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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, regarding the improvements in Oregon.

Among the petitions presented and appropriately referred were several by Frye from the various organizations of the Knights of Labor of Maine, praying that the territory known as Oklahoma be opened to settlers.

Among the measures favorably reported from the committees was a joint resolution by Blain from the committee on woman suffrage, providing for a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

Cockrell stated that this report was not the unanimous judgment of the committee and that the minority reserved the right to present a written report in opposition to the measure.

Riddleberger offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending appointees; that the Senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removal or suspension; that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of the removed or suspended appointees or to the qualification and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the Executive to comply with all demands for the same.

In offering this resolution, Riddleberger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject to open debate. It did not involve any so-called high prerogatives of the Senate when it should go into secret or executive session, only that the abstract question as to whether the Executive could be called on or required to give reasons for removals. Riddleberger asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Cockrell objected.

Pugh said he would submit either to-day, or to-morrow a substitute for Riddleberger's resolution. The matter then went over.

Stanford offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the investigation by the committees of public buildings of both Houses of Congress into the charges made in 1858 and now being renewed against the official conduct of Samuel Strong during his superintendence of public buildings.

Van Wyck called up his bill reported favorably from the finance committee, permitting the receiver of a bank to use such funds of the bank as may have already been covered into the Treasury when such use may be necessary in order to protect the interests of creditors of the bank. The bill authorizes the receiver to see that the bank property, or about such, by order of court, shall not be sold for less than its value.

Morgan's resolution regarding the trustees provided for in the Utah bill was then placed before the Senate.

Allison thought it inconsistent with the provisions of the bill named.

Ingalls moved its reference to the judiciary committee.

Morgan contended that according to the precedent set by the bill every church organization in the United States was all likely at any time to have trustees for its management appointed by Congress.

Ingalls's motion was agreed to and the resolution was referred.

Mr. Pugh, submitted the substitute already referred to by him to take the place of Mr. Riddleberger's resolution and asked that it be presented and lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. Pugh's substitute is as follows:

First—That the executive power is expressly vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, so that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Second—That the power of appointment to Federal office is an executive power, to be exercised by the President under the limitation in the Constitution that he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate he shall appoint.

Third—That the power of removal or suspension from the powers and duties of a Federal office, is also an Executive power, vested exclusively in the President without any such limitation in the Constitution as is imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise he is responsible alone, to the people, not to the Senate.

Fourth—That the right of the President to make nominations to the Senate, and of the Senate to advise and consent thereto, are each separate and independent rights to be exercised by the President and the Senate respectively, and separately and independently within their absolute discretion; but in relation to persons or persons so nominated, the Senate may request information of the President affecting the character or qualifications of those as to whose appointment he asks the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fifth—That when the President makes nominations to the Senate of persons to be appointed by him to exercise the powers and duties of Federal officers, who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty or public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason or information within his own knowledge, or contained in any letters, petitions, papers or documents addressed to him, or any member of his cabinet, or in possession of either, and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions, or containing charges, causes or reasons, and the proof thereof for making such removals or suspensions, and no law, public duty or public policy requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such information existing in any such form from the President or any member of his cabinet, to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his discretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending Federal officers from the powers and duties of their offices, or to put the President on trial by the Senate; or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdiction.

Sixth—That to obtain information considered by either House of Congress useful in passing necessary and proper laws, either House of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records on file, or in the lawful custody of any of the departments and relating to the administration of any public office, or the official conduct, or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer; but for the Senate to make such a request of the President or to direct any member of the Cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or papers in open or Executive session to review the property or reason of the information upon which he acted or may have acted in making the removals or suspensions, would be an attempt to obtain such information by false pretenses and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States; and should the President grant such a request, or require any member of his Cabinet to obey such a direction from the Senate, when deemed by him to be made for such unjustifiable and unlawful uses and purposes, would be to recognize and injurious innovation, upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties, as President of the United States.

Mr. Ingalls gave notice that when the original and substitute resolutions should come up to-morrow, he would move to refer them to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for further consideration.

The resolution, according to the request, was laid over until to-morrow.

The next bill on the calendar was a bill to permit the United States Consul at Warsaw, Russia, to accept certain decorations tendered him by the Russian Government. [The Consul is a Russian subject and not an American citizen.]

Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Logan opposed the bill and Mr. Morgan spoke in its favor. Mr. Logan evoked applause from the galleries by his remarks, concluding as follows: "Let the decoration of the American citizen be his daily walk and his demeanor toward his fellow men. That is the only decoration that an American citizen should in my opinion wear."

The electoral count bill then came up and Mr. Frye, in the absence of the recommitment of the bill to the Committee, he thought a section should be added to the bill making it the duty of the Governor of each State, under the seal of the State, as soon as practicable after the final act of the State in the electoral capacity, to communicate to the United States government the result of that process; this communication should show the names of the persons elected or appointed as electors, and what votes had been cast for such persons respectively. Mr. Evarts was satisfied it is this was done the difficulties surrounding the question of counting the vote would disappear, for we should have the highest public authority showing the final act of the State in the election.

Teller denied the right of Congress to submit the question to the Supreme Court. The question as to who are the electors for any given state, was a question for the State alone, and Mr. Teller therfore favored leaving to the government of each State the matter of certificates. He proposed an amendment to the effect that in case of the non-concurrence of the two houses, and in case such non-concurrence (and the consequent failure to count the votes of such persons) should result in fact in the majority required by the Constitution, or when, by not counting the vote of a State, an election should be had of a person different from the person who would be elected if the vote were counted, that in these two emergencies it should be declared that there was no election, and that the House of Representatives should make an election as required by the Constitution.

Evarts submitted as an amendment that it should be the duty of the Executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the final ascertainment of the appointment of electors in such State, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate showing the result of such ascertainment, setting forth the names of the electors and other particulars, and deliver to the electors of such State a similar certificate. This shall be transmitted by the ejectors with the result of their own action.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion to recommit, but it struck him that Mr. Evart's suggested amendment embodied an extremely valuable idea. It could be discussed in the Senate, however, as well as in the committee.

After further debate the motion to recommit was brought to a vote and resulted—yeas 30, nays 22, the affirmative vote being about equally divided between the republicans and democrats.

All the proposed amendments went with the bill.

The Dakota bill was then placed before the Senate and Logan obtained the floor, but gave way for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Resolution of Riddleberger and Pugh as to the relations between the President and the Senate will come up for consideration in the morning hour to-morrow, and Logan will have the floor at 2 o'clock on the Dakota bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Immediately after reading the journal, Holman offered the following:

Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow, intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, the late Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the eminent services and private virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Bynum, who represents the district which formerly returned Hendricks to the House of Representatives, was the first speaker to bear testimony to the worth of the dead statesman. He traced the life of Hendricks through childhood, youth and manhood, showing in every stage he manifested ability and talent which made his name familiar to every household in the land. Hendricks was a statesman. He was one of the few great men, whose greatness increased and whose sublimity became more sublime the nearer he was approached. He was an honest man and there was not even the breath of suspicion against his integrity. He passed through the fery furnace of public life without a scar. His statue, to fully represent him, should be chisled in spotless white marble. He daily practiced the greatest of all virtues—charity.

Mr. Brown of Indiana, as a political opponent of Mr. Hendricks, bore witness to his sterling qualities of heart and mind. It was without challenge the Chief representative of the Indiana Democracy. If he did not formulate its policy, he accepted it as true faith; if he did not go before, he went well-abreast of the party attainment; he went into the thickest of the fight, contributed the loaded victory or in defeat and covered their retreat. He was not a political boss. He governed without a whip or the lasstie. He was King, but reigned by common consent and made his subjects his peers. He was ever true to himself and true to his honor. No temptation beguiled him to venality; no dishonest dollar ever touched the palm of his hand.

Messrs. Kiefner and Holman as representatives of the commonwealth which knew and loved Mr. Hendricks best, closed the eulogies with brief addresses descriptive of the public and private virtues of the dead statesman, and then the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington—Dowlen's Denial.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Surveyor General Dement of Utah was examined by the Senate committee on public lands today.

He said he had never stated that he took four detectives to Utah, and did not, in fact, take them. He did not state that 80 per cent. of the land entries were fraudulent. He made no statement about the mineral lands being entered as homesteads. He did not state that there was a ring, including all the Federal officials from the Governor down. He had made no discovery to warrant any such statement. He had discovered nothing which would implicate Governor Murray or any other official in Utah in the frauds. He never stated that any western republican Senator received $25,000 for opposing the Edmunds bill, nor that several democratic members of the House had received several thousand dollars for services of the same sort.

The newspaper men who sent out the interviews which Surveyor General Dement of Utah repudiates will ask the public lands committee of the Senate to grant them a hearing, in order that they may vindicate themselves and give the sources of their information.

The Department of State has directed an investigation to be made of the circumstances attending the killing of Captain Crawford on the 11th inst., by the Mexican troops.

The House committee on banking and currency to-day directed an adverse report to be made on Representative Seney's bill to make the shareholders in national banks individually liable for the debts of the bank.

Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence in this city. He was in his usual good health this morning and made several visits down town during the afternoon. On returning he complained of pain in his abdomen and had to be assisted to bed. He died in a few minutes. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and also served with distinction in the late war. He was retired in 1866 after being severely wounded in several engagements. He was president of the military court that tried Mrs. Surratt.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

By Senator Chase—Supplementary to the Civil Service. Its object is to prevent Congressmen from selecting or recommending appointments to office.

By Senator Harris—To prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health.

By Senator Hale—To authorize the President to appoint a commission of seven experts, skilled in the investigation, production and use of metallic substances and other structural materials, to execute tests and experiments on iron, steel and other materials used in the construction of bridges, buildings and mechanical structures, and to deduct useful ones therefrom.

The Senate confirmed W. H. Brinker, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Gen. Theodore S. West, of Wisconsin, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department for the Fourteenth District, comprising the States of California and Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Alaska, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The committee on expenditure in the Department of Justice will on Thursday begin the investigation of the Telephone case, as authorized by the House of Representatives.

Heavy Snow Storm in Texas.

GALVESTON, 2.—Means intelligence from Northern Texas by to-morrow reports a heavy snow storm prevailing over the Indian Territory and extending south and west into Texas. At Kolanta station, on the Missouri Pacific, about midway north and south of the Indian Nation, the snow was five inches deep at sundown. Trains from the north are delayed and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Harrold reports it snowing in the Pan-Handle country and that great suffering and loss among the stock would follow. The extent of the storm throughout Texas will probably not be known for a couple of days. It is blustering and raining here, but no cold wave compared to the January blizzard has yet reached Galveston.

Attacked by Hydrophobia.

ALBANY, N. Y., 2.—The *Press and Knickerbocker* special from Cohoes says: George Waterhouse, a boy 14 years of age, some six years ago was bitten by a dog in Lansingburg. For the past week the boy has shown signs of hydrophobia. His condition became alarming and a physician was called, and administered all the medicines usually used in such cases, but to-night it was deemed advisable to smother him.

Jersey City, 2.—George P. Fancel and Joseph Clark, the latter a boy of 12 years, who was bitten by a St. Bernard dog yesterday, will be sent to Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur.

Geronimo Surrenders.

EL PASO, Texas, 2.—Major Robinson, Army Paymaster, received a dispatch from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to-day, which stated that a courier had just arrived and brought a message from Long's ranch, which contained the information of the unconditional surrender of the Apache chief, Geronimo, to Lieutenant Maus, who succeeded the late Captain Crawford.

FOREIGN.

A Savage Struggle.

PARIS, 2.—Baron Artaud Hassman has been arrested charged with having attempted to murder Count Mortauzan at the Hotel L'Ouvre in this city. The struggle between the two men was very savage, the prisoner having broken a clock on the Count Mortauzan's head, besides shooting him twice and stabbing him once. Both noblemen are very rich and their quarrel originated in the rivalry between them for a woman. The wounded man may possibly recover.

Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, 2.—Captain Clark of the American ship *Frank N. Thayer*, has arrived at Plymouth on a Cape steamer, by which he was picked up at sea. He relates that the *Thayer* was bound for England, with a mixed crew, including two Manilian men. These two mutinied upon the second night, and armed with knives lashed to their waists attacked two of the officers, killing them instantly. Three sailors, the only ones on deck, were quickly dispatched. Captain Clark hearing the shrieks of the crew, rushed on deck in his night shirt. The Manilians slashed him terribly, and he barely escaped with his life. After a desperate struggle he broke away from his assailants, and rushing to his cabin, locked himself in. The Manilians battered down the hatches and kept the Captain and crew below deck one day and night. The Captain finally fired through the skylight at one of the mutineers and wounded him in the thigh. The man rushed to the side of the vessel and leaped overboard. The other mutineer then went below, fired the cargo and returning to the deck jumped into the sea. Terrified to madness, the crew forced their way on deck and lowered the boat and rowed away. The ship was consumed. The crew wandered at sea a week before being picked up.

Polish Expulsion.

BERLIN, 2.—The Polish policy of Prince Bismarck as announced in the Landtag has produced a general excitement throughout Germany and Austria. The immense Lubrinski estate, containing about 200,000 acres, one of the largest estates in Prussia is offered for sale next April, as the result of the expulsion of the Poles. The inhabitants of the estate have for years been mainly Poles and the edict of expulsion by forcibly removing the tenantry and depriving the estate of its revenues, has thrown it upon the market. Prince Bismarck's announced policy of purchasing for the Crown all real estate owned by the Polish nobles and gentry in Prussia for resale to German colonists is opportune for the proprietors of the Lubrinski lands, for at any ordinary sale the property must have gone at bankrupt prices. Bismarck does not intend to take advantage of the expulsions to buy the land in Posen cheap but means to pay fairly for it and his Lantag declarations have in fact served to keep up the values by reassuring the market. Addresses of sympathy have been sent to Bismarck by Germans in every part of the empire and many have already reached him from people in Austria, and especially from Bohemia. The National Club of the Austrian Reichsrath headed by the German National Deputy, Herr Knotz, has also signed a similar memorial of congratulations. The Austrian-German Club of Vienna however, have unanimously denounced the German Chancellor's treatment of the Poles.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

One hundred thousand dollars in gold bars have been engaged for shipment to-morrow.

The funeral of Mrs. Bayard occurred at the old Swedish Church to-day. The same pall bearers who followed the daughter's coffin two weeks ago followed the mother to her last resting place.

The *Post's* special from Halifax says: The suspension of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company is announced with liabilities of $500,000, of which $200,000 is due to the Merchants Bank of Halifax.

The King of Bavaria has ordered his steward and the Bavarian Finance Minister to examine his finances. His debts, which amount to $4,000,000, can easily be paid by a sale of his property and securities. The Manich Bank offers the King a loan to meet his urgent demands. An examination reveals a careless administration of his affairs, and in the future the care of his finances will be entrusted to new hands. Although eccentric, the King ably discharges his duties and his subjects do not desire to dethrone him.

It is rumored that an influential deputation of Catholics from Prussian Poland will visit the Pope for the purpose of consulting him in regard to the proposed Germanism of Poland.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Sunday School Teachers of Salt Lake Stake was held in the Social Hall on Monday evening, February 1st, Supt. John C. Cutler, presiding.

After singing by the 7th Ward Sunday school choir, and prayer by Elder George Whittaker, the secretary called the roll of the schools of the county. All the city schools except the 2nd, 6th and 12th were represented, as were also the schools at Farmer's Ward, South Jordan and Riverton. The inclemency of the weather undoubtedly prevented the attendance of a large number.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, after which Acting Superintendent Thos. H. Woodbury reported the condition and enumerated the usual programme of exercises of the Seventh Ward Sunday School. They had a good school, and endeavored to get all the ward teachers and other members of the Priesthood to take an equal share in the actual exercises.

Brother J. E. Cowley of the Seventh Ward school, gave a very interesting and spirited address on the subject of the Person, Character and Attributes of God. The speaker stated that in order to be able to effectively teach and implant faith in the hearts of the children, it was necessary that the teachers should have a true conception of God and His attributes; and should be able to present his ideas of our Maker in such a manner that children could comprehend who God was, and formulate correct ideas of their own in regard to His character. The speaker, by scriptural illustrations showed conclusively the personality of God and of His Son Jesus Christ. If the character and attributes of God were correctly taught to the children they would grow in the fear of the Lord and would acquire such a firm faith in Him that they could approach Him in confidence, and when they grew up their faith would be so strong that they would be willing to sacrifice life itself if called upon to do so in defense of the truth. The address occupied but 10 minutes, but much valuable matter was presented for the consideration of teachers.

Song and chorus, "All together again," by Sister Annie Peterson and choir.

Sister Sarah Eddington delivered a short but very interesting address on "The Duties of Sunday School Teachers." One great essential to successful teaching in the schools was the having of a definite object in view. Where this was lacking, success could not be attained. The principal object of Sunday school work was to teach the young to seek after truth. The child, to be well taught, should be well understood by its teacher. To create the necessary enthusiasm in the schools the teacher should be earnest, as this spirit was communicative. If the teacher would be earnest in his work, and would prepare himself so as to make the lessons as interesting as possible, the children would have greater confidence in their instructor. No teacher had a right to expect successful class work unless he prepared the lessons beforehand. But above all, to obtain the best results, a teacher should not only seek to be interesting, but should be sincere, and earnest and set a worthy example before his class. The speaker closed by reading a portion of a discourse by General Supt. George Q. Cannon, giving his ideas in regard to conducting theological classes.

Assistant Superintendent R. S. Horne stated that questions relating to any department of the Sunday School work could be handed in to the State Superintendents and they would be presented to the meeting for general discussion. He then read the following question: "What is considered to be the best method to adopt with Sunday School teachers who are irregular in their attendance through lack of interest?" Assistant General Supt. George Goddard suggested that an annual election of officers and teachers which was usual in some schools of the Territory, would prove a very effective method by which all delinquent and uninterested officers and teachers could be quietly dropped. He complimented those taking part in the programme of the evening for the ability displayed.

Brother Wm. Willes offered a few suggestions on the interest that should actuate the teachers in their labors.

Supt. John C. Cutler, in answer to the question asked, stated that it would be best for the superintendent and his assistants to visit and labor with delinquents, and if they still failed in the performance of their duties, ask them to resign. He said that in future the most of the singing (three pieces each evening) would be done by the congregation under the direction of Brother Thomas McIntyre.

Remarks were made by Brothers Goddard and Foster on the subject.

It was also decided by the meeting to purchase an organ for their use, and Brothers T. W. Griggs, Thomas McIntyre and Wm. R. Foster were appointed a committee to attend to the matter. Contributions may be sent in to the superintendents or left at Parry's book store.

The meeting also decided to procure 100 copies of the S. S. Union tune book for use in the meetings.

The choir sang an anthem and benediction was pronounced by Supt. Jas. Woods of the 10th Ward.

The singing by the 7th Ward choir under the leadership of Brother W. H. Foster was highly appreciated by all present. The congregational singing at the March meeting will be Nos. 65, 46 and 93, from the Union tune book.

JOS. HYRUM PERRY, Sec'y.

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Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis R. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began using Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. C. Estelle, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of
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TAX SALE.

WHEREAS THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed upon the property of James S. Alemany, for the year 1884, amounting to one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and for the several counties thereof," approved February 20th, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit:

All of Block one hundred and twenty-three (123) plat "B" Salt Lake City survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and costs, at public auction, at the courthouse, the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 20th day of February, 1886