

The most terrific thunderstorm ever known prevailed this afternoon and evening.

CHICAGO, 8.—A Washington special says it is conceded on all hands that the civil rights bill is dead. Grant will certainly veto it if passed, his purpose being, it is asserted, to make himself popular with the Southern people, in view of his third term aspirations. But it cannot pass the House, as it is understood that Blaine has actively opposed its passage, because, it is said, he does not wish to give Grant a chance to veto it.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., 8.—Five members of the Volunteer Fire Department here, arrested on suspicion of incendiarism, have confessed to burning nearly all the property consumed since the great fire of 1871, amounting to over a million dollars.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 4.—General Salamanc reports an engagement with 8,000 Carlists yesterday, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of seventy killed and wounded; he lost thirty.

The Carlists occupy Rosas.

ROME, 4.—The Pope is again ill with fever; the attending physicians are alarmed at his condition.

The Pope is somewhat better; he refuses to leave the Vatican, though his physician recommends change of air.

PARIS, 4.—The Assembly passed the electoral bill to its second reading by a vote of 393 to 318. Louis Blanc and Gambetta opposed the bill, receiving a perfect ovation from the Left at the close of their speeches.

The Right Centre has issued a programme, drawn by the Duke de Broglie, D'Audiffret, Pasquier, Goulard and Laverque, favoring the immediate organization of the supporters of MacMahon for a continuance of the title of President of the Republic and the maintenance of the political truce after the end of the present seven years' term, so in the event of a vacancy in the presidency. In the meantime the Left Centre are dissatisfied with the programme as not conceding sufficient time.

LONDON, 4.—Spanish advices state that Lequitis, a maritime town in the province of Biscay, had been bombarded by a schooner belonging to the Republican navy, on account of the admission into the port of a foreign ship containing a contraband cargo.

The owners of the Durham collieries have evicted a large number of tenants, recently engaged in the strikes; over 200 families are camping in the fields.

LONDON, 5.—The race for the Oaks Stakes, on Epsom Downs, today, was won by Apology, Miss Tato second, and Lady Patricea third.

The House of Commons, last night, adopted, 161 to 126, the government proposition that public-houses in London shall be kept open on week days from seven in the morning till 12-20 at night, and by a vote of 382 to 42, the proposal that in towns having over twenty-five hundred population they shall be open from seven in the morning till eleven in the evening; and in towns of a less number from six in the morning till ten in the evening.

ROME, 5.—The Pope was able to celebrate mass this morning, and subsequently walked to his library; he is very feeble, but the fever has left him.

The American pilgrims went in procession to-day, to the grotto of our Lady of Lourdes, carrying the American flag; a large crowd saluted the pilgrims with loud cheers and uncovered heads. The sacred banner brought from America, was presented at the shrine. At the close of the ceremonies the pilgrims proceeded to Marseilles, to take the steamer for Civita Vecchia.

A council of war has pronounced a verdict of guilty against M. Melville Bloncourt, deputy for Guadaloupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune, and condemned him to death in contumaciam.

Le Pays newspaper says the friends of the Prince Imperial strongly oppose the nomination of Prince Jerome Napoleon for the Assembly.

LONDON, 8.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says the manifesto of the Left Centre, calling for a declaration of the republic or dissolution of the Assembly, has caused the greatest sensation since the overthrow of Thiers, and it is generally thought that its effect will

be to hasten the day of dissolution and will not improve the prospect for the establishment of a regular government. The conservatives are dismayed.

Earl Carborough, who is said to be frequently as "drunk as a lord," appeared in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, when a deputy sergeant-at-arms, thinking him in an unusually bad condition, accompanied him to an ante-room, and left him, and he has not been seen since.

THE POLAND BILL DISCUSSION.

IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 2, 1874.

Mr. Poland, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. Cessna (Pa.) offered a substitute for the fourth section of the bill in relation to jurors.

Mr. Poland said that the principal characteristic of the bill was its moderation, compared with previous bills introduced and discussed in the House. He thought the subject had been fully discussed four years ago, and all the information gentlemen desired could be found in that discussion and in the documentary evidence presented in the recent contested election case.

After briefly reviewing the provisions of the several sections Mr. Poland demanded the previous question, which was sustained—ayes 107, noes 54.

Mr. Poland then gave three-fourths of the remaining hour to Mr. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah, who yielded ten minutes to Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, who disclaimed any sympathy, but said that system should not be confounded with the framing a system of a law for the government of a great territory, which might be used hereafter to oppress a free people. He had heard the remark made around him that they did not care what the bill contained, they were going to put it through, and he asked if that was the spirit in which so important a bill should be passed.

Mr. Crounse proceeded to argue that a feeling of hostility to Mormonism was leading the House to enactments that were anti-republican in character and a blow at American liberty. Aside from the people of Utah as a law-abiding, peaceable and industrious people, he said while he did not eulogize the bill as a whole there were features in it that ought never to become a law.

Mr. Potter (N.Y.) opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, and said it was better to drive the people out of the Territory than to allow a federal judge to pack his own juries. He commented on the clause prohibiting believers in polygamy from sitting on juries when the question of polygamy was involved. He said that Congress had years ago passed a law against polygamy, which had been inoperative, and this law must either prove inoperative or result in locking up all the Mormons and leaving the territory open to non-Mormons.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) denied that the appointment of a territorial marshal and attorney general was in conflict with the duties of the United States Marshal or district attorney, or that the probate court of the territory conflicted with the jurisdiction of the United States courts. He said that justice was administered in the probate courts, and verdicts were given in favor of non-Mormons or Mormons with equal justice and impartiality, as the records would show. He contended that if the law was not aimed directly at Mormons it should be made general, and apply to all the territories. He denied that there was any necessity for the passage of the bill, and said Congress had been memorialized to send a congressional committee there to investigate the facts, showing that the Mormons are not afraid of the closest scrutiny. He charged that the United States officers in Utah were the men urging the passage of this bill, and that its passage had not been requested by the people of Utah, Mormon or non-Mormon.

If the law passed, the United States offices in Utah of District Attorney and Marshal would be worth as much as that of President of the United States. He said the govern-

ment was economically administered; the taxes were light, order was maintained, and the people were contented. This bill was an attempt to rob the people under the guise of law. He recalled the early history of the Mormons in Utah, when the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, and the Mormons survived when others would have perished, because they shared fraternally with one another what little they had. Four years ago it was said that there would be blood shed unless the bill then before Congress passed; but these four years have elapsed, and there has been no bloodshed or disorder. There were many, he said, who favored this bill, hoping that it would destroy Mormonism, but the experience of the past showed that the Mormons could not be converted at the point of the bayonet. They had been driven from their homes time and time again, but were not crushed. He cited the liberality of the Mormons in opening their churches to the ministers of other denominations to discuss their system of religion.

Mr. Cessna advocated his amendment allowing the jurors to be selected by the courts as a substitute for the fourth section of the bill, which allows one half to be selected by the Mormons, and inveighed against the crimes of bigamy and polygamy, which, he said, were practised in Utah in defiance of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Ward (Ill.) argued that legislation was made necessary by the tide of civilization which was sweeping over the land. He attacked the religion of the Mormons, and said the God that sacrificed woman upon the altar of man's lust in a plurality of wives was not a God he could worship, and classed Mormonism among the other systems of idolatry. He did not desire to do any injury to the Mormons, but he did not propose to give them the power to run the country with their own God, their own religion and their own high priests. He commented with much severity upon the provisions of the 4th section of the bill, and compared it with granting to criminals to select one half the jury to try their fellow-criminals. He insisted that the Mormons should be compelled to accept what was just and right in the expressed opinion of the whole civilized world. He did not care where the measure came from; it was just and right, and he should support it.

Mr. Poland said two years ago he went to Utah, professionally, and made the acquaintance of many gentlemen of the bar there, and he supposed that it was in consequence of that that they applied to him in this matter, as he had not hitherto been a leader in the matter. He said he would like gentlemen to compare the bill which passed the House four years ago by a vote of four to one, and proceeded to point out the much more stringent provisions of that bill, and said it could hardly be charged that he had the paterfamilias of both bills. But he said it could not be denied that this people were as much in conflict with the government as any part of the country in the darkest days of the rebellion. Did not the gentleman from Utah know that the law against polygamy had been unblushingly violated?

Mr. Cannon said the United States had had the judges, district attorney and marshal and if the violation of the law had not been punished, the people of Utah were not to blame.

Mr. Poland said everybody knew that it was useless to stand up before twelve unblushing, damnable polygamists and attempt to secure a conviction. It was for this reason that the present bill was necessary. This bill, he said, in view of the open defiance of the government, was extremely moderate.

Mr. Cessna's amendment was then rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. Eldridge, providing that the fees and salary of the district attorney shall not exceed \$2,500 per year, and all fees in excess shall be paid into the Treasury was adopted.

The bill was then passed by a yeas and nays vote of 155 to 59.—*Washington Star*, June 2.

The Poland Spoliation Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Poland of the judiciary committee called up the bill as reported by him some time ago in relation to courts and judicial officers in Utah. Mr. Cessna moved a substitute for the

section in relation to summoning grand and petit jurors and requesting lists to be made up of male citizens regardless of politics, religion or social positions. The speaker informed the House that two bills from the judiciary committee passed last night had been passed before this session.

The House continued the consideration of the Utah bill.

Mr. Poland briefly explained the provisions.

Mr. Crounse opposed the bill as tending to establish a dangerous precedent, and said he regretted to notice the sentiment on the subject in the House. He had heard members sitting near him say in eloquent and forcible language that they did not care what in the bill contained, they were going for it.

Mr. Potter opposed the bill.

Mr. Cannon, delegate from Utah, spoke at length in opposition to the bill, declaring it unjust to the Territory, inasmuch as it was special in its provisions. If there was any reason for it, that reason also applied to all other Territories. He charged that the United States Marshal and District Attorney for Utah had been lobbying for the bill and that it would make the Marshal's office worth fifty thousand a year, as it swept away twenty-four sheriffs and substituted the Marshal and his assistants. He claimed that the affairs of the Territory had been most economically managed and that the bill was in the interest of jobbers who would get control of the Territory for purposes of plunder.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, advocated the bill, declaring he was more liberal to the territory of Utah than the law was to the other territories and states; he would put a stop to polygamy, not in the name of religion, but in the name of justice and law.

Mr. Poland closed the debate and declared as an undeniable fact that the Mormons were as hostile to the government as any portion of the southern people had been in the darkest hour of the rebellion, he said the law passed by Congress twelve years against polygamy had been openly and unblushingly disobeyed, and he declared that Congress should either repeal that law or take such means as this bill afforded to have it enforced.

The House then proceeded to a vote on the bill and amendments and the same were rejected.

The chair interrupted the discussion of the Utah bill in the House this morning to inform the members that two bills were passed last night on the report of the judiciary committee that were previously passed this session. Mr. Beck suggested that the judiciary committee be abolished.

The Utah bill passed, 159 to 55. Mr. Barber offered amendments providing that the salary of the District Attorney shall not exceed \$3,500, and any excess fees to be accounted for to the treasury; agreed to. The bill [amendment] passed, 157 to 55.—*Omaha Herald*.

COLORADO.

ITS WEALTH, RESOURCES AND POPULATION—QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

Washington, May 29.

Mr. Chaffee's report accompanying the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union contains the following statements:—

Colorado has 644 miles of complete railway within her borders, six roads centering in the city of Denver.

Immigration, which always follows railroads, has been greater during the last three years there than in the settlement of any Territory except California.

The product of 1873 is estimated at \$20,174,100, divided as follows:—Gold and silver, \$5,000,000; cereals, \$8,750,000; sale of live stock, \$2,000,000; sale of wool, \$600,000; sale of lumber, \$400,000; sale of flour, \$1,225,000; sale of dairy, \$950,000. Manufactures in the city of Denver alone, \$3,249,100.

There are 1,017 miles of telegraph, valued at \$208,400.

Irrigating canals, 850 miles; valuation, \$400,000.

Churches, 125; valuation \$450,000.

Value of reduction and smelting works, \$3,000,000.

Manufactories—value, \$725,000.

Value of cattle, per assessors' returns, \$4,295,143; horses, \$1,405,238; sheep, \$493,621.

Number of school districts, school population, 15,500; value school property, \$260,185; school fund, \$137,557. The increase in last two years has been 216 per cent.

Assessed value of property in Territory, about \$50,000,000; value, \$100,000,000.

There are about 7,000,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation which would be greatly enlarged by a system of irrigation, which the State would adopt. There are about 1,500,000 acres of improved land returned by assessors; valuation \$9,209,944.

One hundred and sixty post offices, nine of the postmasters being salaried at over \$1,000, two high as Chicago or Philadelphia thirteen salaried at from \$500 to \$900. The aggregate business of the Denver post office was about \$500,000 last year.

Ten national banks, twenty-seventy private bankers and five savings banks. The three banks in Denver last year sold \$22,500,000 of change.

The vote polled last year 20,544, and the registered vote over 25,000.

Immigration estimated by Board of Immigration to average 3,000 per month.

Population about 150,000; with over 200,000 when admitted under this bill.

No Territory, when admitted, presented such an array of statistics showing wealth, population and development as does Colorado.—*New York Herald*.

Yellowstone Expedition—New Organization.

To Hon. John P. Bruce, Chairman.

SIR:—The important telegram just received and published in current issue of the *Avant Courrier* have an important bearing upon the project of our organization. It is useless, of course, to indulge in regrets now, but it will readily be seen that in the return of our expedition we have perhaps lost a grand opportunity. It is not too late to save ourselves if we go energetically to work to effect reorganization. As it was not, is not, intended to violate United States or Territorial law to invade the treaty rights of Indians, it is not reasonable to pose the Government will attempt any obstruction.

A party of 200 or 300 Crow warriors is about to go out against Sioux, and at least 125 of the same are anxious to return to Big Horn country. If we are rightly to work we may yet cover the ground the command has reason to know has been and if we are to do so, it is necessary to reorganize immediately. We therefore call for instantaneous rollment of all who desire to take advantage of the efforts of the committee to ensure a successful expedition. We are now expecting valuable assurances of support and assistance, which will be made public at the proper time, and the meantime we ask all who wish to join us to send in names and data without delay.

For the Committee,
J. V. ROBERT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
—*Bozeman Courier*, May 23.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Beaver Enterprise, June 1—

From the report of the appraisers of the New Order, they have been to Minersville and appraised from 800 to 1,000 acres of land. Some city lots, teams, etc.

We learn this morning that John Porter died last night. His relatives and many friends will mourn his loss, as he was a sterling and right young man and a good citizen of Beaver.

Beaver City to-day as it was years ago. We perceive by Ordinance passed by the City Council and published in the *Enterprise* that all the saloons are closed day on account of not having license to sell liquor, and all peaceable on our streets.

Provo Times, June 4—

The ladies of Provo are signing petition, to be presented to next meeting of the city council asking of them to grant said petition, and not license any more than one person to sell ardent spirits and that for medicinal purposes.