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DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Dorsey, from the postal committee, reported with amendments, the postal telegraph bill recently introduced by him.

Morton, from the committee on elections, submitted a report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as senator from Louisiana, from the 4th of March, '73.

Hamilton said the report purported to be from the majority, but as a member of the minority he raised a point of order that the report, not being signed by five members, was not the report of the majority of the committee.

Morton said when the report was presented to the committee there were seven present, a quorum, and four of the seven signed the report, which was therefore the report of the committee.

The chair, Anthony, overruled the point, and the report was ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Hamilton gave notice that he would submit the minority report, and pending the discussion of the steamboat bill, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

The senate in executive session confirmed J. L. Rault, of Ills., Governor of Colorado, vice E. L. McCook resigned.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to reduce and fix the adjutant general's department of the army; passed.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Hamilton, of Md., presented the minority report of the committee on elections, signed by himself and Saulsbury, against the admission of Pinchback; ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

McCreery introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to investigate, through and by the aid of competent medical officers in the army, the report that the Asiatic cholera is spreading westward, and is now raging on the borders of Mexico. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

The consideration of the post office appropriation bill was resumed in the committee of the whole, the question being on the amendment to allow the free transmission of public documents and seeds by congressmen. Several speeches were made, nearly all in favor of the amendment. Finally the House, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 97 to 75, agreed to the amendment. Both democrats and republicans voted in the affirmative.

#### HOUSE.

Speer moved to suspend the rules

and adopt a resolution declaring the judgment of the House against the election of the President for a third term as opposed to the traditions of the country and hazardous to the liberties of the people; the motion was lost, the previous question being seconded, yeas 57, nays 102, all the yeas, except Smith, of N. C., being democratic, all the nays republican.

Dawes moved to suspend the rules to make in order to the appropriation bill an amendment for the modification, suspension or repeal of section 25 of the revised statutes, regulating the time of holding elections for representatives to congress, the object being to make the time uniform; agreed to, 161 to 64. Dawes also offered a resolution reciting the facts in regard to Wm. S. King, the fugacious Pacific Mail witness, and directing the Speaker to issue a warrant, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody wherever found within the United States, and to bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Butler, of Mass., questioned the authority to arrest a man for contempt when he had never been legally summoned, and he could not be so summoned outside of the territory of the U. S.

Kasson explained that a subpoena had been sent to Malone, N. Y., where King was temporarily residing, but learning the fact that he had escaped to Canada, the question was whether such evasion of the Speaker's summons was not contempt of the House. Finally Dawes withdrew his resolution.

Sayler, from the committee on patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years, that the combination sewing machine companies, which own them, have received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. The report was tabled. Adjourned.

After the passage of some unimportant bills and resolutions and the presentation of a memorial praying for the restoration of the tax on sugar, the repeal of which had resulted in the loss of fourteen million dollars in gold to the government, without any reduction in price to the consumer, the Hennepin canal bill, which was the unfinished business from Saturday, was taken up. Hurlburt, who has charge of the bill, yielded the floor to allow Poland to present a privileged report from the committee on the revision of the laws, which was considered at length.

After the passage of several bills from the committee on the revision of the laws, an effort was made to get up the report from the committee on contested elections, in the case of Delegate Cannon, of Utah, but the House refused to consider it.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up as in committee of the whole, and all parts of the bill except the Choctaw and Chickasaw amendments were considered and agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Parker, of Mo., offered a substitute for the amendment providing that the amount shall be invested in bonds and held by the Secretary of the Treasury, in trust for the Choctaw nation until the individual claims of the Indians are audited and certified, the interest in the meanwhile, and that of any surplus, to go to the support of the Choctaw schools and government, and no claims of attorneys, contractors or claim agents to be recognized or paid. Comings, also a member of the Indian committee, offered a substitute similar to Parker's, except that it forbids the payment to any assignee but to the individual Indian or his heirs.

Fort objected to all the propositions because they were presented as a rider to the appropriation bill, and because it was for the benefit of attorneys and speculators. He knew one attorney who had a claim against it of \$120,000 for fees, and there sat a man in the gallery who had said, within the past twenty-four hours, that he had taken stock in it to the amount of \$1,000.

Finally the discussion closed and the first question was on Comings's amendment, which was rejected. Parker's substitute was agreed to, and then the whole proposition was rejected, yeas 88, nays 137. The next amendment was one to pay the Chickasaws \$280,000 arrears of interest on the trust bonds held by the government, and it was rejected without division. The bill then passed 162 to 62, and the House adjourned.

Myers introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration; referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The bill has reference, especially, to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the U. S., either for labor or for lewd and improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the U. S. consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offence for Americans to be engaged in such a trade, forbids the importation of women for purposes of prostitution, invalidates all contracts in relation thereto and makes the importation or holding of women for such purposes a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment; it also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful: persons who are undergoing a sentence for felonies and crimes other than political, or whose sentences have been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for purposes of prostitution.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—In the Senate a bill was introduced by Houghton, of Cal., fixing the time for holding the circuit courts in California, Oregon and Nevada, also to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia.

The President, on receiving the resignation of Governor McCook, of Colorado, suggested to him a transfer to the position of second assistant P. M. General, but the Governor declined.

Representative Tyner, of Indiana, will be Roulf's successor.

The amendments recommended by the Senate committee on post offices to Dorsey's telegraph bill are immaterial, except one, which proposes to strike out the proviso that the charges for special press telegrams shall not exceed the rates of the charges of the associated press in the year 1875.

Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Major-General Sickles, authorizes the President to continue his name on the retired list, anything in section two of the act of March 30, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding.

After the adjournment of the Senate the republican senators held a caucus to consider the President's message on Arkansas affairs; there was no harmonious action, some of the senators being reluctant to commit themselves before they have had time to examine documents which have not yet been published. The Arkansas senators were anxious for as prompt action as the state of public business would permit, and desired the matter to be sent to the committee on privileges and elections for an early report, and the matter will take that direction. An opinion has been obtained from a republican member of the House that, apart from whatever the Senate may do, the House will support the report of the special committee and take no action in the premises, in accordance with its recommendation.

The appropriation committee of the House has approved the item in the military bill now before it, for the construction of a telegraph line from Santa Fe to Ft. Bayard, N. M., and thence west to connect with the line now operated in Arizona. Mr. Elkins, delegate from New Mexico, has been the persistent advocate of this measure, and its success is due to his action in the matter.

The Senate finance committee, this afternoon, had before them the question of the location of a new western mint; the claims of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Omaha were all presented and urged by local representatives and committees, or by individuals from the respective cities. Whiting, who received sixty thousand dollars of the Pacific mail subsidy, has been discovered at Hamilton, Canada, and summoned by telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—The congressional committee, to-night, adjourned to meet in Washington, and will leave here to-morrow.

The committee of seventy, to-day, passed resolutions to be sent to the conservative caucus, expressing the opinion that the proposed compromise will be disastrous to the people of the State and the whole Union; up to eleven p.m. the caucus had come to no decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—There were several shocks of earthquake yesterday, causing alarm, especially among the congregations in the churches; no damage was done.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A. H. Whitney telegraphs from Canada that he will promptly appear before the ways and means committee to testify concerning his employment by Irwin in the Pacific Mail subsidy matter.

While the bill to correct the error in the codification of the laws was under discussion, Willard, of Vt., argued that the omission of the word "white" from the naturalization laws was an improvement and that the Chinese ought to be entitled to citizenship.

Page, of Cal., earnestly opposed this, and was sustained by the other members, who took the ground that no law should be changed in any such indirect manner. The House accordingly agreed to this, and to all the other provisions of the bill, correcting similar errors.

The ways and means committee, to-day, reported the draft of a tariff and tax bill. It proposes to raise about thirty millions, and should no modification of it be made before it is reported, the ten per cent. taken from the duties under the act of June '72 will be restored. The articles are manufactured cotton, wool, iron, steel, paper, books, india-rubber, gutta percha, glass, leather, etc. Tea and coffee are to remain free of duty, but sugars of all kinds are to bear an additional duty. The tax on whisky and tobacco will also be increased. The committee will hold another meeting to perfect the bill.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—Gen. Sheridan, to-day, in response to an inquiry by Hear of the congressional committee, as to the number of killed and wounded in Louisiana since '66, on account of political opinions, says the number reported to date is 2,141 killed, and 2,115 wounded.

OMAHA, 9.—The weather is clear, the thermometer 3 below zero.

CHICAGO, 9.—A Washington special says there was unusual indignation and surprise at the President's message on Arkansas matters, as it is held that all parties in Arkansas, except a few carpet-bagging malcontents, are contented with the present condition of affairs in the State, and the action of the President is regarded as especially surprising in face of the Poland committee's almost unanimous report in the case.

NEW YORK, 9.—A fire at Hunter's Point yesterday, destroyed an engine house, school house and four other buildings; loss \$40,000. Three officers were seriously burned while rescuing the children from the schoolhouse. One child was fatally burned. The fire, which originated in the engine house, is supposed to be incendiary, and was caused by rivalry among the members of the two engine companies.

Turnwalt & Co's weaving establishment in Water Street, Brooklyn, was burned to-day; loss \$55,000. A hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A. M. Pugh, alias J. C. Hunter, was arrested at Buffalo, to-day, with numerous forged deeds and mortgages of property in the Western States in his possession.

BOSTON, 9.—The Pilot says the Pope has raised the dioceses of Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe to the dignity of archdioceses, and their respective bishops to that of archbishops.

MEMPHIS, 9.—The celebration of Mardigras to-day was the most successful and magnificent ever witnessed here. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people witnessed the pageant which, in all its appointments, was of unusual splendor. The city was given over to gaiety. The procession of the Memphis at night exceeded in beauty and interest anything ever before attempted here, and the streets were thronged with spectators. The weather was beautiful all day, though rather too cool for comfort.

MADISON, Ind., 9.—Mardigras was celebrated here to-day with a splendid street pageant; the town was full of strangers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 9.—The first train was run through the Hoosac tunnel to-day. It was composed of three gravel cars and a box car, filled with one hundred passengers; the passage was made in thirty-five minutes. The track is not in a condition fit for running regular trains as yet.

LITTLE ROCK, 9.—Mardigras was celebrated here to-day, for the first time; the display was fine.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Advices from Arizona report that a bill passed the territorial council on Saturday providing for the removal of the capital of the territory to Phoenix, and to-day the same bill passed the House.

NEW YORK, 10.—A fire this morning, in the Institution for the Blind, damaged the building \$25,000. There was great excitement among the inmates, but a panic was prevented and none were injured.

In a family quarrel, last night, Aaron Churchill was fatally shot by his son, aged sixteen.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says there is a wide difference of opinion among republicans in regard to the President's message upon Arkansas, and there seems to be very much less chance for any action being taken in the senate in this matter than in the case of Kellogg, in Louisiana. The friends of Brooks here represent the President as very clear and very positive in his views; they represent him as saying that he has information that if the general government fails to take notice of the methods by which the Garland revolution was achieved in Arkansas, every other southern State now republican will be revolutionized by the legislatures lately elected in the same manner as Arkansas; they also represent the President as believing that those changes will all be brought about within twenty days if unchecked by any action of Congress. Thus far the President has absolutely refused to recognize Garland as governor, and the latter has resorted to several expedients to secure such recognition; after various attempts he finally made a requisition as governor on the Secretary of War for the quota of arms belonging to the State of Arkansas, but no attention whatever was paid to his requisition, and Garland was not even notified that it had been received. Soon after he notified the State Department that, as governor, he had made certain appointments for commissioners for the State of Arkansas to the Centennial; the President directed the Secretary of State to write him, officially, simply announcing that his various letters and despatches had been received, but to admit no recognition as governor. Governor Brooks, who is here, feels confident that if either the House or Senate should recognize him as the legally elected governor, Garland would give way without resistance; his friends here are confident in the belief that, unless Congress takes some action on the message of yesterday, the president will construe their failure to act as he did their failure to settle the Louisiana question and, when Congress adjourns, he will fully recognize Brooks as Governor and use whatever means he finds necessary to place him in power.

A Missouri woman who applied for a situation as car driver, being asked if she could manage mules, scornfully replied, "Of course I can, I've had two husbands."