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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—A resolution offered by beck was agreed to, appointing Gibson, of Louisiana, to membership on the Senate Committee on Commerce, in place of Jones, during the present temporary absence of the latter Senator from the Senate.

Riddleberger moved to take up the resolution relating to the consideration of Executive nominations in open session. He refused the request to permit the Indian appropriation bill to be taken up, and he insisted on the yeas and nays, which resulted in the defeat of the motion. Yeas 7, nays 51. (This vote is not in any sense a test of the strength of the open session movement, inasmuch as many of its strongest advocates, including Senators Platt, Teller and Gibson, voted in the negative.)

Logan submitted an addition to his resolution relating to Executive sessions. The addition recites the Senate rules which the resolution proposes to amend.

On motion of Hoar, the Senate went into Executive session, and the nomination of Senator Jackson to be circuit Judge in place of Judge Baxter, was unanimously confirmed.

When the doors reopened the Indian appropriation was taken up.

On motion of Conger, and after debate by Conger, Dawes, Dolph and Plumb, the amount of the appropriation for Indian schools in Alaska was increased from $15,000 to $20,000. The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the committee, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Morrison from the committe on Ways and Means, reported the bill to reduce the tariff taxes and modify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue, and it was referred to the committee of the Whole.

McKinley presented the views of the minority.

O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to have printed in the *Record* the protest of employes representing workmen in all the States of the Union against the reduction of the tariff.

Morrison insisted that the petition be presented through the petition box.

Morrison stated that the bill which recently passed the House, known as the "arbitration bill," was inadequate in its provisions. The object of the pending resolution was to enable Congress to learn the facts of the case so that it might perfect its legislation.

Reagan contended that Congress had no more power to regulate questions arising between common carriers and their hired laborers than questions arising between common carriers and their butchers or grocers. These were local questions, and the fact that one of the parties might be engaged in inter-state commerce, does not give Congress jurisdiction over the other. The question was whether a democratic House of Representatives would deny and repudiate local self-government, or whether it would assume that the States were no longer able to execute their functions.

Morgan of Mississippi thought that it was time the House should dispel the illusion in the minds of the laboring men, an illusion that relief laid in the body of this house. Relief could not be found here or be aided by any legislative enactment. It was the duty of the House to speak at once in order that workingmen might stop and pause and consider. Powuerly stood at the head of a powerful organization which he endeavored to govern with wisdom. He had been unable to do so because his subordinates had refused to acknowledge his authority. The workingmen said they wished to arbitrate; what was there to be arbitrated? They said to the railroad company "We want employment," and the company said "We don't want your service." The men said "We will arbitrate," and the company answered "We will not arbitrate, because we do not want you."

After further debate the resolution was adopted without division.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill then passed without discussion or substantial amendment.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

Judge Power's Nomination Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Secretary Lamar will leave the city this evening or tomorrow morning for his home at Oxford, Mississippi.

Second Comptroller Maynard has disallowed the claims of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, of St. Louis, and 24 other insurance companies, amounting in the aggregate to $94,874 for losses under policies taken by them upon steamboats employed in the Government service in transporting troops and supplies for the use of the army during the civil war in 1861 and 1863.

The Second Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of the Powhattan Steamboat Company for the services of the steamer *George Peabody*, and of the owners of 23 other steamboats, for their earnings while in the Government service in 1862 and 1863, amounting to $73,000. The claims were for compensation for certain days when the vessels were laid up for repairs, and were being repaired by their owners.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a telegram signed by Collector Hager, Surveyor Timis and Supt. Lawton of San Francisco, dated the 10th inst., of which the following is a copy:

"We called last evening on the Chinese Embassy and assured the Minister that it was a misappprehension if he thought any discourtesy or disrespect was intended to be shown either his government or himself on his arrival at this port. The Minister was invited to visit the United States Mint, which invitation he accepted."

The House committee on Territories to-day, by a vote of 6 to 5, agreed to report favorably the bill to provide for the organization of the Indian Territory and the public land strip into the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides that nothing in it shall be so construed as to disturb the existing property or the treaty rights of the Indians. The bill also provides that the public land strip shall be opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead law only, and that as soon as the Creek and Seminole tribes, and Cherokee tribe, shall give their assent, the unoccupied lands ceded by these Indians to the United States shall be opened to settlement under the five years' settlement laws.

Chairman Morrison and Hewitt, of the committee of ways and means, have completed the report of the majority of that committee to accompany the tariff bill, which will be reported to the House to-day.

Senator Sherman submitted in the Senate to-day an amendment to the House labor arbitration bill. The amendment was ordered to lie over and be printed. It is as follows: To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert as follows:

SECTION 1. That a commission is hereby created, to be called an Arbitration Commission, to consist of 12 members composed as follows: Two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and seven members from civil life, to be appointed by the Presidents of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than four of whom shall belong to one political party, who shall be selected for superior intelligence as to the industrial and laboring interests of the country. The civil commissioners shall receive as compensation for their service each at the rate of $10 per day when engaged in duty, and each member of the commission shall receive actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the said Commission to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various controversies which have arisen or which are likely to arise between the employers and employes, whether they be corporations or associations or private individuals, and whether engaged in transportation, manufacturing, mining or other industrial interests of the United States, so far as they relate to such controversies between rival and competing companies, or between transportation, manufacturing and mining companies and their employes; and for the purpose of fully examining matters which may come before it, said Commission, in the prosecution of its inquiries, is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 3. That the Commission shall make to Congress a final report of its investigation and the testimony taken in the course of the same, not later than the first Monday in December, 1886, and especially of such measure or measures as in its judgment may be expedient and within the constitutional power of Congress to adopt, for a decision and settlement of such controversies, and the proper means to avoid or prevent the same.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Orlando W. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

One More Unfortunate.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Daily News* today publishes the following in its editorial columns: The other day an unfortunate girl named Jennie Jones, or Jennie Woods, died in an opium smoking den in this city. In a perfectly proper investigation of the facts the *Daily News* learned that she had been at one time more or less intimate with Mr. F. H. Winston, American minister to Persia. This was published precisely as it would have been if any other man had been involved. In obedience to a brute imperative in this office there was no attempt to force a sensation out of the business, neither was Mr. Winston given any exemption because of his wealth or position. All that seemed wise and proper to print was printed. Then followed a libel suit for $50,000. Some untruthful cable messages were given publicity to convince the people that the *Daily News* had done an injustice. We knew better. We warned Mr. Winston's friends that in beginning an action, they had been guilty of an indiscretion and then awaited developments. Last Saturday there arrived the following letter, which requires no explanation. We betray no confidence in publishing it:

CHICAGO, April 10, 1886.

M. E. Stone, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the libel suit commenced by Mr. F. H. Winston against your paper, I am convinced by a careful reading of the letter published in the *Daily News* of April 7th, there is nothing libelous in the publication. My father acted too hastily in the matter, because he had not sufficient knowledge of the character or contents of the letter, and I shall myself take the responsibility for ordering the suit dismissed. I do this as a matter of simple justice to your paper, which I believe was actuated by no malice and did not desire to wantonly injure my father. Personally, I wish now and here to acquit you and the *Daily News* of anything connected with the matter, which has not been both honorable and creditable to you, and assure you of my high and lasting regard. Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. S. WINSTON.

Another Strike.

GALVESTON, 12.—The *News's* San Antonio special says: Twelve hundred and thirty-two laborers in the employ of Jacob Marshall, contractor for street improvements, struck this morning for $1.25 per day of eight hours. The men had been receiving $1 for a day's labor of ten hours. The contractor informed the men that it was impossible for him to comply with their demand as he had taken a contract estimating the labor at $1 of ten hours a day. The strikers proceeded to Powder Hill and compelled the working men there to throw down their picks. Later in the day about forty laborers told the contractor that they desired to return to work but that they were threatened with being stoned if they did so. The contractor promised that they should be protected and they went to work. Those who still held out were persuaded to retire without offering any violence. The strikers are of different nationalities and without leaders.

Declared False.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—In conversation with a reporter this afternoon General Committeeman Hayes said the statements attributed to Gould in an interview telegraphed from New York last night, in which Mr. Gould said that Powderly, at one of the New York conferences, referred to the members of District 101 as "outlaws," and said they had disobeyed the laws of the order, was false in every particular. He characterized it as "one of Gould's lies for the purpose of misrepresenting the Knights of Labor and destroying the public faith in the Order."

Fire at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, 12.—Shortly after noon a fire broke out in the third story of the Boston Block, in which the post office is located, and the building was quickly enveloped in flames. The mails have all been saved.

The fire was confined to the Boston Block, which was gutted. The first floor was damaged only by water. Miller Brothers removed all their stock and sustained but a trifling loss. The contents of the post office were all removed. The loss to the block is $75,000, covered by insurance to the amount of $100,000, over half of which is in small companies, not to exceed $4,000 each. The law library of 7,000 volumes is a total loss, the estimate being $24,000, with $2,000 insurance.

FOREIGN.

Churchill Attacks Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, 12.—The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the extended announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Among the Conservatives and the Whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randolph's efforts. Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. In the course of his speech he said after long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that, if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it would never have been taken seriously. [Cheers.] It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine, as a property qualification, for the electoral of this proposed new power. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together, each could demand the exercise of a right to vote separately, and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other.

Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose the new Parliament should proceed to the election of a Speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate. The property party, by voting separately, could veto the choice and in consequence, for three or four years, the election of a speaker would be suspended. [Laughter.] The same thing would appear in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as for instance, questions of rules of procedure or budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Randolph Churchill, labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the Kingdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of that ancient British right of taxation and representation going together? (Cheers.) The speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of "an imaginary Irish budget" for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the Empire while giving Ireland home rule was altogether untrustworthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the Premier had named as that which Ireland would every year contribute under home rule to the Imperial treasury as a box contribution for the benefit of Imperial unity, was of an extremely illusionary and precarious character. On the question of Ulster he asked if an Irish government could pay its way if Ulster were withdrawn. That the English government could not make up its mind in regard to Ulster proved the almost insoluble character of the home rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were 86 home rulers in the House, but why should the voices of 86 Irish members prevail over the voices of 564 other members? Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the nationals an enormous advantage. He had listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, the charms of which were described as being like the effect of morphia. The sensation under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful.

In conclusion the speaker said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the House to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive when the House would vote avainst the proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and misleading. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Russel, Attorney - General, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion, and he went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the Crown. As to Ulster, the bill gave the Protestants and Catholics the same rights. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern itself. [Cheers.]

To-night's speeches in the House of Commons caused disappointment. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech lacked the wonted point and energy of the orator, while that of Mr. Russell was a labored effort and fell flat.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will close the debate to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: Journeymen tailors of this city to the number of 2,000 will strike to-day, their demand for an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in wages having been refused by their employers.

A Panama dispatch says: An explosion occurred on the 20th ult. on board the small river steamer *Columbia*, at the Island of Tumaco. Fifteen persons were killed and twenty-two injured. The steamer was completely destroyed.

The New Zealand coasting steamer *Taoroa* has been wrecked between Wellington and Christchurch. A heavy gale prevailed at the time. Three boats were launched, but each was speedily capsized. Twenty-nine persons were drowned. Only two passengers were saved.

A Fort Bowie, Arizona, dispatch, says: Gen. Miles arrived last night. Gen. Crook issued a general order relinquishing command of the Department of Arizona. Gen. Miles says he will continue the pursuit of the hostiles until they are all killed or captured.

In the criminal court yesterday the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was applied for Saturday by Judge Laughlin in behalf of the deputy sheriffs who did the shooting in the Louisville & Nashville yards, on Friday, was granted and the men released. They were immediately re-arrested at the instance of the East St. Louis authorities, as fugitives from justice, and placed in jail.

IDAHO SCHOOL MATTERS.

LEWISTON, BINGHAM CO., Idaho, April 1st, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

As I have not of late seen any items from this part of the vineyard, I thought that an item might be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper.

We have at last been blessed with spring, which blessing is greatly taken advantage of by the farmers; it is anticipated that a great deal more land will be planted this season, than heretofore, notwithstanding the poor yield of grain crops, realized last season.

We have had a day school in operation during the winter months, taught by a teacher of our denomination, but we were greatly surprised, when our trustees called for the appropriation money to have the County Superintendent of Public Schools return a letter wherein as revoked the permit of our teacher, because he was identified with the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," together with the claim that the Superintendent could not recognize any one that taught crime.

He also sent a letter to our trustees to the effect that, according to the construction put upon the law by the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, persons to hold any position of honor, trust or profit within this Territory must subscribe to the oath, which was constructed by the Legislature of the Territory, a year ago this winter, and requested that, should the trustees of our district not be able to subscribe to said oath, that the names of some suitable persons who could do so be sent to him.

Now our trustees have been qualified and have subscribed to the oath, and could not, under these circumstances, see the propriety of subscribing to another, hence they await the result, for they fully expect to have their trusteeship revoked, which I suppose will be a very easy matter. They (the trustees) have also been notified that a teacher would be sent forthwith to teach and educate our children, for it is said there must be a school in our district.

Well, it looks as though our rights as people in the Territory are curtailed to the extent that we must obey the laws, constitutional or unconstitutional, and pay our taxes and that must be the end of it. Although the Constitution guarantees to us as a people certain rights and privileges among which is that of having a voice in the government affairs, still this is the condition we are placed in, in the Bannock Stake.

There was a mass meeting of the "Liberals" held in Eagle Rock, March 27th, 1886, and a petition got up, to urge upon Congress to pass the Woodburn bill.

Well, we realize that we are in the hands of the Lord, and we are willing to await the issue. As for educating our children, we have done that before we had any appropriation, and we can do it again, and we certainly will have the satisfaction of having teachers of our faith; but it looks as though consistency had fled, no more to return.

Your brother in the Gospel,

W. S.

DEFENSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

THE interest taken by women suffragists against the Edmunds measure now before Congress, continues unabated. The following letter contains the views of a prominent lady upon that subject.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, March 25.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

Two wrongs never made a right. Every right-minded woman in the country wants polygamy in Utah stamped out, and the sooner the better, but they want this done on strict constitutional rights and without adding any greater indignities to women than are placed upon them now by the written laws of the land, and this is why the circular letters of one of the earlier pioneers of the woman suffrage movement, Dr. Clemencie Lozier, has been called forth. In the editorial of the *Inter-Ocean* upon this circular it is said that woman suffrage has been a failure in Utah, and all right-minded Loziers should aid Mr. Edmunds in doing away with the institution in order to weaken the curse of polygamy.

Mr. Edmunds' section 7 does not weaken, but strengthens, the polygamous vote of Utah. Already the "test-oath" of the former Edmunds bill has disfranchised all men and women living in polygamy in Utah, and it is acknowledged that this element is about eliminated from Utah elections. Let it be remembered that only about one-twentieth of the Mormons are polygamous. By the disfranchisement of the Gentile women and the non-disfranchisement of non-polygamous Mormon men the Mormon vote is strengthened in Utah, and Mr. Edmunds knows it.

Upon the same principle that Mr. Edmunds proposes to disfranchise women innocent of wrong in Utah might every man in Chicago, no matter how just and law-abiding he may have been, be disfranchised because Mr. Mackin and his co-conspirators have abused the privilege of the ballot. If polygamy is declared a crime, then let the punishment fall alike upon both men and women practicing it, and upon no others. Mr. Edmunds has no constitutional grounds to stand upon in the tyrannical attack upon the vested right of the ballot in the hands of a non-criminal class. The whole history of Mr. Edmunds' course in Congress shows a contempt for, not only political, but industrial rights of women, and it is another proof that a non-voting class is an unrepresented class in American legislation. Mr. Edmunds made his apology for asking the disfranchisement of women that "women do not want the ballot." He has been showered with letters and resolutions so extensively denying this statement that he acknowledged his inability to answer these communications courteously, so he is sending out a printed circular which has been written in such undue haste and couched in such terms as to leave no doubt as to his pique or lack of courtesy toward women. His insulting paragraph telling women that they "do not understand the situation in Utah" is but a fair sample of the man. The women of the country are showing that they understand the situation in Utah and Mr. Edmunds, too, a little better than the gentleman wishes. Polygamy can be done away with on constitutional principles. If men in Congress are incapable of killing this monster of polygamy that they have nursed along by their shilly-shallying, lo, these many years, then let the Loziers take their seats for a time and it will be done without adding another wrong to the great wrongs already inflicted.

Mr. Edmunds is manufacturing the demagogue's capital for Presidential succession, so he thinks, but he, or any party who may nominate him, will find that the "silent influence of women" of which he has so much to say, will come like a whirlwind to defeat him whenever or wherever he may raise his political head in the future.

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

The promptest and surest medicine for lung troubles is Red Star Cough Cure.

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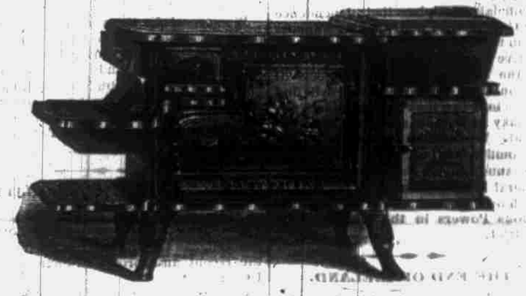

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