

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, August 12, 1882.

THE SENATE AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill empowering the Governor of Utah to fill by appointment such vacancies as may be caused by the failure of the August election, was brought up in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., when the following took place, as reported in the Congressional Record of August 5th:

Mr. Hiseock. The committee on appropriations recommend non-concurrence in that amendment.

Mr. Cassidy. I move that the amendment be concurred in; it is very necessary.

Mr. Hiseock. I am entirely willing to have a vote taken on it.

Mr. Cassidy. I merely give the power to appoint officers, such as justices of the peace, who have been legislated out of office.

Mr. Hiseock. Let it go to a conference.

Mr. Cassidy. I am perfectly willing it should go to a conference, and I expect we will agree to let it remain in the bill.

Mr. Cassidy. With that understanding I will withdraw my motion to concur.

The amendment, with others made by the Senate and disagreed to by the House, went to a Conference Committee, when a compromise was effected, the House receding from some points and the Senate from others. On the 5th inst., the committee reported, and the amendment affecting Utah was among those from which disagreement was withdrawn.

Mr. Blackburn argued in favor of the appropriation bill as a whole, when the following debate took place:

Mr. Converse. I would like to inquire whether when the gentleman speaks of the fairness of this bill he includes in the remark that amendment made in the Senate which hands the treasury of the Territory of Utah over to the governor of the Territory?

Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who is now speaking is the governor of Utah is a Kentuckian, personally and intimately known to me for many years, one whom I esteem very highly. In answer to the gentleman from Ohio, I will say the provision of the bill in that regard as reported by the committee of conference does not contain any view, nor come up to what I demanded of the conference committee. I think that the committee erred on that point as they may have done on other matters. I was simply speaking of the bill as a whole.

Mr. Robinson. But the provision of the bill is to carry out existing law; is it not?

Mr. Blackburn. I will answer the gentleman from New Jersey and say no, I think not. It was perfectly willing as a member of the committee of conference that existing law should be enforced in that Territory under the recent act passed by Congress, but I did not see any necessity for ousting men from office when under the law of the Territory of Utah they would remain, in all states where the statute declared that the incumbent should hold until his successor was elected and qualified. I tried to get a modification to that extent and failed. I trust that in this statement I do not violate the secrets of the committee-room.

Mr. Butterworth. Allow me to call the attention of the committee to the fact that it was agreed in the conference committee that what the gentleman proposed was effected by the law as it stood.

Mr. Blackburn. I mean to deal fairly in this matter, and I was going to say that while the amendment which I offered was voted down, every member of the conference committee insisted that the law itself provided for the case. I only sought to make it more explicit, and to give it a construction which would prevent any such practices as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Converse] has suggested as possible.

Mr. Converse. Mr. Speaker, I desire at the proper period to move that the bill be concurred in. The Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, with an amendment.

The Speaker. It is not in order to move to amend a conference report.

Mr. Converse. I desire to offer and have read and make it more explicit, and to give it a construction which would prevent any such practices as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Converse] has suggested as possible.

Mr. Hiseock. It may be printed in the Record, if that will satisfy the gentleman.

Mr. Converse. I desire to offer it now.

Mr. Hiseock. I have demanded the previous question.

The Speaker. Whether the previous question is called for or not the conference report is not open to amendment, but must be agreed to or rejected as a whole.

Mr. Converse. Will the gentleman give me three or five minutes to be heard on this proposition?

Mr. Hiseock. I dislike to refuse the gentleman, but the message comes to me from the Senate that they are waiting for this report, and I must therefore insist on my demand for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The Speaker. If there be no objection the conference report will be adopted.

Mr. Holman. I demand the yeas and nays.

The House divided, and there were yeas 19, nays 81.

The Speaker. The yeas and nays are not ordered, and the conference report is adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The House divided; and there were yeas 88, nays 19.

Mr. Converse. No quorum has been called.

Mr. Hiseock. I understand the question of no quorum will be withdrawn if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Converse] is allowed three minutes, and I will yield to him for that time.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Springer] makes the point that there is no quorum, and the gentleman from Indiana also makes the same point.

Mr. Springer. I made the point because the Chair said if there be no objection the motion to reconsider will be laid upon the table, and I objected.

Mr. Hiseock. I understand the point of no quorum is withdrawn. I will yield, therefore, three minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Converse].

The Speaker. The gentleman has not the floor to yield, but the Chair will ask for unanimous consent.

Mr. Holman. I ask for a division, for the purpose of obtaining a yeas-and-nays vote on this measure. I am opposed to concurrence in the report.

The Speaker. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Holman. I made the point for the purpose of procuring a yeas-and-nays vote on this question.

The Speaker. The House refuses the yeas and nays.

Mr. Holman. I am aware of that. I demand the regular order.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Ohio will be recognized for three minutes if there be no objection.

Mr. Hiseock. Does the gentleman from Indiana insist on the point of order that no quorum has voted?

The Speaker. The Chair so understands him to insist.

Mr. Hiseock. I hope the gentleman will answer. Do I understand he insists on the point of order, no quorum has voted?

Mr. Atkins. Why, there is no quorum in the city.

Mr. Holman. If we have a yeas-and-nays vote there will be no point made of the want of a quorum.

Mr. Atkins. Certainly the gentleman does not intend to defeat this bill, and if he asks for a yeas-and-nays vote no quorum appearing in the Record, it will go to the country.

Mr. Holman. The point of no quorum will not be made.

Mr. Atkins. It will make itself.

Mr. Hiseock. I hope the gentleman from Indiana will consent to the arrangement by which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Converse] will be allowed the minutes, and then you can get the bill over the Senate.

The Speaker. The question is on laying the bill on the table, and on a division of the House the yeas were 19, nays 81.

Mr. Hiseock. Will the gentleman from Ohio allow me to interrupt him a moment? I hope now that the motion to reconsider will be laid on the table so that the bill may go to the Senate, and the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to continue his remarks to the Speaker.

The Speaker. Is there objection to the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection; so the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. Converse. Mr. Speaker, when the subject of appointing a board of commissioners for the Territory of Utah was before the House for consideration I made a statement that one of the purposes in contemplation was to place the treasury of that Territory in the hands of a returning board. I did not then see the necessity of this amendment.

Mr. Converse. I have now to say that I am willing to wait for the future. I am willing my judgment should be tested by what shall take place in that Territory in the next ten or twelve months.

Mr. Hiseock. Just one word in reply. The majority of Congress and the Territory proved themselves to be here, have adopted a policy with reference to Utah. I do not understand that that policy was established strictly upon party lines; it may have been partly party, but not strictly and absolutely. And with that majority rests the responsibility. It accepted it. I say that majority rests the responsibility for this legislation so accepted and consummated the legislation, and it is entirely willing to trust to the future to vindicate it in respect to that legislation.

Mr. Converse. There could have been no objection to leaving the officers in the Territory to hold the offices for the next eight months.

Mr. Springer. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

done of the people mostly interested. There is no appeal or review of his decision. An appointed governor's word becomes law to the people, from which there is no appeal.

I do not desire to say anything against the governor of Utah himself, but if the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Blackburn], who passed a high encomium upon his character, will examine the files and papers in the office of the Bureau of Justice in this city he will find an examination made by the last Administration of Mr. Murray's proceedings as marshal of Kentucky which I think would cause him to modify his opinion. The governor's recent performance certifying that a man was elected Delegate to Congress who received only 1,000 votes while his opponent received 18,000 votes is not calculated to inspire confidence in either his judgment or his probity. But without regard to him, such power ought never to be taken from the people and placed in the hands of any one man. Neither ought he to be subjected to any such temptation.

Mr. Hiseock. I desire to say one word in reply to the gentleman from Ohio in reference to this most "perilous" legislation which has been recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and was unanimously recommended—unanimously, understand me—recommended to the conference of the House by the conferees on the part of the Senate. And this recommendation came to us, Mr. Speaker, not from a divided body of conferees on the part of the Senate, but from the united action of all of them commending to us that this amendment should go upon the bill of the House.

Mr. House. Does the gentleman from Ohio state the amendment correctly?

Mr. Hiseock. It is to the effect that so far as vacancies are concerned the governor shall appoint officers to fill them.

Mr. Butterworth. I have the amendment here in my hand, if the gentleman from New York will permit me to read it. It is on amendment No. 62, as follows:

The governor of the Territory of Utah is hereby authorized to appoint officers in said Territory in the event of a vacancy caused by a failure to elect on the next Monday in March, 1883, an act to amend section 522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the Territory of Utah, approved March 22d, 1875, to read as follows: "An act to amend section 522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the Territory of Utah, approved March 22d, 1875, to read as follows: 'Provided, That the term of office of any and all officers shall not exceed one year.'

Mr. Hiseock. Now it is said that this provision gives the treasury of Utah over to Governor Murray and his appointees without any safeguards, and that there shall be fidelity on the part of the officers entrusted with its custody. If that is true, then in the laws of Utah there are no safeguards against the dishonesty of the present officers of that Territory; for whenever an officer is appointed to fill a vacancy he takes that office under the statute, and whatever he does is legal. This is the case with a decedent—who was originally elected or appointed as the case might be—apply to him as well. Is there a doubt about that? I appeal to the gentleman from Ohio to answer.

Mr. Converse. There is no doubt about it. There is no provision for giving bond at all.

Mr. Hiseock. If the treasurer of Utah was compelled under the Territorial law of Utah to execute a bond for the discharge of his duties, that statute applies to the appointed officer. This is simply providing a new way to fill the office, and to remove any or all of the guards upon the Treasury, and does not lessen any of the obligations of the officer, does not remove any of the restrictions upon his conduct. This is all the reply I wish to make to the man's next who said the gentleman from Ohio has discovered in this amendment.

Mr. Converse. I have only one thing to say in reply. I appeal to and am willing to wait for the future. I am willing my judgment should be tested by what shall take place in that Territory in the next ten or twelve months.

Mr. Hiseock. Just one word in reply. The majority of Congress and the Territory proved themselves to be here, have adopted a policy with reference to Utah. I do not understand that that policy was established strictly upon party lines; it may have been partly party, but not strictly and absolutely. And with that majority rests the responsibility. It accepted it. I say that majority rests the responsibility for this legislation so accepted and consummated the legislation, and it is entirely willing to trust to the future to vindicate it in respect to that legislation.

Mr. Converse. There could have been no objection to leaving the officers in the Territory to hold the offices for the next eight months.

Mr. Springer. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Springer. This bill having passed the House about fifteen minutes ago, and being now considered in the Senate, would it be in order to the only auditing officer known under the laws of Utah Territory.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks not.

It is observable that all that has been done during the recent session of Congress, in relation to Utah, has been pushed through without fair consideration, every technicality being taken advantage of to avoid debate and prevent investigation. The same course was pursued in the adoption of the Senate amendment. Mr. Converse, who sprung the question during the passage of the Edmunds bill of its consideration in Committee of the Whole, and who was undoubtedly right, after developments proved to a demonstration. In this instance endeavored again to bring reason and justice to bear in legislating on Utah, but in vain.

Mr. Converse's remarks on the one man power will be endorsed by every man who has the least regard for republican principles, and is opposed to despotism. Fortunately there are checks to the House which the amendment cannot avoid. First, right to establish which will prevent abuses that might arise without them. They are in the hands of the people, and will govern the officers in the case of appointments just as much as if filled by election.

One good thing resulted from the gentleman's efforts, expressions were drawn from the party having the amendment in charge, showing that there was no design in passing it to create vacancies, but merely to provide for filling such as might occur through the failure of the August election; also that any appointees who might fill vacancies so occurring would be subject to precisely the same condition under the laws of Utah as if they had been elected. Such expressions, though casting no new light on the subject, are valuable as indications of the bearings of the measure as understood by its promoters. Let it be borne in mind that the Conference Committee were all clearly of opinion that where the

law provides for existing officers to continue until their successors are elected and qualified, they will hold over, under the Amendment, the position exactly which has been taken by this paper.

We have no doubt that there was an intention in the hands of some to bring about just such a monstrous iniquity and deplorable state of affairs as is suggested by Mr. Converse. But we are happy in the assurance that nothing of the kind is possible under a just and strict rendering of the law. If that is carried out according to its evident meaning, there is no immediate danger of difficulty in our political situation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Reconnoitering.

ALEXANDRIA, 11.—Captain Ewart has made a plucky reconnoissance from Fort Mena. He started at 1 o'clock in the morning accompanied by an interpreter, and by daybreak he had ridden 10 miles into the country. He ascertained beyond a doubt that there was no truth in the report of the presence of large bodies of the enemy in the direction in which he rode.

New Ministry.

The formation of a new ministry will probably be announced to-day, with Cherif Pasha as prime minister. Most of the present ministers, with the exception of Ragheb Pasha, have remained in office.

Suleiman Pasha will take the portfolio of the minister of education and Ragheb Pasha minister of religion. They are both partisans of Arabi Pasha.

Arabi's Position Attacked with Cannon.

It is stated that Arabi Pasha has ordered the governor of Behera. The code guards will land on Saturday and go into camp at Ramleh.

The council of war to-day decided not to change the command of the forces. Major General Allon therefore retains his position.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Battenberg inspected the Egyptian army to-day. The Duke also visited the wounded of last Saturday's engagement.

Arabi Pasha having constructed within 5,000 yards of Ramleh a formidable redoubt and embankment 30 feet high, her Majesty's ship Superb fired shells at the work to-day, four of which burst in close proximity to the men engaged in construction.

Admiral Hothorn has returned to Port Said after visiting the Duke of Connaught. To-day the Khedive sent his children to visit that officer. It is reported that Arabi Pasha is two miles from Ramleh. The conduct of De Lesseps is causing complications.

The Cable.

PORT SAID, 11.—The cable between Port Said and Alexandria is now open for business. A cable station is on board the telegraph ship John Reid, in the harbor. The British fleet in the harbor consists of the battleships, Des Moines and Northumberland.

Special Commissioner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The Turkish delegates to the conference informed Duran that no troops will be landed in Egypt until the arrival of the Turkish special commissioners.

Arrived.

MALTA, 12.—General Sir Garnet Wolsey arrived here en route to Alexandria; he is quite well.

The "Herald."

FALMOUTH, 12.—The steamship Heron will take the 500 passengers of the wrecked steamer Mose; the cabin passengers will await the arrival of another steamer.

Another Polar Expedition Wrecked.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that the vessel carrying Lieut. Bove and the members of the Italian Antarctic expedition has been wrecked off Cape Horn. All on board were saved.

The French Troops.

LONDON, 12.—Lord Dufferin insists, in order to secure harmony of action, that no movement of Turkish troops, when they are in Egypt, should take place without the preliminary consent of Gen. Wolsey.

Holy War.

MADRID, 11.—A dispatch from Tangier states that the war is being preached throughout Morocco against the Christians.

Sheikh Islam prohibits the Ulama from preaching in favor of Arabi Pasha.

LONDON, 11.—The Company Commercial and transport corps embarked to-day, on the Prussian Monarch.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

Limited Engagement
—OF THE—

HANLONS

In their Langhale Partisan Abduity, entitled,

LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE!

COMMENCING
THURSDAY EVE'NG,
AUGUST 17.

FUN AND FROLIC

Comedy

Pantomime!

CLEVER GYMNASTIC TRICKS!

COMICAL SITUATIONS!

Shouts of Laughter and Applause!

Le Voyage En Suisse

Was played at the Park Theatre, New York, 22 times; the Garden, New York, sixteen times, and the Garden, New York, two weeks, making a run of 28 weeks in one city. Was played in San Francisco at the Baldwin Theatre for three weeks to the largest audience ever seen in that city. Hundreds were turned away for two weeks.

Pullman Car in Motion!
Stage Coach Upsets!
The Horses Run Away!

WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS!

THE EXPLOSION

Is represented the most realistic scene ever witnessed on the stage.

The HANLONS The HANLONS

—ALLOW—
Trunk Lids to Fall on Their Necks!
Tumble From the Roof of a Stage Coach.
Fall Through Ceilings,
Slide Over Balconies,
SHOOT BASKETS OF CHAMPAGNE

From one another's hands, and go through hours of exciting experiences with a rapidly changing and provision that are simply unvaried.

DIED.

In the 7th Ward of this city, August 11th, 1882, LOUISA THOMAS, the wife of Robert C. Beck and daughter of Charles F. and Sarah Williams, formerly of Birmingham, England. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 7th Ward meeting house tomorrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

A funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, August 13th, 1882, at the residence of the family.

In the 18th Ward of this city, August 11th, 1882, ALICE ADELINA GILLES, of the family of James and Isabella Gilles, of teaching and confectionary, born October 21st, 1870. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 18th Ward meeting house tomorrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

A funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, August 13th, 1882, at the residence of the family.

EVERYBODY

WHO HAS SEEN OUR
SPLENDID LINE

Dress Goods, Prints,

HOSIERY AND FANCY NOTIONS,

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As Regards Price, Style and Quality!

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NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

EVANS & SPENCER,

Will Open
East Store of the Walker Opera House
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1882,
With a New and Complete Assortment of all the Leading Makes of RIFLE and SHOT GUNS,

COLT'S M & H, S & W, F & W, PISTOLS, BRITISH BULL DOG PISTOLS, and other patterns. LOOSE & FIXED AMMUNITION; CUTLERY; FISHING TACKLES and SHOOTING GOODS. SHELLS in stock and Loaded to order.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Cigarette Paper, Pipes, Holders and Meerschaum Goods.

Retail and Wholesale on CIGARS, a Specialty.

Soon to Arrive NOBBY WALKING CANES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

We are not the Agents for the PARKER SHOT GUN. We buy direct from the Factory as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, and have a Fine Stock to select from.

We invite all, whether wishing to purchase or not, to call and see our BEST APPOINTED GUN STORE IN THE WEST.

Notice our MAMMOTH SIGN, East Side Hall of WALKER OPERA HOUSE.

W. H. SPENCER. M. R. EVANS.

WALKER BROTHERS

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100 PIECES

OF

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WITHIN THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS

AND THEREFORE OFFER

50 Pieces Tapestry Brussels at \$1.00 per Yard

50 Pieces Body Brussels at \$1.50 per Yard.

50 Pieces Axminsters at \$1.75 per Yard.

A LINE OF
ALL WOOL EXTRA SUPERFINES at \$1.00 per Yard.

THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WALKER BROS.