

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 45.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, December 13, 1871.

Vol. XX.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$5 00
" six months..... 3 00
" three months..... 2 00

THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$3 00
" six months..... 1 50
" three months..... 1 00

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

One copy one year.....\$10 00
" six months..... 5 00
" three months..... 3 00

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate met at noon, with barely a full attendance. Several resolutions were introduced and referred. The President's message was read and ordered printed.

Various resolutions were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. The President's message was read and the House adjourned.

Members from the Pacific Coast have places on the following House committees: Pacific R. R., Houghton, of California; commerce, Slater, of Oregon; postoffices, Houghton, of California; private land claims, Coughlan, of California; chairman, and Kendall, of Nevada; expenditures of the State Department, Kendall, of Nevada.

The Supreme Court met at noon, and soon thereafter adjourned and called upon the President to pay their respects.

The President's message is well received by both parties.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The following are the leading points in the report of the secretary of the treasury: He says the public finances have shared the general prosperity during the year now closing. The reduction of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30th was \$94,327,764; the total decrease from March 1st, 1869, to December 1st, 1871, was \$277,211,892.16. During the same period the annual interest has been reduced \$16,741,436.04. The revenues show that the time has arrived when a considerable reduction in taxation can be made and yet leave the government in the position to fulfil its obligations.

The secretary adheres to the recommendations of his last annual report, that the country requires a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt and \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 on the principal. The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent. and enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds drawing five, four and a half and four per cent., is derived entirely from the exhibition of the honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith. It is practicable to dispense with all internal taxes except those derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors, making an estimated reduction in taxation of \$16,000,000. He recommends a reduction of the duties on salt, bituminous coal, raw hides and skins, and large additions to the free list, making an estimated reduction in the tariff of \$20,000,000, and a total reduction of \$36,000,000. In his suggestions in reference to the reduction of taxes, he says he keeps in view the ability of the nation to pay at least \$50,000,000 annually of the principal of the debt and that in the change of the revenue system no violence is done to the business interests of the country.

The secretary recommends the abolition of the system of shares and moieties in the revenue service, and suggests that the distribution of circulation be allowed to remain as now. It is stated

that the national banks have subscribed over a hundred millions of the new loan. He recommends an appropriation for a new issue of national bank notes and asks an appropriation to rebuild the custom house and post office in Chicago, and a marine hospital in San Francisco, etc. He suggests the passage of a bill for the organization of the internal revenue bureau.

He says the report of Charles Bryant, special agent, shows that the Alaska commercial company conducted the fur and seal fisheries in substantial accordance with their contract. He reviews the history of the new loan, and says there is no doubt the whole business can be concluded in a brief period, and advises the increase of commissions for negotiating the 4 per cent. loan, and thinks such action will remove all obstacles to its negotiation. He recommends appropriate legislation to revive the shipping and ship-building interest. He suggests that drawbacks be allowed on materials entering into the construction of ships, and sufficient subsidies granted to make their construction and maintenance profitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Thirty-five sailors from the late arctic whaling fleet arrived by the *Moses Taylor*, also Capt. Hopkins, sole survivors of the *Brig Shelchoff*.

SACRAMENTO.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieut. Governor Holden. The secretary called the roll. The new senators were shown in by Judge Ramage of the 6th judicial district Court, who was appointed to prepare rules for the regulation of the Senate, to report at the next meeting. The Senate adjourned till 12 a.m. to-morrow.

In the Assembly the new members were sworn in by Judge Ramage. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow. An informal caucus was called for the republican members of the house, but no business of consequence was transacted. The caucus adjourned until evening.

There is great activity at the military headquarters preparatory to a winter campaign. General Crook is at Fort Whipple.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune*, commenting on the President's message, says, "On the whole we find more to approve than to condemn in the message, and believe that it will be favorably received by the large majority of the American people."

The *Times* says, of the President's policy as set forth in his message, "We are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation or oversight on which to base serious complaint; it will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense and sympathy with the better feeling of the country."

The *Tribune* says, "On the whole we consider Mr. Blaine's cast of the committees good ones, and we congratulate the House and country on a distribution of labors which promises signal efficiency in the dispatch of business."

The *Times*, editorially, says that the withdrawal of Secretary Fish will be announced shortly.

The judgment obtained by Miss Turner, of Orlis, for seduction and breach of promise, amounting to \$7,500, is not likely to profit her much, as her former counsel has sued her for \$2,500, counsel fees, and has garnished the money in the hands of the defendant.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—Major Upham, commanding Ft. Scott, Kas., has received orders from the war department to remove all white settlers from the Osage reservation; there are about six hundred families, embracing 3,500 people on these lands, and their removal at this season will cause much suffering.

The Missouri legislature will meet to-morrow at Jefferson City. Gov. Brown's message is devoted largely to national affairs. It deprecates the tendency towards centralization at the expense of local and State governments, and draws the distinction between Republican principles and the Republican party, and from this standpoint frames a scathing indictment of the national administration. The results of the last election in this State are referred to the

contrast drawn between the condition of the people under liberalism and the condition of the South.

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the Indian Aid Society last night, Aaron M. Powell, who lately made a tour of the Indian reservation, endorsed the Quaker policy. He stated that the proposed removal of Indians from the reservations to one great reservation in Indian Territory, was in the interest of railroad speculators.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The report of the Southern claims commission will be submitted to congress next Monday. About five hundred cases have been concluded, three-fourths of which are in favor of claimants, though their aggregate amount has been reduced from \$1,600,000 to less than \$500,000.

The annual session of the national council of the Union league will be held at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Dec. 13th.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The Republican State committee met to-day and passed resolutions inviting the Liberal Republican committee to join them in a call for a State convention. The invitation was accepted and the two committees then met in joint session and unanimously reported a resolution for a State Republican convention to be held at Jefferson city on the 22nd of February.

At a meeting of the regular Republican central committee last evening a resolution was adopted that no more propositions of affiliation be made to the Greeley wing.

At the annual convention of the Methodists at Syracuse yesterday, an animated debate upon the reading of the Bible in public schools took place, in which a determination was evinced that its being read should be continued; a resolution was passed unanimously urging on the legislature the passage of a law forbidding the use of public monies for sustaining sectarian schools or institutions.

There has been extreme cold weather all over the north-west for the past three days, it is more moderate here to-day, with a light fall of snow this morning.

SACRAMENTO, 5.—The Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning and after some preliminary business, proceeded to elect officers. Shannon of San Francisco and Andrews of Shasta, were nominated for speaker. Shannon received 51 votes, Andrews 24, and Monday one. The assembly then proceeded with the business of organization and elected according to the action of the caucus, Hoffer speaker pro tem, Bardock Chief Clerk, Dixon assistant clerk, Martin Bowman, minute clerk, A. D. Rhodes, sergeant-at-arms, G. Meredith, assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. R. Wilbur, enrolling clerk, J. H. Reed, engrossing clerk, A. Thompson, journal clerk, and J. E. Gori and T. Creque, copying clerks.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and elected as president pro tem, Farley, of Amador, 21 votes, G. C. Perkins, of Butler, 7 votes. Mr. Farley was sworn in and then the senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

BERLIN, 4.—In consequence of the continuation and frequent commission of murderous assaults on German soldiers in France, all the provinces still occupied by the armed forces of Germany are declared in a state of siege. The perpetrators of such crimes will hereafter be tried by German court-martials on the spot.

LONDON, 5.—This morning's bulletin says the Prince of Wales passed a comfortable night. The progress of his case is satisfactory. The symptoms continue to indicate slow but steady improvement. It is understood that the fever, though severe, has at no time been beyond the control of medical attendance. Public apprehension as to the result has measurably subsided.

A great fire occurred to-day in the Hotel Rue de Livre, which contains many of the most elegant shops in Paris. Owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were extinguished before any injury had been done to the place itself. The loss to the store keepers is immense.

IN reading over the message of the President of the United States to Congress, we find many things to approve. The recommendation of a policy of peaceful arbitration is one that commends itself to the good judgment of every intelligent and well meaning person. Great Britain and the United States have set a memorable example of this policy, which example, as President Grant says, if successful, will be likely to have a powerful and extensive influence over other nations, and if it shall be a cause of millions of men turning from the pursuits of war to those of peaceful industry, it will be a subject of everlasting congratulation.

We do not know that there is one person in Utah, among its *bona fide* citizens, who will not be with President Grant in his approval of that method of settling difficulties. Indeed it is very like the Scripture method, and consequently the people of this Territory were certain to be favorably disposed toward it, as they are to everything of divine origin, and the more especially when it is eminently applicable to their position and circumstances.

There are a great many reasons why peaceful arbitration should be adopted by the nations as well as by communities in the settlement of disputes. It is pre-eminently conducive to good feeling, while the arbitration of war evokes the worst feelings of which humanity is capable, satisfactorily settles no question, but leaves aggravated grudges to be paid and accumulated scores to be wiped off, with interest, the first convenient opportunity. Look at the present position of France and Germany, after their late short, sharp, but terribly decisive war. Is any question satisfactorily settled by that war, any one of the questions at issue which led to the war? Not one. France lost territory and prestige, was humbled to the dust, and it is nothing but natural for that proud nation to desire and seek to regain both at the first favorable opportunity. In respect to the feelings engendered by the war between those two nations, little that is pleasant can be said, and this is amply demonstrated by the re-occupation by Germany, with martial law, of certain districts of France, a movement which must be very distasteful and irritating to the latter nation, and not at all calculated to hasten the prevalence of a state of real peace and comity between the two nations, for all wars retard rather than hasten the millennium. Our own country is practically much further from it now than before its own late civil war.

The policy of peaceful arbitration has always been widely adopted in Utah. It is in accord with the genius of our citizens, and they infinitely prefer it to the bloody arbitrament of war, or to the scarcely less expensive or less satisfactory arbitrament of law. Both the arbitrament of law as now common, and the arbitrament of war, must give way to a policy superior to both, or the era of brotherhood will never be inaugurated.

A Boston lady expresses the opinion that one woman should be officially connected with all scientific organizations that have buildings, so that the windows might be properly cleaned, the steps washed off, and if there is a glass-plot, that it be kept in order.

A REMINISCENCE.

Once, when I was a little boy,
I sat me down to cry,
Because my little brother had
"The biggest piece" of pie;
'Twas not but I had quite enough,
But then I couldn't see
The reason why a partial nurse
Should give him more than me.

They said I was a naughty boy,
But who has not seen men
Behave themselves as foolishly
As I behaved then?
Too often we are thankful for
Rich blessings, while we sigh
To think some luckier neighbor has
"A bigger piece" of pie.