DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Hill, of Georgia, from the election committee, reported Spofford entitled to the seat now occupied by Kellogg.

Hoar presented the minority report of himself, Cameron and Logan. Both reports were read. Kellogg is charged with corrupt and fraudulent conduct.

Hoar said the minority desired nothing more than a full publication of the facts, and began to read the report which occupied an hour and a half.

The minority report declares that the only change, in fact, since Kellogg took the oath is that the party of the majority in Congress has changed, and it is sought by mere superiority of numbers for the first time to thrust the senator from the seat he holds by virtue of the express and the deliberate and final judgment of the Senate. This act is characterized as a great political crime to be classed with the rebellion, with the Maine conspiracy, with the overthrow of the Southern State government. The people of the United States will thoroughly comprehend the action of the Senate in this matter and judge whether the views of the southern people taken back into citizenship mean anything. They thoroughly discredit the evidence on which the majority report is founded and say it is unworthy, the lowest case on record and has been completely disproven.

Hill's majority report goes into the case very fully. It alleges Kellogg to have been guilty of conspiracy by fraudulently using his gubernatorial office to prevent a free election to the legislature, in order that only republicans might be elected; that failing in this, he conspired to change the result by election commissioners; that he prevented a legal legislature from assembling in New Orleans by the use of force, money, promise of office, and other corrupt means; that he conspired fraudulently to have Packard elected governor, to aid his own election to the Senate; that he excluded members-elect of the assembly, and admitted members not elected; that he testified falsely to the election committee, thus inducing them to declare him senator, and that he secured government officers for his coconspirators. The testimony quoted is extensive.

Hill moved the report be recommitted to be called up Monday.

Hoar, Hill, Carpenter and Thurman debated the question, in which debate Carpenter said Chief Justice Waite would prevent Kellogg reopening the case next session if Spofford were seated now.

Thurman moved to take up the Geneva Award bill; lost, 30 to 35.

Kellogg made a personal appeal to the Senate, setting forth that Hill had declared publicly and privately he would drive him from the Senate, and that, being judge of the case, had prejudiced it before he took or collected evidence. He declared that Hill's statements were false from beginning to end, and that in the 1,200 pages of testimony there was not a line connecting himself directly or indirectly with any manipulating of returns or with the returning board. He accused Hill of taking every means of prejudicing the public mind against him. He declared Spofford has brought disreputable and disappointed men to Washington. He notified the Senate he would, when the resolution came up, show the American people whence came the catacomb of corpses at Colfax, and impress the truth on the people. He asserted the committee had not allowed him fair play to refute testimony. He would show Hill to have cut out whole pages of testimony favorable to him (Kellogg). He would accept as truth what Hill's principal witness, Barney Williams, asserted if a single citizen of New Orleans could be produced to say on his honor he would believe Williams under oath. He analyzed the unfair proceedings of Hill in the most scathing and personal manner. He said every affidavit produced against him in New Orleans was either forged or paid for, and he could prove this to be a fact. There never was so foul a conspiracy set afoot as this. He declared that every member of the Legislature swore there was no bribery. Even the Nicholls' government, with packed juries, failed to indict him. A good deal had been said about the custom house, but nothing about the money paid witnesses against him, though one witness swore positively to receiving money to vote for Spofford. He thought he could compare his character, moral and otherwise, against Hill's, and his bitterest enemy would concede him to be immeasurably superior to Hill in moral and physical courage.

A motion to print the evidence and reports was agreed to.

Coke, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably the bill to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians for the sale of their reservation in Colorado, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same; placed on the calendar.

Coke said the bill was very important. Its passage might avert an Indian war, and he would call it up as soon as possible.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Kirkwood—To enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to test the practicability of manufacturing sugar on a larger scale from sorghum and sugar-cane.

The House bill appropriating $100,000 to continue public printing, provided that the entire sum appropriated for printing for the year shall not exceed $400,000, was passed.

On motion of Thurman, the Geneva Award bill was formally taken up.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22. — Under the call of States, Phelps introduced a bill for a commission of nine persons to be appointed by the President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House, to revise the customs and internal revenue laws.

By Price—Amending the National Bank act respecting the distribution of currency.

By Gibson—Reducing the whisky tax fifty cents proof gallon, and abolish the tax gallon; to abolish bank taxes.

By Briggs—Imposing a higher duty on opium, morphia and their salts and smoking opium.

By Kelly—Taxing sulphate of quinine 10 per cent.

By Atherton—Reducing the salary of the President to $25,000.

By Scales—Providing that the mineral lands of the United States shall be surveyed, appraised, sold at their full value, and that all proceeds thereof, after payment of necessary expenses, shall be applied to the payment of the public debt. Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the corruption and malpractice of anyone of the inspectors, agents or employees of the Indian service.

By Ellis—A joint resolution requesting the President to notify the government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The following is the text of the joint resolution:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in a message of the date of March 8, 1880, declared and set forth in substance that it is a well settled policy of the government of the United States that any canal, water way, or other means of communication to be constructed or opened across the Isthmus of Panama or through the States of Central America, must be under the patronage and control of the United States, and

Whereas, A special House committee on the proposed inter-oceanic canal have agreed to a series of resolutions affirming in substance the declarations of the President's message, of March 8th, 1880; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Government of Great Britain that the convention of April 19th, 1850, between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under which the Government of the United States admitted Great Britain to a joint protectorate with itself over any canal, waterway or communication to be thereafter established over any states between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, have ceased to be binding or obligatory on the United States.

Ellis desired to have the resolution referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but the House referred it to the committee on the inter-oceanic canal by a vote of 84 to 71.

By Young (Tenn.) the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the political complications and conflicts of national interests and jurisdiction, likely to grow out of the construction of the water way across the Isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America, are of so dangerous a character as to greatly outweigh any advantages likely to result from such connection to the republics of North or South America or the nations of Europe, and that no interest of the people of the United States requires any such work; and, therefore, it is the duty of this Government to discourage an undertaking so much calculated to disturb our peaceful relations with other governments and fraught with so much peril to our future safety and well-being; and,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested through our diplomatic agents to confer with the governments of our sister republics of South America upon the American policy in regard to the matters likely to bring us and them in conflict with European powers, and that he be authorized to call an international convention of representatives from this Government and the republics of South America, and to take into consideration the policy and measures which should be adopted for mutual safety and protection against any political influence which the Governments of Europe in any manner attempt to exercise upon the affairs of the American Government.

Young desired to have the joint resolution referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

King moved to amend by referring it to the committee on the inter-oceanic canal.

Young withdrew any objection to that reference, merely stating his wish that the resolution should go to the committee most competent to take the question.

The resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs; year 118, nays 30.

By Bayne—The following joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the project now attracting general attention, the construction of an inter oceanic canal at Panama, Nicaragua, or some other suitable point at the Isthmus, with private capital and for commercial purposes only, is worthy of high commendation, and if any such project has any rival or rivals which threaten a raid upon the Treasury of the United States in the interests of jobbers, neither prostitution of the so-called Monroe Doctrine, or any other false appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the people of the United States shall prevent the appropriation of the former or condemnation of the latter.

Resolved, That the United States, recognizing the obligations of international laws in its transactions with the weakest as well as the strongest nations of the world, fearing none and desiring to do right to all, and having peaceful relations with all, which it sincerely desires to maintain, deprecates and denounces any measure or scheme calculated to infringe upon or disturb such conditions. While it will jealously guard its rights and interests, it will regard its treaty-making power as entirely adequate to secure these ends until some failure shows the contrary.

Resolved, That, if in the opinion of the President, it be necessary to take any steps to thoroughly obtain and protect the rights and interests of the United States in regard to the proposed canal, he is requested to negotiate such treaties as are necessary to effect this purpose.

The joint resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs by a vote of 92 to 25.

Manning offerred a resolution directing the committee on Pacific railways to inquire into an alleged contract entered into between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to sit during vacation and report what legislation is necessary to protect the public interests; referred.

Singleton, of Mississippi, reported back the consular appropriation bill and it was considered in a committee of the whole. No change was made in the service abroad.

AMERICAN.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

What Evarts Says About It.

WASHINGTON, 22. — The report telegraphed from here a few evenings since to the effect that Minister Seward had succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Chinese, is pronounced false by Secretary Evarts. The report was very circumstantial, even purporting to give the provisions of the treaty among which was included an agreement would that make China an ally of this Government in preventing the Chinese emigration to California. Secretary Evarts says the negotiations are about where they were a year ago when they were taken up after, and in consequence of, the debate on the Chinese bill in Congress. The Secretary of State seems to find the Chinese as wily a set of diplomats as any he has had to deal with, much more, he says, than the Japanese, who are a more warlike and franker race. He remarks that they have grown to be very jealous of the profits made by American and other foreign merchants, who trade to their shores, and are really contemplating the adoption of a law looking to the exclusion of all foreigners from participation in the commerce of China. The Secretary seems to dread the reopening by congress of what is known as the Chinese question, and evidently thinks it will be a very delicate matter to so adjust the relations of the two countries that there may be a proper regulation of Chinese immigration to this country, and at the same time, a free interchange of commodities. This, he says, is the problem which the State Department has to work out.

Evarts says, that so far as known the Chinese Government is represented here as not in favor of any such treaty an has been published in some newspapers. The report is contradicted, and has also been explicitly denied and discredited by Assistant Secretary John Hays, and by President Hayes himself, as recently as last Saturday, but is renewed to day with sundry charges and modifications, which only show how ignorant its authors are of the existing laws. Among the most important provisions of the alleged treaty, described in one of the Washington evening papers to-day, is said to be one prohibiting the emigration of lewd women from China to the United States. The Chinese authorities are reported to have made stout opposition to this provision and to have consented to it with great reluctancy, which was somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that our Federal statutes have for a number of years covered precisely the same ground. This evening paper, a few days ago, stated in most positive terms that the new treaty was an effectual settlement of all the difficulties and evils complained of by the people of the Coast.

The origin and motive of the original report, that a new treaty had been negotiated, and of the subsequent various descriptions of its supposed provisions, are not yet developed, but it is certain they are one and all untrue, and so far as can be learned from the highest official sources by the members of the California delegation and by other authorized inquiries, they have no tangible foundation whatever.

What the "Herald" Says,

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood that the chief obstacle which presented itself in the course of the attempt to negotiate a modified treaty with China, has been the strong inclination which prevails with the authorities of that country to adopt a policy of exclusion towards the citizens of the United States and the commerce of this country. In the face of the discussions over this subject, it has thus far been found impossible to make any headway in procuring such agreement in regard to restricting emigration to this country as the United States now desire, the Chinese government preferring total and mutual exclusion.

Kearneyism in New York.

The *Times* complains of the introduction of the sand lot vulgar abuse into the speeches of the striking piano makers yesterday. One speaker declaring at their mass meeting that the manufacturers "are a miserable gang of bloodsuckers and curs;" another who thought there must be a way to release the workmen from thraldom. He referred to contractors as "vile fiends," "suckers," and "bloodhounds" who have not the feelings of a dog.

No Cartridges for China.

A *Herald* New Haven special says: The *Herald's* statement is premature about the Chinese government having contracted with the Winchester Arms Company for cartridges, but there have been some small orders for arms from China.

Investigating Pension Accounts.

It is stated that pension claim agents in Washington have openly boasted that they were going to steer the select committee which is investigating the reforms proposed in the pension business. They are evidently trying to oust Commissioner Bentley, and that they have considerable assistance from the committee is quite as evident. They first attempted to get possession of the documents in the pension office, and, failing in that, to have the claim agents examine with them as experts the papers they wished to see. Bentley, however, refused to admit the claim agents, offering to furnish the committee expert clerks to assist them in looking over the papers. The claim agents were therefore excluded much to their chagrin.

Hill's Little Persecution.

Senator Ben Hill is having a hard time eluding Jessie Raymond and her baby at the Capitol and even at his own house. He calls into requisition policemen, evasion, skulking and deceit. Hill does not have the woman arrested, and she says she only wants to confront him in court. The papers are full of the scandal.

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JOBBING OUTLER,

Is the Best Place to get your Knives, Razors and Shears ground and repaired. Saws set and sharpened. Sewing and Knitting Machines Repaired.

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GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, WITHIN five miles of the city, partly improved, and known-started, good house, barn, well, and plenty of water privilege. Would exchange for city property. Address P. O. Box 381, Salt Lake City. d 100 tf.

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 Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

ACUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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 PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.
IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.
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NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Summit County Railroad Company, that there will be a meeting of said Stockholders at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in Echo Station, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of Wednesday the 7th day of April, 1880, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH W. GANNETT, Sec'y., Summit County R. R. Co.

Salt Lake City, March 12, 1880.

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and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

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Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN MANTEL, deceased.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 22d day of March, A. D., 1880, at ten a. m., of said day at the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court, the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Henry Wagener and Christopher Diehl, filed therein, praying that a certain document purporting to be the last will and testament therewith presented be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to petitioners, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the probate of said will.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1880.

D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of Probate Court, Salt Lake County, U. T. td

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STOVES direct from the Works. Agent for Maclean & Retterer, Chicago.

The Largest and Most Varied Stock of STOVES west of New York.

Parties wanting a Stove either for public or private use can have one or more sent direct at WHOLESALE PRICE.

Buyers can see all the above firm's new designs at my office.

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1,000 tons Dry Milling Salt. Prices lower than the lowest.

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Burlap Hand-Sewed Ore Sacks, from 11½ cents.

Hand-sewn Home-made Burlap Duck Ore Sacks, from 12½ cents.

Agents for Eastern Rayon Duck Ore Sacks for high grade Ores.

Orders from the Interior promptly attended to.

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PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

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I INVITE MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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These Goods must be Closed Out by Spring, to make room for my New Stock.

SIMPLE, DURABLE, PROFITABLE.

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Send your orders. Still Further Improvements. Knit from 30 to 60 pairs of socks a day. Can teach persons over 10 years old to knit with them in one hour. PRICE $25.00 Each with Reel, Etc. Send for circular

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TEA POT STORE.

Bought before the advance in Bristles, and Selling Lower than ever Now is the time for Dealers and others to lay in their Spring Stock.

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WITHOUT EXCEPTION,

The Most Durable and Perfect COOKING STOVE Made.

THE NEWEST AND THE BEST.

WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR AND CLOSET.

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