  
to 74.

House went into committee  
on the pension appropriation bill.

Hubbard said it appropriated the  
exact amount of the estimate—\$50,  
000,000. He said when the bill for  
arrangements of pensions was before the  
House it was stated that it would  
require only \$1,000,000. Govern-  
ment had already paid up to Novem-  
ber 1st, \$27,000,000, the average  
being \$500 per pensioner. There had  
been 231,579 pensioners, and there  
still remain 197,000, and it is esti-  
mated now that it will require about  
\$217,000,000 to satisfy them. The  
age of these pensioners is  
only 41 years. Under the present  
system, any one willing to take a  
false oath can get a pension.

Sparks defended the act for the

payment of pensions as one of jus-  
tice.

Hubbard acknowledged that frauds  
might be committed under the law.

There was some dispute as to the  
authorship of the bill, and some  
sharp interchanges as to patriotism.

A ten minutes recess took place,  
during which General Grant was  
received with applause on a hand-  
shaking, only a few northern demo-  
crats failing to take his hand.

After recess, Lane obtained per-  
mission to print in the Record his  
substitute for the funding bill. It  
appropriates of the coin now in the  
treasury the sum of \$100,000,000 for  
the payment of the interest-bearing  
debt of the United States falling due  
during 1880 and 1881, and directs  
the secretary of the treasury to cause  
to be coined the maximum amount  
of dollars in the manner now author-  
ized by law, and to pay out such dol-  
lars in the redemption of the public  
debt. Section 2 repeals all laws au-  
thorizing the issuing of bonds for the  
purpose of funding or redeeming the  
interest-bearing debt of the United  
States.

Martin, of West Virginia, offered  
a resolution directing the committee  
on Pacific railroads to inquire into  
alleged mortgage and sale of unearn-  
ed land grants by the Northern Pa-  
cific and Atlantic and Pacific Rail-  
road Companies, and report what  
examination is necessary to preserve  
the interests of the country. Ordered  
printed in the Record.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

CHILIANS ADVANCING.

Pico Captured and Lima Threat-  
ened.

PANAMA, 16.—The long expected  
Chilian advance on Lima is at last  
an actuality. On November 19th  
18 vessels, all war vessels or armed  
transports, except four sailing ves-  
sels which were towed, appeared off  
Pico. The fleet was once upon the  
steamed into the harbor, the former  
approaching as closely as possible,  
and sent an officer who demanded  
the surrender of the place and was  
refused. Fire was once opened  
from the ships, and was returned  
by the Peruvian force on shore.

This was only 1,200 men, command-  
ed by Col. Zamudio. Landing at  
Pico was resisted so hotly that the  
Chilians, at Paracas, about 10  
miles off, immediately marched on  
Pico, almost surrounding Zamudio's  
force. The latter, however, after  
defence, retired, after blowing up  
the shore section of the wharf,  
and destroying other property to pre-  
vent its falling into Chilian hands.

The rolling stock of the Pico Rail-  
road was burned, a severe loss to  
English bondholders. The Peruvian  
loss in the fight is placed at 150,  
and the Chilian loss at 100. The  
number. The Chilian force that  
landed consisted of the second and  
fourth regiments of 1,200 men each,  
Cuzco, Huancayo, Talca, Callao,  
Chileno, and other regiments of  
1,200 men each, a naval brigade of  
900 men, and 800 artillery and cav-  
alry, making all 10,000 men. The  
transports having landed the troops,  
they returned to Ayacucho for fur-  
ther reinforcements, which will be  
landed near Lima, probably at Cerro  
Azul, and thence move on the cap-  
ital. Pico is 128 miles from Lima  
and 70 from Cerro Azul. The force  
landed at Pico will probably destroy  
all the towns in the Yca Valley and  
the Chilian valley, which valley  
they will probably make their base  
of operations. The march to Lima  
will be resisted step by step. To  
this end, three divisions left Lima  
on the night of the 19th. They  
have with them 85 pieces of artill-  
ery. Every post of advantage will  
be occupied, and the advance har-  
assed and opposed to the utmost.

The road the invaders have to tra-  
verse is particularly unfavorable for  
such purposes, abounding in ravines  
and passes easily defensible by sol-  
diers, and affording almost certain  
of numerous opportunities for ad-  
ministering checks to the invaders.

The force lately landed has not yet  
begun its advance, though a batall-  
ion of Chilian cavalry was reported  
on the road 18 miles from Pico.

The port of Huon has been opened  
two weeks, and many families are  
availing themselves of this oppor-  
tunity of leaving Lima. Five  
thousand tons of freight are await-  
ing shipment. The Pacific Steam  
Navigation Company's steamers are  
running extra trips to Chimbote  
to carry away the extraordinary traf-  
fic there offering before the Chilians  
resume the blockade.

Grant's Enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Tribune's  
Washington correspondent says: Gen-  
eral Grant enters the Nicaragua scheme  
with more enthusiasm than before,  
and in a conference to-day with the  
supporters of the Nicaragua Com-  
mittee, the expression was ex-  
pressed that the acceptance of the Pan-  
ama chairmanship by Secretary Thomp-  
son has given an impetus to their  
own scheme, and will not injure  
rather than benefit De Lesseps.

Gen. Grant will soon publish over  
his own name an article giving a  
sketch of the various canal surveys,  
and the reasons why he has chosen  
the Nicaragua project. It is now claimed  
that subscriptions to De Lesseps' fund  
come mainly from the King of Bel-  
gium, who is a very wealthy man  
and a sort of patron of the De Les-  
seps, and who was a heavy investor in  
the Suez canal. Nicaragua promoters  
also claim that the pretended sub-  
scriptions in this country are for  
the most part a sort of transfer  
subscriptions for the Paris subscrip-  
tion books.

Congressional Christmas.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The resolution  
passed by the House providing for a  
holiday recess of fourteen days, from  
the 22d inst., will encounter some  
opposition in the Senate, but it will  
undoubtedly be agreed to by that  
body, without any amendment, ex-  
cept a shortening of the time of  
two days, fixing next Tues-  
day as the date for adjournment, and  
the first Tuesday of the new year  
for the reassembling.

South Explorations.

Senator Booth says the statements  
attributed to him in an alleged in-  
terview recently published by the  
Washington National Republican,  
telegraphed to California concerning  
the Senators' contest, were man-  
ufactured by the writer of the in-  
terview from a few casual remarks  
made in a private conversation,  
which were either imperfectly un-  
derstood or intentionally misrep-  
resented, and he therefore without  
entering into specifications pronoun-  
ces the alleged utterances unautho-  
rized and untrue.

Great Railroad Consolidation.

NEW YORK, 16.—There was a rum-  
or current on the street to-day of

the formation here of a new great  
railway combination with a capital  
of \$25,000,000 of stock and of \$25,000,  
000 bonds, which proposes to extend  
the Washash Pacific system of roads  
in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Da-  
kota. Dispatches from Boston re-  
port that the Chicago, Burlington &  
Quincy people are buying St. Louis  
and San Francisco stock.

The 3 per cent. Bond.

A prominent Nassau Street bank-  
ing firm is said to have already re-  
ceived subscriptions in advance for  
the new 3 per cent. bonds to the ex-  
tent of \$200,000,000. A prominent  
foreign legation has alone sub-scrib-  
ed for \$500,000. These securities and  
the whole loan promises to be readily  
taken within a short time after the  
bonds are ready for delivery.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Chilians have advanced on  
Lima, the capital of Peru.

Adjutant General Drum turned  
over the signal service to Gen. Hazen  
to-day.

The President has nominated  
Theodore F. Singien, of Penn., secre-  
tary of Idaho.

Dr. A. E. Guersen, the Philadel-  
phia physician, is refused a new trial  
and sentenced to death.

Commodore Thos. S. Pielps has been  
ordered to the command of the  
Mare Island Navy Yard.

Destitution and famine stares the  
families of Stellerston miners in the  
face. The situation is distressing in  
the extreme.

Mrs. Bergman's relatives will at-  
tempt to have her committed to the  
insane asylum; she threatens to  
kill herself.

The member of Parliament for  
the south, convicted of libelling a  
Mr. Sullivan, has been sentenced to  
pay a fine of £20.

The would-be assassin of Premier  
Bratiano, has confessed that he is  
one of fifty conspirators. Bratiano's  
wounds are trifling.

The National Board of Trade be-  
gan its annual meeting at  
Washington, to-day. About forty  
members were present.

The British government intends to  
promote the emigration of Irish  
farmers to the northwest, to aid in  
settling the land question.

Ang Yung, a Chinese laundryman,  
opium eater and unsuccessful poker-  
player of Chicago, suicided to-day  
on account of general ill luck.

Delegates from various boards of  
trade argued before the House com-  
merce committee to-day on im-  
mediate legislation to revive commerce.

The demurrer of the N. Y. steam-  
boat inspectors to the indictment for  
maneuvering in connection with  
the Seacama disaster has been sus-  
tained.

Orders are issued to the second  
battalion of the British Rifle Brigade,  
expected home from Malta, to land  
at Queenstown, instead of proceeding  
to England.

Two Paris newspapers have been  
sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000  
francs for libelling Col. Riu, com-  
mander of the guards at the Cham-  
ber of Deputies, who ejected Baudry  
d'Asson.

It is reported that the man who  
attempted to assassinate Bratiano,  
acted under orders of a secret society  
which had already given Bratiano  
the death sentence.

Captain Eads writes to the Mexi-  
can consul at St. Louis, from the  
City of Mexico, that he is progress-  
ing finely and will shortly proceed  
to the isthmus of Tehuantepec to  
examine the country.

Chas. H. Reed, a Chicago attor-  
ney, was committed to jail on Tues-  
day for failure to render accounts as  
guardian in the Irwin estate. He  
is said to be deficient in his accounts  
from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

The Porte's note says: Greece is  
one vast camp. The press inflames  
the country by violent articles  
against Turkey, but the Porte will  
remain calm, while taking precau-  
tions against possible attacks.

The Mississippi Levee Com-  
mission expected to ask Congress for  
an appropriation of \$5,000,000, but de-  
clined it wiser to make it \$1,800,000,  
for this is only a beginning of what  
promises to be a grab at the Treas-  
ury.

Rochefort's journal, to-day, calls  
Gambetta a liar, robber, forger and  
wretch, worse than Thiers or Mac-  
Mahon. It states that in conse-  
quence of rumors about Rochefort's  
sanity, it suppresses an article in  
type.

It is now believed that Congress  
will do something before the Christ-  
mas holidays; the electoral com-  
mission and Fitzjohn Porter mat-  
ters being disposed of for the pre-  
sent, and both houses getting to  
work.

Edward Kennedy, who last week  
pleaded guilty in a New York court  
of murder in the second degree for  
shooting Nellie Stokes, to-day with-  
drew the plea, and will stand trial  
for murder in the first degree. His  
physician declares him crazy.

The Emperor of Austria and the  
Crown Prince Rudolph ask that the  
money which would be expended in  
the ball projected in Vienna in their  
honor; be set on the poor. This  
is a rebuke to the town council,  
which recently set off poor rumors  
concerning the extravagance of the  
family.

One Dozen Photographs  
Gratis!

All persons who get their PICTURES  
taken by  
C. EICHENBERG, at No. 28, COMMERCIAL ST.,  
Salt Lake City, between this and the New  
Year will be presented with ONE DOZEN of  
the best of their PICTURES. FREE OF CHARGE.  
Call on C. EICHENBERG.

WEEKLY MEDICAL WORKS.

582 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
50c each with Name, Single Name  
\$1.00 each with Name, Single Name  
\$2.00 each with Name, Single Name  
Larger size proportionately low in price  
and every book guaranteed accurate and du-  
rable.

WEEKS & DAY, PROPRIETORS.

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 Head-  
ache, or diseases of that character, they  
stand without a rival.

ACUTE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used pre-  
paratory to, or after taking quinine. As  
a simple purgative they are unequalled.

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  
PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signa-  
ture of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine  
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, pre-  
pared 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, fascinat-  
ing tints of complexion for which  
ladies strive are chiefly artifi-  
cial, and all who will take the  
trouble may secure them.

These roses, bewitching hues  
follow the use of Macan's Mac-  
nolia Pills—a delicate, harm-  
less and always reliable article.  
Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals  
every blemish, removes Sal-  
lowness, Tan, Redness, Erup-  
tions, all evidences of excite-  
ment and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and  
so natural that no human being  
can detect its application.

THE LONDON BANK OF UTAH  
(LIMITED)

26 Austin Friars, London, and  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
UTAH.

CAPITAL, £160,000  
(In 20,000 Shares of £8 each.)

Number of Shares Subscribed for, Allotted  
to December 31, 1878.

£6,200, say \$248,000

We beg to inform the public that  
we are prepared to transact a Gen-  
eral Banking Business, for which  
we have the necessary facilities.  
We solicit new accounts (and busi-  
ness generally).

EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ALL THE PRIN-  
CIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE  
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