

GEORGE O. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, March 20, 1899.

GRANT AND THE POLITICIANS.

FROM our exchanges we gather the conclusion that the politicians throughout the country are greatly disappointed at the character of President Grant's Cabinet. He has not consulted them about its formation, and it is said that the nominees themselves were ignorant of the honor which awaited them until their names were made public. Attempts have not been wanting on the part of professional politicians to manage him; but they have signally failed. The most notable failure, and that which has excited the most comment, has been that of Col. McClure. He is from Pennsylvania, an editor, a politician and a man of infinite "brass," as we remember him when he passed through here two or three years since on his way to Montana.

He was decidedly of the opinion that it was impossible for any Administration to succeed without the help of politicians, and endeavored to impress Grant with that idea; but he would not be impressed. It had leaked out that he intended to select a member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania; it was desirable that the selection should be a suitable one for the party and McClure, with his dashing boldness, his unflinching conceit, cool self-possession and imposing presence, was chosen to manipulate the President elect and bring him over to the views of the party. The professional politicians had, in McClure's opinion, carried the State election in Pennsylvania which determined the Presidential result, and if the stay-at-home politicians were to get all the rewards, he and other working politicians would go into other pursuits where there is more gratitude. He wanted General Grant to take up some active Pennsylvania Republican, acquainted with the people of the State and their wants, and not a retired philanthropist. Christian character and philanthropy were not the qualities which, in McClure's estimation, were required, and if a man of that class were to be selected, he thought disaster would follow. His argument could be summed up in the never-to-be-forgotten maxim of Governor Marcy that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The politicians had fought the fight, now they wanted the rewards.

But cunning and adroit as McClure is Grant's strategy baffled him. He made no point, and he was too shrewd not to perceive this. He retired from the interview a somewhat disgusted politician, and probably as much chagrined as it is possible for a man of his imperturbable assurance to be.

In this conversation the President came out successful; but this was only the beginning. To prevent the annoyance which he knew he would have to endure from politicians if he made his mind known, he studiously kept from every one the names of the gentlemen whom he expected to select as his constitutional advisers. By taking this course he doubtless saved himself an immense amount of trouble; but dissatisfaction is both felt and expressed. The politicians are not suited, and their ill humor will increase should the President continue to pursue this course. They want to have, in vulgar parlance, "a finger in the pie" which they have helped to cook. Fully conscious of their own abilities, of the zeal they have displayed, of the sacrifices they have made, and that, without their services, the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency could not have been secured, they wish to partake of the benefits which his elevation to power enables him to bestow. They wish to lighten his burdens, by sharing with him the onerous responsibilities of office; nothing less than this will satisfy them. But, however pliant and subservient to their wishes President Grant might be, it is not in his power to give them satisfaction in this manner. The patronage of the Government, immense as it is, would be insufficient. Dissatisfaction would be expressed even if he did all in his power to gratify them; but what will be its extent if he ignores them, disregard their eminent (?) services and select capable men for office, without consulting them in regard to the appointments?

Time will reveal in plainness what we may but dimly perceive at the present wonderfully if they permit the President. But politicians will have to change their attitude to run the Governmental machine without their aid, and not raise a howl about his conduct and the ingratitude which he displays to his supporters and warmest friends. There are many persons who are of McClure's opinion, that it is impossible for any Administration to succeed without the aid of politicians; and to vindicate the correctness of this decision they may, if not permitted to assist, do all in their power to embarrass and to bring odium upon the Administration.

President Grant has at the present time the confidence of the country, the press generally sustains his policy; he displays qualities which please his fellow citizens, and if he should discard professional politicians, as he has manifested a disposition to do, and have his

policy dictated by the wants of the country, though he might have opposition to contend with, the masses would sustain and applaud him. It is reported of Chief Justice Chase that he admires President Grant is an extraordinary man; but he thinks that he will have to come down before the politicians yet. We shall see.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—The Senate has passed a bill continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedmen's Bureau till the first of January next.

HOUSE.

In the House a substitute for the Alaska fur protecting bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The debate on the Tenure of Office bill occupied the Senate till 4.40, when, without a vote, the Senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which is the same as that reported last session, without the Senate amendment. After a long discussion and the rejection of several amendments the committee rose and reported the bill; the House bill was passed.

Judd, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instructing that committee to examine into all the circumstances relating to the alleged imprisonment of Biles and Masterman in Paraguay, and the conduct of the late American Minister there and of the officers of the South Atlantic squadron.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of Mass., announcing the ratification of the 15th Amendment.

Adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

New York.—The steamer Georgia, from Port-au-Prince, has arrived; among the passengers was E. L. Aroche, Haytian minister to the United States.

Washington, D. C., 19.—The Colonels retained in active service for twenty-five regiments of Infantry are Robert C. Buchanan, Samuel W. Crawford, Geo. W. Getty, Franklin F. Flint, Nelson A. Miles, Wm. B. Hagen, Jno. Gibbons, Jas. B. Bomford, Jno. H. King, Henry B. Clitz, Alvin C. Gillem, Orlando B. Wilcox, Philip R. De Trobriand, Chas. L. Lovell, Oliver L. Shepard, Gausausha Packer, Thomas L. Crittenden, Thomas H. Bess, Charles E. Smith, George Sykes, George Stoneman, David S. Stanley, Jefferson C. Davis, Ronald S. Mackenzie, Joseph A. Mow.

The Lt. Colonels retained are Pinkney, Lugenel, Thomas C. English, Jno. R. Brooke, Joseph H. Potter, Alex. S. Webb, Danl. Huston, Charles C. Gilbert, John R. Edie, B. Bradley, Alex. M. D. McCook, George P. Buell, Geo. W. Wallace, Henry A. Morrow, George A. Woodward, August V. Kantz, Robt. S. Granger, Samuel B. Hayman, Emory Upton, Remey B. Ayres, Lewis C. Hunt, Frank Wheaton, Edward S. Otis, George Crook; Cuvier Grover, Edward W. Hinks.

The majors are Martin D. Hardin, Peter L. Swayne, Richard I. Dodge, Wm. McEldie, Hugh B. Fleming, Jas. O. Ray, Wm. H. Lewis, John D. Wilkins, Edwin F. Townsend, Alexander Chambers, Lyman Bissell, Henry R. Bluner, Robt. S. Lamotte, Mathew M. Blunt, John S. Mason, Wm. P. Carlin, Robert E. A. Crafton, Jas. Van Voast, Henry A. Hombricht, Geo. A. Williams, John M. Goodhue, Joseph N. G. Wiley, Alex. J. Chas. H. Henry C. Merriman, Zeasus R. Bliss.

The field officers of the infantry, other than those above mentioned, will report monthly to the Adjutant General of the army, according to the regulations, as awaiting orders.

Chicago.—The Post's special says Cox says the President has fully determined on the policy of sending Quakers to deal with the Indians; he will soon begin appointing prominent members of that society as Superintendents and Indian Agents.

Washington.—The only nomination submitted by the President to the Senate to-day was that of William A. Richardson for assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Col. Chandler is announced as chief Quartermaster of the 1st Military District, and will relieve Col. Moore.

Washington, 19.—The Committee of Ways and Means called in a body today on President Grant, Secretary Boutwell and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They had a long talk with Boutwell upon money affairs, in the course of which he declared his determination to sell gold publicly, and never in private. He believed he had power to invest surplus gold in bonds and he thought he would do so. He informed them that the income from the Customs was increasing. The conversation with Grant was mainly of a social character.

The Tuscarora, Commander Queen, and the Keosauqua, Commander Thornton, have been ordered from the Pacific to the North Atlantic squadron, to report to Rear Admiral Hoff.

New York, 19.—A fire this evening destroyed the contents of a five story marble building, 49 Warren street; the aggregate loss of goods was \$100,000. The building was damaged to the amount of \$20,000.

The confirmation of Frank Moore on Wednesday, was as second Secretary of Legation at Paris instead of at Madrid.

Springfield, Mass.—Orders have been received at the armory from Washington, to begin the manufacture of the new breech-loader, and to turn out five hundred per day.

The Post-master General has ordered that the commissions of the special agents of the Department, who are not under pay and assignment, shall be revoked, from and after the 31st of March. The commissions of all special agents will expire on the 15th of Dec., and they must then be renewed.

Dr. H. C. Lanck, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, died to-day.

The President has signed a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed Elizabeth Van Lew, Post-mistress at Richmond, Virginia, and John Reust, U. S. Judge in Arizona.

The new Spanish Minister, to-day, presented his letter of credence to the

President and made a few remarks expressive of the desire of his country for the sympathy of the United States with the new order of things in Spain. He said he would endeavor by all means in his reach to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations which had always existed between that country and the United States. The President replied to Mr. Roberts, "I am happy to receive you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in the United States. Recent events in that country, to which you have just arrived, have excited and will continue to maintain a lively interest here, hoping as we do, that they may ultimately lead to an increase in the welfare and happiness of the people of Spain. The disposition which you express to exert yourself, during your mission, to the end that these friendly relations, which have always existed between the two countries, may be strengthened, will be cordially reciprocated by me."

San Francisco, 19.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Alaska fur trade, after a thorough investigation of the subject, have reported in favor of the abolition of all restrictions not necessary to protect young and female seals. They have submitted a draft of the bill which will afford ample protection, and at the same time open the trade to American enterprise and industry. The Committee are of the opinion that the Government should aid and encourage immigration and establish an early day, a Territorial Government over Alaska. The report and draft of the bill were adopted by the Chamber. The President was instructed to forward the same to our representatives at Washington and to urge immediate congressional action on the subject. The Chamber declined to endorse the communication from the Chamber of Commerce at Memphis, asking government aid for the reclamation of lands on the Mississippi river.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—The Andalusian conscription disturbance culminated in a short, fierce battle at Xeres, the insurgents losing 900 prisoners. Miranar, nine hundred Carlists in the mountains near Almaraz. Government troops have gone there.

Paraguay advises that Lopez with four thousand men is fortifying at Grasse.

Havana.—The revolutionists are burning many plantations and creating the wildest terror; they are impressing the slaves into the army. They have destroyed the railroad between Alvarez and Maragua, nevertheless the Government constantly claims victories.

Vienna.—A decree has been published, establishing trial by jury for Press offenses.

Havana.—The insurgents have burned five of the largest plantations in the jurisdiction of Sagua and Looheca, one near Cienfuegos and another near Macagua. It is positively asserted that the insurgent generals are carrying out the plan of burning everywhere. A detachment of insurgents has left Alvarez, well mounted, to burn the plantations in the vicinity of Jacoboo; the planters are terrified. Authentic information from the insurgents admits the burning of many plantations within a week.

Another steamer has arrived from Spain with troops. Generals Bucela and Escalante are passengers.

There was an engagement yesterday near Alvarez, in which the insurgents were routed, and fled.

Official accounts of an engagement at Guanahabala report 136 insurgents killed, and only one soldier wounded.

The insurgents are active near Bolondron; troops have gone there. The insurgents are carrying off slaves and making soldiers of them. The number of insurgents at Sagua and Remedios is estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000. The insurgents have destroyed the railroad and telegraph between Alvarez and Macagua.

Alexandria.—The waters of the Mediterranean have been successfully admitted to the Bitter Lakes, through the Suez Canal.

Yokohama, via London.—The foreign ministers have announced the termination of the civil war in Japan, and have withdrawn their proclamation of neutrality.

Berlin.—Dr. Peterman is preparing to send out a new polar expedition, which will sail in June.

San Francisco, 19.—Mazatlan advises to March 8th, say, the United States steamer Resaca was in that port. Trade was languishing, and future prospects were discouraging. The steamer brings \$207,000 in treasure from Mexico. Col. Palacios, who was one of Martinez' principal officers, and who started the revolution against Governor Rubi by seizing the mint at Vallarta, and nineteen other criminals escaped from Mazatlan prison.

Information from Tople states that General Lozada was placing his army and the Indians on a war footing. The rumor that General Placido Vega had sailed from San Francisco, with arms and ammunition, and was expected to land somewhere on the coast created considerable excitement at Mazatlan. There was no news from Lower California and Sonora. The Customs authorities at Mazatlan had seized an American vessel, had attempted to extort export duty on a cargo of dyewoods; they only released her on the bond of the American Consul, that such duty should be paid if according to law.

Cuban dispatches from Admiral Hoffman dated Havana 12th, say that a company with the newly appointed consul Gen., Hall, he had called on the Capt. Gen. of Cuba and had secured the release of Mr. Triste, an American citizen, a native of Cuba, who was a short time since arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Government. The action of the Capt. Gen. in this case was marked by great courtesy, he having ordered the immediate release of the prisoner although the charges were serious.

Special Notices.

The attention of the public, and of School Committees in town and country is called to the advertisement of Calder Bros., in to-day's issue. They have a very large assortment of educational, scientific, biographical and other interesting works, which they offer at greatly reduced prices. Now's the time for a bargain.

An enormous stock of the SILVER WATCHES, from \$12 to \$25 each, was introduced at CALDER & CO.'S JEWELRY and Watchmaking, next door to the Post Office, Salt Lake City.

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This Evening,
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Admission Free at Backdoor. Doors open at
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H. B. CLAWSON,
General Superintendent
Salt Lake City, March 10, 1899.
d102 11

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H. B. CLAWSON,
General Superintendent
Salt Lake City, March 10, 1899.
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