

for was information, and have reason to believe that the journal is correct.

Speaker—Has the gentleman from Maine any suggestion to make?

Fry—No; for I believe the journal to be correct and the gentleman to be entirely wrong in his mode of managing.

Blair—The gentleman thinks I am wrong, but I think I am right, and the House and country think so also.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Willets, granting a pension to the family of the late General Custer.

By Giddings, to establish mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the expense to be defrayed equally by both governments, not to exceed \$150,000 a year to the United States.

By Oliver, to limit the sale of agricultural lands to settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws; also to abolish capital punishment; also amending the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice-President and United States senators.

By Stewart, to authorize claimants on even numbered sections of land within the twenty-mile limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad to make proof and payment for their claims at the ordinary minimum rate of \$1.25 per acre; also extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Strait, to extend the provisions of the act for relief of soldiers on railroad lands.

By Haskell, for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas.

By Welsh, to establish the Territory of Lincoln.

By House, to amend the Constitution so as to limit the Presidential term to six years.

By Cole, for a branch mint at St. Louis.

By Chalmers, to create an addition to the standing committee on the improvement of the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

By Patterson, for a uniform oath of office to the representatives in Congress.

Rice, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the exact amount of gold coin and bullion now in the Treasury, the amount of all outstanding obligations payable in gold on demand, etc. Adopted.

Brentano offered a resolution declaring it to be in the interest of civil service that all government officials receiving a salary of \$2,500 and upwards, shall devote their whole time to their official duties, and shall not be permitted to carry on any other business. Referred to the committee on civil service reform.

Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a resolution instructing the committee to make a thorough investigation into the different naval appropriations and the diversion of moneys from the objects for which appropriated.

Fry made a point of order that the subject had not been specially referred to the committee and it could not make any report.

After some discussion the Speaker pro tem. sustained the point and the resolution was not received.

Clark, from the committee of coinage, weights and measures, reported a resolution calling on the heads of the executive departments for information as to the propriety of making the metrical system obligatory in all government transactions. Adopted.

The last half of the morning hour, during which the committees were called for reports, was used up in dilatory motions, votes, etc., for the purpose of excluding any resolutions under the call of States.

Conger and Foster were leaders in this movement. Finally the hour having expired the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act. Hubbell offered as substitute a proposition to construe so much of the third section as provides for the redemption in coin of all legal tender notes outstanding on the 1st of January, 1879.

Morrison offered an amendment providing that each national bank shall set aside and retain as a resumption fund from the coin receivable as interest on its bonds deposited in the treasury 3 per cent. of the amount of its circulating notes.

Pound offered an amendment to repeal the law which limited the aggregate amount of circulating notes and to fix the amount of legal tender notes at \$50,000,000.

Cox, of Ohio, offered an amendment to allow national banks to increase their circulation without regard to the aggregated limitation, and to allow new banks to be organized; also providing for the gradual redemption and withdrawal of legal tender notes beyond the sum of \$300,000,000.

Cummings offered an amendment providing that whenever in the opinion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, there is sufficient coin in the treasury to authorize the redemption of legal tender notes, the Secretary shall give official notice thereof, and shall thereupon proceed to redeem the legal tender notes; also repealing so much of the resumption act as requires resumption to be commenced in 1879; also providing for silver coinage, etc.

Hewitt, of New York, offered an amendment as a substitute for the bill. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate in the treasury after the first of January next, in addition to the gold that may be then in the treasury, not less than \$50,000,000 a year in gold coin or bullion, as a special fund to redeem legal tender notes, and directs him, whenever the amount so reserved shall reach 50 per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes, to give notice that they will be redeemed, thereafter such notes shall cease to be legal tender except for government dues. It prohibits the sale of gold by the treasury except in excess of this annual reservation. It also provides for the issuing of interest bearing treasury notes, not to exceed \$50,000,000.

Phillips opened the debate by a speech in favor of the bill reported by the committee on banking and currency. He denied that the fall in the price of gold was the result of the passage of the resumption act. He attributed it to the large export trade of the country. There had been a reduction in currency to the extent of one-sixth its entire volume, and what had been the result? It had increased the power and value of money and caused a fall of 50 per cent. in the value of real estate. At the close of Phillips' speech the subject went over till to-morrow.

Glover asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committees to institute searching inquiries into the abuses of several branches of the government.

Conger objected. Adjourned.

#### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Jno. O. Smith, of Ohio, to be Consul General at Montreal; D N Cooley, of Iowa, to be Consul at Spezia, Italy; Alex. M. Stern, to be Asst. Treasurer of U.S. at Cincinnati.

New York, 6.—The city complete—Beach, democrat, 77,188; Churchill, republican, 47,300.

It is rumored that at Albany both parties claim the legislature.

The World estimates the democratic majority at from 15,000 to 20,000. The Senate is doubtful, perhaps a tie; Assembly, 8 to 12 democrats.

The Tribune concedes the State to the democrats by about the same majority as in 1875, namely 15,000. The Senate seems to be republican by two majority. The Assembly is undoubtedly democratic.

Chicago, Ills., 6, 1 a.m.—Up to this hour McCrea has 11,817 and Lynch 10,599 in 82 out of 113 precincts in this city, with some heavy democratic precinct to hear from.

Boston, Mass., 6.—Complete footings of the returns for Boston are: Rice, republican, for Governor, 16,120; Gaston, democrat, 16,437; Pittman, 1,231; Phillips, 290. The vote of Boston, last year, was: Rice, 19,067; Adams, 23,280. The great falling off of the democratic vote is a surprise to the friends of that party.

12:35 a. m.—The senators elect stand thirty-four republican, six democrats.

Philadelphia, Pa., 6.—Incomplete returns from forty-three counties, together with full returns from the city and county of Philadelphia, give a democratic gain on the vote for State treasurer of 20,645. The same counties last year gave a majority of 10,933 for Hayes.

Baltimore, 6.—The election in this city, to-day, was probably the

most quiet ever held, with comparatively a light vote. The only State officer to be elected is Comptroller of the Treasury, and the vote resulted as follows: Keating, democrat, 28,697; Porter, republican, 6,398. The democrats elect the entire city delegation, consisting of eighteen members of the house to the next legislature. Few returns have been received from the counties, but so far as heard from they indicate democratic majorities.

Bridgeport, Conn., 6.—P. T. Barnum is elected to the general assembly by a majority of 212. The usual democratic majority heretofore has been about 450. The indications are that the republicans will retain control of the legislature. The vote of the State is light.

Hartford, 6.—The total vote this year is not far from 80,000—38,689 republican and 37,861 democratic.

Newark, N.J., 6.—From the State there is nothing but rumor which says that McClellan will have 10,000 majority. Monmouth County gives him 900 majority, a falling off since last year of 1,300.

Alexandria, Va., 6.—This city and county gives Mushbeck and Hunter, democrats, for the legislature 350 majority over the republican and workmen's tickets combined. There is no opposition to the State conservative ticket.

Richmond, Va., 6.—The election, to-day, was remarkably quiet. Only 1,700 votes were polled out of a voting strength of over 13,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., 6.—Returns from Wisconsin will be compared with a year ago, when Hayes had 6,000 plurality over Tilden, and 4,500 majority over Tilden and Cooper.

St. Paul, Minn., 6.—Returns at midnight indicate a republican gain in the State. Pillsbury's majority is estimated from 10,000 to 15,000. The legislature will be at least two-thirds republican.

Memphis, 6.—Specials say with one exception, Marshall county, the democratic ticket is elected.

Detroit, 6.—Returns to 1 o'clock this morning show that the democrats have elected the entire ticket, with the exception of treasurer, the majorities ranging from 200 to 1,200.

Topeka, Kas., 6.—The entire republican ticket is elected in this county by 1,000 majority.

New York, 7.—The Times' Washington special says the corn crop of the United States is placed at over 1,350,000,000 bushels annually, and of this amount only 60,000,000 bushels are exported. Hewitt thinks if provision be made at the Paris Exposition to practically illustrate the economic value of Indian corn, it would tend very materially to increase its consumption in European countries, and largely increase the annual export.

Springfield, Mass., 7.—The Keith paper mill, at Turner's Falls, was burned this morning; loss \$300,000, insurance \$265,000.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections held another meeting, to-day, on the Spofford-Kellogg case, and after some further discussion as to the proper scope of the proposed investigation, the committee adjourned the subject to the call of the chairman.

Newark, N. J., 7.—The latest returns give McLellan 12,500 majority over Newell. The legislature is democratic in both houses.

Columbia, S.C., 7.—A verdict of guilty was rendered this morning, in the Cordozos case. An appeal will doubtless be taken.

New York, 5.—The Australian mail from Sydney, September 21st, via San Francisco and New York, arrived in London November 2nd, making the distance in forty-two days, against a run in fifty six days by the Peninsular and Oriental steamship line.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The demand for trade dollars for export in excess of the available stock of that coin in the hands of the public, having arisen at San Francisco since the order suspending the receipts of deposits of silver at the mints for that coinage was issued, the Secretary of the Treasury has so far modified the order as to authorize the receipt of silver on and after to-morrow, November 6th, on deposit at the San Francisco mint for returns in trade dollars.

The bill introduced by Phillips, of Kansas, for postal savings banks, provides that at each office where the postmaster's salary is \$1,000, on application, a savings bank shall be established. The deposits shall be received at as low an amount as 25 cents, the account not to exceed \$200. It provides that when \$25 is

deposited it shall bear 3 per cent. interest when placed subject to ninety days' notice before call. It authorizes the issue of 3-65 bonds in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, and \$200, with coupons payable every three months, which on demand shall be payable on the amounts deposited when called. It provides with additional bonds for postoffices where such banks are established, and that the bonds may be increased from time to time, and leaves the execution of the act with the Postmaster General; the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds on notification of the Postmaster General that more than \$50,000,000 is so deposited, that amount being held under the sixth auditor for payment of account demands.

CHICAGO, 5.—Several disasters to lake shipping are reported to-day. The gale began early this morning and drove into port a number of outgoing vessels. Others were blown ashore. Four are beached in this vicinity, one at Nankegan, and doubtless others are in trouble. No loss of life is yet reported.

#### FOREIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 30.—Manuel M. Zamaconi, special commissioner from Mexico, is en route to Washington. It is expected he will remain there as minister. Minister Foster gave an informal dinner to Zamaconi and Velasco. Vallarta, secretary of foreign affairs, and the ministers of Germany and Spain were present. Another regiment of infantry marched for the Rio Grande on the 30th.

Much excitement prevails at the numerous reports of fights on the Rio Grande between Mexicans and Americans. It is rumored that a body of Mexicans crossed to Eagle Pass, pulled down an American flag and ran up the Mexican, and that Matamoras pronounced against Diaz. The excitement increased upon the intelligence that the Mexicans had been assassinated in Texas.

Gen. Treviño pledges Nue Leon to Diaz' policy of extradition and the repression of raids. Mexican officials on the Rio Grande claim that they give up criminals in all cases required by the treaty and where the honor and peace of the country demand, but they reserve the right to refuse to deliver their own citizens on the demand of a foreign power, as the treaty does not require it. Congress is cutting down the tariffs of the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway, and declares that government is empowered to abrogate concessions to and all contracts with the railway.

LONDON, 6.—By the occupation of the heights near Dubnik, the Russians command the Turkish *tete de pont* over the Vei, which is the only means of egress from Plevna on the south and the west. The investment of Plevna is complete. The Russians are clearing not only the Sofia road, but all the approaches from the Balkans. The Turkish relieving army would have to fight its way up to Plevna step by step.

A severe attack was made yesterday on the Turkish position. There was fighting along the whole line. After ten hours' engagement the Turkish centre was driven and the Turks were compelled to fall back. Mukhtar Pasha is slightly wounded.

The Russian forces from Ardahan have entered the western Euphrates valley, endangering the line of communication between Baloum and Erzeroum and Erzeroum and Trebizonde.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Vezinky, 4th, says Kars is closely invested. To-day we commenced the erection of siege batteries opposite the south-eastern fort.

An Erzeroum telegram says the Russians are constructing, to the north of Mukhtar's position, a road leading to the plain before Erzeroum. The Turks are generally much more confident.

A special from Sofia says, Chefket Pasha, at the head of a strong force, is advancing to the relief of Plevna. Osman Pasha's army is amply provisioned and supplied and in fine condition. Notwithstanding the Russian progress westward, the Turks are all confident that Plevna will hold out.

A Paris report says Mehemet Ali has arrived at Sofia to organize and command the army for the defence of the western passes.

Owing to the improved condition of the famine districts in India, the Mansion House Relief Fund has been closed. The subscription amounts to \$2,230,000.



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