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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The motion of Edmunds to consider the anti-polygamy bill out of its order was defeated, 29 to 21, and a consideration of the bill resulting from the calendar was proceeded with. Upon the expiration of the morning hour the pensions arrears resolution came up. Edmunds again moved to proceed with the anti-polygamy bill, but said he would not ask a vote on the motion until several Senators, who had given notice of special speeches on other subjects to-day had been heard. Unfinished business was then informally laid aside, and Slater spoke upon the importance to commerce of the north-west of the improvement of the Columbia River.

Vance then made a speech on the tariff. He deplored the burdens of the high protective policy, while the tariff with greatest weight upon the agricultural class, and did more to retard the growth and impair the wealth of the South than any other cause.

Upon the conclusion of Vance's remarks, the pensions arrears resolution came up, and Call, who was awarded the floor upon it, deferred his remarks until to-morrow.

Edmunds then asked for a vote upon his motion to take up the anti-polygamy bill, and after an arrangement which entitles Call to re-appear on the floor for his speech to-morrow on pensions, the motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up and laid over until the next business in order after Call shall have finished his remarks.

Edmunds said he hoped the Senate would be able to sit it out to-morrow, so as to dispose of the bill before adjournment.

Bills introduced: By Call, to exempt vessels of less than 25 tons on the inland waters of the United States, and not engaged in the transportation of passengers, from inspection and license.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was referred, requesting the President to bring to the attention of the government of Nicaragua the necessity for arranging by convention for the final settlement of all unjust claims existing between the United States and Nicaragua, and of citizens of either of said governments against his government. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Willetts, from the committee on judiciary, reported his bill, to prevent persons living in history or polygamy from holding any civil office of trust or profit in any of the Territories of the United States, and from being delegates to Congress; placed on the House calendar.

Orin, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported adversely the resolution originally offered by Robinson of New York, calling on the Attorney General as to whether, if Joe. Warren Keifer, Alonzo B. Cornell, or Charles Correll should be arrested in the British Empire, or out having committed any crime, the English government by suspending the writ of habeas corpus could lawfully detain him on land, or sent for him without trial, or without the right of the United States to demand his release.

Robinson, of New York, desired to debate the resolution, but the Speaker held the pending motion to lay upon the table was not debatable. The resolution was tabled—yeas 117 and nays 104.

Orin reported adversely the resolution requesting the President to communicate all correspondence with the British government on file in the State Department, in reference to the case of Connor, a citizen of the United States, now imprisoned in Ireland. Orin stated the papers referred to had already been sent for by a previous resolution of the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution upon the table, 71 to 19. A motion to consider the resolution regarding the imprisonment of Americans in English prisons was carried, with an amendment to include the names of Michael Hart, H. O. Mahoney and John McKenry with O'Connor's.

The appropriation bill was taken up, but the consideration was so great that the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WILLETTS' BILL.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Representative Willetts, of Michigan, to-day submitted to the House the bill heretofore agreed upon by the House Judiciary committee, to prevent persons living in bigamy or polygamy from holding any civil office of trust or profit in any of the Territories of the United States, and from being delegates to Congress.

Accompanying the bill is a report which declares that no person shall, under the authority of Congress, hold any office which violates a statute that is justified and approved by the positive sentiment of civilization. In conclusion, the report says, "It matters not, in our judgment, that this violation is excused or defended under the guise of religion. Your committee recognizes the fact that this bill falls far short of what the country justly demands, and that in many respects we as representatives of the nation, will fall in our duty if we do not prosecute measures looking to a more radical treatment of an evil which has in the last 50 years entrenched itself in our political system. We propose to supplement this with other propositions that may perhaps elicit opposition, but which, in our judgment, are absolutely necessary; and these propositions are being considered by the committee. In the meantime, we propose this measure, which is practical in its character, likely to pass without any considerable dissent, and we hope will commend itself to Congress that it may speedily become a law."

The contested seat.

The committee on elections of the House, to-night, considered the Cannon-Campbell contest. Another session was appointed for to-morrow morning, at which it is expected a decision will be reached. Opinion generally expressed is that the committee will report in favor of sending the election back to the people of Utah. It is doubtful if such a report will be accepted by the House. Many of the best lawyers of the body are agreed that the fact of Cannon's polygamous record is not good ground upon which the House can legally deny him admission, while it is in the House to expel him. On that account it is urged,

should he now go back to the people, he would undoubtedly be elected by a large majority as before, and the result would be rather to add to his power and popularity in the Territory. Should he, however, be first seated and then by a two-thirds vote be expelled, he could not again be admitted to the present House, if precedents are followed, nor probably to any subsequent House.

Irish Prisoners.

The resolution reported by Orin in the House to-day, asking for information as to the cause of imprisonment in Ireland of D. O. Connor, gave rise to an interesting discussion, which at times took a personal turn. Robinson, of New York, in commenting upon the necessity of the American Congress taking some steps to release American citizens from Irish prisons, took occasion to make some reflections upon Robinson's policy, and that gentleman in turn made a bitter speech, in which he applied to Robinson the epithet of "demagogue," and intimated that he had been a member of the House of Representatives.

The House was in great confusion throughout Robinson's speech, and on its conclusion, several gentlemen were on their feet with points of order. There was a good deal of feeling manifested, and some angry but parliamentary language passed between Robinson and the majority.

Public Lands.

The Senate committee on public lands discussed at length a resolution to instruct the Attorney General to defend titles to western lands, which are claimed by railroad companies to have been included in the land grants to them. This resolution involves directly and indirectly in the recent decision of Judge Miller at Omaha, but indirectly it touches titles of many other homesteads. The question is whether entries made on public land included in railroad grants before that land was formally and finally withdrawn by the government are good or not. Senator Plumb stated that he knew at least 500 cases where this question entered into title and that there were hundreds of other cases. The committee did not come to any conclusion.

Scottville is back from Chicago, and is hard at work on his bill of excursions, which he thinks he can prepare in a week. He will then return to Chicago till the case is argued before the court in June. He speaks cheerfully, but it is plain to see he has small hope of securing a new trial for the assassin.

The Cauden's Canal.

Senator Slater delivered a well prepared speech in the Senate to-day on the subject of the need for liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia River. He gave a concise description of the resources and commerce of the Columbia basin, and brought into striking contrast the great difference between rates of freight on the Mississippi River and Erie Canal and those charged by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. From these statistics he deduced his argument in favor of large appropriations for the speedy completion of other rivers. He also specially advocated the improvement of Yaquina Bay, with a view of making the Oregon & Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction from that harbor, an effective competing line.

Wages of Letter Carriers.

The House committee on post offices and post roads agreed to report favorably Bingham's bill increasing the pay of auxiliary letter carriers from \$400 to \$500, and providing for subsequent advance upon promotion to \$800 and \$1,000. Regular carriers are to come from the class, the new men serving first as auxiliaries.

Black Cat's Band.

Secretary Kirkwood held a second conference to-day with the Arapahoe Indian Chiefs. They had listened eagerly last week to the Secretary's remarks in favor of their settlement, and to-day they said they were convinced that such a course would be to their advantage. Black Cat, principal Chief, asked if they could have houses like white men, to which the Secretary replied, if they would build them for themselves they would be furnished the necessary materials.

Unlawful Certificates.

Secretary Folger has, in a communication to the Senate finance committee, submitted his views at length in Beck's bill to prevent the unlawful use of checks on national banks. The Secretary does not think the passage of this bill will affect the object in view, as he says that the bill is not a law, but an unlawful certificate would have to be submitted to a jury. There is already a law in the statute books to this effect, and the Secretary does not think the bill can add any specific force to it.

New Port of Entry.

The House committee on commerce to-day unanimously agreed to report favorably on the bill introduced by Representative George of Oregon, to create a new custom district out of the Oregon coast, lying between Tillamook and Salmon Rivers, with Yaquina as its port of entry. The bill has also been endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and its passage is practically assured.

Sandwich Island Sugar.

New York, 14.—A Washington correspondent interviewed Congressman Hardy, who to-day introduced the bill relative to the Sandwich Island sugar. The latter said there were 800 sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands, about 300 of which belonged to Claus Spreckels and in various ways he controlled them. He had been open to the negro's cabin, and whipped him until he confessed the stealing and took the men to where the stolen horses were tied in the woods. The mob then hanged the negro to a black jack limb.

have the privilege of sending our products into the Hawaiian ports free, and in return they have the privilege of sending some of their products, including sugar, into our ports on entry. The treaty is a harmless enough document on its face, but if it was not connected in the interest of Spreckels it has been turned wholly to his advantage. It had almost given up hope of defending the New York sugar dealers against the monopoly, when some gentlemen from San Francisco, whose claims by the treaty are not benefited by this peculiar kind of free trade, informed me that refined sugars were not imported into San Francisco prior to the treaty, and that what was known in the market of the Pacific Coast at that time as Sandwich Island sugar, was unrefined and of low grade. This gave me a suggestion, and upon examining the statistics, I found that about 90 per cent of all the sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands since the treaty was of higher grade than what was then known as Sandwich Island sugar, and consequently was liable to duty. This bill, if it becomes law, will subject all refined sugars imported from the Hawaiian kingdom to regular duty, and the importer of every pound of refined sugar heretofore reported free under the treaty, will have to disgorge it.

To the suggestion that in the event of the passage of the bill, Spreckels would import his sugar in unrefined state and prepare it for market in this country, Mr. Hardy replied: "That he may do; but he will then have to lose the benefit of the machinery which he has erected on the island, and the cost of labor which he employs there, and besides, freightage will be greater. If the bill passes, I do not think the treaty will afterward be very profitable to the sugar monopoly."

It is understood that Spreckels has a lobby at work, and that every effort, sparing neither time nor expense, will be made to defeat the bill. It is believed that it will be buried in committee if possible.

The Lincoln Club celebrated to-night, the 72nd anniversary birthday of President Lincoln. Gen. Grant, Emory Storer, Senator McDonald and Governor Cornell were among the guests. General Grant, in a speech, said he never met Mr. Lincoln till March, 1864. I like the name of the club because it bears the name of the greatest man whom this country ever produced. Mr. Storer said Abraham Lincoln was a typical American citizen. He was a republican party in its fresh, vigorous, bright days, when it did not tamper with the wrong, and knew no half-breeds in its ranks. He was a man of high integrity, a party sired by freedom and there could be no cross in such stock.

Revenue bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Mail and Express telegraphs: The sub-committee of ways and means will report to the full committee on the internal revenue bill. They have canvassed the committee, and find a distinct majority ready to endorse them. In addition to proposed reduction of tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents, the proposals to reduce taxes on tobacco and snuff to 10 cents per pound; cigars to \$1.00; cigars 60 cents per 1,000; beer to 50 cents per barrel; with no drawback. They will recommend that tax on all articles except spirits, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes be totally repealed. The committee think the amount of reduction will be about \$80,000,000, leaving \$9,000,000 of an annual revenue to be collected from the remaining subjects of taxation. This is based on the estimates of the Treasury Department for the next fiscal year.

Dead.

Charles W. Stevens, formerly of San Francisco, died yesterday at 165 East Twenty-ninth Street, where he has been living for the last four months with his family. Stevens was a civil engineer and master mechanic. He built the first locomotive run in California, and superintended the building of the first railroad in Oregon.

Failures.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The following failures are posted at the Cotton Exchange to-day: Samuel H. Buck & Co., Henry Hutz, of New York, in command; Henry Legendre & Son, and Henry N. Martini, all cotton future brokers and buyers, who transacted business through the future room of the Cotton Exchange. The rules of the Cotton Exchange require margins to be kept up from day to day, consequently a failure of any firm or individual can only entail loss on their dealing to-day.

It is stated to-night these losses will not exceed \$35,000 for the three firms, though the firms themselves have no doubt considerable losses. The last heavily by the decline in future the past two weeks. At a meeting of future brokers at the Cotton Exchange to-night, those present agreed to assume all outstanding contracts of Samuel Buck's at to-day's closing prices, which will prevent the being thrown on the market to-morrow.

Hostility.

CHICAGO, 14.—The determination of the Pullman Palace Car authorities at Pullman that workmen at their shops should pay 10 cents per day for rides to and from work, to Chicago, has aroused a decided feeling of hostility.

A Bank Deal.

ATHENS, Ga., 14.—A colored man named Smeal, living on Thomas Dillard's plantation, Guernsey County, was suspected of stealing a horse. Last night a mob broke open the negro's cabin, and whipped him until he confessed the stealing and took the men to where the stolen horses were tied in the woods. The mob then hanged the negro to a black jack limb.

FOREIGN.

Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, 14.—It is said on good authority that in the event of a new polar expedition being organized in connection with attempts to discover Leigh Smith, Captain Markham, who served under Sir George Nares, will have command.

The Admiralty office informed the Royal Geographical society that the Government cannot afford a relief expedition to go in search of Leigh Smith, but will contribute \$5,000 towards meeting the expenses of a private expedition, provided necessary extra funds shall be forthcoming, and the arrangements meet with the approval of the Admiralty office.

New Disease.

An epidemic, strongly resembling the plague, recently appeared near San Francisco, Persia. Forty deaths are noted since February 8th.

Revolving Collection.

MADRID, 14.—At a meeting of traders held to-day, fully 5,000 were present. They unanimously resolved to offer a passive resistance to the collection of the new license tax, and as a last resort, even to allow their goods to be taken. For some time, the minister of finance, persists in exacting the immediate payment of the tax.

Decrease of \$2,000,000.

MANCHESTER, 14.—The American consul's report for the year ended September 30, 1881, of trade between his consular district and the United States, shows a decrease in declared exports of over \$3,000,000, or over 20 per cent, as compared with exports of previous years.

Dismissed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—Gen. Kryzhanovskiy, Governor of Orenburg, and Privy Councillor Tokhtamyshev, of the ministry of domains, have been dismissed.

Postponed.

BERLIN, 14.—It is said here the coronation of the Czar has been postponed until September.</