

ently the same as he paid Sessions on June 7th. Witness had counted the bills last night and identified many of them. The total was only a few dollars short. Met Sessions casually at Smith's House, whither he had gone to see whether he would be obliged to bring up the books of the firm.

Bradley was recalled and submitted the manuscript of his speech in the House as to bribery.

Orsini C. Jones, Jamestown, was sworn. Recess.

Orsini C. Jones, who heard Bradley tell Speaker Sharpe that Sessions had approached him, gave his testimony. He said he saw the money counted. Saw some \$500 bills and some \$50.

Cross-examined—Witness had been in everything in the way of preaching. He came here in the interest of Platt and Conkling. Had made bets on the result. Bradley is stakeholder in two \$100 bets. Ad-journed.

For Conkling's successor: Jacobs, 51; Conkling, 31; Wheeler, 38; Rogers, 1; Cornell 11; Lapham, 12; Bradley, 1; Folger, 3; Trenaine, 3; Crowley, 1; Wheeler took nearly all Rogers votes.

Platt's successor: Platt, 27; Folger, 2; Cornell, 12; Crowley, 5; Lapham, 1; Wheeler, 1. Tracy, 1.

Brooks asked leave to order a resolution for the adjournment *sine die* on Monday, June 20th, at 3 p. m., of both houses. A point of order was made, and it was decided that the joint convention could not adjourn.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 6th of June says of De Lesseps' course, as follows: We would like to see a little more accomplished on the Isthmus and less blowing in Paris about this business. Enthusiasm in Paris does not go a long way in Panama in our depressing rainy weather, and the thousand discouragements common to a new enterprise on so vast a scale. Let De Lesseps and his myrmidons open the way, pay their engineers and other employees here better salaries, give them more ample powers and better opportunity, and more encouragement to show the stuff they are made of, and we predict he will have the canal made in eight years, at the original estimates. The world will be quite satisfied with that accomplishment, and De Lesseps can well afford this exercise of his gifts of propriety and get down to the real work of fulfilling his original promises.

The *Herald's* Berne special says: Switzerland has given to the other European nations an example of intelligent and consistent action in respect to American meat. After the French decree of prohibition, the Swiss Government directed an inquiry to be made into the real facts in respect to trichinosis and diseased meats from America. The investigation was conducted by the federal sanitary commission, the local inspector and other scientists. They accepted for consideration a large mass of statistics and testimony submitted by the American consul after mature consideration on the sanitary commission reports, and the federal government officially declares that no prohibition or compulsory inspection of American meat is justified or will be required in Switzerland. The Swiss Government has met this question in the spirit of intelligence and justice which other European states might profitably imitate.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington says: E. O. Leech, accountant, and W. P. Cannon, assayer, of the mint bureau, leave here to-morrow to be present at the annual settlement and count and weight of bullion and coin on hand at the Carson and San Francisco Mints. It is stated there were about \$8,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, and over \$17,000,000 in silver bars and silver bullion to count and weigh at the San Francisco mint. Representatives of the directors of the mint will leave here during the coming week to witness the annual settlements of the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints and assay offices at New York. At New Orleans there are over \$6,000,000 in silver dollars and bullion to weigh and count; at Philadelphia, \$5,000,000 in gold coin, and \$25,000,000 in silver dollars and bullion, while at the New York assay office there are over \$60,000,000 in gold bullion alone to weigh and count.

St. JOHN, N. F., 16.—A dispatch from Bell's cave says the schooner *R. J. Hart*, from St. John to Labrador, with fishery supplies and a large number of people of both sexes, was crushed by ice on Thursday night, 22 miles east-southeast of

Cape St. John. All hands were rescued, the women and children almost naked.

CINCINNATI, 16.—Eight cases of drowning occurred here to-day. Six happened at once in the Ohio river in the western part of the city. The men at work at Flemings coal landing were coming ashore in a skiff. Eight had got into the skiff when two more jumped in and threw the whole party into the water. Robert Dudley, (colored) Robert Ruthfus, (colored) Henry Austerman, Cramer, Waitland and Palmar were drowned. The latter two were immigrants who only arrived the day before. George Kil-koff, nine years old, of Louisville, here on a visit, was drowned while bathing in Mill Creek. Felix Devine, nine years old, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio River, near Pendleton.

NEW YORK, 16.—The following is addressed by Theodore French, U. S. Commissioner of Railroads, to Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Commissioner  
of Railroads,  
San Francisco, June 11.

Sir: The result of my examination of the books and accounts of your company, and also my present views in regard to matters bearing upon the eventual repayment to the United States of both principal and interest on subsidy bonds and questions collateral thereto, may not be uninteresting to you at this time. First, however, let me note that many of the conditions which existed during the years immediately subsequent to '73, no longer interpose to complicate matters. California is gradually emerging from its business torpor; labor is finding employment at better prices; State politics are reaching a more settled condition, and the near future is full of promise not only to the railroad, but to the producing and other interests of the Pacific slope generally, as evidenced by the largely increased business of your company during this last 11 months ending May 31, and which I find to be as follows:

Earnings for 11 months 1881, \$20,642,552; 11 months 1880, \$16,077,497; increase \$4,565,055.

Operating expenses and rentals for 11 months 1881, \$11,641,708; 11 months 1880, \$9,668,599; increase, \$1,973,109.

Surplus earnings for 11 months 1881, \$9,000,844; for 11 months 1880, \$6,408,898; increase, \$2,591,946.

And let me further note, I am more than ever impressed with the expediency, not to say necessity of the consolidation of your lines with those of the Union Pacific, so as to fulfill or carry out the original intention of Congress, as set forth in the charter acts, such consolidation being the only means to obviate the many serious difficulties present and prospective, which will doubtless involve other companies and interests, and tend to impede in some measure the prosperity of the whole country. After a careful consideration E. H. Miller, Jr., secretary of your company and myself, have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion as to the basis for prorating the business between the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the railroad operated by your company; but while the settlement of '79 was made upon the nearest approximation to that which was believed to be fair and equitable the settlement of '80 is still more so. We both recognize the impossibility of fixing any absolutely permanent basis for such settlements, owing to the changing circumstances and conditions which are liable to occur from time to time. By the settlement of '80 the total amount required from your company under the law will be a little over \$1,000,000 of which \$800,000 has been already paid by transportation. This sum and a much larger sum probably for '81, can, I am satisfied, be readily paid by your company without in any way preventing or interfering with the payment of dividends of at least 6 per cent. per annum hereafter. The uncertainty which attaches to the ascertainment of the amount of payment to the government annually under existing law and the vulnerability incident to any company subject to special legislation by Congress, indicate that at an early day all subsidized companies should negotiate loans sufficient on a basis of present value to discharge their debts to the United States when the same shall become due, and, to place the fund beyond peradventure, an amount might be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and interest allowed at

such rate as agreed upon. Since my last interview with you, I have read the lease under which your company is operating the Southern Pacific railroad. The Southern Pacific Company erroneously reported that this lease was terminable when eastern connections were made. Your own company failed to report the terms of the lease at all, and no copy had been forwarded to me as requested. Now upon reading the lease, it appears it has nearly four years yet to run, which fact puts an entirely different phase upon the main question at issue, in regard to the Southern Pacific, that of a probable cancellation of this lease whenever the road should begin large increase earnings. I have no doubt but that the net increase of earnings of the Southern Pacific in the next four years will exceed any losses the past four years, its gross earnings for '80 being nearly \$4,000,000, with considerable net earnings, being above being both operating expenses and rental, so that the lease will eventually result in a large gain rather than any loss to your company. For this and other reasons I shall deem it my duty at an early day to communicate with the Attorney General of the United States with a view to the discontinuance of proceedings instituted against your company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Very Respectfully,  
THEO. FRENCH, Commissioner.

Hon. Leland Stanford,  
President of the Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK, 17.—The so-called anti-machine republican central committee last night adopted resolutions that Depew, having a majority of republican votes, of the legislature, it was the duty of members who desired the State to be represented in the United States Senate by two republican senators, to concentrate their votes upon Depew, and thus throw the responsibility for defeating the election for republican senators upon the adherents of the senators who had created the vacancies by resigning and that those members of the legislature who, while refusing to vote for the re-election of Conkling and Platt, scatter their votes among impossible candidates, would be held responsible for the injury to the party by the nonelection of republican senators.

The *World's* Panama special says: The example set in the recognition by the United States of Senor Garcia Calderon as provisional president of Peru has been followed by the rest of the diplomatic corps at Lima, and great hopes are now entertained that it will be possible at an early day to negotiate, with the good will and friendly assistance of the United States, a just and permanent peace between the republics of Peru and Chili.

ALBANY, 16.—The bribery committee decided they would extend the inquiry to everything bearing on the senatorial question. Thos. A. Cantwell, receiving teller of the Albany City Bank, testified that he knew Adam Blake, of the Kenmore Hotel. He deposited checks of \$2,500 and \$10,00, signed by Oxener, of New York, and endorsed by A. D. Barber; gave large bills for the \$10,000 check. Chas. J. Peabody, cashier of Spencer, Trask & Co., testified that he remembered getting a check for \$1,500 cashed at the Merchants' Bank on the 8th, though there were only small bills in the package. Paid the money over to the messenger sent for it by Senator Woodin. Graves got a check for \$2,000 cashed the same day. Adam Blake of the Kenmore Hotel, testified he knew E. R. Phelps but not Barber. Phelps gave witness a draft on New York for \$10,000 on May 29th, which witness got cashed and paid back to Phelps in such sums as he desired. Chas. L. Garfield, paying teller at the Albany City National Bank, testified he did not remember any payments on the 26th or 28th ult. Knew of no wrong or bribery. John A. Goodall, cashier of the First National Bank of Utica, said: Barber's account had been written up yesterday morning and the checks returned to Barber. Witness gave a statement of Barber's account. Barber deposited \$1,700 in checks, drawn by J. D. Oxener, of New York. About \$54,000 of the aggregate was discounted notes. His aggregate credit is \$90,664.

ALBANY, 17.—Cashier Goodall, of the Utica Bank, testified: He received the following telegram from Barber: Albany, June 14, I would give the committee a statement of

my account if it will save you from coming. I have no objection to their having it. I got this after I was subpoenaed. The vouchers were all gone when I got to the bank.

Senator Strahan testified: May 18, I found a telegram in my room as follows: Washington, May 18. (Confidential.) It is very important to you personally that you meet me at the club to-night at 11 o'clock. I leave here at once. Say nothing to any one of this dispatch but meet me without fail. (Signed) John I. Davenport. I went down to the Union Club and met him there. He asked me if I wanted the marshalship here. I asked him why. He said he was in with Garfield in this fight, and could get it for me. I said, if I accept the office would I be expected to vote against Conkling? He said yes. I then said I did not think I could accept the place; I wanted to be independent. I told him I did not know whether Conkling would be a candidate or not; if he were I should support him. He said I had better think it over and meet him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9 or 9.30. He said I would have to accept on the jump if at all. The cabinet, he said; will meet to-morrow before 12 o'clock and you will be confirmed. I told him I would meet him, though there was no probability of my accepting. I met him and declined the appointment. I have not seen him since. No federal office has been tendered me since. I do not know as this has anything to do with this case. I do not know how I can be brought here; I knew nothing of it before being subpoenaed. I went to General Arthur and Conkling and told them the circumstances. They told me they didn't want to advise me in the matter.

Testimony was taken showing Tillinghast, of the New York Central Railroad had a check for \$20,000 cashed recently, and that he desired twenty \$1,000 bills, which he wanted to use in Buffalo. Tillinghast has been subpoenaed.

The cashier at the Kenmore Hotel testified: Had received checks from Oxener for E. R. Phelps. Phelps has been a visitor at our house annually for the past three years. Received from him a check for \$10,000 on the 26th of May. Took it to the bank to deposit on account of Blake, proprietor of the Kenmore. Phelps has received the money for it. Hedrew it on two different days, in four or five checks.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Secretary Windom, to-day, summarily dismissed Custodian Pitney from the public service, and abolished the office of custodian of the treasury, which was created some years ago without legal authority and paid from the appropriation for janitors, messengers, etc., etc. The duties of the office are imposed upon Chief Clerk Power, who has been diligent in unearthing the frauds of the custodian's ring. Pitney is not likely to be otherwise punished than by dismissal. The committee continues the investigation. A few merchants who had sold goods at their own prices have been obliged to refund the money into the treasury to make good the fraudulent transactions. These merchants complain that they made up a campaign fund last year of \$5,000 on the strength of contracts which have now been annulled. Pitney has assumed to represent to Chairman Hubbel, of the republican congressional committee, and they will appeal the matter to him. The money was turned over to Hubbel as a voluntary contribution, and the committee never heard anything of the contracts. The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has discharged several employees, which causes much indignation among democrats. They claim it is unjust and contrary to the instructions given him before the recess was taken. It is probable an investigation will be instituted next winter.

General Wickham and Congressman Dezen-dorf, of Virginia, with white and colored republicans, will urge the President, this afternoon not to favor a coalition of republicans and readjusters, as it will disorganize the republican party in Virginia, whereas the republicans can carry the State on a debt-paying platform and a bold and manly fight against repudiation. They will start a republican party at Richmond called "the debt-payers."

LONDON, 17.—The House of Commons went into committee on the land bill. Clause two was carried without division. Gladstone announced his intention to move amendments to the third clause, making it clear that the landlord is entitled to the same access to the courts as the tenant, limiting

the second subscription to future tenancies.

In the House of Commons to-day, Postmaster-general Fawcett stated that his scheme for making a necessary improvement in the condition both of post office clerks and telegraph operators, would be presented in the House almost immediately. The changes contemplated would immediately increase the public charge by £68,000 yearly, and eventually by £150,000. No minister would have been justified in proposing so large an expenditure without a thorough investigation, and he severely condemned the impatience of operators, and their threats to strike.

Melbourne, 17.—The bill for the reform of the constitution of Victoria has passed both houses of Parliament. It reduces property qualifications of members of the legislative council to £100, fixes that of freehold electors at £70, and of the occupier at £25. There is great satisfaction at the settlement of the question.

Montevideo, May 29, via London. —A great sensation was created here by a decree forbidding newspapers, on pain of 5,000 pesos, to discuss politics or create obstacles for government. Several deputies and senators have resigned. The legislation is crowded with journalists hiding from the authorities. Two papers have suspended publication and the rest avoid politics. The printing offices of the opposition papers have been attacked and one compositor killed and three injured.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *World's* London special says: Advice from St. Petersburg say that the Czar still keeps himself a close prisoner at Gatchina. Sappers and miners have dug up every rod of ground within a mile of the palace in search for mines. The water used in the palace is brought from St. Petersburg. It has been rumored that the nihilists have tampered with the supply at Gatchina, and the troops employed in guarding the palace are changed every day. The Czar and family left for Sterhoff to-day. The commander and officers of the guardship *Poltzino*, lying there, have been removed and placed under police surveillance, nihilists' proclamations and copies of the will of the people having been found on board the vessel. The Czar is said to be a complete wreck. Some days he shuts himself up in his cabinet and refuses to see even the members of his suite. He intended some time ago to make Kieff the capital of Russia, but the recent operations of the nihilists in the southwest have frightened him, and moreover although the Russian press is silent on the subject, the peasants in the Kieff department threaten an agrarian war. The Czarina is prostrated with nervousness. Ignatieff's attempts to stamp out nihilism are laughed at by the leaders of the movement and it is now evident that the contagion is rapidly spreading in the army, while the peasants, rendered desperate by crushing burdens, are no longer to be depended upon. Not long ago a few leading nobles of the moderate party waited upon the Czar and urged him, if he valued the safety of the empire to grant liberal concessions to the peasants and formulate a scheme of constitutional reform, but he summarily dismissed them from his presence and they were notified by the police next day that it would be wisdom on their parts not to meddle with the Emperor's affairs. As the peasants in older times used to say: "Heaven is too high and the Czar too far to hear our praying," but of late they have assumed an attitude which bids ill for the peace of Russia.

#### RUSSELL THRESHERS.

Don't fail to examine the new Massillon Threshers and Traction Steam Engines, to be on exhibition at the Mitchell Wagon Yard during the Fourth of July. The above Threshers are known as having no rival for fast threshing and saving of grain. The Farmers will employ no other Thresher.

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