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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—A large number of petitions from temperance organizations, praying for legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, were presented.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced and placed on the calendar

Booth introduced a bill authorizing the payment of prize money to officers of Farragut's fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in 1862.

A resolution was adopted without objections, by Ingalls, calling upon the district commissioners for information as to the damage done to Long bridge by the flood, and whether in repairing, some method can be adopted that will diminish the probability of inundation of the city hereafter.

By Hoar, directing the secretary to report to the Senate the rules of admission to customs officials, New York, approved by the President on March 6th, 1879, and January 13th, 1880, and such statements of proceedings under the same as may show the practical effect of the operation and rules upon the public service.

By Platte, to instruct the committee on postoffices and postroads to inquire whether the practice of the postoffice department disposing of contracts for transportation made to persons who, though the lowest bidders therefor, do not intend personally to perform such contracts, but make them solely for the purpose of speculation, is in conformity with the public policy, and if any means can be devised to prevent the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

The postal appropriation bill was proceeded with, the pending motion to table the subsidy amendment being withdrawn, and the proposition to perfect the original amendment reported from the committee on postoffice, being overruled, as not in order. The votes on these propositions ranged as follows: 18 to 12, 14 to 8, and 16 to 4.

An amendment by Morgan to allow steamships to be of steel as well as iron, was agreed to as a *viva voce* vote.

Bayard compared the subsidizing of steamships, which he construed as the taking of public money for private uses, as identical with the communist idea, and as a violation of democratic usage and doctrine.

Whyte reviewed the history of American subsidy legislation, beginning with the plan proposed by the king in 1741, appropriating $1,000,000 annually for a term of years for foreign mail service, the bill in that instance being covered with the same sugar coating of equitable distribution that is presented at this time; and coming down to the Brazilian experiment, he added: We were asked within five years after that disastrous failure to repeat the folly. During the ten years up to 1875, in which the government had paid to the Brazil line $1,500,000, our imports were doubled, while our exports increased but one-eighth. The Pacific mail furnished another experience that ought not to be forgotten, and he would, if he could, draw a veil before the eyes of the American nation and save them from a recollection of that scandal that smirched congressmen and excluded one member from the floor of the House.

Beck said he had heard that no complaint of the American ocean postal facilities were deficient.

Morgan replied that southern ports has been closed to the United States mails by the policy of the government, and the south now asked that mail facilities be extended her.

Beck replied, and went on to argue that the amendment would not have the effect of adding a single steamer to the lines now running, but that the $1,000,000 here provided would go to the Pacific Mail and Brazilian company, with the exception of about 12 per cent., which would be left for other lines to scramble for. He suggested, among other measures of relief, that Washington be made exclusively the place of registracy for the vessels of the foreign carrying trade; that a system of American apprenticeship on these vessels be instituted; that a contract be made with their owners by which ships may be made part of our navy in a foreign war; that they be relieved of local taxation, and that consular and pilotage fees be paid by government, and their burdens otherwise lightened.

Bayard asked Maxey if he favored the free importation of ship building materials, as well as of ships already constructed.

Maxey replied that he was a free ship man in the most unqualified way, and he would allow ship building materials to be admitted under reasonable tariffs, such as would provide a revenue for government. He then quoted from statistics to show that while the commercial and agricultural growth of the country had been unprecedented in the last thirty years, the carrying trade alone, of all our industries, had declined in volume and almost disappeared, and that the cause of this was to be found in our navigation laws. A direct issue had been presented by Morgan's resolution and had been negatived. The construction placed upon the amendment now pending, in view of the rejection of the other proposition, had deprived it of that which, in his judgment, made it valuable—namely, the free ship principle In this connection he presented statistics, showing that of a total of over $196,000 paid by the United States for the carrying of European mails, $158,000 was paid to the owners of foreign bottoms, and $38,000 to Americans, and commented on this as a national humiliation.

Teller moved to lay the amendment on the table to avoid further discussion. Agreed to—ayes 34, nces 14.

The committee of the whole then reported the bill to the Senate, when the amendments were agreed to and the bill passed finally.

Withers, from the appropriations committee, reported, with amendment, the district appropriation bill. Calendar.

After debate on the priority of business, the House funding bill was taken up and informally laid over, as the regular order of business for to-morrow.

On motion of Thurman, the library committee, was empowered to sit during the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

The cattle disease bill was then taken up, the five of the eleven sections read, when Thurman criticised the machinery to be created by it as cumbersome and complicated. At this point a message from the House announcing the death of Representative Wood, was read and as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Clymer, Forney and Hawley were appointed a conference committee on the part of the House, on the army appropriation.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Stevenson, resolutions of the Illinois legislature urging the passage of such measures as would relieve the active commerce of the country from unjust discrimination by railroad corporations and protect inter-commerce by law.

By Townshend, of Illinois, fixing the first Monday in November as the time for the assembling of Congress.

By Cox, to admit free, articles intended for the international exhibition in 1886; also authorizing the President to invite representatives of foreign governments.

Carlisle reported back the bill regulating the manufacture of vinegar by the alcoholic vaporizing process.

Hill reported back the resolutions declaring the policy of the United States in regard to the oceanic canal.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the government and people of France to join the United States in celebrating the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis, were concurred in.

District business was then considered.

The House went in to committee of the whole (Townshend, of Ills ,in the chair) upon the Senate bill to provide for the pending 8 per cent. certificates of the District of Columbia, but before any action was taken thereon the committee rose and Speaker Randall announced the death of Fernando Wood, who had entered the House forty years ago, and had he lived to fill the next term, for which he was chosen, he would have served 20 years.

Tucker, of the ways and means committee, of which Wood was chairman, presented the customary resolutions, and moved an adjournment.

After a short address by Cox, the resolutions were adopted.

The Speaker appointed a committee to superintend the funeral ceremonies, and the House, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Death of Hon. Fernando Wood—Other News from the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate's extremely decisive rejection of the steamship mail subsidy amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, this afternoon, was a general surprise, as its adoption appeared, yesterday, to be completely assured; and the result was rendered still more incomprehensible by the fact that a number of senators who, up to almost the last moment had warmly advocated the subsidy appropriation, were recorded on the final roll call, as voting against it. The explanation of this seeming inconsistency, however, is found in the fact that the senators want to allow the money to be paid for mail service in foreign as well as American built ships, provided only that the vessels in each case should be owned and manned by Americans; and when it became apparent from the rejection of Morgan's amendment and a similar proposition, that the original proposition would be construed as prohibiting foreign built ships from being brought into competition by American purchasers, for the benefits of the subsidies, the free ship men, including Senators Farley, Maxey, Brown and others, all voted on principle against the whole project.

The bill introduced by Representative Page, to-da , directs the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty, to the port of New York, certain jute machinery for use in the San Quentin State prison.

Berry, to-day, presented, in the House the resolutions of the California Legislature, favoring a congressional appropriation for the construction of the breakwater, etc., at Trinidad.

The announcement of the death of Fernando Wood causes sorrow in social, as well as political circles in Washington. He had kept a hospitable house in Washington for many years, and was personally liked by everybody. The news of his death reached the House of Representatives about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and created a feeling of profound regret among his late colleagues.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who is second on the ways and means committee, will succeed, by reason of Mr Wood's death, to the chairmanship.

The announcement in the Senate was immediately followed by adjournment in respect for his memory, and this circumstance prevented the holding of an executive session, at which the Chinese treaties were expected to come up for consideration.

Representative Weaver writes that there is no truth in the published story that the nationalists in Congress are endeavoring to organize a people's party and to that intend to hold a conference at Chicago. The national party, he says, is the people's party in the truest sense of the term, and under its banners will rally all who wish to rescue the liberties of the people from the grasp of banking, railroad and other monopolies.

The bill reported by Senator Sanders, to establish the Territory of Pembina, proposes to form a new Territory from that portion of Dakota lying north of the 46th parallel.

Upon inquiry at the Treasury Department, to-day, as to whether the matters recently passed upon by the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels has been approved by the secretary, it was ascertained that the work was but partly prepared, but will be ready for submission to the secretary in a day or so. The amendment to rule 10 adopted by the board, which reduces the space between woodwork and boilers from 16 to four inches, has been referred to the solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion upon some legal points.

The House committee on war claims agreed to report favorably the House bill appropriating $103,000 for the payment of claims allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1871. It allows 28 claims of persons residing in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

A Hot Springs dispatch says: Hon. Fernando Wood expired last night at 9 o'clock. Since his arrival at the Springs a short time ago, he has been in a very weak and almost hopeless condition, which continued without the slightest change, until overtaken by death, his disease being a complication of gout and rheumatism. The Springs were of no benefit to him.

METROPOLITAN NOTES.

Secretary Ramsey on the Incoming Executive.

NEW YORK, 14.—Secretary of War, Ramsey, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. In response to an inquiry by a *Tribune* reporter concerning the operations of the U. S. army he said the deplorable thing about our army is it is very much detached. To be effective it should be concentrated. In a day of railroad facilities there is no good reason for maintaining these many scattered army posts. The present force is sufficiently large for all purposes, provided we could have a good effective force centered at one point. Mr. Secretary, said the reporter, what do you think are likely to be General Garfield's cabinet appointments?

Senator Blaine as Secretary of State will be premier of the incoming administration. Naturally he will have some voice in forming the next cabinet.

It has been said he would throw his influence against the wishes of Senator Conkling.

Oh, no; Blaine is too much of a statesman to allow his private grievances to affect the welfare of the republican party. Gen Garfield entertains too broad a view to permit such action.

How about the future of the members of President Hayes' cabinet?

They will all retire, and if their record justifies their friends in presenting them for further official tenure, possibly some of them may be connected with the next administration. I will say right here, said Secretary Ramsay, that no man ever entered the White House with such continuous knowledge of public life as Garfield has. From him this country can feel assured of large liberal statesmanship in the conduct of affairs.

Davenport's Examination.

The *Tribune* has the following: The investigation of the charges against John I. Davenport, as U. S. commissioner and chief supervisor of elections, has been dragging along nearly two years. A mass of testimony has been taken before U. S. Commissioner Lyman. Davenport has put in a large amount of documentary evidence, and a few witnesses have been examined on his behalf. Yesterday a witness was called, who gave evidence of a startling nature, much has been said about the naturalization frauds practiced in the superior and supreme courts in '68, but until yesterday no witness fully cognizant of the manner in which the frauds were conducted, had been called on to testify. When the proceedings began yesterday, Davenport placed on the stand Patrick Goff. In answer to a question put by Davenport, he testified as follows: I was engaged in obtaining naturalization certificates from the superior and supreme courts in New York in 1868. I obtained between 8,000 and 10,000 certificates in the names of various people. There were several other engaged in the same business, and among them John Gallagher, Charles Dougherty, John Dougherty, Thomas Craig, James McCabe, Charles McCarthy, John McGinnis, Patrick McCafferty, John Moran, James Goff, John Doffick, Martin Donnelly, Roger Quinn, Michael Kinney, Patrick Reilly, James Collins, Michael Marrow, Jeremiah Coffey, Philip Cooney and Henry Jacobs. Lists of names were furnished me daily. There were 18 or 20 clerks in the basement of the City Hall, who were under salary and divided the names I had among them. They filled out a blank application, putting in the address. There were no residences written opposite the names on the lists furnished me, and the residences put in were fictitious. I wrote in my name as a witness for the persons named.

At this stage of the proceedings the counsel retained by Tammany Hall objected to the witness answering further questions in reference to the papers unless the original papers were produced. The commissioner sustained the objection and the examination was adjourned until Thursday next. Davenport stated he would produce about 2,000 original papers.

Stanley Matthews Interviewed.

Stanley Matthews, nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was in the city yesterday. A *Tribune* reporter, according to Sunday morning's issue, met him in the lobby of the hotel and made some inquiries concerning the political situation. Matthews said he had been so often misrepresented and his views misinterpreted by his opponents that he had given up public utterance through the press.

As to your inquiry concerning the incoming administration, said Matthews, I know Gen. Garfiel will give the country a strong administration. I do not believe any party could present a man who will bring about such general satisfaction from all the interests and sections as Gen. Garfield will.

Who will compose the cabinet?

I am certain Blaine will, for one.

Socialist Meeting in New York.

A mass meeting in Irving Hall, this p. m., was attended by 8,000 German men and women and was addressed by J. W. Fritsche, of the Reichstag, Louis Vercke, Socialists, who recently arrived in this country, and by John Swinton. Herr Fritsche was greeted with round after round of applause. The speaker addressed the vast audience in German, reviewing the present social and political condition of Germany and commenting upon the animosity shown by the ruling powers towards the Socialistic party, which party, notwithstanding, was gaining in numbers rapidly every day. There were three in the party who characterized the others as cowards, because they would not at once take up arms against the government, in which the speaker showed nothing would be gained in their behalf as it would be suicidal for a party to fight over a million trained soldiers. In conclusion, he alluded to the assistance the Irish people had given Parnell and appealed to the Germans of this country to render the Socialists like aid in carrying their elections.

John Swinton spoke in English and paid a high tribute to the ability and engergy displayed by Mr. Fritsche in the organization of the Socialistic party.

Africans and Mongolians.

The *Herald*, reviewing the immigration statistics, finds that while the increase of the black population of the 15 southern States during the decade preceding 1870 was only 5¼ per cent., the increase during the last ten years was more than 33 per cent. Regarding different States the *Herald* says: In Nevada they have increased since 1870 from 315 to 5,420; in Colorado, from 70 to 610, of whom about one-third are in Denver; in Washington Territory from 234 to 3,182; in Wyoming, 148 to 914, and in Dakota from none to 238. In Idaho and Montana there has been a marked falling away of Chinese, the decrease being from 4,274 to 3,378 in the former Territory, and 1,949 to 1,784 in the latter. New York city, which had just a round dozen in 1870, now muster 747, while Philadelphia, which started 10 years ago with precisely the same number as New York, can only show 80. King's County enumerates 118, which may be taken as the approximate number of Chinese laundries in Brooklyn, New Jersey has 176 Mongolians within its borders, while Massachusetts has 237 and Connecticut 124. It is probably New Orleans that has attracted 473 to Louisiana, but St. Louis has drawn less than 100 to Missouri.

Excited Mexicans.

Late advices from the City of Mexico represents that the feeling caused by the conduct of civil authorities of California in the Cladience Cota extradition case, still continues. The *Republicana la Portria* and half a dozen other journals have denounced the action of the superior court of California in most scathing terms and accused the authorities of that State of a desire to bring on a conflict with Mexico. One journal remarks that no American official would have ventured to send a sheriff on board an English, German or French man-of-war, to arrest its commander, but animated by Yankee grace, these Californians are anxious to take advantage of Mexico's weakness. The *World* correspondent says: If the statement by the Mexican press be true, and the documentary evidence forwarded to this government can be trusted, some over-zealous American official has blundered.

Farmers' Club.

A dinner was given to-night by Jas. A. Burdon, a well known iron manufacturer, cattle raiser and stock breeder, to a party of gentlemen interested in agriculture and stock raising, with a view to organizing a farmer's club or exchange, in which the interests of agriculture could be discussed and provided for. The gentlemen present were understood to be in sympathy with the movement and had a desire to aid in the stock raising interests of the west which are represented among the capitalists of this city. Gen. Grant was a guest. After dinner there was considerable discussion of the project, and a committee was appointed to consider methods best to be adopted by the organization when completed.

New Bank.

A United States National bank was organized to-day, with the following officers: U. S. Grant, H. V. Rector, H. T. Vail, president of the National Bank of Commerce; Morris K. Jessup, Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company; Logan C. Murray, Wm. R. Travers and John J. McCook. The new company has taken a building in Nassau Street, and expects to commence business on March 1st. H. V. Rector was elected president, and Logan C. Murray cashier.

Correspondence.

MANASSA, Colorado,
February 7th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Apostle E. Snow's stay with us has been of incalculable benefit to all the good people of Manassa, who will be sorry when he leaves us. His teachings have been gentle and mild, yet forcible and to the point, and unmistakably prompted by the Holy Spirit. President Silas S. Smith has also been of signal service to this people. We are thankful for the presence and influence of such men. Many things have been set in order since their stay among us. Brother William L. Ball has been ordained and set apart as Bishop here, with Silas S. Smith, junr., and S. S. Sellers as counselors, who will, we are persuaded, set in order the things that are wanting, and work for the best interest of the whole people.

Some of our brethren here speak of returning whence they came. They say they cannot make a living here; and truly the prospect looks a little gloomy at times, especially to those who have no money to purchase supplies. There is another drawback to many who have gathered to this valley. They expected to find a people—all who call themselves Latter-day Saints—purer, more refined, and especially clearer of what are vulgarly called "cuss-words," than any other people; but when they hear those professing to be Latter-day Saints use such words as "d——n," "h——l," etc., unsparingly upon trivial occasions, it throws a damper upon us, to say the least. But a little reflection will show that we should not expect to find all who call themselves Saints, just what they should be. The gospel net has been cast into the sea of humanity, and it has gathered of all kinds, good and bad. We also read of the wheat and tares growing together till harvest, at which time the tares will be bound into bundles and cast into the fire.

The capacity of this valley for small grain is truly wonderful, and after the land is put into a fine state of cultivation, and stimulated by fertilizers, it will support a dense population. Irish potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, English peas, etc., grow magnificently here. And after the people have had time to fit themselves up with good houses, stables, etc., for stock, and the land is fenced, an easy living can be made here. And if the people will be faithful to their vows, the elements will be softened and all that is necessary for the well-being and comfort of the people can be raised here.

L. P. DORSON.

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