

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—A joint resolution passed appropriating \$20,000 for the United States display at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition, next April.

Davis' motion to reconsider the question of the inter-oceanic canal was taken up. Gordon opposed the reconsideration and said on December 2d he moved to refer the subject of the canal to the commerce committee. His object in doing this so early in the session were to assure the distinguished representative of Nicaragua then in Washington and the capitalists here present as well as the Nicaraguan Government that this Government would not be laggard in protecting any enterprise which might be inaugurated on the Isthmus, and that we might call the attention of this country, as well as of Europe to the fact that there were those in the American Senate who were ready to meet the issue which was now forced upon us, and meet it with the affirmative declaration of the American Government. That whenever a canal was to be constructed on an American isthmus it should be under the protection of the United States and in the interest of American commerce. Afterwards in view of the importance of the subject, he had asked for a special committee on the subject which was appointed. But Davis, of West Virginia had objected on the ground of economy, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Gordon spoke at some length expressing indignation and astonishment that the expense of employing a clerk should be set against the advantage of a thorough consideration of the most important commercial subject of the age. Six hundred million of people, two-thirds of the entire population of the globe, stand ready to deal with us in a commerce boundless in scope whenever the barrier of the isthmus is broken down. He alluded to the great importance of the diplomatic questions involved. Was this question to be slighted in view of hiring a clerk to keep the records of the committee?

Gordon resumed his remarks, saying he wished to say nothing about the treaty stipulations, etc. The morning deliberation was asked for. That was just what he desired to obtain by the appointment of a committee. It has been said that Great Britain would get \$20 to our \$1 on the commerce through the canal, who ever controlled it. Is it to be presumed that Great Britain will obtain less of the lion's share of commerce when the canal is controlled by Great Britain or France if managed or controlled by America? Are we to protest?

Edmunds—Mr. President, I rise to a privileged motion under the 64th rule. I move that the doors be closed.

Gordon—I accede to the motion. I see it will be necessary.

McDonald—I call for the regular order.

Vice-President—That motion is in order. The regular order is the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount of land located on military warrants in certain States, which was taken up.

Edmunds opposed the bill. Edmunds thought the discussion, if continued, should be with closed door under the 64th rule. There were parts of it that could not be properly and openly considered.

Burnside, from the committee on education and labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education and provide for more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education, and moved its indefinite postponement. He spoke at length and will resume his remarks to-morrow. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify to the amount of land located with military script and land warrants in the States of Oregon, Nevada and Colorado, and others whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contain stipulation for payment of 5 per cent. on the sales of public lands therein. It provides that after such ascertainment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay such States 5 per cent on the amounts due on such lands, estimating them at \$1.25 per acre.

The bill authorizing the Secretary

of the Interior to deposit Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury, and to draw interest stipulated by treaty or prescribed by law in lieu of investment, was passed.

Burnside, from the committee on military affairs, submitted a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitzjohn Porter, accompanied by the following amendments: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert, that upon application General Fitzjohn Porter, the President is authorized to grant him a new trial by court martial upon charges and specifications upon which he was tried and in part convicted by a court martial convened Nov. 27th, 1862; the court martial convened by authority of this act shall consist of not less than 13 officers of high rank of the army; it shall consider all the testimony in the first trial as entered upon the record thereof, all pertinent official reports, both Union and Confederate, on file in the War Department, and such court shall have power subject to the approval of the President to confirm, mitigate or annul the sentence of the former court martial; ordered printed and laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Wood, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for the evidence in full respecting the enforcement of the internal revenue laws in Northeast Georgia; adopted.

Conger reported back the bill for the relief of colored emigrants; passed. It admits, duty free, contributions for emigrated negroes. The Hot Springs bill was then taken up.

The House, after some consideration, passed the Hot Springs bill under the previous question. The vote was 125 to 121.

King, chairman of the committee on Inter-oceanic Canal, reported a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence in regard to the Inter-oceanic Canal which may have passed between this government and foreign governments, and between this government and its representatives abroad and individuals interested in the construction of such canal, and directing him to specify what, if any, treaty obligations with other governments rest upon this government; adopted. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The paper men are actively fighting Fort's bill. They say it is true printing paper advanced 40 to 50 per cent. in six or eight months. The causes, they insist, are that the price of domestic colored rags has increased from one and three-fourths to three and three-fourths cents per pound. Rags had never been so low as they were six months ago, when rags of the best quality could be purchased at one and a half cents per pound. This price was not sufficient to induce persons to save and sell rags or pay for their collection, consequently the stock was very low, and when the business revival began, and paper was demanded by all reviving industries, paper dealers were without any stock, and the price immediately advanced in this country and Europe. Cablegrams have been received from European dealers within a week, ordering their agents here not to sell another pound of rags, and the price of paper is rapidly advancing there. Eighteen months ago bleaching powder could be purchased at a cent a pound, now it is two cents. The same is true of soda ash and of caustic soda, the principal chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. Bleaching powder is on the free list. They also say that it is not a question of tariff as to that article. The price of domestic alum, another important chemical used in making paper, has not materially advanced. Labor has also advanced somewhat.

Representative Deering has introduced a bill to compensate the Ponca Indians for lands from which they were wantonly expelled in 1877. The bill appropriates \$180,000, part of which is to be used for the immediate wants of the Indians, part for the purchase of a reservation, and the remainder is to be funded for their benefit, annually, forever. The whole amount is to be accepted as payment for the 93,000 acres of land in Dakota, formerly occupied by the Poncas, and which was ceded to them by solemn treaty. By a blunder in the making of the Sioux treaty of 1868, the Ponca tract was ceded to the Sioux, and the Poncas were

driyen down to the Indian Territory, where great numbers of them died in consequence of the change in climate. The Ponca reservation has never been occupied by the Sioux or by any other people. The Poncas are on a tract belonging to the Cherokees, from whom it is proposed to buy a new reservation. So far as the Poncas have been able to make their wants known, they are most anxious to go back to their own country. If there is any reason why they should not be sent back and their lands restored to them, nobody authorized to speak for the Government has yet made that reason public.

Major Reno has sent a very urgent letter to the President, asking permission to resign his commission in the army rather than suffer dismissal. Accompanying the decision of the Court was a recommendation for mercy, signed by all its members, and as Reno has been a gallant soldier, and his offenses being attributed to intoxicating liquors, the President is disposed to give him the privilege of resigning in order to save his record. The President is very tender-hearted about these matters. Not long ago he allowed Lieut. Jerome, of the Seventh Cavalry to resign, when he had been sentenced to dismissal by court martial, and will probably do the same in the Reno case.

The House committee on appropriations decided to frame a general deficiency bill to cover several deficiencies in the various departments. The Indian service appears most urgently to demand attention.

The House committee on military affairs agreed to report favorably to the House of Representatives Frost's bill, donating four bronze and eight iron cannon for the proposed statue at St. Louis of Gen. Francis P. Blair passed.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to a bill providing for public buildings at Clarksburg, West Virginia, to cost \$40,000.

NEW YORK, 10.—The Times editorial says: Recent intimations show that the Argentine Republic is apparently on the point of throwing her sword into the scale of the allies, while Chili prepares for this stroke by calling 50,000 men to her flag. The writer says: Chili's quarrel with the La Plata Republic is far older than the one with Bolivia, and threatened war years ago.

Its subject is the ownership of Patagonia. Both countries found themselves studying the question of what their actual possessory rights in Patagonia were at the time of throwing off the Spanish yoke. They differed totally in the results of their investigation and talked of resorting to blows as a means of settlement. The matter has remained in statu quo, but the Argentine Government has been jealous of Chilean military and naval prowess. It recognizes that its time to intervene for the settlement of all questions affecting its autonomy is now or never; the first effect of this intervention would be to restore the naval strength of the allies.

It is said the Argentine Republic has already bought the *Roma* and *Venezia* the story doubtless gains credence from the the natural friendliness of Italy towards the Italian people on the La Plata. The *Roma* and *Venezia* are ranked on the new Italian list in the highest class of Italy's ironclads. They are sister ships, 250 feet long, each costing \$1,155,000, carrying six 18-ton and two 12-ton Armstrongs. Even the present navy of the Argentine Republic is by no means contemptible, although probably inferior to that of Chili. It includes half a dozen ironclads, two of which are English built vessels, 185x442 feet, and each carrying two 300-pound Armstrongs; The other four ironclads are also English built, but smaller, and there are other additional vessels in the Argentine navy, both iron and wooden.

The *Evening Post*, discussing the latest phase of the Chili-Peruvian war, suggests that the Argentine Republic may have been encouraged to take part in it by the English holders of Peruvian bonds, and that the \$2,500,000, which would be the least sum that would buy the *Roma* and *Venezia* may have been opportunely furnished by the obliging friends. Some recent hints in English and French monetary circles give color to its feasibility.

The *World's* Washington special speaking of the movement to hold the Democratic Convention at Washington, says: Senator Farley, who will be proxy for a member from California, thinks it would not do to hold the convention at Washington as Congress will no doubt be in session at the same time. He is

not committed to any locality. Representative Whiteaker, of Oregon, is favorably inclined towards Washington.

The *Herald* says: Among the checks received yesterday for the *Herald* relief fund was one from John W. Mackay, of Virginia City, for \$10,000. The heart of Mackay can only be compared to the famous "big bonanza" of which he is called the "boss." He has not made this munificent gift because he is rich, but because he is generous. The noblest product of that celebrated mine is not its fabulous amount of silver, but the large-souled men whose faculties it has developed and supplied with the means of exhibiting the scale on which nature formed them. We commend Mackay's truly resplendent gift to the notice and emulation of other men in Nevada and California, and throughout the country, whom providence has richly blessed in their enterprises. We would fain hope that such an example will find abundant imitators. Many and many are the grateful hearts whose overflowing fullness will find expression in the simple but touching prayer, "God bless John William Mackay."

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Hayes believes that neither the people nor the government of this country will ever consent to the existence of any inter-oceanic canal, either across Panama or any other part of Central America, which is not controlled by the government of the United States, or its citizens, and that our position in this matter ought to be announced in unequivocal terms before any scheme of that kind has been set on foot. Does the President hold that the Monroe doctrine would prevent the control of such a canal by a private company, if that company was a European one, it may be asked? Certainly. Take the Lesseps company, for instance. It is chartered by the French government, and while that government disclaims all responsibility for it, the fact remains, that the company would look to the French government for protection in case it ever got into trouble, and it would get that protection too. The President believes, therefore, Lesseps and all others interested in the inter-oceanic canal scheme ought to be made to understand, at the earliest possible moment, that they cannot go on with any of their schemes without a most vigorous protest on the part of the United States.

Evarts on the other hand, sees no occasion to take any definite action on this subject. He says that up to this time, as far as the public knows, nothing has happened but the beginning of some surveys of the Isthmus of Panama, under the direction of Lesseps. The canal itself has not been dug, or even begun. There is no evidence that it has any financial backing. Meanwhile he adds, France assured our government, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that she has nothing whatever to do with Lesseps' scheme, and that her government is no more responsible for anything he may do than if he lived in New York, and it has not been hinted that any other country is backing the enterprise.

ALBANY, 10.—The City Hall burned this morning; loss, \$100,000. When the dome fell, seven firemen were crushed. One man, named Keeler, has since died, and two or three others are expected to die. Judgment records, chattel mortgages and the records of the proceedings of the supervisors were destroyed. The records of deeds, mortgages on real estate, portraits of ex-governors and the books and papers of the surrogate's office were saved.

All the papers in the County Clerk's office, except one judgment roll, were saved. The extensive library in the County Court room was destroyed. The burning of the hall turns out of doors the Supreme Court, the County Court and all other courts held in Albany, except the Police Court and Court of Appeals. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiary, and ugly rumors are handed about as to the reasons why the destruction of the building was desired. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, with an insurance of \$15,000.

OMAHA, 10.—On January 29th, there arrived at Grand Island, Mr. C. M. Lawrence, an old gentleman from Brattleboro, Vermont, with his son Frank, of Chicago. The son claimed the father had met with an accident in Iowa, causing insanity. On Thursday night last, the old gentleman died suddenly and mysteriously, without natural cause. Suspicion of foul play being strong, the son was arrested, charged with poi-

soning his father by administering prussic acid. The symptoms, circumstances, and the finding of the deadly drug in possession of the son, go to prove that the old gentleman was poisoned. No cause is assigned other than for insurance on the father's life, there being \$11,000—\$5,000 in the New York Knickerbocker and \$6,000 in the Travelers, of Hartford. The son is in jail awaiting examination on the 24th of February.

DETROIT, 10.—The *News* publishes the result of interviews with 3,194 representative republicans in about 70 interior cities and towns of Michigan, and their preference for choice of nominee for President. The canvass stands: Blaine, 1,620; Grant, 827; Sherman 611; Washburne 56. The State officials appear almost solid for Blaine. The expressions are generally unfavorable to a third term.

CHICAGO, 10.—Everett St. John, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, notifies the roads leading west from Chicago that since they are selling tickets to Kansas City and Colorado points at very low figures, the Rock Island road will make no further attempts to restore rates and will not be represented at to-morrow's meeting, which was called for that purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—Rex arrived yesterday and was royally received. The procession included a body guard of United States troops and the local military. The procession to-day moved according to the programme: First came the band of the royal household, then the Assyrian warriors driven in chariots followed by generals, priests, astrologers and other attaches. Then in a gorgeous chariot came Rex as Shalmaneser the Assyrian conqueror. The royal chariot was closely followed by His Majesty's favorite band of the 13th Infantry and royal division of troops. The pageant proper came next in the shape of 20 magnificent cars representing the four elements of creation. Then came the burlesque of the German Leidertafel and the phorty phunny phellers and miscellaneous masquers. The streets along the line of the procession were crowded with spectators. Thousands of strangers are in the city.

BOSTON, 10.—A company has been organized here to construct and operate a railroad from Cairo, Egypt, through Port Said, Damascus, to connect with the Euphrates Valley. The railroad is about to be built by an English company. Branch routes and extensions are provided for. The Turkish Government has been asked for a concession of the right of way.

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS.

Editors Deseret News:

Of course you are aware this is the age of reason, not Tom Paine's, no, it lacks much of his plain, common sense, the greatest gift of God! Still "the schoolmaster" is abroad and education and intelligence is stretching from pole to pole, and to the ends of the earth, and intelligence expands the mind, and ought to crush the narrow thought, the limited view, the contracted sphere. Real intelligence bestows liberality of feeling, of thought, and of principle. Yet, after all, "the schools" can, or they do, only give but a certain regime; they cultivate the head and certain attributes belonging thereto, but the heart, that grand organ of the *genus homo*, the morals, the manners, the judgment, the appreciation and comprehension of what is admirable and what is derogatory, of what justice and equity have to perform in the general role of life, much of this is secondary or entirely ignored! What is truly the *role* of man, and what is quite as important, and quite as decided the *role* of woman! I feel artistic! I'll draw a picture!

The Theatre cannot be carried on, or its grand dramas exhibited without woman in the bill! Fancy a Theatre without woman! Would the house fill? Would it pay? Methinks not! No, the order would be, let down the curtain, extinguish the gas, shut the doors! The play is played out! No more Shakespeare, no more Sheridan, Bulwer, Sheridan Knowles, Goldsmith or the crowd of brotherhood around them! The inspiration of the stage is gone! The divinity is not there! The music has ceased, and the silver trumpets of jubilee are heard no more! "The silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl broken!" The silence of death reigns in the halls of Thespis, of Melpomene, of Terpsichore and the Sisters Nine! What is the matter? What is wanted? Only a woman!