

grace the conqueror's triumph, while the rest of the multitude over 17 years of age were sent to the Egyptian mines. A great number were sent into the provinces as presents to be destroyed in the theatres for the amusement of the multitude. Those under 17 years of age were sold for slaves. Titus also had 2,500 sacrificed to commemorate the birthday of one of his brothers. The whole number carried captive during this war is estimated at 97,000, the number who perished in the siege of Jerusalem 1,100,000—a vast number of people to perish in the siege of one city.

The time had now come when Jerusalem should be trodden down of the Gentiles until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled. For 18 long centuries they have been a hiss and a by-word among all nations. They have been proscribed, outlawed, plundered and driven. In many nations they have been crowded together in "close, unhealthy quarters in the large cities and then denied the common privileges of citizens. Under the difficulties of their situation the most available wealth they could possess has been gold and silver; hence the force of circumstances, for generations, has traditioned them to make the accumulation of money the great purpose of life.

We should cease pointing the finger of scorn at the Jew. He is what circumstances have made him. The day of hope long waited for is at last dawning on Israel. England was the first among the nations of Europe to place the Jews on an equality with other citizens, which was done by an Act of Parliament, I think, in 1847, the year that the Pioneers first entered Salt Lake Valley. When the time comes for the Jews to gather to the land of their fathers, probably their financial influence will be a mighty power to assist their gathering.

Time has permitted me to give you only the merest sketch of a very important subject. If you think I have erred in any of my views, the same sources of information are open to you as to me, and if this lecture in any way tends to stimulate you to study and research, I am amply rewarded for my labor.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Matthews explained the bill reported by the railroad committee. It did not embody the propositions urged by the railroad companies, but was based on the consent of parties contracting. It differed from the judiciary committee's bill in that it proposed to alter a contract by a contract, while the other was merely an act of power and nothing else. It would put an end to litigation and make a final settlement which the other judiciary bill did not pretend to do. It allowed six per cent., while the judiciary bill allowed five on the accumulation of the sinking fund.

Pending discussion, Gordon, by request introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. Referred.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then received from the House of Representatives and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Vice-President announced his signature to the House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late surgeon-general of the army. It now goes to the President for his signature.

Christianity took the floor to speak on Monday on the sinking fund bill, and the Senate adjourned until that day.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Windom called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for armament thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879. It was read a third time, and passed without discussion. The bill appropriates \$275,000 for fortifications and armament thereof and torpedoes.

Thurman called up the Senate bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds; passed.

Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill in relation to certain legal disabilities of woman, and

moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory, or District of Columbia, for a period of three years, may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edmunds said the ground of the adverse report of the committee was, that by the law of the land, as it had existed since the organization of the government, the Supreme Court, as well as all other United States courts, were authorized to make their own rules touching the admission of attorneys, so that there was no obstacle in our prohibiting the admission of women to practice in the United States court.

On motion of Sargent, the bill was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

The Vice President announced his signature to the bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James Gordon Bennett.

The House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign built ship for the purposes of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world was called upon by McDonald, and led to a lengthy discussion.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Hardenburgh introduced a bill regulating the reserve funds of national banks. The bill authorizes such banks to dispose of their reserve fund and invest the same in United States bonds, which bonds shall constitute the reserve fund of such associations. Referred.

Durham, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill limiting to \$3,500 the compensation of clerks of district and circuit courts, when one person holds both offices. Passed.

Saylor, in speaking on the bill extending the time for withdrawing distilled liquors from bond, said: Its principal object was to extend the bond period of whiskey to three years, instead of one year, as now provided by law. In other words, it was to give alcoholic spirits, manufactured in this country, the same privileges that are given to liquors imported from Europe and put in bonded warehouses.

Conger said this resolution was an old acquaintance. Its principal claim heretofore was that the expectation of the change in the tax on distilled spirits wholly disarranged business, and threatened with loss and bankruptcy those engaged in the business. That claim had promptly been met by the adoption of a resolution that it was the solemn judgment of the House that it was inexpedient to change the tax on whiskey now. Under the apparently stimulating power of four-year-old whiskey, the House was asked to extend the time for paying the tax, not three months as before proposed, but three years.

Butler said he was ready to agree to the purpose of the bill, which was to lend the amount of the tax for two years at five per cent.

Lapham opposed lending to distillers at five per cent. the vast revenues which were sadly needed now.

Fort feared the object of the bill was to give time for distillers to secure reduction of the tax.

Harrison opposed partial and class legislation.

Burchard said the bill did not endanger the revenue of the country and was in the interest of revenue.

The general debate closed and the bill was read by sections.

Butler offered his amendment. Agreed to.

After rejecting motions by Conger making the rate 6 and 7 per cent., the committee arose and reported the bill, which, as amended, passed 118 to 116.

Saylor then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, and moved to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays being called by Conger resulted, yeas 122, nays 105.

The bill appropriating \$30,000 for a contingent fund for the House passed.

Springer called up the majority and minority reports on the Massachusetts contested election case, the reports being respectively for Dean, the contestant, and Field the sitting member.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Robbins reported a substitute for the bill to promote the deposit of savings in

the Treasury and the refunding of the national debt, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Springer, to-morrow's session was set apart for private business.

The contested election case of Dean vs. Field, from the third district of Massachusetts, was then considered.

After some discussion, the Speaker said, the Chair believes it his duty, though it is a very painful one, to lay a communication before the House. He then handed to the clerk and had read a telegram from the Secretary of State, announcing the death in Havana, of yellow fever, of the Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana.

Mr. Ellis—I am sure the announcement just made will carry sincere regret to every heart that beats here; and to those who knew Judge Leonard well, who had opportunities to meet him socially, this announcement will carry very great sadness. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed account of his life or public services, nor to eulogize those shining virtues which bound him to those who knew him well. At another and more fitting occasion it will be my duty to pay proper tribute to my late colleague. I therefore move that in respect to Judge Leonard, the House do now adjourn. The motion prevailed and the House adjourned.

Speaker Randall immediately telegraphed the Secretary and requested him to ask the Consul General to show all proper respect to the memory of the deceased, take charge of the remains and forward them to New Orleans, and the House of Representatives would cover all necessary expenses. Intelligence of the death of Leonard came suddenly on the members of the House and caused general sorrow. He had been absent from the House only about three weeks.

WASHINGTON, 16.—O'Neill offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to inform the House whether, in his opinion, the annual appointment of ten cadets-at-large, made by the President, respectively, to the military and naval academy, have been so made in pursuance of law or by custom, and if by custom, how long it has been construed as establishing such power of appointment; adopted.

Hanna introduced a bill for the establishment of a mint at Indianapolis; referred.

On motion of Stephens, certain testimony taken by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, was ordered printed.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the order made yesterday, called the committees for reports of a private nature.

WASHINGTON, 16.—At the conclusion of the morning hour, Bright moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the private calendar, unfinished business being the bill making available for payment of certain southern ante bellum mail contracts the \$375,000 already appropriated, and also moved that all debate be limited to ten minutes.

Republicans objected to the limitation of time, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion.

The House decided to limit the debate to ten minutes, and then went into committee of the whole upon the bill.

Waddell hoped it would be recommended and objections obviated. He objected to Conger's recent statement, that the democrats must have known of the legislation by which the contractors were paid by the Confederacy. That was a minor matter.

Eden moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was agreed to, and the committee arose and reported its action to the House.

The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered, on the concurrence with the recommendation of the committee.

The motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question was defeated, 131 to 78.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and the enacting clause was struck out.

Conger repeated that he thought it strange that none of the democrats, though some of them were members of the Confederate House, had known that fourteen of the eighteen claims on file now were paid by the Confederacy.

The House then went into committee of the whole on private bills.

Thursday next was set for Rob-

bins' bill refunding the national debt.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold, without expense to the holder of the bullion, and also authorizing the issue of coin certificates on the deposit of silver bullion similar to those now authorized on the deposit of gold bullion. On a viva voce vote, the yeas were in the decided minority, but before the vote by yeas and nays could be taken the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the House, under the rule, proceeded to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia.

#### AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, 14.—Rev. Brown Coble, colored, was hanged at Winchester at 3 p.m. to-day, for the murder of Felix Gardiner, colored, in June, 1876. Nearly 10,000 people witnessed the execution. His neck was broken with the fall and he died within seven minutes.

MEMPHIS, 14.—Miss Mary Hampton, a prominent school teacher in the public schools of this city, was discovered to-day as a forger, she having forged the names of Superintendent Leath and other prominent persons to notes on which she got from banks and private parties \$3,500.

OMAHA, 14.—The first overland passenger express train from the west since Friday last arrived this afternoon. All the snow-bound passengers have reached this city. The Union Pacific is now running all trains on schedule time. Four hundred miles of road was cleared from the effects of the worst storm in the history of the road.

HARRISBURG, 14.—The Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That we hereby respectfully but most earnestly urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of united action on their part in opposing any change of the present tariff system so far as the same affects the material interests of this State.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Ten thousand new dollars were received at the treasury to-day, and 3,000 were paid out for gold.

The terms of office of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad expired last Sunday. The President and Secretary Schurz had a conference to-day on the subject of new appointments to fill the board. Their names will be submitted to the cabinet to-morrow. It is probable that Chadwick only will be reappointed. Jas. F. Wilson is not a candidate for reappointment. G. B. Smythe of Iowa will be his successor.

Secretary Schurz, being asked what he thought of yesterday's debate in the Senate upon the prosecution of the timber depredators in Montana, said that some senators attacked the Interior Department for doing a thing it has not done and scarcely mentioned a thing it has really done. "We are," he said, "arraigned for having persecuted settlers and miners who wanted a little wood and timber for their stores and mines, while we really had only prosecuted speculators who had depredated upon the public lands on a large scale for the sake of personal profit. Under the instructions of this Department, not a settler nor a miner has been touched, except where persons had cut timber under cover of fraudulent pre-emption or homestead claims. When these speculators obtained from \$5 to \$8 per cord for wood, and from \$20 to \$60 per 1,000 feet for manufactured lumber, which they had taken from the public lands, they could afford to pay government at least a small part of their profit, as people in other parts of the country have to do. As to depopulating territory, there are no signs of that, either in Montana or any other Territory, in consequence of the action of the Interior Department, but it is a notorious fact, that the consumption of timber which persons take for nothing from the public lands will be infinitely more wasteful than if they had to pay for it. In this way the mountain sides in these Territories will very soon be stripped of their forests, and the forests once destroyed, the mountain sides will remain bare forever. If that goes on in the present wasteful manner on a short period longer, then these territories will in part become uninhabitable and depopu-

lated, especially valleys which depend upon a regular supply of water. If the consumption of timber can be reduced to the actual necessities of the people by the action of the government, and the waste now going on prevented, the Territories, instead of being depopulated, will be protected against the most disastrous consequences, which otherwise must necessarily ensue. I take notice that our method of doing this has been called un-American. I never thought it was un-American, to prevent stealing, to enforce laws. We are so bound to execute the laws, as they are, as well as we can. If the laws are not as they should be, it is the business of Congress to make them. The operations of the department for the prevention of timber devastation apply only in a very limited extent to the Territories. The principal field of operations is in the timber growing States, such as Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and others."

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says the Richmond Mining Company has applied for an injunction to restrain the Eureka Consolidated Company from further extraction of ore within the disputed territory. A recent decision by Judge Field, in the United States Circuit Court gave the ground to the Eureka Con., but the Richmond Company have appealed the case to the Supreme Court and hold that the ground cannot be worked by either party pending the decision. It is considered questionable whether the injunction, which will probably be granted, will interrupt the dividends of the Eureka Con.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The House committee on reform in the civil service, investigating the affairs of Col. Polk, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, agreed upon a report, by a vote of 7 against 3, charging him with violations of law and loose management of his office in the matter of appointments, and they recommend his removal, and that subordinates of the House be placed under the charge of the sergeant-at-arms until the House shall determine upon the election of another doorkeeper. It was shown that a great many of the appointments were made on the importunity of some member of the House, who promised appropriations of money to lower all deficiencies occurring from such appointments, and further, that the trouble which attended the doorkeeper resulted in part from the fault of the present system of dispensing patronage. Nothing appeared in the evidence before the committee showing that the doorkeeper intentionally did wrong in the premises.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., 16.—The wreck at North Platte is not so bad as at first reported. A train which was made at the Platte, leaving there at four p. m. on the 4th, passing around the wreck on a track which had been laid, arrived here at two a. m. of the 15th, proceeding to Ogden, and arriving there only three hours out of time, and making connection with the C. P., having made up 11 hours from the North Platte to Ogden. One car of Australian passengers will arrive at San Francisco on time.

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