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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Hale presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State, until her record is purged of repudiation. McMillan attributed the complaint to the fact that eastern financiers had been subjected to some delay in returns upon some of their western investments.

Owing to the sudden illness of Garland, the tariff commission bill was laid aside, and the diplomatic appropriation bill taken up. The Senate committee amendments were agreed to. These included $90,000 for contingent expenses of the Department of State.

Beck moved the amendment requiring that hereafter all commercial agencies, whether paid by fees or otherwise, be specifically enumerated, with the compensation in each case in the annual estimate of the Secretary of State. Agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate committee's amendment to the consular appropriation bill adopted to-day, makes specific provision for a minister resident and consul general at Bolivia; for charge d'affairs to Portugal, Denmark, Paraguay, Uraguay and Switzerland, and for secretaries of legations to Russia, Austria and Italy; also for consulates at Panama and Aspinwall, the latter of which the House proposed to consolidate. The existing order in the classification of consulates is re-established, and allowance for consular clerks appropriated in detail instead of in aggregate. The total of the latter item is reduced about $80,000.

After executive session Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The morning having been dispensed with, the House at 12.30 resumed consideration of the Chinese bill.

Washburn, of Minnesota, favored the bill, believing as he did, that the country was not prepared for the experiment of allowing Chinese labor and Chinese civilization to have unrestricted sway.

George, of Oregon, favored the bill on the broad assumption and sound proposition that in this great nation founded on the idea of self-government and dependent for success upon the virtue and intelligence of each and every citizen, there was no recognized principle that the ignorant savage, barbarous, brutal, servile, dangerous or refuse element of any foreign nation, was entitled to a right to enter our body politic and become part and parcel of our governmental power.

McLane, of Maryland, said that when the bill, which he regarded as full of merit and as protecting and defending nine millions of workingmen in this country, was denounced as iniquitous and as a violation of the treaty stipulations, he felt called upon to indicate the views which guided the vote which he intended to cast in support of the measures.

Robinson, of Massachusetts, inquired why the word "prohibition" had not been put in the treaty, because if the United States could suspend immigration without limit it was practical prohibition.

McLane replied that the Chinese knew very well when they entered into the treaty that it was left to the discretion of the United States to declare what "reasonable" meant. If suspension was unreasonable, the empire of China had the right to negotiate with the United States to have the treaty abrogated. The Chinaman had given himself away.

Robinson said he supposed that he gave himself away to a Christian people, and that he could trust the American people to declare the meaning of reasonable, according to good faith.

McLane said he thought this Christian nation was a dog of a nation.

Robinson—And does my friend want him to find it as mean a dog as possible?

McLane—When this Chinese negotiation stipulated that we had a right to suspend immigration, he knew precisely what he had conceded. He knew he had conceded to the United States the right to suspend it for an indefinite period. He knew that this country was in revolt and anarchy on this question, and that if he did not give us the right to suspend immigration, Congress would abrogate the written treaty.

Kasson, of Iowa, stated that at the proper time he would offer amendments which would make it more acceptable to the average judgment of the House and of the country.

Hammond, of Georgia, is it not true that up to the passage of the 14th amendment it was a crime for any black man to come into Iowa.

Kasson—I do not want to go back to that infamous system of legislation. Does the gentleman? (Applause on republican side.)

Hammond—I wanted to point out your hypocrisy.

Kasson—Call it what you please. It was as mean as you could make it. He then proceeded to argue that a bill should be framed which would not operate against individual stray foreigners coming from China, and which should do exactly what the treaty stipulated could be done—not founded on prejudice, but upon the just demand of the best judgment of California. That mass of immigration should be stopped.

Lord, of Michigan, contended that the provisions of the bill were contradictory to the treaty stipulations. If the term of suspension were made reasonable, if the period were reduced to ten years, he would vote for the bill, but would do so reluctantly even then, because he regarded it as a departure from the cardinal principles on which was founded the structure of government on this continent.

Tucker, of Virginia, addressed himself to the consideration of the question, as to whether the pending bill was in violation of the treaty stipulation, and laid down the proposition that the treaty making power could not divest Congress of any powers delegated to it by the Constitution. This treaty was subject to the sanction or disannulment of Congress. Suppose that this treaty was one, was their any violation of it in the bill? What was to prohibit immigration? To prevent it without limit? What was to suspend it? To prohibit for a time, but not absolutely. Congress might prohibit for six months; why not for years? If for six years, why not for ten? For twenty?

In conclusion he said, "Let us remember that if we would perpetuate peace and harmony to the generations which are to come in this great American Union that is growing in strength and power, it will be by the magnanimity of spirit, which, bearing malice to none, will breed wisdom in our own councils, and make us go forward to one common destiny—the liberty of our people under the Constitutional union established by our fathers." [Applause.]

Hawk, of Illinois, advocated an amendment limiting the time of suspension to ten years.

Kasson, of Iowa, then offered his amendment limiting the time of suspension to ten years.

On motion of Page, of California, the House at 5.10 took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, Page giving notice that he would, at 2 o'clock demand the previous question on the bill.

AMERICAN.

Grant on Rosecrans.

CHICAGO, 22.—Col. Thomas M. Nichols, being interviewed to-day, said he believed Garfield wrote the Rosecrans-Chase letter, and that its kindly criticism of Rosecrans' conduct corresponded exactly with what Garfield had frequently said to him (Nichols) Nichols continued: Soon after the election of 1880, Gen. Garfield gave me a letter to deliver to Gen. Grant. I called at Grant's rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York to hand him the letter. We had perhaps a half hour's conversation about the campaign generally and the Morey letter matter in particular. During the conversation, Grant said there were two men that Garfield could never recognize or speak to without the entire sacrifice of his own self-respect—Hewitt and Rosecrans. He said Hewitt's conduct was outrageously indecent, and that Rosecrans's was a great deal worse, for Garfield has been the best friend he ever had. He had stood up for him, apologized for his blunders, explained and excused them, and defended him for 17 years, when if it hadn't been for Garfield, he would have long ago sunk out of sight into obscurity, which was all his worthlessness entitled him to. He said he hoped Garfield had found him out at last, and would let him take care of himself hereafter. He was never fit to command an army. He wouldn't or rather couldn't obey orders. He was what he (Grant) called a constitutional insubordinate, a sort of pig-headed, obstinate man, who would get a selfish prejudice into his head and stick to it, and act on it, against the judgment and reason of everybody else, and absolutely was incapable of seeing any force in any facts or arguments in conflict with what was for the time being his theory. He said Rosecrans would have utterly destroyed the Army of the Cumberland, or had it destroyed, if it hadn't been for the intelligence of the army itself, and especially of such subordinate officers as Garfield and Thomas.

"Do I understand you to say, Mr. Nichols, that Gen. Grant expressed that opinion of Rosecrans to you after Garfield's election to the Presidency?"

"Yes, sir; about a week after the election. I have given you his ideas, and very nearly his language."

"Was the conversation confidential?"

"Not at all; at least I did not so regard it. It was simply a natural bit of conversation growing out of reference to matters of universal conversation. It was nothing in the nature of a communication that I was to carry to anybody else. It interested me very much, and I remember it very distinctly."

Further Details of the Railroad Disaster.

BISMARCK, 22.—The scene of the Mandan accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad is eleven miles west of Bismarck, in Soapstone Cut, Sweet Briar Creek. The train was a working train, having a lot of sleeping cars for workmen, and fifty men in all, and was going at ten miles an hour. A wheel on the head truck of a flat car broke, and the whole truck jumped the track and dragged along until the bridge was reached, when the first sleeper, which had twenty four men in, was precipitated into the river, thirty feet below, striking on its side. The second sleeper followed in the same way, then the dining car and kitchen car tumbled down and were broken into splinters. The bedding of No. 1 sleeper caught fire at once, and the dying sufferers were nearly roasted alive. All the deaths were in this car. Those who escaped tried vainly to put out the flames. It is believed that seven of the eight killed were unconscious before the flames reached them. Only one voice was heard crying for help, and no help could be given him, and he gradually roasted to death. The killed were A. T. Johnson; Thos. Wilson, Wm. Watson, Thos. Grady, Geo. Moser, Jas. O'Brien, Wm. McAndrews, and an unknown man. Only two of the others were seriously injured. The coroner found nobody to blame for the accident. The dead were interred here, and the sick are being tenderly cared for.

Reign of Terror.

CHEYENNE, W. T. 22.—there is a reign of terror at Laramie City, fifty-six miles west of here. Incendiaries have been at work for four nights past, and fires occured every night, some of them very costly, and no distinction as to class of property, railroad building, hotels and dwelling houses suffering alike. The vigilantes have been patrolling the streets for three nights, and ran in about twenty strangers, but the fires would start up on all sides, and the prisoners were released. The terror is great, because people don't know what to expect next, for the reason that they don't know whom to suspect. There will be a necktie party if the offenders are caught.

The trial of Charles Pieronnet for the murder of Wm. Graves, a year ago, is in progress at Laramie City.

Two nights ago vigilantes of Rawlins lynched two men named James Lacky and Bob Roddock, who had burglarized several houses and planned to rob a bank, when a pal gave them away.

The Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Five speeches were delivered in the House of Representatives on the Chinese bill to-day. Four by republicans—all in favor of its passage—and the fifth, still more unexpectedly, by a prominent southern democrat, who opposed it on every imaginable ground, in an eloquent speech which echoed almost to the letter all the humanitarian and the commercial arguments that have hitherto fallen from the lips of the delegation from Massachusetts. It may be noted by way of comment, that the principal argument by which McClure, of Ohio, and Bayne and Scranton, of Pennsylvania, justified their advocacy of the bill, is the propriety and necessity of affording protection to free American labor. Each of these gentlemen represents a manufacturing district. Butterworth, of Ohio, also made effective use of this argument, and neatly illustrated his position by declaring himself in favor of protecting American labor from the Chinese, whether in San Francisco or in Canton; but he went further, and with great clearness demonstrated that the bill, so far from being contrary to the spirit of our institutions, is really based upon their fundamental principles, and dictated by considerations of the highest philanthrophy. Although Butterworth expressed his preference for a reduction of the term of suspension to 15 years, and Scranton similarly favored a 10 years' amendment, neither of them gave reason to doubt that he will eventually vote for the passage of the bill in its present shape.

Debate on the Chinese bill has been continued by Kasson, of Iowa, and Lord, of Michigan, in opposition to the bill, unless materially amended, and by Tucker, of Virginia, who is now making a powerful argument in its advocacy. The discussion will not be terminated until to-morrow.

The Whittaker Verdict Reversed.

The report of the court-martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker, will be made public to-morrow through special orders of the Secretary of War. These orders set aside the verdict and sentence of the court martial, and will release Whittaker from arrest. At the same time they will dismiss him from the military academy under provisions of section 1,325, revised statutes, relating to discharging cadets found deficient in studies. The action of the President in the case is based on an opinion by Attorney General Brewster, to whom the Secretary of War referred the report of the Judge Advocate General, that improper evidence had been admitted in the Whittaker trial.

At a cabinet meeting to-day, the case of Cadet Whittaker was disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from service imposed by the court, on the ground that technical evidence at the trial was improperly introduced.

Military Matters.

The Senate military committee has decided to report adversely the bill providing for placing Gen. Alfred Pleasanton on the retired list.

The House committee on military affairs will offer the following amendment to the army appropriation bill: That any officer of the army who may be supernumerary to the permanent organization authorized by law may, upon his own request receive honorable discharge and one year's pay and allowance for each five years' service, provided no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowance.

Short Rations.

The Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in Indian Territory telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Fort Reno, that the reduction of rations by one-third, which was ordered by the Indian Bureau, cannot be made at this time without suffering to the Indians. This would probably cause an outbreak. The agent says the Indians refuse to submit to the enrolment for beef rations on the proposed basis. Commissioner Price replied that the instructions must be obeyed as Congress has failed to make the necessary appropriations for full rations.

A Bad Prospect.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—By order of the Secretary of War, 300,000 rations for the overflowed sections are being delivered to the commissioner, 50,000 rations are sent to Atchafalaya. The rations issued for 22,000 people for 15 days will soon be exhausted. Forty thousand people apply for rations. This number can't be supplied unless additional rations are received. Provisions will be shipped daily until all is supplied. There being no funds at the disposal of the Governor, the *Times* (dem.) furnished the State commissioner with forage for distribution, then bought a steamer for the commissioners' use, stocking it with corn, oats, bran and hay for the sufferers. East of Ouchita river stock is reported dying by hundreds. Apprehensions are felt that the people will not be able to plant a crop even if the water recedes in time on account of the loss of stock.

Railroad Rumors.

DALLAS, Texas, 22.—Rumor says the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will build the Dallas & San Antonia. The arrangement previously made to reach Dallas by the Gulf & Pacific to be constructed from Sabine Pass, Albuquerque, Texas, is treated as a dead letter. Mr. Kimball, Engineer and General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Texas & Mexico Central road has resigned. Cause, failure of the syndicate and indebtedness of the directory. Prominent citizens of Dallas threaten to resign unless matters brighten, at the home office of this road.

Chinese will Withdraw.

CHICAGO, 22. — A Washington special says: A gentleman in intimate relations with the embassy at Washington of the Chinese Empire, said that in case the pending anti-Chinese bill passed the House, the Chinese minister would move the legation to Spain, to which country he is the accredited representative, and that official intercourse between the United States and China would be mutually broken off. Mr. Bartlett, American secretary of legation, is said to be in hearty accord with the proposed action.

Sold.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Palmetto Consolidated Mining and Milling Co, situated in Hillsdale County, Colorado, was sold to day at public auction to pay a judgment obtained against it by Wm. C. Martin. It brought only $15,000, J. H. Mangham being the purchaser.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, 22.—Shipments this week are the lightest for many months because of prices here being relatively too high. Packers say the loss on provisions shipped to Liverpool at present prices would be a cent per pound, and bacon could be sent from Liverpool here and sold at a profit.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Curtis Manufacturing Company's works, at Albion, N. Y., burned. Loss $100,000.

At Ripon, Wis., a fire destroyed property facing on the public square to the amount of $300,000.

At Carlingville, Ill., Peter Bauchman, wife and daughter were drowned from a capsizing skiff.

The President has nominated A. L. Morrison, of Chicago, United States Marshal of New Mexico.

The New York Central Association voted to "lay over" the petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason.

Samuel Blatchford, of New York, has been confirmed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Hibernian Mine and all property was sold by the sheriff to-day for $20,730. C. O. Rowell is the purchaser.

A fishing schooner from George's Bank reports seeing two fishing vessels go down, with all on board, in a gale on Saturday last.

Truth says that Don Phillipe de Bourbon, second son of Count de Arquila, is about to marry Miss Mackey, an American heiress.

Judge Cox, St. Paul, was found guilty on seven of the sixteen counts against him, the Senate by a majority ranging from 12 to 22, so deciding.

Commodore Edmund R. Calhoun, detached from duty, is inspector of vessels in California on the 20th of April, and placed under waiting orders.

Berlin was gaily decorated yesterday, the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Thanksgiving services in the churches were numerously attended.

John Russell Young is expected to receive his commission and instructions preparatory to his departure for Pekin, as Minister to China. He will sail from San Francisco about the 1st of May.

The Connecticut House of Representatives refused to receive a resolution deploring the severe sentence of Sergeant Mason; and requesting the President to grant him unconditional pardon, and restore him to the army.

Phillip Van Rensselaer, a younger member of the old Knickerbocker family of that name, was found dead at the Brunswick Hotel, New York, yesterday morning, with a bullet through his brain. It is a question whether he committed suicide or that death was accidental. His family claim that there was no cause for his taking his life. He was wealthy and had everything that should make life pleasant. He was a great traveler, and had only recently returned from San Francisco, where he had spent some time after an extended trip through the western wilds on horseback.

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A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE Building of Iron Blast Furnaces. See Thomas Taylor, 14th Ward, City.

LOST.

ON TUESDAY LAST, A SEALSKIN BOA, between Emporium Corner and Mr G. M. Scott's residence. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving at Wm. Jenning's & Sons' Store. d97 3t

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ONE CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE. Two rooms for rent.
Enquire at Mrs. Robbins', Second West Street, between North and South Temple Streets. d97

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Apply at this Office. d1f

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ONE OF THE BEST HAY, STOCK OR Dairy ranches in the Territory.
Apply to Dr. Wm. H. Groves, first house west of 14th Ward School-house. d94 tf

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN TIBBITS, deceased.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Sarah Tibbits, praying for the admission to probate of a certain instrument therewith filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Tibbits, deceased, and that letters testamentary issue to petitioner, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will.

D. ROCKHOLT,
Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County, Utah.
Salt Lake City, March 16, 1882. d97

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PLOWS!
CHILLED PLOWS, all Sizes;
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I have handled the Case Plows for two years and said but little about them, as I desired to see them thoroughly tested before recommending them to the Public, I now say that their STEEL PLOWS are EQUAL TO ANY, and, in my opinion, their CHILLED PLOWS, SUPERIOR TO ANY.
Private Purchasers and Co-operative Stores will find it to their interest to buy these Plows, which are taking the lead in the Market.
I also still handle the universally popular
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