

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 5, 1876.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FINANCIAL DEAD-LOCK.

THERE is considerable talk and much concern over the very probable dead-lock between the two houses of Congress upon the appropriation bill, and the old English Commons threat to "stop the supplies" is very likely to become an actuality in these United States, and in the very last month or so of the first centenary of this great republic. It will not be anything to boast of, because it will almost amount to a closing up of the government shop, or a suspension of the government business. For a republic depends on appropriations of the needful as much as does a monarchy or an empire. Neither can get along without money, and if Congress does not make the necessary appropriations before the end of this month of June, July will come in with no authority in the government officials to pay themselves, and no money designated as such pay. This will be a very serious matter, and will greatly inconvenience many people who are the servants of the government, or who depend upon them for pay.

There is a good deal of financial dead-lock already throughout the country, and if the Government comes to a stop, as come to a stop it must in many particulars, unless Congress prevents it by appropriating in time, it will make the common dead-lock throughout the country so much the greater, and have more or less influence on the hard times in many other countries.

Speaking in general terms, the dead-lock in Congress happens in this way—the Democratic House goes for retrenchment, the Republican Senate is not so anxious for retrenchment, and the chief thing the two houses can agree upon is to differ. The Republicans blame the Democrats for their retrenchment policy, and the Democrats blame the Republicans for their extravagant expenditure and their opposition to retrenchment. Both parties are blamed by their opponents, and probably both parties are really blamable more or less. Both parties claim to be acting for the good of the country, but it is very likely that both parties really act quite as much with a view to their own aggrandizement respectively.

The Democratic House wishes to make a telling point before the country, in view of the presidential election, by pushing economy strongly in the various departments of the Government, and hence the House holds with tenacity to a decided decrease in various appropriations. Without doubt there is a necessity for retrenchment in the expenses of the Government. But it is not so clear that the Democrats will make much by pushing economic reform to an extreme. Reform is intrinsically good, but only to a certain extent is it practically wise, or even safe. Reform and economy are always in opposition to many vested interests, and people do not give up comfortable berths nor long enjoyed privileges without a struggle, nor without much ill will towards their disturbers. It may be, therefore, that by pushing the retrenchment policy too vigorously the Democrats will find next November that it has not made so much capital for them as they expected it would. If a serious dead-lock ensues, and the Republicans succeed in causing the impression to prevail generally that the same is the result of the extremely rigid economic policy of the Democrats, it may go hard with that party in November. In England the Gladstone ministry, because of its strenuous reform policy, lost its heavy majority, and was ultimately overthrown. The vested interests disturbed by its reforms went against it, and the reform policy became a losing one through being pushed so far and so vigorously.

On the other hand, although retrenchment is undoubtedly needed in the Government, the Republi-

cans are not likely to be much in favor of it, because, as all the largely increased expenses of the Government arose under the auspices of that party, very severe retrenchment would look like a condemnation of its own policy, and be a tacit acknowledgment of extravagance by that party, which self-condemnation is rather too much to expect in these days. It is too virtuous a thing for modern politicians in this country.

If the House and the Senate cannot compromise upon retrenchment, perhaps the next best thing for them to do is to compromise upon postponement of change on some such basis as that proposed—that the present appropriation figures be continued in operation until next session of Congress. Certainly that would be much better and far more creditable than anything like a dead-lock and a forced stoppage of government business would be.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Livermore says that many girls say "Yes" to an offer of marriage when they know that they ought to say "No." There is not much complaint that they say "No" when they ought to say "Yes."—*Ex.* That rather goes to prove that the girls were made to say "Yes" rather than "No," and the men should rejoice accordingly, meantime pitying them when they say either "Yes" or "No" to their subsequent sorrow.

—The San Quentin, Cal., convicts have the mumps and small-pox.

—The Sacramento Bee of June 21 has the following—"GOVERNMENT HOODLUMS.—A troop of infantry recruits came through the east by this morning's overland train, and numbered among its ranks some of the toughest customers that have yet entered the regular army. On the trip across the continent one of its principal amusements was stoning the Celestials at work on the line of the Pacific Railroad. On Monday, while coming through Weber Cañon, just beyond Ogden, this sport bore the legitimate fruit, and one of the Chinamen was killed with a piece of coal with which he was struck on the head. The officers in charge attempted to discover the party who cast the fatal weight, but no one would tell on the guilty person, and so the deed goes unpunished."

—Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes will take care of her husband in Wales.

—Bax. Short, at Tifton, Indiana, working at a saw mill, accidentally slipped and fell before the saw, which cut his head clean off.

—At a late meeting of the London Athletic Club, C. L. Longton won the longest jump at 21 feet 3 inches, and tied the high jump at 5 feet 7 inches. W. J. Winthrop threw the hammer 82 feet 6 inches.

—Rev. Dr. Rigg, of England, said at the Baltimore Methodist conference, "Though England is divided about many things, yet by an operative, decisive, and I may say overwhelming majority, England is agreed that there can be no law of the land which can prohibit the use of the Scriptures in the schools of the land."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TO-DAY (June 27) commences the great Democratic convention at St. Louis, to nominate candidates of that party to run for President and Vice-President for the ensuing campaign, until the election in November shall determine who are to occupy the White House, and be President of the Senate and possible President of the United States, for the four years commencing March 4th next.

Our dispatches from day to day will report the doings of the Convention and the prospects of the different candidates for nomination. The balloting may be protracted in consequence of the two-thirds majority rule, and the fact that the party has not been conspicuous for unity of late years.

If the Democrats really wish to have success in November, they must first become united among themselves, and combine in

favor of a ticket that will secure the whole Democratic vote, and also a portion of that which is considered as pertaining to the Republicans. Then the Democrats have a pretty sure victory before them. In 1860 the Democratic party made a grand mistake in giving way to disunion over rival candidates in the party. In partisan politics, as in many other things, union is strength and division is weakness, and more, union means victory and disunion means defeat. Union utilizes all the power of the party, and enables it to take advantage of any chance disunion in the party antagonistic.

Those who profess to know, claim that the vote of the whole country, and of the electoral college, is pretty evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats. If so, victory will be likely to result from skilful handling of the forces, and the use of the loaves and fishes people, or in more modern terms the bread and butter brigade, will prove a material element. The Republican party has been in office near sixteen years, and of course has had the loaves and fishes men on its side. They have devoured an immense quantity of loaves and fishes, too, in that time. When the Democrats were in office the expenses of the country were about eighty millions annually. Since the Republicans have been in office the country's annual public expenditure has been three to four hundred millions. This represents so much more bread and butter, loaves and fishes, and so many more bread and butter and loaves and fishes men, with votes or suffrage influence to be secured.

In all probability, as we have suggested, the result in November will hinge upon the way the loaves and fishes men go. At present they are, naturally, mainly with the Republican party. With that party they may be expected to continue, unless the Democrats can convince them that the loaves and fishes will shortly be found in the Democratic party, in which case the loaves and fishes men will be sure to go over to that party in force in November, and be nearly as certain to settle the question in favor of that party. For the loaves and fishes men have a keen scent and an immense appetite, and where the loaves and fishes are there will be that class of men, their hearts and their votes, their favor and their fortune, their sacred honor and all that sort of thing. One of the great points, therefore, in the coming contest is to conciliate the loaves and fishes men.

APPROPRIATION FOR COURTS IN UTAH.

THE following is a portion of the minutes of the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives, June 22, during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—

"MR. HAMILTON, of New Jersey. I move to amend by inserting after the paragraph just read the following:

"For defraying the contingent expenses of the courts, and the fees per diem and traveling expenses of the United States marshals in the Territory of Utah, arising under the act of June 23, 1874, in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah; also, the expenses under said act of summoning jurors and subpoenaing witnesses, of arresting, guarding, and punishing prisoners, hiring and feeding guards, and supplying and caring for the penitentiary, to be paid under the direction and order of the Department of Justice, upon accounts duly verified and certified, \$20,000; this amount to be in full for all matters covered herein as against the United States."

"The amendment was agreed to."

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

THIS (June 30) is the last day of grace, the only one day left for the Senate and the House to adjust their differences and effect a compromise upon the appropriation bills, in order to save the Government from the indignity and mortification of being unable to pay its way. If the bills are not passed, or some equivalent provision made for providing the needful for the expenses of the various departments and the salaries of the various officials of the Government, it will practically come to an end tomorrow, July 1, within a few days of the close of its first hundred years, for it certainly cannot continue without money, and

it cannot have the money to use until it is lawfully appropriated for that purpose.

There is one thing to be said, however, if this contingency shall become a fact, it will be a good time to take a fresh start in the government of the Union. A hundred years has furnished a large fund of experience, and although considerable of it, especially of late years, has been of an unpleasant kind, yet wisdom should be evolved from it, sufficient to make the second centenary of the republic decidedly superior in almost every respect to the first. But in order to do this, this thing must be learned, that a number of lessons already learned will have to be unlearned.

TEN DAYS MORE GRACE.

ACCORDING to the dispatches in to-days NEWS the Senate and House last night both passed the House bill to continue the unexpended balances in the treasury to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for as long as might be necessary, but not to exceed ten days of the new fiscal year. It is to be hoped that the balances are ample to serve the purpose for as long as they may be needed. There is no doubt that the President would promptly sign the bill, for evidently he was as anxious, and naturally so, as anybody else to have the appropriations made in time to save trouble and very great annoyance and mortification. Meantime it now rests with the two Houses to adjust their differences on these points as speedily as possible and have the needed appropriations regularly made for the present fiscal year. It is a serious matter and should be dealt with in a spirit consistent with its importance to the country, rather than in a narrow partisan spirit, for it ought to be that the party which does best for the interests of the whole Union should be the dominant party, whichever it may be, and therefore the wisest politics should be those which look most fully after the best interests of the country.

Ten days does not give a great deal of time to consider and act upon the appropriation bills, because there will be two Sundays in ten days, and Congress will want to have a few days holiday in which to do justice to the Centennial Fourth. The House has already resolved to adjourn from to-day (Saturday, July 1st), till the 6th, which will take half of the ten days, there remaining then but five, less than a week. So that unless Congress shall be industrious and the two Houses conciliatory, a few days' more grace and another pull at the expended balances, or some equivalent measure of relief, will be necessitated. However, the ten days already provided for will carry the country over the centennial, and enable it to take a fair start on its second hundred years.

The latest news is that the President has signed the ten days bill.

PASSING AWAY.

THIS (July 3) is the last day in the first century of the United States, and to-morrow will be the first day of the second century. Throughout the entire Union preparations have been made to observe the event in a manner commensurate in a great degree with its importance. In Utah the great celebration of the day will be at Ogden. Many of the residents of this city and vicinity will go there, and we hope a good time will be enjoyed by all. In this city the observances will be of a quieter character, and consist largely of visits to the various pleasure resorts in the city or at a convenient distance therefrom, social parties, private reunions, etc.

Although vast material progress has been made throughout the country during the hundred years now nearly passed away, yet at this juncture the masses of the people never felt poorer, owing to the hard times prevailing, and prevailing so long. The "unexpended balances" which Congress has kindly permitted government officials to use for the first ten days of July will enable them to tide over the Centennial Fourth and its holidays in a comfortable manner, and indirectly will help the

masses of the people. But the "unexpended balances" at the direct control of the latter are inconveniently small, and even Fourth of July patriotism is not very enthusiastic without the dollar to help it along. The great struggle with the people generally this first Centennial Fourth will be how to get the most centennial enjoyment out of five dollars, or even less than that sum. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the general tightness of the times, we hope everybody will be happy and enjoy himself while the passing centenary silently takes its flight, and disappears wholly from our gaze.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 30.

From Ogden.—Hon. Franklin D. Richards is in the City.

President Young and Party.—President Young and party stopped at Gunnison last night. They expected to reach Nephi to-night and home to-morrow.

Being Claimed.—Most of the herd of cattle recently stolen by "Ben" Tasker have been claimed by parties living in different parts of the Territory south.

School Teacher.—Any Ward or settlement in the Territory in need of a competent school-teacher, capable of instructing pupils in the higher branches, can hear of one by communicating with this office.

The Number of Hands.—One hundred and three hands, stone-cutters and laborers, are at work on the Temple Block, and in the vicinity of forty are in the quarry.

Closed.—Superintendent Clawson announces, in an advertisement, that the various departments of the C. M. I. will be closed on Monday and Tuesday. Customers should remember this and act accordingly.

At Lake Side.—The excursion party of superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools, which went to Lakeside to-day, was a large one. The day has been propitious for them. Plenty warm enough.

Still at It.—The Smith-Cottrell disagreement, connected with the Warm Springs land dispute case, goes on unabated. The latest act of the last named party was to take the fastenings from the gates and carry them off.

Mr. O. H. Earle.—The removal of Mr. O. H. Earle from the position of Superintendent of the Western Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, is announced. The reasons for the removal are not known to the public. Mr. J. T. Clark, of the Cheyenne Division, takes the place of Mr. Earle.—*Ogden Junction, June 29.*

Horses Recovered.—The band of horses driven off, supposed by thieves, from the head of City Creek on Monday, have all been recovered. They were found in East Cañon, near the place of a man named Hard. The animals were taken to Bountiful this morning, where they are held subject to claim of the parties to whom they belong.

Badly Hurt.—Last night a gentleman, a resident of the 15th Ward, whose name we did not learn, was driving along the 20th Ward, the front wheels of his buggy pitched suddenly into a deep gully, throwing him out, his forehead striking the ground, cutting a deep gash across it, and he was also injured in one of his arms. The horse ran away, but was caught by a young man who happened to be near.

Badly Damaged.—The damage done to the North Temple Street stone culvert, by the City Creek high waters, is so great that most of it will have to be taken out and rebuilt. The timbers of the bridge over the stream where it crosses East Temple street are also so much out of repair that they will have to be taken out and replaced by new ones. New bridges will also have to be put in at other points on the stream.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Armstrong & Bagley have been engaged for some time in making the "rough places smooth" in Big Cottonwood Cañon, repairing the damage to roads and bridges done by the lately roaring, foaming stream. They have put in five bridges and got the road in such condition as to enable them to haul