

drove to the mansion of Hon. Perry H. Smith, where a brilliant company was assembled, and held a private reception for an hour.

TITUSVILLE, 5.—The confession of the murderer Tracy, hanged to-day will be published in the *Herald* to-morrow. It is an extremely well written and interesting document. He claims his act was simply the intense love for his cousin. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—Private advices from New York say the consolidation of the Saint Louis and San Francisco and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads, was consummated in that city to-day, but upon what terms is not known.

The *Tribune's* Washington special, speaking of the President's message on Utah matters, says: The Mormon question is one that will be more difficult to settle in any manner at all satisfactory to the people of the United States the longer its adjustment is postponed. The fact may not be generally known, that while the Latter-day Saints are sending forth their missionaries into every part of the earth and gathering the converts they make in Salt Lake Valley, they are also establishing large colonies in the inhabitable valleys of Idaho and Arizona, and expect before many years to control both of those territories. The construction of new railroads and the opening of mines into the country north and south of Utah may give such a stimulus to Gentile emigration into Idaho and Arizona that the Mormons may long remain in the minority in both and perhaps they may never become numerous enough to out vote the other population, but as it looks now the danger that government may yet have to deal with polygamy in more than one of the western territories is by no means an imaginary one. A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* argues to-day that the only solution of the Mormon question is the immediate adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. This should be done before Utah is admitted as a State.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The non-committal attitude of the democrats in the House generally is amusing to republicans. Occasionally one is found who frankly expresses the present mental condition of the members of his party. One of these candid gentlemen when asked by a correspondent what the policy of democrats will be this winter replied: "Oh! Lord! don't ask me! I have no political opinions to express. We have held no caucus yet and I don't know when we will."

Buckner says: There are two financial parties in Congress now. One wants restricted paper and unlimited silver, and the other restricted and unlimited paper. He belongs to the former. He felt confident that the desire to let greenbacks alone and to go on with silver coinage would prevail.

Senator Gall says: If events indicate that the North will be solidly republican next year it is very doubtful if Florida will fall into line for certain defeat. Other southern senators declare that the South is tired of being the forlorn hope of the democratic party. Those States are only democratic because that party promises to give them control of their own affairs. They do not love the party for its own sake, and if it becomes apparent that the election of a democratic president is not possible, more than one southern State is likely to fall out of the democratic line.

The House committee on banking and currency to-day authorized its chairman, Judge Buckner, to report to the House for passage at the first opportunity, the following important bill:

A bill requiring reserves of national banking associations to be kept in standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money.

Be it enacted, etc., that section 5191 of the revised statutes of the United States is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5191. — Every national banking association in either of the following cities, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Richmond, Charleston and Washington shall at all times have on hand in lawful money, of the United States (one-half of which shall be in standard gold or silver coins of the United States)

an amount equal to at least twenty-five percentum of the aggregate amount of its deposits and every other association shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States (one-half of which shall be in standard gold and silver coins of the United States) an amount equal to at least five percentum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits. Whenever the lawful money of an association in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of twenty-five percentum of its circulation and deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below 15 per centum of its circulation, and deposit, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money of the United States, in the proportion required as to coin, has been restored, and the Comptroller of Currency may notify any association whose lawful money shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so as to make its reserve of lawful money and in the proportion aforesaid, the comptroller may with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in section 5234: *Provided*, That neither clearing house certificates nor balances provided for in section 5192 shall be counted or deemed any portion of coin reserves required by this act.

Judge Buckner states that one effect of the enactment of this bill, aside from the purpose indicated by its title, would be to abolish the present distinctions between the proportion of coin required to be kept as reserve by the national banks in the cities named and the proportion required to be maintained by all other national banks. The main object of the bill is, however, to effect a distribution throughout the country of the considerable portion of coin that has accumulated in the United States Treasury and incidentally to release a corresponding amount of legal tender notes now kept by the banks as part of their reserves.

The banking and currency committee also, to-day, took up the resolutions introduced in the House a few days ago by Representatives Price and Fort, but after briefly discussing them laid them aside for consideration at the meeting called for next Wednesday. A prominent democratic member of the committee expresses the opinion, based upon the tenor of the preliminary discussion this morning, that the committee will probably take no action at present upon these resolutions or in regard to the President's and Secretary Sherman's recommendations therein referred to.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The republicans in both branches of Congress appear very generally to have reached a tacit agreement that Senator Carpenter's financial resolution should be adopted. This simply declares that any legislation during the present session of Congress materially changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient, or in other words, that it will be wise "to let well enough alone." While thus implying all that is contained in the Fort resolution, it is drawn in smoother terms, which, according to current gossip, were submitted to President Hayes and met his approval as the best that could be devised to avert the threatening injurious consequences, in a party point of view, of his own recommendations. Just as the republicans, however, by repudiating the President's financial recommendations have a fair promise of escaping party division, the democrats find that trouble has been created within their own lines by Senator Bayard's bomb shell, in the resolution proposing to abrogate the legal tender power of greenback and thus make greenbacks merely Treasury notes or promises to pay. This does not meet with the approbation of many western democrats. It is argued that if the legal tender quality of greenbacks be eliminated, the national banks could practically drive them out of circulation by refusing to accept

them, and the western democrats believe that the national banks would not hesitate to pursue this policy; which, it is further alleged, would be manifestly to their advantage. Western democrats assert also that if Bayard through this resolution hopes to gain eastern support for the Presidency nomination, he may succeed in that direction, but has certainly driven the west away from him. Senator Bayard, on the other hand, is satisfied that a calm examination of his resolution will show that it is perfectly in accordance with the old universally recognized democratic doctrine, and that its adoption would cut the ground right out from under the feet of their political opponents in the north, who claim that the southern and western democrats are not in favor of honest money, and are therefore not safe to be trusted with the control of national finances. Bayard also insists that greenbacks without their legal tender quality, would still remain in circulation, for they would be redeemable in coin by the Government just as they now are. With his customary frankness and sincerity he admits, however, that he is not very sanguine that his resolution will be adopted.

A prominent Ohio representative has suggested a plan, which, if adopted, may settle the financial question for the present so far as the republican party is concerned. It is to pass a resolution with a whereas reciting that inasmuch as the question of the legality of greenbacks is at present pending in the Supreme Court, any action looking to their retirement or otherwise would be unadvisable and inexpedient. It is thought by some of the leading republicans to whom this plan has been broached that, it will satisfy all parties and heal any breach which may exist between Eastern and Western republicans.

Representative Reagan has to-day issued a notice that the House commerce committee will hear arguments next Tuesday either for or against his so-called Inter-State commerce bill, which provides for regulating railroad rates, etc., by the national authority. This bill passed the House in the last Congress, but failed to receive action in the Senate. In urging it for passage again Judge Reagan will have the earnest support of a number of western members, among whom may be especially mentioned Daggett, of Nevada, who regards it as of the very highest importance for his constituents.

BOSTON, 5.—A terrible accident took place in the grain and flour mill of Ellis Packard, at Brockton, to-night, in which C. A. Nourse, Dennis Lynch and Dennis Eardos lost their lives by suffocation. The men had been at work on the second floor of the building shoveling corn for the past two or three days, and at the time of the accident had transferred about 5,000 bushels from the elevator to the floor, where it lay in bulk. Suddenly without the slightest warning, the timbers gave way, and the men were precipitated about 20 feet in the cellar and buried deeply by 3,000 bushels of corn which fell with them. In a few minutes the building was surrounded by hundreds of people. A force was immediately set to work to shovel the men out, though there was not the slightest possibility of finding them. Then another gang commenced to remove the timbers and debris. The men worked with a will, and soon found the body of Nourse, the bodies of Lynch and Eardos being discovered a few minutes later. All were taken in charge by the medical examiner to await an inquest. The building was 25 years old and the timbers probably weakened by decay.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 5.—The surface of the earth at Mahoney Plain started to cave again last night and is causing much alarm among the residents. They remained up all last night preparing to move their household effects. The foundations are cracking and the houses are liable to sink out of sight at any moment. The sinking of the ground is caused by the excavation of mines.

DETROIT, 5.—Lizzie Falk, a laundry girl in the employ of the Russell House in this city, while descending in the freight compartment of the hotel elevator, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, was caught between the elevator and a projecting beam, and her neck and lower jaw so terribly crushed as to cause instant death.

VICKSBURG, 5.—The report from

the Delta, published in the *Observer* and telegraphed from New Orleans last night, about affairs in Madison Parish, Louisiana, is pronounced false in every particular. R. H. Brown, the man reported hanged, was at his home at Tallulah, this evening, well and hearty. The other cases reported are on a par with that of Brown.

The election passed off more quietly than has been known for years.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—A few days ago United States Detective Finnegan went to Los Angeles on intelligence from the chief of police of that city that he had arrested a man for passing a counterfeit \$5 gold piece. On questioning the prisoner Finnegan got a clue to a place in the mountains where the manufacture of spurious coin was carried on. In Dalton Cañon, Sierra Madre Range, he found in a deserted camp a lot of counterfeiting tools material and papers. Emor Matlock and William Lewis were arrested and held in \$3,000 and \$2,000 bail respectively. This counterfeit coin has been circulated all through the southern portion of the State.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—A Moscow dispatch gives the following account of the attempt to destroy the Czar's life: After the arrival of the Emperor last night, whilst the second train containing the baggage was on its way hither, an explosion occurred. One luggage van was blown to pieces and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but no one was injured. The explosives which destroyed the Imperial baggage train are stated to have been on Monday evening under the rails at a point over which the Imperial train would pass just before entering the Moscow railway station. The Czar arrived safely, however, at 11 o'clock Monday night, and the explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterwards. The house where the mine was exploded from has been discovered and search is being made for the perpetrators of the outrage.

To-day a deputation proceeded to the Kremlin to congratulate His Majesty upon his visit to Moscow. Previous to the Emperor's arrival in the hall of the audience, the Lord Marshal gave deputation news of the catastrophe of the previous evening. His hearers appeared for a moment thunderstruck, but immediately afterwards, broke into loud cheers at the Emperor's escape.

The Emperor appeared in St. George's Hall at noon and was presented by the municipal authorities with bread and salt, when he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I am very glad to see you again, remembering the loyal attachment which you evinced on the occasion of the sad event of April 14th. Similar assurances then reached me from all parts.

You are already acquainted with the events of yesterday. God preserved me as well as those traveling with me. Anxious only for the welfare of Russia, I have placed myself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be exterminated. I appeal therefore to you and all right minded people to aid me in eradicating this evil which has taken root in Russia. I address myself to parents and urge them to conduct their children in the paths of truth and righteousness in order that they may become not miscreants, but useful men and good citizens.

The Czar will arrive in St. Petersburg to-morrow.

The *North German Gazette* publishes a telegram from Posen, stating the rinderpest in Russia-Poland continues to gain ground and that the establishment of a military cordon on the frontier by the Russian military authorities may be shortly expected.

Much diversity of opinion was developed at a meeting of each group of the French Left to-day. After the meetings the bureau sat. It is acknowledged that an agreement among the four groups is impossible and, therefore, each group will retain its liberty of action in debate or vote. The Left Centre decided to support the ministers unless Gambetta is willing to form a cabinet. The group of the Republican Union is determined to present an interpellation to-morrow. Brisson will move interpellation and Floquet will second it. It is expected the result will be for the government.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichstag, with only twenty negatives, to-day decided to pass to a discussion of the clauses of the army bill. After a warmly applauded speech from Baron Von Horst, Minister of National Defense, said the government could not economize to an extent that would weaken the military power of the empire. He said the people themselves instinctively feel the approach of events of great import, and do not wish the government to be taken by surprise.

On the recommendation of the British Ambassador to Turkey, Rustem Pasha has been appointed Governor of the Province of Erzeroum.

Wali Mahomed will start from Cabul for Badakshan shortly with 1,000 infantry and the same number of cavalry and four guns, to reduce that district to obedience. He will act in our name. Mahomed Hussey has been appointed Governor of Maidan, Major Abdullah Khan Governor of Logar, and Shabaz Khan Governor of Kohistan. The first is the son and the others grandsons of Dost Mahomed.

LONDON, 4.—The Sligo prisoners will be tried at Carrick on Shannon, on the 11th inst.

The attempt on the life of the Czar has created great consternation and indignation in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

A Berlin correspondent says: Gortschakoff is determined not to resign voluntarily.

A Rome dispatch announces that Italy has recognized the independence of Roumania by the appointment of an Italian plenipotentiary at Bucharest.

It is reported that Gortschakoff left Berlin well satisfied with the result of his visit. He has had repeated interviews with the ambassadors of leading powers.

Emperor William sent a telegram to the Czar, congratulating him that the attempt to take his life was frustrated.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The tunnel containing the powder train ran 150 feet from the house, underneath the permanent roadway. The first part of the tunnel was built of stone. Some persons who were standing on the embankment as the baggage train passed imagining it was the Czar's train, cheered, which was the signal for exploding the mine.

A Vienna correspondent says: A telegram from Alexandria states that the British and French consuls at the Island of Mauseona have summoned King John of Abyssinia to allow Gordon Pasha to return to Egypt without hindrance.

It is reported that Prince Hasean, son of the ex-Khedive, has applied for command in the expedition against Abyssinia.

The Queen yesterday telegraphed the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

The ostensible cause of the suspension of publication of the *St. Petersburg Golos* for five months was an objectionable article in it, but it is believed the real reason was the hostile and defiant tone of the *Golos* towards foreign powers, especially Germany.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch of Dec. 3d, says: Intelligence has been received that the allied Peruvians and Bolivians have been completely defeated at Tarapaca, Peru, by the Chilians, who have taken possession of the town. A Chilean squadron is blockading the port of Arica.

A dispatch from Valparaiso says: Tarapaca has been captured by the Chilians, with losses heavy on both sides.

The *Times*, in a financial article, says: United States government bonds are hardly to be got here now, and their prices are a mere reflex of those of New York.

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