DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE EVENING NEWS

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In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Holding deceased.

To the Creditors of the estate of the deceased:

ALL persons having claims against the deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me, the undersigned, at my residence on the corner of Fifth South and and Sixth East Streets, Salt Lake City.

ELLEN HOLDEN,
Administratrix of the estate of Michael Holden, deceased.

Salt Lake City, March 28, 1879.

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3. To Remove Dandruff.
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He Makes the Best and Cheapest Dress and Business Suits in Salt Lake City. Give him a trial.

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Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds, Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.

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Red and White Rustic, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Pickets, Flooring.

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Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufactories in Car Load lots, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

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FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 100 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

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Orders left at Squire's Barber Shop, the Herald Office or at the Depot, West Temple Street, a block west of Kimball & Lawrence's stores, will receive prompt attention. dtf

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FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 1.—A bill appropriating $200,000 for the yellow fever disinfecting vessel passed.

Senator Gordon took his seat today.

Davis, West Virginia, said a difference of opinion existed at the adjournment of the late congress as to whether the joint rules for the government of business of congress were now in force, and he submitted a resolution to authorize the committee on rules to consider the whole subject and confer with the committee on rules of the House, with a view to joint action thereon. Agreed to with an amendment to except the general appropriation bills from the operation of the former 16th and 17th joint rules.

The senate went into executive session, pending a motion by Edmunds to take up his resolution declaring that the business and other interests of the country required that legislation should be confined to the object for which the extra session was called.

When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Atkins, Tennessee, reported the legislative appropriation bill. It appropriates between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000. The bill contains provisions repealing the last clause of section 800 Revised Statutes, which applies to Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821 Revised Statutes and providing that all jurors, grand and petit, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of the court and a commissioner to be appointed by the judge, the commissioner to be a citizen residing in the district, and a well known member of the principal party opposing that to which the clerk belongs. It also repeals sections 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020, and all the succeeding sections down to and including 2,027, and also section, 5,522. It also strikes out of section 2,019 the words: "For the purpose of engaging in canvassing the ballots," and strikes out of section 2,023 the words: "Or a deputy marshal," and the words: "City, town, county, parish." It also repeals section 2,031 except such part of it as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections. It repeals all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections and special or deputy marshals of elections.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill.

Belford said: Having captured both houses of Congress, it is proposed to complete your conquest and force Tilden into the White House, in 1880, by tacking him on to an appropriation bill. To accomplish this object the army, like the Indian, is to be placed on a reservation. His side of the House only asked that government should be armed with power to protect the citizen in the exercise of the elective franchise, and any government that was restrained in the execution of that power was a disgrace to the civilized world and unworthy to be ranked among the family of nations. In the present great struggle the President must yield; the republican party never. The nation could not endure if sectional bitterness were perpetuated. He warned the south that it had nothing to hope from the democracy of the north. The democracy was cowardly. It would incite its southern brethren to mischief and abandon them when the crisis came. During late years the pendulum of power had been swinging toward the south and it might be that the statues of Lincoln and Grant would give place to those of Jackson and Lee, but it would swing back again, and when 1880 came around and the millions in the north who had fought for the Union had rallied under the leadership of a great captain, the revolutionary purposes of the democratic party would retire to the rear as they had retired in the past.

Humphreys warned the democrats that the country would not submit to their party whip only until its voice could be heard. The north was massing and would present a solid phalanx, and as sure as the democratic party continued in its present course so sure would the election in 1880 leave that party overthrown.

Muldrow made a speech in reply to Garfield's speech of Saturday. As to the seriousness of the crisis he thought the underlying question would be regarded by the people as still more serious, and that it was the right of a citizen to cast his ballot unawed and unintimidated. He quoted against Garfield and the republican party the precedent set by that party in congress, in placing on the army appropriation bill of 1868 provisions which President Johnson, in signing the bill had protested against, and also a precedent by the same party in placing on the sundry civil bill of 1872 one the measures which it was now proposed to repeal. If, after the democratic majority in both houses had exercised its constitutional rights, the President took the responsibility of stopping the supplies for government, he thought the responsibility would be on the President and not on congress. He hoped the President would not attempt to coerce congress. He hoped that in republican America the spectacle would not be presented of the highest officer in the land putting himself between the operation of government and the people.

Chalmers, in reply to Garfield's speech, said the remarks made by that gentleman had shown that he had forgotten the history of the laws which it was proposed to repeal. In the last Congress he had admitted that his party had enacted those laws, and was willing to have them mustered out of the service. In 1867 the democratic party had wanted a suspension of military domination and they had asked for it in the very same language which was now in the appropriation bill. He deprecated the attempt made to blacken the names of Senator Powell and Reverdy Johnson, by saying that they had been advocates of using the army to keep the peace at the polls. In reference to Garfield's statements that southern democrats of 1861 threatened to shoot the Union to death, he declared that they had made no such threat. The south had claimed the right of peaceful secession and had attempted peacefully to secede. The south had not only made no threat to shoot the Union to death, but it had said what Abraham had said to Lot, "Let there be no strife between us. If you go to the north we will go to the south." It was the north that said, "You shall not go." You sent grand armies after us; you hemmed us in by land and sea; you not only threatened to shoot, but you shot us to death. With the battle cry of "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," you rallied the whole north, without regard to party, in defence of the old flag.

Price—Where was the first gun fired? (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Chalmers—The first gun was fired near Harper's Ferry, when southern blood was shed on southern soil. (Loud applause on the democratic side and in the galleries.)

The chairman gave notice that if such demonstrations were repeated he would order the galleries cleared.

Price—The gentleman must know that John Brown and his sixteen men were not fighting to destroy the Union, and the first gun fired against the Union was at Sumter.

Chalmers went on to say that if the proposed legislation was revolution, then the republican party had accomplished revolution. One of the most iniquitous acts of usurpation ever perpetrated by the republican party violated the constitutional right of the President in the act which President Johnson protested against.

Hawley asked Chalmers whether he was not aware the republicans had then more than a two-thirds majority in Congress and could pass the bill over the President's veto?

Chalmers admitted it.

Belford—You say that the republican party has been repudiated.

Chalmers—I do, and thank God it is true. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Belford—In the last House you had 70 majority, and to-day you have but one.

Chalmers proceeded with his speech and asserted that on this question the republican party was standing on a mere punctilio, with a chip on its shoulder, while the democratic party was standing on the vital principles of liberty. If, said he, this government must die, and die at the hands of such a President, then the democratic party can look in the face of the dying goddess of liberty and say: "Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it." (Applause on the democratic and jeering and laughter on the republican side.) "To this complexion has it come at last" that the majority must go like supplicants on bended knee and pray to their most worshipful highnesses of the minority to redress the grievances, or that this government must die. What was meant by the threat of Garfield? That gentleman knows his party is powerless in the House and in the Senate. What, then, does this threat mean? Before him, when he made it, sat the Secretary of the State, behind him sat the general of the army. We know that the army and the President are the only instruments by which the republican party can carry out its threat. If it was not mere bravado, not a mere galvanic shock of eloquence intended to stimulate the spinal column of the President, it was intended as a threat to the American people that if we dared to redress a grievous wrong by putting its repeal on an appropriation bill, it would be denounced as revolutionary, and that the President, with the army and navy at his back, would put down that revolution. The name of revolution has no fear for us. (Sneering demonstrations on the republican side.) We learned to love it in our childhood. It brings back to us that good struggle for freedom, when our revolutionary ancestors left their footprints, stamped in the snow of Valley Forge, so that we, their children, may take heart again, whenever the hour of peril shall come upon us. A military despotism now threatens us on every side. Troops have been assembled at the polls to intimidate a free people at elections, and troops have been assembled at the Federal capitol to intimidate the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote. The battle cry of 1880 has already been started—a government of law not to be administered by the judiciary, but with an army strong enough to enforce it. Whenever it comes to a question between freedom and despotism the democratic party will be found standing where our ancestors stood in 1776.

Conger—I desire to ask the gentleman, whether the second revolution of 1861 had any terrors for him?

Chalmers—The distinguished gentleman is exceedingly witty. History tells us that English kings were in the habit of keeping jesters at court furnished with a fool's cap and bells. It seems that a republican Congress has supplied itself in the same manner—(laughter); but instead of a fool's cap and jingling bells, which might perhaps suit very well, it has dressed its jester in swallow tails. (Loud laughter on the democratic side.)

Conger—I asked the heroic gentleman from Mississippi a plain, civil, simple question, but instead of answering it he jumps on his music box and makes grimaces to the country and the House. (Counter demonstrations on the republican side, the members clapping their hands and indulging in loud laughter for a considerable time, and Chalmers made another retort.)

Frye said he did not know how long the republican members would be compelled to sit still and listen to the charge that they had, for 18 years, made of the republic a drunken despotism, reeling and reeking through the land, and to the declaration that this was a millitary despotism, and that it was for the democratic party to restore it to the millenium of peace. He did not know how long they should have to submit to being told that they were the men to be forgiven, and have to hold their voices for fear they might offend some gentlemen on the other side, or might arouse the ghost of the old "bloody shirt." He did not know but they ought to sit quietly and submit to the charge that they had become military despots because United States troops had been sent to New York city to keep the peace. He did not know but they should keep silent to the fact that the democrats of New York city had murdered scores of black men before any United States troops were sent there to keep the peace. Perhaps they ought to submit to being called remorseless hyenas and make no sort of reply. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the *Okolona Southern States*, thanking God they had captured the capitol, etc.

Muldrow said that that paper represented no respectable element of the Mississippi democracy. One of its editors was a man who was carpet-bagged from Ohio to Mississippi within the past four years.

Frye—I have heard again and again that cry as to the capitol. You have been nearer to it than you are to-day, but you never have put your hand yet upon the capitol, and under God you never will. (Applause on the republican side, and great excitement throughout the hall.) Frye continued. The south had turned upon the north and made demand after demand in rapid succession, and the north, in its humiliation, had responded as rapidly, yielding point by point until in their pride of power, they asked to much, and then a solid north had said: "Not one single step further. Is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and then had come the war, not brought about by poor old John Brown at Harper's Ferry, when he frightened Virginia with fifteen men and some old muskets, but a serious war. That war had had a logic, and by that logic the negroes had become free men and American citizens; but then the ku klux and white leaguers came and hundreds of poor black men had been murdered. Then the troops had been sent down and peace had been restored; but the troops were soon withdrawn and the result was a solid south. There had been half a dozen dusky faces in the last congress. Where were those dusky faces now? The democracy had the Senate, but, thank God, they did not have the executive yet. (Applause on the republican side.) When the democratic party thought they would have him by threatening him with pistols in their hands and demanding all they wanted, they were making an entire mistake. (Derisive slaughter on the democratic side.)

House—Are you in favor of retaining on the statute book a law which permits the army to keep peace at the polls? Do you advocate that law?

Frye—I have not a shadow of a doubt about its constitutionality.

Hurd said that if anything had been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century, it was that the general legislation itself might be attached to the appropriation bills, and certainly no one would dispute the proposition that measures in regard to the economy and bearing on the revenue were required to be originated in the House. The House was right in insisting that these objectionable measures should be repealed. The measures which it was proposed to repeal were from their very nature dangerous and destructive to civil liberty. All history is full of warning on this subject. No republic has ever gone into its grave save through military interference. Shall we escape the forced application of the universal rule? Is liberty more secure that we can dare, without harm, to tamper with the danger that has wrought ruin everywhere before? From lands where republics have perished and where monarchies have been erected on their ruins, there come solemn notes of warning against military interference. From the presence of troops at the polls to the control of elections by troops is a single step, and in that step free elections fall, and free elections are the originators of power of free government. Troops at the polls mean intimidation of voters. I was astounded and regretted to hear from the other side, arguments in favor of the use of the army, but my regret is lost in joy when I recollect that the party of the army has not any power in this congress. (Applause on the democratic side.) If there be revolution, it is in the suggestion which has come from the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield.) It is revolution against every theory of the Constitution, to the overthrowal absolutely of that instrument, for a member of this House, be he an intimate friend of the President or not, to threaten the House with a veto from the President "If you dare do right." (Applause on the democratic side.) I do not believe that the majority of this House will be intimidated from its duty by the threat of the President much less by the threat of a president whose title to office is yet so uncertain. (Applause on the democratic side, followed by derisive laughter on the republican side and cries of "explain.") Hurd concluded: If the power of withholding supplies shall be exercised then, never in all the contests for liberty in English history was the power of withholding supplies exercised more wisely than when we exercised it to preserve the freedom of election.

Haskell argued from the history of the "border ruffian" struggle in Kansas, the necessity for Federal protection of the right of suffrage. At the close of his speech the committee rose and the House adjourned.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., at the Lumber yard of

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THOMAS FENTON & SONS.

Corner of 4th West and 4th South Streets

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SHADE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Walnut, 1½ in. 25 cents, 2 in. 50 cents.

Locust, 2 in., 35 cents, 3 in. 50 cents, 4 in., $1.00.

Special rates can be made in buying large quantities.

Apply to N. A. Empey, Z. C. M. I., or JOHN LEYLER, Mill Farm.

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Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company will be held at the office of President John Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 19th, 1879, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

R. R. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 19th, 1879. dtf

CHEAP DISINFECTANT!

MR. F. A. PASCOE will supply fine screened Quick Lime, suitable for disinfecting cesspools, and neutralizing all decaying organic substances for TWO DOLLARS PER TON, in large or small quantities, at his Pioneer Perpetual Lime Kilns, First North of Warm Springs, Salt Lake City.

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FOR 3,000 No. 1 Cedar Posts.
Charcoal, 700 bushels, Cheap.
Set of Buggy Harness
Buggy, $150.00.
Sprinkling Cart Box, 700 gallon capacity, suitable for Tank, etc.
Second hand Wagon, (6,000 lb.)
Light Spring Wagon, $75.00.
Three hundred pounds of hops.
Pick Handles $2.00 per dozen.
Borden's Condensed Milk $1.50 per dozen.
100 dozen Bottles Tomato Ketchup $3.50 per dozen.
Branson Knitter, $25.00, knit a sock in five minutes.
Totman's California Feed Mill.
700 Tons Salt on hand, manufacturer of Fine and Coarse Salt.
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SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, is going to open his new Seed Store two doors west of the Eagle Emporium on Saturday, March 1st, and will be glad to supply his old and new customers with a large stock of Grass, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, pure and fresh, by the pound, ounces and packets, at reasonable prices. In the store will also be found a small stock of different kinds of House and Bedding Plants, also Raspberry Trees, Strawberry Plants, Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Summer-flowering Bulbs. In my Greenhouse and Garden, two blocks north of the Valley House, will be found a great variety of House and Bedding Plants, such as Roses, Monthly, Hardy Moss Roses, Honeysuckles, different kinds, Geraniums, Fuschias, etc., basket Plants, Hanging Baskets, Pansies, Daisies, Dahlias, Verbenas, etc., Gladiolli, Lillies, etc., also a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds by the packet; all kinds of Cut Flowers from Greenhouse and Garden, Hand Bouquets, Table Bouquets, Crosses, Anchors and wreaths for Funerals and Flower Baskets, etc. At the last Territorial Fair in 1878, I was awarded one bronze medal, one diploma, and six prizes for the best Cut Flowers, Flowering Plants, Variegated Plants, Stocks, Roses, Hand Bouquets, Table Bouquet and Flower Baskets.

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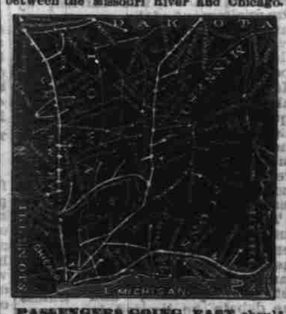

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