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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—A resolution was offered by Wilson, which was ordered to lie over one day, providing for the investigation of the matter of appointment of Indian traders by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The preamble to the resolution recites that in the matter of such appointments stated, "acts had been done, or permitted to be done, in disregard of the law and the rights and the proper interests of citizens."

On motion of Dolph, the Senate took up the bill "restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Company."

Van Wyck said the bill proposed to forfeit from Wallula to Portland a portion of the original grant over which the Northern Pacific Railroad did not now contemplate building a line. His (Van Wyck's) objection to the bill was there were lands along the other unfinished portions of the road, and some along the portions that have been finished, which should be included in the bill. As it stood, he said, if passed it would be a legislative declaration that the matter of forfeiture had been passed on by Congress and that no other forfeiture proceedings could be undertaken. He moved an amendment to the committee bill, which amendment provides for the forfeiture of all the Northern Pacific Railroad grants, except the lands which were completed before June 4, 1880, and except the right of way.

Call said the committee bill was really a proposition to confirm, and not forego, the grant of some 48,000,000 acres of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It was equivalent to a gift by Congress of two or three hundred thousand dollars to a few individuals, and he protested against it.

Edmunds expressed regret that Van Wyck had made an amendment at this time, as the bill as it stood, he said, forfeited certain lands as to which there would be no difference of opinion in Congress, while the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska involved a forfeiture of some lands as to which there was and would be a great difference of opinion—the point as to whether Congress had a right to forfeit.

The question of forfeiting lands attaching to any portion of the now completed line simply on the ground that the line had not been completed within the time limited by the granting act was a mooted and disputed question, both as to the right of Congress in the premises under the decision of the Supreme Court and as to the morality and justice of the forfeiture. It was a question involving complicated points of law requiring serious consideration.

Cockrell would go as far as any one in the matter of forfeiting unearned railroad lands, but there was such a thing as zeal according to knowledge, and zeal that defeated the object. Forfeiture bills got so much complicated in Congress that very few of them have been able to get through. He was, therefore, in favor of keeping such bills confined, as far as possible, to such provisions of the forfeiture as would be sure to meet with support in Congress and become a law.

Beck offered an amendment providing that the passage of the committee bill should not be taken as a waiver by Congress of the right to forfeit any other unearned lands of the same company hereafter if Congress should see proper to forfeit such lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

Van Wyck withdrew his amendment and offered instead one providing for the forfeiture of such portions of lands as were coterminus with that part of the main line and branches not completed at the time of the passage of this act.

Edmunds understood that the company was now building an important branch which was not yet finished.

Dolph explained the important and far reaching movements of the British government for the development of its commerce on the Pacific. He also explained the efforts of the Northern Pacific railway to connect the Northwest with the Pacific Coast. He did not think Congress should, in the light of such facts, propose to step in and stop the building of any railroad line that would interfere with the growth of our commerce on the Pacific.

Eustis thought the bill did not sufficiently protect the settlers on lands. He did not think the title to lands had been earned.

Mitchell differed with Eustis in regard to the provisions for the protection of settlers. The object of the provisions criticised, he said, was to protect the settlers.

Eustis said that was a matter of opinion. There was a prevalent opinion that this great government legislated in the interest of those great corporations at the sacrifice of the poor and the settlers. He would never vote for a bill to confirm a grant of land that did not protect the interest of settlers.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the bill went over.

Miller submitted a conference report on the bill "abolishing certain fees, etc.," in connection with American shipping. [This is the bill containing the Frye amendment authorizing the President to deny by proclamation to the vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied to American vessels in such foreign countries.] The report was concurred in.

Miller explained that the bill as agreed to in conference was substantially as it was passed by the Senate.

Stanford then called up the resolutions introduced by him expressing the sorrow of the Senate at the death of the late John F. Miller, of California. The resolutions having been read, Stanford addressed the Senate in feeling terms. He briefly outlined the life of Miller, from his birth in Indiana, through the varied phases of his career as a student, lawyer, citizen, soldier, and Senator. Referring to his connection with the war, Stanford said: "Mr. Miller was one of the first to respond in behalf of the Union at the breaking out of the rebellion. Governor Morton, the great war Governor of Indiana, appointed him Colonel of the 29th Indiana Infantry and he resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State. Few men were better fitted for a soldier's career than was John F. Miller. He had a cool head, great personal bravery and indomitable energy, as well as other traits that go to make up a successful soldier. As the conflict progressed he deserved the promotion for conspicuous bravery which was given him, and the close of the war found him a Brigadier and brevet Major General. On his return to Indiana, Governor Morton tendered him with a word which he had promised the soldier of the State who distinguished himself most and reflected the greatest credit on his State and country. When the sound of conflict had passed away, Gen. Miller was offered a commission as Colonel in the regular army, but he declined it. He was a soldier only because there was war, and he preferred to return to the more active and more desirable competition of professional and political life." In the course of his concluding remarks Mr. Stanford said: "General Miller's life was a success. The work he undertook he did well, whether in a campaign, in commerce or in Congress. He gained commendation on every side and in every path of duty in which he walked. His persuasive eloquence, earnest, able and logical reasoning was recognized in this chamber. He took an active interest in everything that looked to the welfare of his State, his party and his country. He was a progressive man and had warm friends. In politics he was a republican and a partisan, and never sought to conceal it. He believed that 'he who serves his country best, serves his party best.' He is gone and impartial history will delight to place his name, as a private and a public citizen, high among those who are worthy examples for their countrymen to admire and imitate."

Edmunds said Miller was always known as a man of thought, of industry and of practical sagacity. The same calmness and gentle persistence which had distinguished him throughout his active life, remained with him to the end. He faced death without a murmur and without sorrow, except such as was natural in leaving behind him those he loved.

Mr. Voorhees characterized the late Senator as the highest type of an American citizen, and a soldier of whom Indiana, the State of his birth, was proud. He noted, as a coincidence, the fact that Miller had succeeded in the Senate, Booth, who was also of Indiana birth.

Logan said Mr. Miller had evinced military ability of a high order. He described the movements of the battles of Stone Mountain and Nashville, in which Mr. Miller distinguished himself. So long, he said, as the American Republic had citizens like Mr. Miller to turn from the paths of peace to the field of war, there need be no anxiety as to the preservation of the people's liberties. The country that had such citizens would always be invincible to foreign foes.

Fair said it had been his good fortune to know Mr. Miller and the death of that distinguished man he (Fair) felt was not only a public loss but a personal bereavement. "Mr. Miller's career might well be pointed to as an example and incentive to the rising generation. Few of our time had filled, as he did, with a heaping measure, the requirements of every public and private station. When the opening of our great civil war startled the country, Mr. Miller resigned his duties as State Senator of Indiana and entered with patriotic enthusiasm into the great struggle for the Union and led to the field a regiment of infantry. I will not descant at length upon his military career, but it is well known that that is the field of endeavor in which he displayed those noble traits of character, coolness, courage, and resources which in time of war make heroes of men. At the great three days' battle of Stone River it fell to his lot to occupy the key of the position. With true military instinct he took in the situation, and without orders he made an assault which opened the way to victory, and in this terrible struggle he received the wound from which he suffered so much and which, no doubt, finally contributed to his death. This, however, did not end his military career. At Nashville he was entrusted with a larger command. With conspicuous gallantry he led in the overthrow of Hood's army. Successful in war, it was left to him to be equally successful in peace. Again becoming a citizen of California, he was chosen to conspicuous and responsible positions under the National and State governments, and was finally chosen to represent that great State in this chamber. Here his ability received recognition and he was placed at the head of one of the leading committees of the Senate. As a man of business he was always recognized as possessing large ability. In private walks of life and in social circles he made hosts of friends. In fact it may be said that he was here a conspicuous and distinguished man without an enemy. It would seem that the life of Senator Miller was a series of unbroken successes. This necessarily includes the idea that his combination of good qualities entitled him to succeed. He was a man of fine intellectual endowments. He possessed an admirably balanced mind, and he was full of consideration for his fellow-men. He was a man of patriotism, honor and honesty, and I join with his warmest friends in deploring his untimely death.

Mr. Harrison spoke of Mr. Miller as a man of a high sense of honor, open and brave as an adversary, true and steadfast as a friend, a man with whom love of country was a passion, intensified by the sacrifices he had made in behalf of that country.

Mr. Dolph, in a warm eulogism, described the deceased as a man of rare will, strong sense and extreme modesty; well informed upon all matters affecting his State and country and with decided opinions on public questions, which opinions he knew how to express tersely and persuasively. Though his life could not be called a long one, "that life is long which answers life's great end."

Hearst said: "Mr. President: The Senators who have preceded me have spoken of Senator Miller as a soldier and a statesman. It now becomes my privelege to speak of him as a citizen, in which capacity also he served his country. He and his associates were the recipients of one of the most important franchises in the gift of the Government. Out of this grew an enterprise which has been carried on to the best interests of all parties therein concerned, in proof of which the books have always been open for the investigation of any authorized agent. In fact, to my knowledge, such an investigation has always been invited. The management not only protected the Government, but a system was created which enabled helpless and ignorant Indians engaged in the work to save such proportion of their earnings, that there is to-day to their credit in the banks of San Francisco $100,000, which amount might have gone into the coffers of the company for the simple consideration of five barrels of very ordinary whisky. This instance alone is sufficient to show the purity and integrity of the man's life. Such an example should be written on the mile posts of the highway, chizzled on the cliffs along the trails of the Rocky Mountains, graven in the granite of the Sierras, hewn on the tall pines of the Pacific Slope and commemorated in flowers in the valleys of the dead Senator's adopted State."

The resolutions were agreed to, and in further respect for the deceased the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Dingley of Maine from the committee of conference, submitted the report of that committee on the Shipping bill.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, thought the consideration of the report should be postponed until the members of the House had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. The question involved in the Frye amendment was broader than at first blush. It might appear to be. It not only conferred the privilege, but imposed the duty on the President to withdraw from foreign vessels certain commercial privileges where the privileges had been denied to American vessels in the country to which such foreign vessels belonged. The supposed cause for the provision arose out of the recent troubles with Canada but there was not a word about fishing vessels. There was no hurry for the passage of this bill, and it could be considered more fully at some future day than it could now. There was no danger of war and the Executive had under consideration the settlement of the Canadian fishery trouble.

Dunn, of Arkansas, said the provision did not apply to the fisheries question.

Breckenridge thought if that were true there was the less necessity for haste in passing the bill because there was no other pending question relative to the commercial privileges between the United States and any other country. The objection to the provision was that it enabled the President to place an embargo upon Canadian vessels.

He would go as far as the gentleman from Maine to protect the fishing interests of Massachusetts and Maine, but he wanted to be clear as to what he was doing. He did not believe in retaliatory or revengeful legislation. He believed more in diplomatic intercourse, in patience and correspondence with a view of reaching a settlement than he did in executive interference and retaliatory measures. He had no doubt the Canadian difficulty could be satisfactorily settled. Two great nations like the United States and England were not going to fall out on a matter of fishing which could be settled by a matter of negotiation.

Dingley said the necessity for the proposed legislation had been suggested by the recent denial of certain privileges to the United States vessels in Canadian ports, but the law ought to be on the statute books without regard to the fishery trouble. In view of the fact that a country was attempting to discriminate against a certain class of American vessels, it was proposed by this bill simply to extend the authority given by the act of 1823, so that the President might issue his proclamation withholding from vessels of any country which discriminated against our vessels precisely the privileges which were denied us.

Breckinridge inquired whether any country except Canada now denied any privileges to American vessels.

Dingley replied in the negative.

Breckinridge said he understood the gentleman from Arkansas (Dunn) to state this—that this bill had nothing to do with the Canadian troubles.

Dingley replied it might be applicable to that trouble, but the provision was a general one and applicable to all countries, and ought to be on the statute book without reference to the present difficulty. The Frye amendment did not pretend or undertake to effect a settlement of the trouble with Canada. All that the fishing question had to do with the provision was that it had furnished the incidental showing that any country could withdraw privileges from American vessels, and that there was no law conferring on the President authority to retaliate. He was not accustomed to make the American eagle scream, but was for his country's interest. He was in favor of the freest commercial intercourse, but he was not unmindful of the law of self-preservation.

Belmont of New York, in order to correct any impression that might prevail to the contrary, inquired whether the provision was not a general one instead of being applicable alone to the Canadian difficulty, and whether it did not confer merely discretionary power upon the President.

These questions Dunn answered in the affirmative.

Reagan of Texas, hoped that the conference report would be agreed to that the English Government might be notified that the United States meant to insist on equal privileges for its vessels to those which accorded Canadian vessels.

Reed of Maine, said the recent difficulty arose out of the attempt of Canada to ignore all advances of civilization in the matter of the commercial relations of the world. The pending proposition was simply to arm the President with the right to deprive the Canadians of the privileges of which they deprive the citizens of the United States.

The report was then agreed to without division.

The following committee reports were submitted:

By Van Eaton of Mississippi, from the committee on public lands, for settling the Mobile & Girard railroad land grant. Placed on the House calendar.

By Henley of California, from the same committee, granting certain seal rocks to the city of San Francisco. Referred to the committee of the Whole.

By Hill of Ohio, from the committee on territories, authorizing a special session of the legislature of Utah. Placed on the House calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The pending amendment reducing the special tax imposed on the manufacturers of oleomargarine from $600 to $100, was lost by a vote of 4 to 149.

Daniel, of Virginia, moved to reduce the special tax on retail dealers in oleomargarine from $48 to $25.

Hill of Illinois opposed the amendment, believing that the judgment of the committee on agriculture, in fixing the rate of tax, might be relied upon.

Without further action the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Cross-examination of Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The further features of the Maxwell testimony to-day were his admission that his statement in the letter to Preller saying he held certain medical degrees was a lie; his contradiction of his former statement that he wrote the marginal notes in the *Vade Mecum* about the best method of administering chloroform before the Cairns-Tuttle inquiry; his admission when shown the forged diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London that he wrote it saying it was simply to keep himself up in the practice of penmanship, and his plea of intoxication as a means of accounting for the other peculiar statements and contradictions.

The *Post-Dispatch* this evening states that upon examination of Preller's remains, which were exhumed for that purpose, three doctors will testify that the presence of no such disease existed as that Maxwell claims to have treated.

Powderly's Plan.

CLEVELAND, 27.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor met this morning. The committee on laws presented a partial report, embodying a number of propositions, only one of which was taken up. The first proposition was, in effect, that the executive board should be increased from five to eleven members.

A committee on legislation was then appointed.

At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until to-morrow morning, when the committee on the state of the Order is expected to report.

To-night it is said that Powderly's plan for the future government of the Order is the establishment of a State Assembly. There will then be four assemblies. The local assemblies will be subordinate to districts, the districts to the State, and the State to the national. The plan is reported to be very popular among those of the delegates who have heard it. It will do away with many unnecessary strikes. It provides, among other things, that no assembly but the State and National shall have power to order either a strike or a boycott. If the local assembly wants to order a strike, it must first get the consent of the district and then the State assemblies.

A Fight with the Yaquis.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 27.—A letter received here from Don N. E. Acosta, from Guaymas, Mexico, says: "In a few days there will be published the details of the battle of Vacachita, fought recently for the subjugation of the Yaquis. After three days' desperate fighting the Indians succumbed to the united arms of the State and the nation. Already several chiefs and their followers have surrendered. Cajeme up to this day has not been found. It is believed that he was wounded and is now secreted by his tribe."

Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Republican senators held an order of business caucus this morning but accomplished little besides deciding to take up at once the bill to forfeit the Northern Pacific land grant from Wallula to Portland, and to refer the House arbitration bill to a special committee, of which Gen. Logan is chairman. The latter action was taken in spite of the protests of members of the committee on education and labor. The caucus committee was also to ask for having fixed the "order of business" three or four weeks ago without giving the senators who are not members of the committee, a chance to be heard.

Senator Platt was asked not to press his open executive session resolution to a vote at present, but to let it go until next session. He did not assent to this, but no positive understanding was reached on the subject.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Charles Crocker takes daily drives in Central Park and expects to return to his office next Monday.

A Chicago special says: The grand jury has returned twenty-two indictments, thirteen of which are known to be against anarchists, and seven of these charging murder. The indictments are not yet allowed to be made public.

Base ball—Philadelphia, —; Philadelphia 9, Kansas City 6.

New York—New York, 5, St. Louis 4.

Washington—National 7, Chicago 0.

A Winnipeg special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: In the Legislature to-day the motion of confidence in the Norquay government was defeated. So hot was the discussion thereon that an opposition member crossed the floor after the debate and called Premier Norquay a blank contemptible liar. The bulky Premier promptly struck his assailant, and a fight followed, though the combatants were soon parted.

A fire started in the hoisting works of the Grand Central mine, Tombstone, Arizona, last night. It destroyed all the hoisting and pumping machinery and entered the shaft of the mine, which is still burning. The loss will be a quarter of a million; insurance $85,000.

In the House of Commons amendments were adopted providing that the arms act shall expire in December 1887, and annulling the power of the magistrates to grant certificates. An amendment to reduce the penalties for the unlawful carrying of arms was rejected. The bill then passed the committee stage.

John Henning was hanged at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to-day, for the murder of a widow, named Lottie Volmer, in July 1885, because she refused to marry him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VETERAN AND PATRIARCH

PIMA, Graham Co., Arizona,
May 18, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please publish in your paper the death of Joseph Matthews, for the information of his many relatives and friends in Utah. He has been afflicted for the last two years with general debility, superinduced by old age. He was taken with a sudden attack on the 11th of May, and died on the 14th. He was born on the 29th of January, 1806, in Johnson Co., North Carolina. He embraced the Gospel in the fall of 1843, and moved to Nauvoo in the fall of 1844, where he worked on the Temple and performed other missionary labors; was with the saints through all their persecutions from that time. He was one of the Pioneers in 1847 of Utah; was one of the first with Brothers O. Pratt and Erastus Snow who entered the Valley of Great Salt Lake. He was with the company of Parley P. Pratt in the exploration of Southern Utah. In 1851 he was called to California with Charles C. Rich and Amasa M. Lyman, and came back with the Saints to Utah.

In 1869 and 1870 he was a missionary to the Southern States, and in 1880 he moved to Arizona.

Patriarch Wm. McBride spoke at the funeral service. He had been acquainted with the deceased from 1844 up to the present. He said that both he and his property were always on hand for the kingdom of God. President Christopher Layton and Counselor Wm. Johnson and George Glass made some brief but appropriate remarks.

Deceased was the father of 15 children, 52 grandchildren and 54 great-grandchildren, most of whom are in Utah.

D. H. MATTHEWS.

SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Sevier Stake was held in Richfield on the 22d and 23d insts., well attended and much appreciated by large assemblies in the bowery. Presided over by Counselor William H. Seegmiller. Every Ward had their representative of Bishops or Counselors. We were visited by President Peterson of Sanpete Stake, Elders Anton Lund and Daniel Harrington.

The spirit and power of the Gospel was manifested by the reports made of the condition of the several Wards, and a comforting and consoling spirit infused by the inspirations of the various speakers. The necessity for and use of Temples in which to obey ordinances of salvation and exaltation in the kingdom of God. Cash and merchandise was contributed for Temple building to the amount of $449.05, besides grain, stock and other means.

The Authorities, general and local, were sustained by unanimous vote, and harmony prevailed.

WM. MORRISON, Stake Clerk.

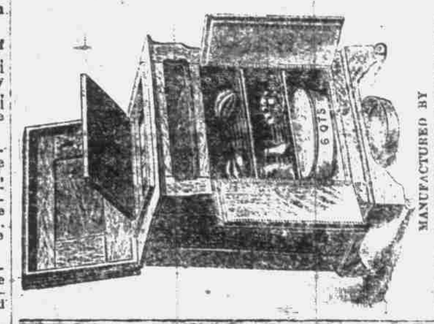
AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

One fine morning about five years ago a pool of blood was found in a stall of the livery stable now occupied by J. O'Neil, then the property of two brothers named Smiley, who called it the Farmers' stable. From this blood sprang a sensation and a awful mystery. Whence came the blood could not be discovered. No horses in the stable showed any signs of having been wounded. But the gore looked to have gushed warm and fresh from animal veins, and by those deeply awed by the mystery it was generally regarded as being human.

About the same time one Alfred Taillifer, a Frenchman, supposed to have a considerable sum of money, disappeared without leaving a clew. He had ridden over from the Blackfoot and stabled his horse with the Smileys, and when he disappeared the horse remained in the barn. Not long afterwards the Smiley brothers sold out their business, apparently a good one, and went back to Illinois, where they had lived before coming West. Here were three mysterious circumstances—the blood, the disappearance of Taillifer and the unexplained departure of the Smileys. Dark suspicion was engendered, and though the incidents have been generally forgotten, in the minds of Taillifer's friends it was not allayed.

Now, however, so far as Taillifer is concerned, the mystery is explained. A few days ago Louis Narcotte, one of his friends received a letter from Taillifer, who is now living at La Broquerie, Manitoba. It seems that he had been out in the country and suddenly determined to go back to Montreal. He sent word to Narcotte to take the horse, but the message did not reach him, and Taillifer was on the stage going eastward. He intended to come back, but never fulfilled his intention, nor did he take trouble to write, and it was almost like a message from the grave when this letter came from him to Narcotte. But the origin of that blood is still unexplained.—*Helena (M. T.) Independent.*

THE HOODLUM OF THE COAST.—The hoodlum is essentially Californian and must be seen with his feet upon his native heath to be understood, to be feared, to be appreciated. There have been no words given to adequately describe the wave of the hair on his brow or the fluff of the hair on his neck, the tightness and shortness of his spring-bottom trousers, the stub of his toe and the height of his heel, the luxury of his tie and the rampant redness of his pocket-handkerchief. His face is bold, or sly, or sullen, or stupid, but it is always bad. His walk is a slouch or a swagger, according as he hails from the western addition or south of Market street. His speech is not to be understood by the refined and respectable, being a mongrel dialect of profanity, slang and murdered English. He is born with a love of drink and hatred of the Chinese. He lives with the object of being as wild, as wicked, as dissipated, as drunken as possible within the limit of one existence.—*San Francisco Post.*



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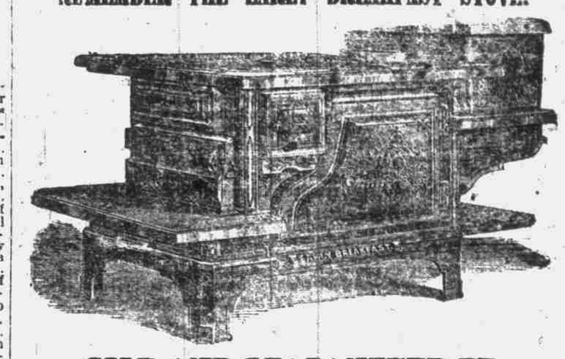

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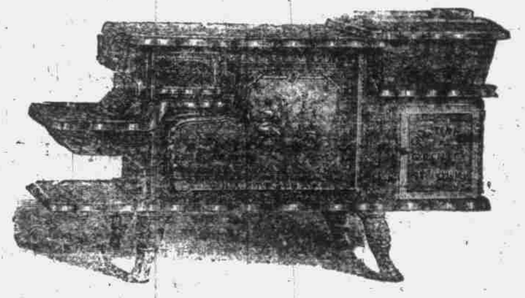

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