

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—A bill was reported by Voorhees from the committee on finance for the relief of James N. Harrison, assistant assessor of Indiana district, providing for the payment to him of the salary of assessor while a vacancy in that office existed by reason of the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination.

Voorhees supported the bill. Conkling opposed it as establishing a precedent for many similar cases.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

A concurrent resolution, providing for adjournment on June 17th, was also received and referred.

On motion of Bayard, the bill was passed permitting certain vinegar factories to be operated under certain restrictions.

Coke moved to take up and consider the resolution discharging the committee on finance from further consideration of the Warner silver bill, and declaring it before the Senate for action.

The vote on taking up the resolution was yeas 21, nays 22.

Gerdon, Williams, Jones (Nev.), Hampton, Davis (W. Va.), Cockrell, Grover, Ransom, Ingalls, McDonald, Withers, Morgan and Johnston, who would have voted yea, were paired with Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Butler, Windom, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Whyte, Paddock, McMillan, Cameron (Pa.) and Teller.

On motion of Cockrell a communication from the Secretary of War regarding the discrimination of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Government in freight rates, was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Hill, McDonald's bill to employ the militia and land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, was made unfinished business.

Voorhees spoke on the House resolution appropriating \$3,000 to mark the birthplace of Washington by a monument. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The bill was taken up for the removing of the political disabilities of James Harrison, of Virginia, Bayard saying, in answer to Blaine, that Harrison had asked such removal and the committee on judiciary had favored it.

Cockrell opposed the bill as being unjust. Harrison's duty was to perform the work in the absence of the assessor.

Beck said it was disgraceful for Congress at this late season to be peddling out these amnesties, and requiring a petition to be filed before they are granted. He wanted the laws requiring special application repealed, although once he voted for them. The bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Morrison, from the committee of ways and means, reported a resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress at noon, on the 17th of June; adopted.

Harris asked leave to offer a joint resolution appropriating \$3,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. He remarked that the house of Washington's parents had disappeared, and nothing remains to show to posterity where the Father of his Country was born.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the joint resolution.

Garfield—None on this side, I am sure.

The joint resolution was then adopted.

Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution reciting that allegations are made that under the laws of the Russian government discrimination is made against Israelite citizens of the United States in the matter of holding real estate in Russia, declaring that the rights of United States citizens should not be impaired or abridged because of religious belief, and directing the President, (in case, as is alleged, existing treaties with Russia are found to discriminate in that or any other manner as to any class

of American citizens,) to take immediate action to have the treaties so amended as to remedy the grievance.

Cox explained that the bill was only intended to place American Israelites on the same plane as British Israelites; passed.

McMahon reported back from the appropriations committee a bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government. It was referred to the committee of the whole, and the House immediately went into committee, the general debate on the bill being limited to forty minutes.

Garfield made a strong speech against the bill. He quoted a provision in the bill that none of the appropriations were made for compensation fees, expenses, etc., under title 76 of Revised Statutes, Deputy Marshal law, and denounced it as not a repeal but nullification. He was replied to by McMahon, and the general debate closed. The bill was then considered by sections.

Hiscock moved several amendments, including one striking out section 2, but all were rejected.

Cox opposed all such amendments. He opposed all letting down, although as a rule he would advise against such legislation as this. The republicans were preparing for the election of 1880, and he would not give them a chance to hang their hopes on. He asserted that at no democratic caucus were men bound to vote as a unit on any question of legislation. (Incredulous laughter by the republicans.) The republicans, on the contrary, pious men that they were, did not call a caucus when they wanted to get up any development, but they had a conference. After further sarcastic and amusing sallies, the debate closed and the committee considered the bill by sections.

Weaver moved to amend section 3 so as to provide that the commissioner who is to put the names of jurors into the box, alternately with the clerk of the court, shall be appointed from a party opposing that to which the clerk belongs, instead of from "the principal party," as provided in the bill. Rejected, yeas 85, nays 96. The republicans and greenbackers voting in its favor and the democrats against it.

McMahon said the committee had reduced the appropriation for the pay of district attorneys and their assistants \$50,000; marshals and deputies the same; the pay of jurors \$190,000. No money was appropriated for special deputy marshals for election purposes, because the bill provided that no money should be paid for them. Section three repealed the test oath and provided a new method for drawing jurors.

Hiscock thought the bill simply meant a deficiency bill in the future, and the postponement of the trial of cases.

Garfield approved that section which itemizes the expenses of courts, but the House was trying to repeal certain laws by means of failing to appropriate money to carry them out, which it could not repeal in a constitutional way. He hoped the provision which prevented the President using money for carrying out the statutes would be stricken out by the democrats. Garfield also criticized as unconstitutional the second section, which prohibits any department of the government from making any contract or incurring any liabilities for a future payment of money not appropriated. He saw that section meant simply this: During the current year there is to be an election for Congress in California, and in Westchester District, New York. This section is aimed at this, that neither the President nor the court, nor the marshals shall appoint necessary marshals and deputy marshals to supervise and keep peace at these elections. It is put there to nullify the power of the United States to be present at these elections. Now, if we have resisted the repeal of righteous laws under coercion, none the less will we resist their nullification. The chapter of forcing their repeal seems to have been closed, but the chapter of nullifying them is now open. In this chapter we in this House stand by the laws, not only that they must remain on the statute book, but that they shall be executed. If you do not appropriate money we cannot help ourselves. We are powerless to appropriate without you. But not by our consent can you nullify a law which the Constitution does not permit you to repeal.

Springer—Is it not within the province of the majority in the House and Senate to withhold appropriations for any purpose?

Garfield—Oh, yes.

Springer—and what complaint have you to make against the majority for refusing appropriations for objects which they deem subversive of the rights and liberties of the people?

Garfield—I can better answer your question by a quotation from a distinguished gentleman from Virginia, (Tucker) that "right is duty plus power." We are all here under the solemn sanction of an oath; we have all sworn that we will faithfully perform the duties of representatives under the Constitution, and this Constitution says that Congress shall appropriate for certain purposes for the President, the judges and other functionaries of the government. If any gentlemen here see fit to neglect that high duty, and to violate that great obligation, they must answer for it to their own consciences.

Garfield offered several amendments which were all rejected. The same fate met various amendments by Cannon, McGinnis, Dannel, Finly and Frost. The committee rose and referred the bill to the House. The bill then passed yeas 102, nays 85, a party vote. The only greenbacker voting yeas was Stevenson. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—The National Greenback State Convention met at noon. Very few delegates were present. Recess was taken to 1.30 p.m., when an organization was effected, with Ignatius Donnelly president.

The convention nominated the following State ticket; Governor, Ara Barton, Fairbault; lieutenant-governor, Wm. McGhen, Fillmore County; treasurer, Andrew Nelson, Meeker County; secretary of State, A. P. Lane, Hennepin County; attorney-general, Wm. L. Kelly, St. Paul; railroad commissioner, Ebenezer Ayres, Washington County.

A resolution was reported and the subject of considerable discussion, particularly that in opposition to the payment of old railroad bonds.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Journal's Denver, Col., special says: Telegraphic communication is still interrupted along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; but later information shows that the reports regarding the seizure of the railroad property were not reliable. Some property has been seized and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe employes turned out of their office at the coal banks near Publa, but no more serious demonstrations than wordy quarrels and arrests have taken place. The militia were ordered by the governor to go home late last night. Judge C. Beckwith, for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, has just filed a bill for a restraining order and other relief against the Denver and Rio Grande in the United States circuit court.

The Journal's Washington special says: Leading democrats say that if the President vetoes the judiciary bill, which omits any pay for the deputy marshals and supervisors of elections, that Congress will adjourn without making the necessary appropriations to defray the expenses of the federal courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The Stock Report, the leading mining journal of the city, attacks the statement in Alex Delmar's letter to the Sun, saying Delmar has no knowledge of mines or mining, and simply represents a class of irresponsible correspondents who are serving for national notoriety. That he has not been on the Comstock for eighteen months, that no reputable management would jeopardize the interests of its stockholders by admitting him to the works or mine, and hints that he is trying to get even on unfortunate stock speculations. It goes on to state that the senior proprietor of the Stock Report has just returned from an extended examination of the Comstock, in which he inspected the mines from the Sierra Nevada on the north, to the Alta on the south, and claims the indications for the future of the lode are better than at any time during the past three years. The claim is based on personal observation and the statements of over two hundred miners and mining men.

Last night, at the residence of William Roddan, three miles from Wheatland, Yuba County, a room

in which two young ladies, Ida Dunn and Cora Heslep, were sleeping, was entered by a person unknown, and both the ladies were beaten nearly to death with an iron bar, which was subsequently found on the premises. None of the family awakened until some time after the occurrence, when the groans of Miss Heslep aroused other inmates of the house. She was found in the bed insensible, covered with blood and wounds. Miss Dunn was found outside the door near the house, also insensible, and terribly mutilated, and an attempt had been made to ravish her. Armed parties are scouring the neighborhood; one man, a negro, is arrested on suspicion, but is believed to be innocent, and it is thought the deed was committed by some one acquainted with the premises and habits of the family.

A dispatch from Umatilla agency, Oregon, says: A grand council of the chiefs and Indians of the reservation to decide upon the acceptance of the terms offered the chiefs who recently visited Washington commenced to-day. Agent Conroy explained the proposition of the treaty regarding the disposition of lands, etc. Some of the Indians expressed doubts as to the plan of locating Indians as farmers working well, and the final decision is not yet arrived at; Howdiah Wampo and Young Chief declared they had bound themselves to no definite agreement with the Secretary of the Interior. Hensly and others held otherwise. It is probable a portion of the Indians will remain on the reservation while others will prefer to remove to some of the new reservations offered them. When the Indians shall have located their claims, the remaining lands will be sold to the highest bidders, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 11.—A gale of unusual severity, accompanied with thunder and lightning, swept over the city last evening, doing incalculable damage to property, unroofing buildings, demolishing fences and strewing the streets with limbs and trunks of trees. The buildings damaged are the Third Ward School, Couler Avenue School, round houses and the elevator, all having their roofs raised by the gale. A raft of logs, owned by Ingram, Kennedy & Day, broke up and went down the stream, a loss of \$10,000. Seventy-five dead sparrows were found this morning in the park. The trains run on time. The storm threatened all the afternoon, but broke upon the city about seven o'clock at night, continuing two hours, two inches of water fell on a level. The velocity of the wind was 75 miles per hour, government measurement. Only one life lost, that of a small boy. The wires have been down ever since, and just restored.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 11.—The city was in holiday attire yesterday, in honor of the Emperor's golden wedding, which will be observed to-day. Special sentry boxes flank the doors of the embassies, palaces and hotels tell the arrival of the distinguished guests and of the honors accorded them, while the uniforms of the foreign colors mingle with the dark Prussian blue. Orderlies dash to and fro, while the crowds delight to watch the unusual stream of brilliant equipages on the Linden. The populace laid a regular siege to the Emperor's palace and whoever entered or emerged was greeted with a volley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery, and the particular streets flutter with streamers and flags. The illumination devices have been affixed here and are ready to burst out this evening into flaming monograms, eagles, portraits and other compliments to the Imperial pair.

In all parts of the empire addresses are voted by the provincial assemblies, municipalities and universities, and the day is taking the character of a universal festival. Newspapers of every shade unite in expressing individual love and allegiance to the revered monarch.

Berlin even yesterday, was rapidly filling with all kinds of visitors. Among the distinguished arrivals up to yesterday morning were the royal family of Saxony, Grand Dukes Alexis and Michael of Russia, the Ducal families of Baden, Mecklenburg, Schwerein and Mecklenburg Straletz, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the

Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Correspondence.

Honor to Whom.

FILLMORE, June 8, 1876.

Editors Deseret News:

Fillmore is not, generally speaking, over anxious to appear in public, but when necessity requires a public recognition it is very desirable that a proper representation should be given.

In a recent account of a school examination at Fillmore, which appeared in the NEWS, certain statements were made which might convey a wrong impression to those unacquainted with the people and their moral and social status. The school examination alluded to was all that could reasonably be desired, considering the many difficulties the trustees and teachers have had to overcome. The county court have kindly allowed them to use the upper part of the Court House for a nominal rent, and the presiding authorities have given aid and encouragement wherever possible.

Our principal teacher, Brother Greenwood, is a graduate from the Provo Academy, and considering his experience has kept a very good school and the people are satisfied with him as a teacher. Of course it cannot reasonably be expected that any one could work up a school in six months to be perfect in every particular. Miss Emily Crane, a very estimable young lady, has taught two quarters in this place, and it is sufficient to say that she is unexcelled in the primary department. Sister Dellelah Olsen has been a teacher in Fillmore for the greater part of ten years and is known to be unsurpassed for natural ability in training the young, and her educational qualifications are too well known by her numerous acquaintances to need comment, having taught the most advanced class of students in Fillmore, until the recent consolidation of the four districts, and the grading of the schools, she consented to teach the intermediate one, which consisted of nearly or quite a third more than either of the other departments, in which position she has given entire satisfaction. Other teachers who might be named have done much in the interests of education and morality, not forgetting our religious teachers, who are unceasingly laboring for the moral, social and intellectual improvement of the community, among which number I would make honorable mention of Thomas Callister, as well as the present presiding authorities of this Stake and this city.

We are entering upon a new system of teaching, which, in many respects, appears very superior, and it is an open question with some a great deal of it is not superior and susceptible of improvement. We must not expect to find a system so perfect as to preclude the possibility of any defects. What we want is to get the best teachers possible, and adopt the best system we can find, and then be willing to improve upon it whenever wisdom and experience make it possible.

We have no desire to create any more conflict with our political or religious opponents than they themselves force upon us, and when through our lack of energy and promptness in attending to our own interests, we allow ourselves to be outvoted, modesty would suggest that we say as little about the matter as is consistent with the public good. We do not need to be told that the non-Mormon element in our midst are the very reverse of what they style themselves "liberals," and yet it is a fact beyond dispute that in many instances we create opposition unnecessarily by an aggressive attitude which is inconsistent with the pretensions we make, nor in consonance with the avowed principles of our religion. If we were all prompt to fulfill our part, the obligations we are under to ourselves, and to our friends, we would have less trouble with those who are "not of us."

E. X. AMINATION.

The Duke of Edinburgh will succeed the Rear Admiral Augustus Phillipps as admiral superintendent of the naval reserves at the expiration of the latter's term of office in November.