DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1883. NO. 40

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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Pendleton presented a memorial of the Cincinnati merchants against the passage of the national bankrupt law.

By Van Wyck, a bill to repeal that part of the law establishing post routes from Niobrara to Deadwood, and from Chamberlain to Rapel City, and asking the immediate consideration of a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to suspend the approval of contracts on these routes until the bill was disposed of.

Edmunds objected.

The bill to relieve Congress and the departments in investigating claims came up.

Brown addressed the Senate up to 2 o'clock, when the consideration of the Presidential succession bill was resumed.

Beck said since he spoke upon the subject in 1881, his views had somewhat changed. Then he was inclined to think the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was the fittest successor to the powers of the Presidency in the contingency contemplated; but now he preferred the scheme in the pending bill, of devolving those powers first on the Secretary of State, and so on down through the cabinet. There were serious objections to taking the successor to the President's powers from the judicial branch of the government, and as to taking him from the Presidency of the Senate, the President *pro tem* of the Senate might be a foreign born citizen, and there might arise other constitutional difficulties. Upon his succession would it be proper for him as acting President, to send nominations to the Senate and then vote as Senator for their confirmation? If he could not vote as Senator, could the State in part represented by him be deprived of its constitutional right of representation in the Senate? These and other difficulties avoided by this bill are objections that would apply to the succession of the Chief Justice or President *pro tem* of the Senate, but would not apply to the Secretary of State, or at least it would be in the power of the Senate in voting upon his confirmation to see that they should not.

Dawes approved heartily the bill except one feature. The provision of the acting Presidency should continue to the end of the regular term.

Sherman thought the question of the Presidential succession very important, but not very difficult. One important point was provided definitely by law; that in any contingency there should be some officer designated to discharge the duties of that office. Who that officer should be was a question of less moment, and he saw no constitutional objection to the designation of the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House to perform the duties temporarily, but grave doubts were entertained whether these were "officers" within the meaning of the constitutional provision authorizing Congress to declare who shall act as President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice-President. There were other objections to the law of 1872, all of which would be avoided by the pending bill.

Ingalls thought the bill defective, both in its provisions and its omissions. Did any senator doubt that from the 2nd day of July until the 19th of September, 1881, President Garfield was "unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Presidential office?" The inability contemplated by the Constitution did in fact exist; and therefore by the Constitution the powers and duties of the office devolved upon the Vice-President from that 2d day of July. Why then did he not exercise them? The real reason was there was no tribunal authorized to ascertain and declare the fact of inability; that the question could not be left to the Vice-President, and he could not assume to determine for evident reasons. So for eighty days there was a suspension of the executive powers of this government as absolute as if President Garfield had died on that 2d day of July, and his death had been concealed till the 19th day of September. The pending bill was fatally defective in not providing some method of ascertaining the fact of Presidenital inability.

Hoar said the reason the bill contains no method for ascertaining the fact or inability was there was not time enough to get an agreement on that question, so the committee thought it better to leave it to be dealt with in a separate bill.

Edmunds spoke in favor of his motion to recommit the bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Belford attempted to pass the Senate bill increasing the fee of the Star route witnesses from west of the Mississippi, but objection was made; referred.

Under the call of States, Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill to create the postal telegraph.

Holman, providing that persons who submit claims in which misrepresentations of facts appear, shall not be entitled to payment.

Robinson, of New York, to reduce letter postage to one cent.

Humphreys, of Wisconsin, for the construction of a bridge across St. Croix lake.

By Fisher, of Pennsylvania, to limit the coinage of the standard silver dollar to the requirements of the people.

Carpenter, of Ohio, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill appropriating $250,000 to defray the expenses of exhibitors of the United States who desire to participate in the international exposition of domestic animals at Hamburg, in July, 1883; referred.

Murch, as a question of privilege, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate charges made on the floor, that John Bailey, chief clerk of the House, is acting in the interest of the Washington Gaslight Co., and influencing Congressional action. A discussion ensued Robinson, Mutz, Murch, Hazleton and others taking part. Robinson finally made the point of order that the resolution was not based on a specific charge. Blount, of Georgia, opposed the point of order, he would not stand on technicalities in a case of the sort.

Hazleton defended Bailey. Murch contended the allegations were true. The resolution was then adopted.

The House took up the shipping bill. Reagan, of Texas, was the first speaker. While favoring many provisions of the bill, he expressed opposition to Section 18, which provides for a drawback to be paid owners of ships constructed in whole or in part of native material. Tariff laws built up a Chinese wall around the country and it was proposed to remedy the evil not by doing away with them but by committing another wrong. He believed the real remedy for the decay of the shipping industry was the reduction of the tariff; the real remedy was to reduce taxation to the revenue standard. If 10 per cent could be taken off the labor and material that went into ships, the people of the United States would be enabled to become ship owners and control the foreign trade.

Lord, of Michigan, gave notice of an amendment to the eighteenth section, providing that the amount of drawback shall not exceed 95 per cent of the market value of any article on which such drawback is allowed, and the entire amount of such drawback shall not exceed the amount of the tonage tax on any one year.

McLane, of Maryland, a member of the joint shipping committee, said the eighteenth section is probably the strongest case of protection ever known in this country. The only interest indigenous to the country is agriculture; but the products of the South could never have reached the East but for the power and liberality of the government in opening transportation routes to the seaboard. For one he had thought the land grants to railroads all right, and as a representative of the East, he had voted for them as a means of bringing the Western country into communication with the Eastern country, and now at the close of his life saw nothing to regret in these votes. It is now proposed to secure a merchant marine, which would transport the products of the West to the Old World, in cheap ships, in the interest of commerce or the country. Item of free ships would [illegible] the evil which the gentleman from Texas seemed to fear from the eighteenth section, and the establishment of a ring of American ship builders who would combine to keep up freight. Anyhow, a European war is liable to break out, and involve France, Germany, Russia and Austria. Who would carry the food of the West to those countries then? It would be in the power of a war in Europe to leave Europe starving, and leave the Western farmer not starving, but burning his crops for fuel. The country ought without reference to protection or free trade to have a marine.

Candler, of Mass., also a member of the joint committee, advocated the passage of the bill. He would favor the amendment of the minority, providing for free ships, if a proviso were adopted (and he would offer it as an amendment), applying it only to vessels of more than 1,500 tons register, to be employed exclusively in the foreign carrying trade, and not in the coastwise trade, excepting between ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Cox, of New York, expressed his willingness to accept Candler's amendment.

Smith, of Illinois, advocated an amendment which he proposed to offer to the 18th section, providing that in no instance shall the amount paid as drawback on any article exceed the difference in the market value of such article in any foreign market, and in the markets of the United States.

Guenther, of Wisconsin, while favoring the general provisions of the bill, as well as the free ship amendment of the minority, expressed his strong opposition to the drawback provision. Its effects would be to take ten million dollars out of the treasury in five years and give it to somebody; and members could draw their own inferences as to who that somebody would be.

Murch, of Maine, favored the bill, but later would offer an amendment which would benefit the shipping interests. He was in favor of the repeal of the shipping commission act as being of no utility, and a restriction of the contracting power both of seamen and masters. The navigation laws to-day are doing more to drive American vessels off the ocean than all the privateers which preyed upon our commerce during the rebellion.

The bill then went over until to-morrow without action.

Crowley, of New York, introduced a bill authorizing the Niagara River Bridge Company to construct a bridge over Niagara River; referred. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The President approved the act to reimburse Oregon and California, and citizens thereof for moneys paid in suppression of Indian hostilities during the Modoc war; also, the act to provide for holding a District Court of the United States at Wichita, Kansas.

Folger to-day confirmed the report of the commission commending the selection of the Tabor property as a site for the new government building in Denver.

Treasurer Gilfillan has received $1,000 contributed by citizens of Lyons, France, to the Garfield hospital fund.

William Sanders and Patrick McCann are arrested and complete counterfeiters outfit captured at Philadelphia; and Dr. Isaac Adoran at Olney, Illinois, for forging Government drafts.

The navy department to-day received the following telegram:

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7th.

Chandler, Secretary,

I have just received from Foelgn Hunt the following telegram: Please inform the Secretary as follows:

Khrinsk, 31.—Aneguin is seriously ill in the hospital, with inflammation of the lungs. Myself, Manson and Bartlett remain here probably two weeks; Leach, Lauterback and Thoms proceed to await me at Irkutsk. The Russian Government has not yet ordered its authorities to permit and assist in removing the bodies.

[Signed.] HUBER, Minister.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Anderson of Kansas creates a postal telegraph in the United States, provides that there shall be uniform rates of twenty-five cents per message of ten words or less, and twenty-five cents for every additional ten words. It contemplates a telegraph postal office where there is a carrier system.

Georges, of Oregon, introduced a bill to-day asking for appropriations for the Northwest Pacific Coast, principally in accordance with the estimate of engineers in charge.

The House appropriations committee has reported a bill asking for an appropriation of $81,000,000 for pensions for the next fiscal year, as against $100,000,000 voted at the last session of Congress.

The sub-judiciary committee heard Peck, Secretary of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, on the hardship inflicted on his company by the refusal of the Western Union to receive its dispatches the same as those of individuals. The Western Union will be heard later.

Professor Baird has informed the Pacific coast members that in a few days he will send a carload of carp and other fish to San Francisco. These fish are to supply California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Arizona. Many applications for carp have been made by private parties owning or dwelling near lakes and ponds in which it is believed they will thrive. Their value as a food fish has been demonstrated.

The Secretary of the Navy asked the Senate for a further appropriation to put Pensacola navy yard in a state of efficiency.

The Marquis of Lorne wrote Gen. Sherman asking if it would be safe for the Princess Louise to winter in Charleston. Gen. Sherman promptly replied, in his opinion there is no safer or pleasanter place in the United States.

In a suit involving the liability of common carriers, the Supreme Court holds that in accordance with common law, the rule is, the carrier is responsible only for the extent of his own route and for safe storage or delivery to the next carrier.

The Supreme Court also decides that all animals imported for breeding purposes must be admitted free of duty, regardless of treasury regulations. Only animals of "superior stock" will be admitted free.

The so-called "legal tender" case went over, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, not being able to appoint a day when he can come to Washington and make his argument.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton is editor and manager of the *National Republican* of this city. He has conceived the bright idea of enlisting the postmasters of the United States in the United States in the noble work. There are about 46,000 in the country. Republican members of Congress a few days ago received neat little bundles containing letters addressed to every postmaster in their districts, with the request that the member sign and forward to their destination. The letter is lithographed, and resembles handwriting. The letter is so worded as to convey the impression that it was written by the Representative; that Mr. Hatton has become the editor of the *Republican*; asserts the sterling qualities of that journal as a party organ, and the personal confidence of the gentleman signing the letter, in its ability, and loyalty to the party; invites the postmaster to engage in the work of obtaining subscriptions, and closes with the gratifying announcement that such work will not be looked upon as a gratuitous service.

Senator Farley arrived here to-night, and will take his seat for the first time this session to-morrow.

It is reported that should the Sandwich Island treaty be abrogated by the United States the Hawaiian government will at once accept the terms of reciprocity offered by England or Japan, because it is impossible for the little kingdom to stand alone without the support of some powerful nation. It is not known who will represent His Majesty Kalakaua since the death of Minister Allen. For more than thirty years Allen has been practically director of the affairs of the kingdom, and really its ruler.

Suicides.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Charles Perry, of the dry goods firm of Hempstone and Perry, killed himself to-night; dissipation.

New York, 8.—Aloys Meisel, of Brooklyn, dealer in toys in this city, killed himself to-day.

The body of Moses G. Hanaur, a wealthy Hebrew, and coffee dealer at 101 Water Street, who resides at 207 West 120th Street, was found at Fort Washington Point to-night; apparently suicide.

Detroit, 8.—A double suicide was committed in this city saturday night and Sunday, evidently with the coolest premeditation. A man named J. Edward Monck and wife are parties to the shocking transaction. He was a discharged employe of the custom department, Chatham, Ontario, boarding at the Franklin House here. On Saturday evening their month old child was given into the temporary charge of a lady connected with the hotel to take care of. Monck then locked his wife into her room and went away. The lady finally growing tired of her charge, sought about midnight to return the child to its mother, but was unable to get into her room. Entrance was finally secured by means of a pass key, when Mrs. Monck was found dead on the bed, with every evidence that she had died from morphine administered by her own hand, or that of her husband. The same evening Monck went to the Brunswick House, registered under an assumed name, and telling the clerk he would not breakfast, went to the room assigned him. He was found yesterday p.m. in an unconscious condition from the effects of a dose of morphine, and died later in the evening. Both parties were under thirty, and have parents and other relatives living at Chatham. It is supposed despondency over discharge from his position, and failure of all efforts at restoration drove the pair to the commission of the crime. Next to nothing is known of their previous history or any other cause to which the shocking event can be attributed. Relatives have already taken the bodies back to Chatham.

Earthquake in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, 7.—Word is received here to-day that a violent earthquake was felt in different parts of northern Ohio, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. People were roused from sleep by the shock. Cases are reported of chimneys toppling over.

Fires and Disasters.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., 8.—The house of Henry C. Howard, Easton, burned; the family jumped from the windows to escape. Edwin J. Howard, who supposed his sister was in the house, rushed back and was fatally burned.

Minneapolis, 8.—At about six o'clock a fire destroyed three two-story frame buildings; loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Easton, Pa., 7.—Owen Lynch was killed and John McGovern and John McCarty seriously injured near Glendon station, by a locomotive backing up for a train.

Detroit, 8.—A fire in Telegraph Block, this evening, commenced at the foot of the elevator, and almost instantly spread to the two upper stories, which with the roof were burned. The night force of operators found their escape by the stairway cut off; all were rescued with fire escape ladders. M. S. Corbett, night chief operator, is quite severely burned. The large operating room, book-keepers' room, battery room, and superintendent's office are destroyed. It will temporarily restrict the work of the Western Union wires, but men are already at work to secure new quarters and restore communication. The loss cannot now be stated.

A Bone of Contention.

NEW YORK, 7.—A London cablegram says: The mission of the English Consul at Havana, Lionel Carden, to Mexico, nominally to inquire into the possibility of developing British interests in your sister republic, excites some curiosity here. The *News* no doubt expressing the views of Sir Charles Dilke, maintains that Mexico is jealous of the influence which the United States are acquiring and is therefore anxious to encourage the investment of British capital, as a counterpoise to that American influence. Mexico, it says, now feels that at any moment the United States can pour troops into its capital. All this naturally enough serves to kindle interest in Mexican speculations, and you will probably soon see all sorts of projects in the field for developing Mexican resources and for cutting out commercially the United States. So far as questions of trade are concerned Dilke seems determined to give a new reading to the doctrine of manifest destiny.

150,000 Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, 8.—A gigantic scheme now contemplated here, is the federation of the coal miners of the United States. Object, protection and advancement to the interests of miners.

The States expected to join the movement and the number of miners in each are as follows: Pennsylvania, 70,000 miners; Ohio, 20,000; Maryland, 15,000, Indiana, 8,000; Illinois, 20,000; Michigan, 4,000; Iowa, 10,000; Missouri, 5,000; total, 150,000.

Mark Twain's Trade Mark.

CHICAGO, 8.—Some time since Samuel L. Clemens brought suit in the United States Court against Belford, Clark & Co., publishers, to restrain them from republishing his works. It appears in evidence that the books republished were not copyrighted, but Clemens claimed his pseudonym "Mark Twain" as a trade mark. The Court in the decision to day held *nom de plume* could not be construed as trade marks, and that the failure to copyright left his works open to republication by any one.

Crimes.

HENDERSON, Texas, 8.—Andrew Jackson, (colored) who attempted to outrage a young lady, was lynched in front of the hotel Don Juan.

Reading, Pa., 8.—The authorities have arrested Daniel Sailor and Aaron Rhodes, country butchers, charged with selling the meat of three hogs which were bitten by mad dogs and died of rabies. It is alleged a number of persons became sick after eating the pork.

New Orleans, 8.—Captain Farrell, of the detective agency, this morning read a dispatch from Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, instructing him to hold Treasurer Polk a prisoner until a requisition could be forwarded. The detectives say that they cannot hold a prisoner on the governor's dispatch until the Tennessee authorities reach San Antonio. Polk passed through this city Friday. He purchased arms, ammunition, blankets, drugs, etc.

Montreal, 8.—A medical student named Roderick Melgnay, was arrested with a body stolen from the cemetery in his possession. The student was on his way to Bishop's College when captured.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons. Apply at Salt Lake Carriage and Wagon Shop, corner of Commercial and Olive Street.

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NEW YEAR'S 1883!

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS' PRESENTS,

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Where you will find a LARGER and FINER STOCK than ever, including

Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches, Cheaper than ever.

Ladies' 14 karet Gold Neck and Guard Chains;

Gents' GOLD and SILVER Vest Chains;

Fine Gold Sets and Bracelets;

SOLID SILVER WARE, the very latest patterns.

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A Fine Stock of EIGHT DAY WALNUT CLOCKS.

Mr. WATCH and JEWELRY are the very Best Quality. Come and See for Yourselves. No trouble to show Goods.

BRANSON KNITTER

WILL MAKE A SOCK IN FIVE MINUTES.

PRICE, $30.00,

Imposed. Teach you free of charge and you can learn in one hour.

CALL AND SEE

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AND OTHER

CHICAGO CO'S. SCALES.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
LIQUID BLUEING, INK,
WASHING COMPOUND,
EXTRACTS,
JAMAICA GINGER,
SALE-BONE ASH, Etc.,

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Dealers' margins in Wholesale Prices are strictly guarded. Quality of Goods guaranteed, with privilege of return at any time if not satisfactory to the customer.

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Latest Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality!

Children's and Boy's Clothing.

REDUCTIONS!

The Best Men's Brogans, Reduced to $2.25
Best Men's Calf Boots, Reduced to $2.50 per pair.
White Shirts, Reduced to $2.00.
White Shirts, Reduced to $1.75.
White Shirts, Reduced to $1.50.
White Shirts, Reduced to $1.25.
Overalls, Reduced to $1.00.
Overalls, Reduced to $1.00 to $1.00 per pair; the best in the city.
Hats, Reduced to $1.00 to $1.00 and Warranted not to Rip.

Don't forget to Call and price before purchasing elsewhere.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

Latest Styles and Prices as LOW as the Lowest!

IN ENDLESS VARIETY!

BOOTS and SHOES

MEN'S and BOY'S

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDRENS'

THOS. W. JENNINGS.

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We have JUST RECEIVED a large and carefully selected stock of the finest

Dehesa Raisins,
Valencia "
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New Figs, French Prunes, New Dates,

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