

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, 19.—The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the nomination of L. H. Wakefield, Postmaster for Portland, and considered for a short time three treaties with Great Britain. The treaties were referred to the committee on Foreign relations and ordered printed.

Chandler introduced a bill to regulate the extraction of the tonnage tax on Spanish vessels referred.

Pomeroy offered a resolution requesting information from General Harney concerning the character and conduct of the Sioux and other Indians; adopted.

The Senate took up the bill introduced by Morton, to punish the collection by the States of the tax on the railroad bill. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary Committee. Frelinghuysen wished to be heard before the reference of the bill, in defense of the interests of his State.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to promote commerce among the States, being Sherman's railroad bill.

Williams gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the Constitutional amendment in regard to the suffrage reported by the Judiciary committee, giving Congress power to abrogate any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office, presented by the Constitution or laws of any State.

Sherman, from the finance committee, reported a bill to amend the national currency act, which makes several changes, and provides the manner in which the bank shall go into liquidation, and for the payment of monies. The bill requires that all banks selected as depositories shall deposit bonds, as security for such deposits, and that whenever the money so deposited shall exceed ninety per cent, the treasurer is required to reduce the amount to ninety per cent, and to impose a severe penalty on any officer for obtaining deposits. No bank shall make any loan on United States notes or on the circulation of any Bank, collateral to the loan, and that contracts made upon such collateral shall be void.

Amendments reported by the committee to Sherman's railroad bill were read.

Vickers made a lengthy speech against the bill. An amendment was offered and adopted, providing that the Baltimore and Potomac road may be adopted as a portion of the line between Washington and Baltimore upon satisfactory terms.

Sherman moved to strike out the sections relating to the Cleveland and Cincinnati roads, so as to make the bill provide for a road between New York and Washington. Agreed to.

Willey moved to amend by providing for a road from Washington to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, at Staunton, Va. He said this road was only a hundred miles long, and would open direct railway communication with Vaday, Miss.

Sherman preferred that the bill should simply provide for a road to New York. Pomeroy said they already had a good road to New York, but there was a very great need for a new railroad between Washington and the West. He regarded Willey's amendment as more important than the bill itself.

Willey finally withdrew his amendment and the Senate adjourned.

Howard introduced a supplemental bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for a guarantee by the Government of the payment of the interest on the company's fifty year six per cent bonds, to the extent of forty thousand, per mile in bonds of the United States, to be secured by the retention of the sum due for government transportation, and the receipts of two per cent of the road's gross earnings.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed, after some debate, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint midshipmen to the Naval Academy by the fourth of March next, from any State in which the election for Congressmen does not occur before the Fourth of July, on the nomination of a member of the House of the States represented in Congress; and providing that no appointment be made from States which are not entitled to representation.

Shallaberger introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disabilities; referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Cook, from the committee on elections called up the resolutions heretofore reported, that Anderson, from the ninth Missouri district, is not entitled to seat, but that Switzer, the contestant, is. Cook made a speech in support of the resolutions. A discussion of some length ensued, which was terminated by the rejection of the resolution, reported by the committee, 55 to 39, so Anderson was confirmed in his seat.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 20.—The Nebraska legislative caucus has nominated Tipton for Senator.

Wm. Holmes, many years Editor of the St. Louis Republican, died yesterday at New Haven.

New York, 19.—The confession of Arnold and Altzer, two of the parties in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, are now published for the first time. The confession of Arnold was made voluntarily, in Baltimore, 18th April, 1865, in the office of Marshal McPhail; that of Altzer, in his cell at Washington, the night before his execution.

Harrisburg.—Hon. J. Caldwell has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania.

Augusta, Ga.—General Sweeney returned from Ogechee this morning; everything is quiet, no further trouble is anticipated.

San Francisco, 21.—The Central Pacific Railroad is completed twenty-one miles beyond Elko, four hundred and eighty-one east of Sacramento; it is now within a hundred and eighty of Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Late Arizona advices say that sickness of a malignant type has prevailed at Tucson, and that almost every person in the place had been attacked, and many had died.

New York, 20.—There was a fire last night at the Derby Athenaeum; and although speedily extinguished, several valuable works were destroyed, including Rothermel's painting of Lincoln's first reception, worth \$300,000.

Chicago.—The Republican's special says the Senate Indian committee, yesterday, discussed the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, with the view to make a separate department, and finally agreed to report a bill making a separate bureau, like the Agricultural Department. It was further agreed that there should be two general superintendents, one on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic slope, having charge of all the Indian agents. It was further agreed that whenever any tribe was involved in war with the Government, it should be handed over to the War Department, and when hostilities cease, be given back to the Indian Bureau.

New York, 21.—Full particulars of the wreck of the steamer Gulf City, off North Carolina, show that twenty-one sailors and one passenger were lost. The sufferings among those who were saved were intense. Eight persons took to a raft, but during forty-eight hours hunger and thirst, five of them fell into the sea and were drowned; the remainder being finally picked up and saved.

Washington, D.C.—A dispatch says that several wealthy leading revolutionary Cubans had arrived there, and made a representation to the State Department upon the condition of the island. They affirm that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 troops in the insurgents' force, well armed and organized, and that any number can be raised as soon as arms sufficient can be landed upon the island. They require no more than the United States. They said, "We have men enough, all we want is arms and munitions of war." They seek recognition as belligerents. Many in Congress favor this.

It is stated that negotiations are pending between several shipbuilders and the agents of Greece, for building war vessels. It is stated that Greece does not intend to abide the decision of the Conference.

The World publishes the full text of the Alabama treaty. It differs slightly from the summary previously published.

Article 1, Provides for settling all the claims since February 8th, 1853, by two commissioners, each to sign; and that an arbitrator is to be chosen by the commissioners.

Article 2, Disagreements are to be carried to an arbitrator. A sovereign friendly state may be made arbitrator, who shall be reported as agreed upon by the respective Governments. Each Government may have an agent to support its claims and answer the claims made upon it. The decision of the commissioners or arbitrator to be final.

Article 3, Requires all claims to be presented within six months from the day of meeting, unless good reason be given for the delay, when three months grace shall be given. All claims are to be decided within two years. The meetings of the Commission are to take place in Washington.

Article 4, Makes payment of claims in coin, within eighteen months after the decision.

Article 5, Makes the result of the proceedings the final settlement of all claims against all others.

Article 6, Provides for keeping a record of the proceedings, and the employment of clerks, the expenses to be equally shared by the two Governments.

Article 7, Provides for the ratification of the convention by the United States Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, as soon as possible, and within twelve months from January 14th.

New York, 21.—The Assessor of Internal Revenue of the district which includes Wall St., claims that one twenty-fourth of one per cent, levied on the capital stock of the brokers, should be extended to the money borrowed by them on call loans. A committee has been appointed to take the necessary steps to test the right of the assessor to levy such a tax.

Indianapolis.—The Legislature took several ballots today in joint session. The 1st ballot stood Cumback 68, Hendricks, Democratic, 62, Frazer 18, the latter comprising the bolting Republicans. The 2nd ballot, Cumback 66, Frazer 18, Hendricks 4. Adjourned until to-morrow noon.

Louisville.—Strong efforts are being made in the Legislature to remove the capital to Louisville.

Breckenridge writes that his engagements are such that he cannot fix the time when he will return to Kentucky.

Chicago.—Specials say that Governor Brownlow is about to enrol 20,000 militia, and that he will soon issue a proclamation declaring martial law in twenty-five counties.

Dispatches from Nashville express a fear that the calling out of the militia at this time will ruin the farming prospects for a year.

Baltimore.—The regular annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund was held today. The report of the general agent says the cause of education at the South is rapidly advancing.

Washington.—The National Woman's Rights Convention has adjourned. It adopted resolutions demanding that women and colored men be eligible for Congress, and that women have equal pay for their labor as men, and that the suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence. The address will be issued to the country.

Concord, N. H.—On Monday night, George Woodell, formerly living at Claremont, was brutally murdered, and his wife terribly cut by an ax, by his nephew, Wm. Kenney, who lived with them. Kenney has been arrested.

New York, 22.—It has been stated that John G. Braine, of the rebel navy, will be released under the President's amnesty proclamation, but no instructions have been received from Washington on the subject.

Philadelphia, 22.—The coal miners, along the line of the Pan Handle road, are on strike for one cent additional per bushel for digging.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says Senator Conness, who lately denounced a newspaper correspondent for intimating that he was concerned in jobs has introduced a bill for a steamship company, from New York to Europe, which has all the elements of a fat job.

A man under the effect of delirium tremens, attacked Mrs. General Ricketts with a knife, as she was entering the residence of Montgomery Blair, to attend a reception; her brother succeeded in overpowering the man.

Paris.—Later reports from Rio fully confirm the previous reports of the capture of Villette and the destruction of the Paraguayan army.

Madrid.—The new Cortes will meet on the 11th of February.

London.—The particulars of the recent earthquake along the shores of the Bay of Bengal show that the loss of life was very great.

The London Journals, this morning, concur in praising the speech of Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers, as a frank transparent expression of his policy, and as the words of a true Frenchman addressed to Frenchmen. The Times is sorry that the fabric of the State which he has raised, being based on a personal government, cannot survive its maker.

The Independence Belge, says the protocol adopted by the Conference begins with a preamble, stating that the Representatives of the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris, have met to define certain points of international law more precisely. The document proceeds to declare that, to encourage insurrections within, or privateering military expeditions against the Territories of friendly States, is a violation of international law. When the protocol has been signed by all the powers participating in the Conference it will be offered to Greece for her signature. If Greece signs the Sublime Porte will withdraw the ultimatum; if she refuses the Great Powers will remain neutral under all events which may take place.

The mails from Rio Janeiro, received at London, contain no news of the victory of the allies at Villette.

Havana.—At a meeting of the leading liberal Cubans, held yesterday, it was resolved unanimously that Cubans insist on the autonomy of the island. This independence, granted by Spain, with guarantees necessary to insure its permanence, would solve the difficulties and evils which now afflict the country. This resolution is regarded as a declaration of the political faith of the liberal party. The Post, reviewing the article on this subject, in the Ybor, a liberal paper, says if the Cuba party insist on continuing the fight against Spain, it must be with the object of throwing the island into the arms of the United States, or of framing a republic separate from Spain. This renders it necessary for the Spaniards to reduce them to loyalty by force of arms. But should the Spaniards be attacked by foreigners, and be compelled by a superior force, to leave the island, they should leave it in ruins.

Ottawa, C. W.—Des Barratt's block, in which were situated the Queen's printing office, the Royal Canadian Bank and Trotter's Hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$25,000.

Paris.—Mr. Burlingame and two of the chief Mandarins of the Chinese Embassy had a highly satisfactory interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. They will have an audience with the Emperor on Sunday at the Tuilleries.

It is officially stated that the Conference awaits the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution which has been adopted, when it will dissolve.

Constantinople.—It is rumored here that the Greek ship Lyriath, has fired into a French sloop, and that several persons on board the latter were killed.

Havana.—A letter, from one of the members of the peace Commission, says the insurrectionary Gen. Cespedes was shot, and that his army were in the Guis mountains. The revolutionist General, Quesado, at last accounts, was at Llaneros, organizing his forces, and report from revolutionary sources announces an outbreak in the central department.

Advices from Hayti state that the revolutionists appear to be gaining ground everywhere on that island.

San Francisco, 21.—Advices from Japan state that the Mikado has issued a proclamation, announcing that peace reigns throughout the land. Aided had justified his opposition to Satsuma and the southern princes, and all seemed progressing favorably for the southern cause. The northern princes openly disavow the conduct of Admiral Enomatto, in storming Hokodadi and seizing several of the Mikado's vessels of war. There is no northern army now in the field. The southerners are disbanding their troops who assisted at the attack and capture of Hokodadi under the supervision of European officers, the southerners offering little opposition. Admiral Enomatto has issued stringent orders to seize and confiscate foreign vessels carrying troops and stores, as many breaches of neutrality have been committed by foreign ships. The Tycoon's brother, Minbontago, arrived from Paris, Dec. 16, and soon after had an interview with the Mikado, and it is reported that he was entrusted with a mission of peace to his brother. The financial troubles of the government of Japan are great; paper currency is freely issued. The foreign merchants at Yokohama have requested their respective ministers to protest against the issue of paper money, unless the government can furnish a sufficient amount of gold to redeem it at sight.

London.—Advices from New Zealand report a frightful massacre of whites by the natives at Poverty Bay.

A vessel which left Madeira 14th, reports that nothing has been heard of the thirty-nine passengers of the steamer Hibernia, which it was reported had been picked up and landed there. It is doubtful that they were saved.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA MATHIA.

SCHELLER

In the fascinating character of POLLY O'HALLORAN.

FRIDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 22, 1909.

THIRD NIGHT

Of the great Dramatic Satire upon the Vices, Follies and Sensations of the present times, entitled, THE

LOTTERY

OF

Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Machinery and Splendid Appointments, AND A

GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS

Polly O'Halloran, a fascinating character, with Songs, Madam Scheller

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

DOORS OPEN at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

LOST

A SPAN OF MATCHED SOREL HORSES, white faces and white legs. The darker of the two has a white spot on the side of a quarter of a dollar on his side. Any person knowing of their whereabouts will please inform the Editor of the DESERET NEWS.

Wm. JENNINGS.

Salt Lake City, January 9th, 1909.

NOTICE

ACCORDING to previous notice published in this paper, May 2, 1898, I have this day turned over all my old accounts for collection to S. H. LEAVER, having made him my Attorney to collect and distribute the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by Note or Book Account, will govern themselves accordingly.

Wm. JENNINGS.

Salt Lake City, January 9th, 1909.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to Wm. JENNINGS are hereby notified to call immediately at my office, EAGLE EMPORIUM, up stairs, and settle.

S. H. LEAVER.

Salt Lake City, January 9th, 1909.

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WELL SELECTED STOCK

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Domestic,

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Duck,

Ticking,

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Sugar,

Coffee,

Tea,

Rice,

Currants,

Oysters,

Mustard,

Pepper,

Allspice,

Hats & Caps,

Cinnamon,

Buck Gloves,

Clothing,

Overshirts,

Undershirts,

Men's and Boys' Boots,

Women's, Misses' and

Children's Shoes,

Hardware,

Queensware, CHINA, GLASS, Stationery, &c., &c.

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AND

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Has leave to announce that

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GOOD and WELL-SELECTED

STOCK of

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Own d by the late firm of

GODBE & MITCHELL,

He offers the same

FOR SALE

AT VERY LOW RATES!

And respectfully solicits a liberal share of the Public patronage.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND

AT

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

F. A. MITCHELL.

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TINWARE! TINWARE!

A. C. PYPER & CO.,

Beg to announce that IN ADDITION to their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

advertised in another column, they have on hand

A Large and Well Assorted Stock of

TINWARE!

And having engaged the services of SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TINSMITHS, are prepared to do Job Work and fill orders to any extent.

Cheaper than any other Manufacturing Establishment West of the Missouri River!

W. S. GODBE, F. A. MITCHELL, Office, Exchange Buildings. d41w9 1m

W. S. GODBE, J. H. LEAVER, ESTABLISHED 1855.

GODBE & CO.,

Offer special inducements to cash and short time buyers, and are rapidly CLOSING OUT their well-selected Stock of

STAPLE GOODS

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Great Bargains are offered in Woolen Goods, Underwear, Drawers, and other Woolen Goods.

Also, a large stock of Sheetings, Cotton Yarn and other Staple Dry Goods.

Cannopower Tons of the finest qualities, and other Groceries, staple and fancy.

Knives, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Axes and Pick Handles, &c.

A few cases of Men's Boots and Shoes, Wilson's School Books, &c.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

Will be kept constantly supplied with everything a family for sale in a first-class establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Fancy Groceries, Choice Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c.

GODBE & CO.

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BRANT STINGHAM, Stray Found Keeper.

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