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CHICAGO TRADE.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woolbergs," Drabb Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY.

COTTON CANVAS of all numbers 14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.

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"Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

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FOR THE DESERET EVENING NEWS BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all the various items of expense for special or assistant attorneys and detectives, with the names of the parties since March 4th, 1881, except such periods as has been covered by information already furnished the Senate.

The Senate took up the resolution offered yesterday by Beck, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information concerning the sinking fund, etc., and Beck addressed the Senate. He said: It is perfectly apparent that the request the Secretary of the Treasury made in his recent report to keep up taxation beyond the wants of the Government, so that at least fifty millions would be applied to the sinking fund, ought not to be complied with; and his report seems to furnish the basis for the statement. When the information asked for is presented it will show that we have paid $700,000,000 of the public debt beyond what any creditor can say good faith required for the maintenance of the sinking fund, under any law or obligation we had created. We ought now to say what every creditor of the United States wants us to say, that there is no necessity for keeping up taxation to the extent of providing the fifty million a year which the Secretary recommends; but we ought to allow the outstanding bonds to remain as security for the circulation of the National banks and such other purposes as they are needed for; and we ought to reduce taxation. He would not say how, but in some proper way we ought to give the people relief from the onerous taxation. The sinking fund has been fully and fairly provided for, he said, for 20 years to come. The purpose of the fund was to give an assurance or security that the debt would be paid. This it amply does, and would do without the necessity of following the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sherman said he had no objection whatever to the resolution calling for information; but published statements relating to the sinking fund contain all the material necessary from which to derive the particulars the gentleman from Kentucky, (Beck) desires. At the present rate the sinking fund will pay off the national debt in about 14 years. He believed the policy a good one which preserved the sinking fund intact. There should be no interruption to that policy except under extraordinary pressure, which should be only temporary, and resumed at the earliest moment, and persevered in until the public debt is paid off to the uttermost farthing.

Bayard moved an amendment to a resolution so that it may call also for a report showing under precisely what provisions of law the reduction of the public debt has been effected

Plumb thought the sinking fund at the present time a mere matter of bookkeeping.

The amendment of Bayard was agreed to, and the resolution as amended agreed to.

Wilson called up his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to civil rights of citizens, and moved its reference to the committee on judiciary. The resolution proposes the following article as the amendment:

"Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to protect citizens of the United States, in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges and immunities, and assure them equal protection under the laws."

Wilson addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He reviewed the civil rights legislation, which he said is rendered necessary by the fact that the Constitution will not enforce itself; but the Supreme Court of the United states recently declared this legislation unconstitutional and void, and had held that it is State action that is prohibited by the Constitution, not individual rights ensured. He quoted at length from the cases decided by that Court, and combatted the doctrines that led to its conclusion. According to this theory, all a State has to do is to remain inert, to refuse protection to its citizens, and the Nation can not help them; and this is called the "equal protection of the law, and the enforcement of the Constitutional amendments." The most that the Constitution and laws can do is to assure each citizen an equal chance with all others. To reach these ends governments are organized; but no citizen has an equal chance who has not equal protection. It is his right to possess both. It is due the government to assure both, for justice is the foundation of government.

Garland said the inconsistency of the recent decision of the Supreme Court was not to be found in the opinion of the minority of that court, but in that of the majority, namely, Justice Harlan. If any people in this country had not the equal protection of the laws, he favored giving it to them. But how far Congress could go in throttling a State he was not now prepared to say, but hoped to be prepared when the proposition came up for debate.

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

After the executive session adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 12.—At the evening session of the National Republican Committee the regular order being called for, the Chairman stated that the pending question was Frye's resolution, against which Hicks raised a point of order, the grounds being that the resolution had been in principal discussed, voted on and negatived in January last. The Chair declined to rule upon the point of order, and the matter was open for discussion.

Frye suggested that the point was raised too late in the proceedings, a suggestion which was controverted by Logan, who argued that the resolution proposed was not such as the committee had power to act upon. He is willing to refer it to the next National Republican Convention, for that was the body that had the right to consider it.

Clayton opposed the plan, and Magee moved that the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention.

After considerable discussion Magee's motion was finally agreed to, yeas 25, nays 18.

Morey of Louisiana, modified his resolution offered this morning, to give the republicans of Nevada and Oregon also authority to hold district and State conventions not longer than ninety days prior to the meeting of the National Convention agreed to.

Brents of Washington Territory offered a resolution giving six delegates each to the Territories of Washington and Dakota, on the ground that according to population they are entitled to admission into the Union as States; rejected.

Magee moved to amend the call by inserting authority for the election of two delegates for each Congressman at large; adopted.

The following call was then adopted: The Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago on Tuesday, June 3d, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. The republican electors of the several States and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor; extending and protecting home industry; giving free popular education to the masses of the people; securing free suffrage and honest counting of ballots; effectually protecting all human rights in every section of the country; and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the land by securing a national government pledged to these objects and principles, are cordially invited to send for each State four delegates-at-large, for each congressional district two delegates, and for each representative-at-large two delegates;

The call is signed by all the members of the committee.

Chandler offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee views with regret and indignation recent attempts to suppress human rights, destroy free suffrage and the honest counting of ballots in various States, by methods of war, inhumanity and anti-civilization. Against the prevalence of such methods the republican party stands irrevocably pledged; and we extend our sympathies to all sufferers by such inhumanities, and pledge our earnest, unconditional co-operation, and the right hand of fellowship to all men, all organizations, whatever may have been their past political relations, who now unreservedly commit themselves to organized efforts to secure free suffrage and the protection of the property of all citizens, without regard to race, color, political opinions or votes.

The committee at 11 o'clock adjourned to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago the 31st of May 1884.

A joint meeting of the National and Executive Committee of the Union League was held in this city to-day, to consider and decide upon a policy of the league for overthrowing Bourbonism as soon as possible in the Southern States. The subject to which all the speakers devoted the most attention is the necessity of affording protection to the colored people of the South. Gov. Pierre point referred with strong disapprobation to the timidity or indifference of Congress in passing over the enormous crimes which have been committed in the South against a free vote. If colored men there are to be protected, white men must protect them.

Representative Houck said in the Southern States where the leaders of the Bourbon party believed in fraud and force, there would never be another fair election until the North convinced them that they could not control the Government.

O'Hare, (colored) North Carolina, expressed the opinion that the colored people of the South should protect themselves and advance their interest by working in combination.

Representative Boutelle said, "I believe it the imperative duty of the Republican party to encourage any body who will join hands with us to break down any attempt to prevent a free ballot."

The committee appointed to decide upon a line of policy, reported the following:

We believe to overthrow Bourbonism and misrule in the South it will be necessary to secure the support of Southern white men, who will act in co-operation with the colored voters, and protect them in voting and secure a fair count. We recommend the appointment of a committee of nine, the president and secretary to be ex-officio chairman and secretary, to take into consideration the ways and means to overthrow Bourbonism and misrule, and as soon as practicable issue an address to the public, setting forth emphatically the condition at the present time, and appeal to the patriotism of the South to save itself from utter misrule and ruin, and the North to make a liberal sacrifice in behalf of the objects in view, this committee to act in co-operation with and subordinate to the executive committee of the League, which is requested to assist the committee in the advancement of these objects. Report adopted. The committee will at once take steps to perfect a plan of work for the League.

Washington, 12.—The Postmaster General has directed postmasters to exchange for the public as application is made, three and six cent denomination postage stamps and stamped envelopes for other denominations. Stamped envelopes to be exchanged for the full current rate; stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and special requests will not be exchanged; also, stamped envelopes bearing printed addresses. Stamps and envelopes issued prior to 1861 will not be exchanged.

Following is the text of the joint resolution introduced by Representative Townshend in regard to the action of Germany concerning American hog products:

WHEREAS, The government of the German Empire has seen fit to prohibit the importation of American hog products upon the unproven assumption that they are deleterious to public health; and,

Whereas, Said government of the German Empire, has declined an invitation to send its own experts to this country for the purpose of examining the quality and means of marketing our hog products; and

Whereas, It appears from its proceedings that said government has, or claimed to have, full authority to prohibit the importation of any foreign goods by it believed injurious to health, without the assent of the Reichstag; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized during the recess of Congress, to prohibit the importation of any goods which, upon the advice of experts he shall hold to be injurious to health from those countries which, upon the same ground, prohibit the importation of American produce.

In the case of the Pueblo of San Jose, Cal., in which the United States and the city of San Jose claimed title to 250 acres of land within the city limits, the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided in favor of the city.

It is understood Representative Willis will introduce in the House if possible, Friday, a bill to extend for two years the bonded period on distilled spirits. A committee representing the whisky interests of the country will then call on Secretary Folger, and upon the ground that legislation is pending ask him to suspend collection upon spirits forced out of bond the 6th of the present month, and await the action of Congress upon the bill to extend the bonded period.

Representative Converse, who introduced a bill yesterday to provide for the restoration of the rates of duty on imported wools, will endeavor to get the bill through the House without the delay of waiting for a report from the committee on ways and means, or having it discussed in committee of the whole; he intends to seek recognition by the Speaker the first day that suspension of the rules is in order, move to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage. He thinks it will get the requisite two-thirds vote. Converse's object in taking this course is to have the proposition voted upon on its merits and prevent its being handicapped by other tariff amendments as would probably be the case should it go to the committee of the whole.

Representative Budd of California, has prepared a very stringent amendment to the Chinese restriction bill. It forbids the landing here of Chinamen, for their expulsion when smuggled in; requires particular official certificates from the Chinese government of persons entitled to pass through or sojourn in the United States, such certificates to be vised by U. S. Consuls. The Pacific Coast delegation met to-day to agree on such legislation on this subject as they want, with this bill probably as a basis, but through misunderstanding there was not a full attendance, and they adjourned a day.

The Utah Legislature.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Daily News* will publish a Salt Lake, Utah, special containing an interview with a leading citizen. He says: "The Mormons regard the reference to polygamy in the President's message as a menace to their political power; their theocratic control of the Territory; that their interests are too great for them to emigrate; that they recognize the fact that the people of the United States wrongly regard polygamy as the only legal objection to Mormonism, whereas the fact is polygamy is simply an ugly feature, the real trouble being the Mormon priesthood's assumption of the divine right to rule; that they recognize the fact that their whole system is jeopardized if they retain polygamy whereas with that feature abolished, they will likely have an indefinite lease of life for the Mormon theocracy. The new Legislature, though made up of monogamous Mormons, is yet thoroughly a creature of the Church. It is probable, therefore while the Church will keep up a sham show of opposition, it will instruct the Legislature to pass a law making polygamy a crime, and the Territory thus purged of the only wrong known to the general public, will apply for admission as a State, with good prospects of getting in, giving the priesthood proportionally increased power.

The Railroads.

CHICAGO, 12.—The presidents and general managers of the Burlington and Northwestern roads held a conference to-day. They refused to talk on the subject, but the general impression is that it has reference to the future action of these roads in view of the late tripartite agreement by the Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul roads.

It is reported that the consultation of the Burlington and Northwestern officials to-day was upon the details of a second tripartite agreement to include the roads mentioned and the Denver & Rio Grande.

Baltimore, 12.—John W. Garrett is unanimously elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio for the 26th consecutive term.

Denver, 12.—The tripartite agreement is the chief subject of conversation in railroad circles to day Commissioner Daniels saw no cause for alarm as far as the Colorado pool is concerned, it having been in existence seven years, and so thoroughly established as not to be seriously affected by outside quarrels. Representatives of eastern roads and officials of the Colorado pool roads, with one or two exceptions, are not inclined to believe that the terms of the contract are such as to be necessarily fatal to the Iowa pool, and regard the affair as a street movement; yet nearly all agree that in case the Iowa pool breaks, a dissolution of the Colorado pool is only a matter of time.

Omaha, 12.—The *Republican* of this city has information that the Nothwestern road is making arrangements to enter Omaha from the north via the Missouri Valley. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also promises to enter from the south. The pool war has precipitated this action, which had been contemplated before. It is thought that other pool lines will be forced to make Omaha their terminal point.

Prosperity and Disaster.

GALVESTON, 12.—*News'* Tyler special: The passenger train on the Texas & St. Louis Railway was wrecked last night near Gilmer and a number of people badly hurt. The only name learned is F. D. Grice, drummer. Three freight trains were wrecked on the same road last night.

Rockford, Ills., 12.—Last night David Koster discovered Jas. Lake, betrayer of the sanctity of his home, in *flagrante delicto*, and put four balls into him. Lake cannot live. With a fifth shot Koster accidentally wounded himself.

New Orleans, 12.—*Picayune's* Vermillion special: A horrible murder was committed this morning. Lamb, negro, attacked his former wife, a mulatto girl, with a dirk, and stabbed her several times in the breast. Lamb, seeing Mayor Young advancing, attempted to kill himself, but his wounds are not serious. Lynching is threatened.

Speculative Speculation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The rumor that Claus Spreckles has cornered the entire Hawaiian sugar crop is confirmed. The quantity is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, sufficient to enable him to control the sugar trade.

We have on sale, at this office, the Pearl of Great Price, Hymn Books and Words of Defence in German.

DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Davis Stake was held at Kaysville on December 8th and 9th, 1883.

On Saturday President Joseph F. Smith and Elders C. W. Penrose of Salt Lake City and B. H. Roberts of the Southern Mission, besides Stake and local authorities were on the stand.

The first business was the presenting of the statistical report and verbal reports from the President of the High Priests, the Superintendent of Sunday Schools, and the President of the Stake; after which the time on Saturday was occupied by Prest. Joseph F., and Brother Penrose. The subjects spoken were the need of the acting priesthood living so as to have the company of the Spirit of God when they go forth upon their labors, and that it is our duty to sustain each other, and not act the part of traitors by giving our means to those who will use it against the kingdom of God.

On Sunday President Taylor and Elders George Reynolds and John Irvine were also in attendance.

The time in the forenoon was occupied by Prest. Taylor, Joseph F. Smith and Brother Penrose; the afternoon by presenting of authorities and preaching by Elder Roberts and Prest. Taylor.

The idea of sending our children to be taught at the schools which are established by our enemies, was shown up in all its folly, with the eternal loss entailed on the children who thus become filled with religious unbelief. The fact was also spoken of that we are not practicing things, at which the world see fit to rail, because of our own will but by commandment of God.

The preaching was chiefly upon the affairs of every day life. Such as are calculated to preserve the people from the snares set by the evil one, and to induce them to help themselves as well as to ask the help of our Heavenly Father.

Respectfully,

J. H. WILCOX, Clerk.

UTAH SUGAR for sale by S. P. Teasdel and Hardy Bros. & Burton.

EMIL FRESE'S

HAMBURG TEA.

Is the best family medicine, and will be found, on trial, to be the most easy, natural and comfortable aperient obtainable. For sale everywhere.

ELIAS MORRIS,

Contractor & Builder,

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Fire Clay, Plaster of Paris, Fire Sand, Fire Bricks, Cement Hearths and Floors, Cement Chimneys, Cement Piping, Asphalte Pavement, Portland Cement, Louisville Cement, Mantels, Grates, Head Stones, Monuments, Centre Pieces, San Pete Oolete Stone,

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SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and also sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. E. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over diseases.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN FOR

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— ETC., ETC., —

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JENNINGS BROS.

HOLIDAY SHOW!

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