

Correspondence.

CEDAR CITY, Iron County,
February 1st, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

The evening of the 21st of January was quite an enjoyable time to the inhabitants of this place, it being the season of the Elders' picnic dance, when a large majority of the population assembled at the Social Hall (which had been thoroughly cleaned and nicely decorated for the occasion), each one bent on having a good time. The proceedings opened punctually at half-past two o'clock p.m. with prayer, followed with dance and song, until six o'clock, when a recess was taken and tables laid for supper, which was a magnificent affair, and reflected much credit on our sisters, and to which it is needless to say, ample justice was done by every one present. Afterwards dancing was resumed, intermingled with songs, very creditably rendered by some of the brethren and sisters. During the evening our worthy Bishop, C. J. Arthur, made a few pertinent remarks advising the Saints to follow the counsel of our late beloved President and refrain from round dances of all kinds, which I am glad to say was strictly adhered to throughout the day. He also congratulated the Elders on the success of their party. The festivities continued until half past 11 o'clock, when we were dismissed, and each returned home, having more than realized their expectations of a good time.

Yours respectfully,
E. C. Cox.

MORGAN CITY,
Morgan Co., February 7, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

We have had a very open winter so far. But little or no snow, which has been very favorable for the farmer who has large herds of stock and but little feed, but not so for the young folks who are fond of sleighing. The health of the people in this State generally is good, although, yesterday we were called to witness one of the most trying and painful events that ever happened in Morgan County since its settlement, which was to attend the funeral of our esteemed and beloved friend and brother Charles Bull, who departed this life in his prime, of lung fever, Monday last. The deceased was very widely known throughout the county, on account of his natural abilities for music. And not only was he a natural musician, but was a natural husband and father. God in his infinite mercy saw fit to call him home. The funeral services were held at the School-house, where nearly 400 souls assembled to witness the parting scene of their beloved friend and brother. After singing by the choir and prayer by Elder Seaman, and some short discourses by the Presidency of the Stake and Bishop Turner, and other Elders, the corpse was conveyed to the cemetery for interment, with 30 vehicles loaded with friends and relatives as an escort. Deceased has left a wife and seven children. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint and well respected. God bless the bereaved ones.

Your brother in the gospel,
J. S. B.

The Irrigation Question.

EPHRAIM CITY,
February 3rd, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Among the many suggestions in the Governor's message is one about irrigation, for which a good law surely would be of the most vital importance to the whole farming population of the Territory. Already we have considerable contention and ill-feeling about water and water rights, and if some kind of a law does not come in to stop it, we are in a good way of getting plenty more. In our peaceful town we have had much talking on the same subject lately, and not always as good-natured as it might have been either. The old settlers want the water and will not allow the newer settlers any, whether there is little or much, and the new settlers want the older to divide their rights with them, and as not many can see the case more than through their own interest, we are not likely to agree very well. Therefore we come to you with a few questions, which we hope you kindly will answer through the paper.

1. Is it, or not, beneficial to the Territory to settle and improve all land capable of improvement?
2. Is it, or not, right and fair, if possible, to deprive the first settlers of their rights acquired by their first claim?

3. Is it, or not, right and fair, if possible, to prevent new settlers from using the water; for instance, in spring time, when water is plentiful?

Please answer the above, and you would greatly oblige many old and new

SETTLERS.

BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A large number of petitions from all parts of the country in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting States from disfranchising persons of account of sex, were presented and referred. In presenting a petition of this character, Cockrell said he had been handed the petition purporting to come from the people of Missouri. He saw by the names that many of them were not citizens. Among the signers were a large number of women, and in the list appeared George Francis Train. He protested that Mistress George Francis Train was not a citizen of Missouri. (Laughter.)

Matthews presented a petition of 570 business men of Cincinnati, favoring the passage of the Bland silver bill.

Kernan, Voorhees and Conkling, presented petitions from the citizens of several counties of New York, in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the specie resumption act; referred.

It was agreed that at 2 o'clock tomorrow the Senate will repair to the hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the ceremony of receiving the picture presented by Mrs. Thompson, and return to its Chamber at the conclusion thereof.

Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported favorably the resolution to print copies of the memorial address of the late Edward Young Porsons, representative in Congress from Kentucky, and appropriating \$600 to have engraved at the Treasury Department a steel portrait of the deceased to accompany the memorial; agreed to.

Saunders presented resolutions of the Omaha and Council Bluffs boards of trade remonstrating against the passage of the *pro rata* bill recently introduced by Chaffee.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Voorhees, to authorize the Secretary of War to issue ordnance stores and equipage for the use of students in colleges and other institutions of learning where military instruction is given.

By Mitchell, making an appropriation for the construction of a steam tender for the lighthouse and buoy service on the Columbia River.

Booth presented the joint resolution of the California legislature, favoring an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, California. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Conkling said he had in his hand a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce remonstrating against the remonetization of the silver dollar. The rules of the Senate did not permit him to have read at length this memorial, as they would permit to have read joint resolutions of the State legislature.

Windom—It can be read by unanimous consent.

No objection being made, the memorial was read by the chief clerk and laid on the table, the silver bill being before the Senate.

Conkling presented a petition signed by 193 persons doing business on Broadway, between Twenty-Second and Thirty-Second streets, New York, embracing the names of more than three-fourths of all doing business there, favoring the remonetization of the silver dollar. It was laid on the table, the bill is now before the Senate.

At the conclusion of the morning business of the Senate, consideration was resumed of the silver bill, and Davis of West Virginia spoke in favor thereof.

Davis argued it was unconstitutional to demonetize silver. The constitution recognized both gold

and silver as the legal standard. Saulsbury said he gave his support to the bill, though he was not sure it would give to the country a dollar equal in value to the gold dollar. Should it be found to be insufficient, further legislation could be had.

Coke said he would vote for the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. He advocated at some length the repeal of the specie resumption act and argued that government was in no condition now to resume specie payment. It was utterly impracticable on any basis, and especially on the gold basis alone.

McDonald then took the floor, with the understanding that he proceed with his remarks tomorrow and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Christiancy, in presenting the petitions from the citizens of Michigan favoring a 16th amendment, conferring the right of suffrage upon women, said he hoped the committee on privileges and elections would take up the subject and report upon it. When he should become satisfied a majority of the women of the country were in favor of female suffrage he would vote for it; but until then he would not. He did not think these petitions should be presented to Congress. The legislatures of States were the proper bodies to present them to.

Morrill from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House joint resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient and gave notice he would call it up for consideration tomorrow morning. It was placed on the calendar.

Thurman presented a resolution of the general assembly of Ohio, expressing the opinion that all bonds of government are payable, principal and interest, in silver coin; favoring the passage of the Bland silver bill, and declaring President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in opposing the remonetization of silver, did not represent the views of the people of Ohio. The resolutions were read and tabled.

He also presented a petition from many citizens of Ohio, of all political parties, favoring the repeal of the resumption act; referred.

Spencer from the committee on military affairs, reported petitions of the governors of Pennsylvania and other States, asking the payment of balances due to several States on account of arming and equipping troops for the Federal Government during the rebellion, and moved that they be referred to the committee on claims. So ordered.

Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the letter of the Secretary of War, regarding the findings and executions of military courts martial, together with a bill to amend the article of war No. 104 on the subject. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced by Maxey, by request, to extend the commerce of the United States with Mexico; to secure economy in the expenditures required from national defenses, and to provide for the completion of a Southern Pacific Railroad; referred.

The bill was passed making the 22nd of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, with an amendment providing that it should not apply to the 22d of February, 1878, in order not to effect existing contracts.

Burnside, from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendments the Senate bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any regiment of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Maxey and Cockrell, of the committee, announced that they did not agree with the majority of the committee in reporting this bill.

During the morning hour the following bills were passed:

Senate bill to constitute a commission to consider and report a plan for providing enlarged accommodations for the library of Congress; Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase certain property of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company for the use of the United States, and for other purposes. It appropriates \$225,000 for the purchase of the Freedmen's bank building, in this city, now occupied by the department of justice.

Beck inquired if Morrill and Dawes, who desire to be heard in regard to the resolution introduced by him some days ago, declaring it

inexpedient to purchase bonds for the sinking fund until further orders of Congress, when it would be convenient for them to have the resolution again taken up for consideration.

Morrill suggested that it be allowed to remain on the table till the silver bill shall have been disposed of, as it would probably lead to a long discussion. Beck assented to the proposition.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the silver bill, and McDonald spoke in favor thereof.

The Senate then proceeded to the hall of the House, to participate in the ceremony of the presentation of Carpenter's picture.

Upon returning, the Senate refused to adjourn or consider executive business, and McPherson opposed the silver bill as being inimical to the interests of the country. He hoped Congress would take no such step backward.

Sargent moved an executive session, which motion prevailed, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Kernan presented a memorial from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, signed by the officers thereof and a large number of business men, members of that organization, remonstrating against the passage of the silver bill, and setting forth the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions; laid on the table.

Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported adversely on the petition of certain citizens of New York, asking for an appropriation from the Chinese indemnity fund to aid persons in certain provinces of China now suffering on account of famine. He said the committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was utterly impossible to get any relief to the sufferers, and besides, any attempt to devote the Chinese indemnity fund for that purpose would lead to discussion.

Sargent reported, [with amendment, the Senate bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas known as Howgate; placed on the calendar.

Morrill, of Vt., called up the House joint resolution declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the silver bill, and Merrimon spoke in favor thereof.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Speaker announced the regular order to be the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, last Friday, refused to pass the bill for the relief of W. H. Newan and L. A. Vanhoffman, known as the Alexandria mill bill. The motion to lay on the table prevailed, yeas 126, nays 119, which disposes of the bill.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Leonard presented a concurrent resolution of the Louisiana assembly, expressing satisfaction with the policy of President Hayes.

Cox, chairman of the committee on library, made a report in connection with the presentation of the painting tendered to Congress by Mrs. Thomson. It provides that the Senate and House shall meet in the hall of the House at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, there to listen to remarks by Garfield and Stephens. The donor of the gift and the artist will be granted the privilege of the floor during the occasion. Report adopted.

The House then went into the committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, upon the military academy appropriation bill.

The pending amendment to strike out the sections which allow additional pay to first lieutenants, acting as instructors at the institution was defeated.

Atkin moved to amend so as to reduce the pay of cadets from \$540 to \$300. He criticized the action of the appropriation committee in several of its appropriations. West Point was the incubus of the people of the country. If the people knew for what the \$275,000 was appropriated annually, in less than 30 days the House would be flooded with demands to put West Point under the hammer or give it to New York, and he would vote for either proposition.

Hewitt (New York)—No doubt of that, but West Point has vindicated itself in the history of the country and the people will never

allow it to go under the hammer or be closed up. (Applause.)

Hanna (excitedly)—I think it would better become the gentleman from New York to answer the arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina than make an *ad captandum* appeal of a demagogue, which slanders the representative of the whole southern people. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Durham defended the West Point academy. Congress should stand by it, for it had turned out the best and bravest men that had ever been seen in this or any other countries. (Applause.)

The amendment was rejected, and without action the committee arose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The galleries were crowded this morning in anticipation of the ceremony of presenting Carpenter's painting of "President Lincoln Reading his Emancipation Proclamation to the Cabinet." The painting, screened by the national flag, was hung behind the Speaker's chair. Preparations were also made for the accommodation of Senators. Immediately after the reading of the journal, a resolution was adopted granting the privilege of the floor during the presentation ceremonies to the families of members of President Lincoln's cabinet at the time of the proclamation.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the military appropriation bill. Soon after, the committee rose, and the Senate and House met in joint convention and received Carpenter's painting. Garfield made the presentation speech.

The presentation ceremonies were closed with an eloquent speech by Stephens of Georgia. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 11.—The notorious Madam Restelle was arrested this afternoon, charged by Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice with selling to him, on two different occasions, medicines to cause abortion. She was taken to the court of Judge Colbath, who fixed the bail in \$10,000. She offered the amount in United States bonds, but the magistrate demanded real estate bail. This madame could not procure and she was locked up in the Tombs.

ALBANY, N. Y., 11.—The Governor to day, received a telegram from Greenwood, Steuben County, informing him that at the sale of land for taxes on Friday, 200 armed men appeared for the purpose of intimidating the buyers, which they succeeded in doing. The dispatch asked for assistance. The Governor responded; "The sheriff is the legal conservator of the peace in Steuben County," and that he had power to call out citizens to aid in suppressing riotous disturbances, and he must exhaust his powers before the aid of the State can be invoked.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—W. J. Fell and Joseph E. Taylor, spice dealers, whose suspension was announced last week, were to-day held to bail for trial on the charge of conspiring to defraud Wm. Blaké by false representations.

FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., 11.—About 8.30 this evening a fire broke out here, but under the able direction of Gen. E. A. Carr and the perfect discipline of the troops, the fire was confined to the L. company quarters, in which it originated from a defective flue. In 10 minutes after the discovery the whole building was ablaze. The building was a total loss. The soldiers saved most of their effects and the company property.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The letter addressed by the President to Attorney-General Devens in relation to the conviction of Gen. Anderson, and read to that officer yesterday, was not intended for immediate publication. The fact that the President had written such a letter was made known through the Senator to whom the President in conversation communicated information. Although the full text of the letter cannot be obtained at this time, it is safe to say it is comparatively brief, and is somewhat in the spirit of the telegram addressed to Gen. Anderson on the 4th inst., by Secretary Sherman, Senator Matthews, and Representative Garfield, Hale, and White. The President is of opinion that the prosecution against Gen. Anderson is solely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and therefore is contrary to their