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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The resolutions of the Louisiana legislature favorable to Spofford were introduced and printed.

Davis said \$9,543,800 of the \$15,500,000 awarded by the Geneva Tribunal remains in the United States Treasury. He argued that by the principles of marine insurance law, underwriters who have indemnified the owners of vessels for losses become entitled to all the proceeds afterward recovered, whether from sea, from capture, or from justice of foreign States, from property on which insurance was paid.

Logan, from the military committee presented a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitzjohn Porter; tabled.

Davis, of Illinois, spoke on the bill reviewing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims.

Edmunds wished to express his admiration of the very exhaustive and ingenious argument of the senator from Illinois (Davis) in favor of insurance companies; but he hoped every senator would examine the subject on all its sides before reversing the former action of Congress excluding insurance claims, except their total war losses, exceed their war profits, which action was taken after full and careful consideration of the subject.

Blaine desired to protest in the name of his constituents and in the name of justice on the very threshold of this subject, against the passage of this bill. He saw no legal basis of justice on which it rested. The men who had gorged themselves on profits from the misfortunes of their countrymen were now to be authorized to thrust their hands into the Treasury in order that their gains, already exorbitant, may be made extravagant, and frightfully so, out of the money that can be paid them only by a repeal of the statute enacted after a most elaborate discussion and mature consideration.

There was a long discussion on the Hot Springs bill, but without action the House adjourned.

Weaver rose to a point of order that under such a rule, individual members of the House would be forever excluded from the right to make such motion.

The Speaker stated he had, last session and this session, laid down a rule for himself that, where a member, representing a committee, rose to move to suspend a rule, the Chair would recognize him in preference to any individual. He thought that that was not only right and proper, but that it was in the direction of legislation.

Conger reminded the Speaker of a point made by him (Conger) last Monday as to the rights of the members of the minority to be recognized.

The Speaker said he had taken that point into consideration and had now recognized a member of the minority side.

Weaver—There is another minority here still smaller.

The Speaker—Whenever the gentleman from Iowa has a motion to submit from a committee, the Chair will recognize him first.

Gillette—I want to know how "the party of the centre" can represent a committee.

The Speaker—There is no such committee known to the House on rules as a committee of the centre. The Chair has no doubt of the fairness, equity and propriety of his position.

Ryan thereupon from the committee on public lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill creating an additional land district (the south-western) in Kansas passed.

Thomas, from the committee on the revision of laws, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to regulate practice in suits brought to recover damages for the infringement of patents. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Senate confirmed Geo. D. Bowman, Register of the land office, La. Messila, N. M., and Samuel W. Sherfrey, receiver of public moneys, the same place.

Representative Hammond introduced a bill for the relief of Georgia. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the State of Georgia the proceeds of the cotton taken from her possession by agents of the United States, which may be ascertained to be in the treasury of the United States.

The House committee on war claims decided to-day to report adversely the claim of Burbridge & Co., amounting to \$40,000, for molasses and rum, sequestered by Gen. B. F. Butler at New Orleans.

The Senate exodus committee examined seven colored witnesses to-day, their testimony being mainly a corroboration of that previously given by other colored witnesses concerning the condition of their people in North Carolina. The committee have called to Washington 68 witnesses, 36 of whom have been republicans, two nationals and 30 democrats. Twenty-five of the witnesses are colored men. The total number of witnesses brought here from Indiana is 25, of whom five are republicans.

General Sherman sends a card to the Associated Press to correct the impression that General Boynton has begun suit against him for libel, and says Boynton has taken no steps except for publication in the newspapers.

Major Reno has telegraphed the President for permission to resign and the President is considering the request; meanwhile the War Department delays approval of the sentence of the court-martial dismissing him.

The board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels adjourned to-day, after making it a rule that henceforth upon western rivers descending steamers have an absolute right of way. The form of all certificates of inspection—passengers, freight, ferry and towing—was changed by striking from the backs thereof the memorandum of inspection and transferring to the face of the certificates whatever was deemed essential. An extra man is to be in or near the pilot-house on passenger and ferry steamers at all times. Ferry steamers are required to carry the same lights as passenger steamers on the same streams. Pilots are to be examined for color blindness.

New York, 9.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt applied to Judge Donohue to have his brother Wm. H. Vanderbilt removed as trustee from the trust imposed on him and Edwin D.

Worcester by the execution of a trust deed made by Wm. H. Vanderbilt in settlement of \$8,000,000 and all other litigation between him and Cornelius. The latter's petition sets out that he and William are the sole surviving sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; that the activities of business are essential to his health and comfort, and having paid out the greater portion of what he has received in settlement of old debts, he has not enough to properly carry on business; That by the trust deed he is only allowed interest on the money invested, and that the securities which now represent it having now reached their highest value and being overrated on account of the connection of William H. with them, he maintains that they should be sold, and he asks that one-half of the \$400,000 invested be paid him. He states that his brother is worth over \$100,000,000 and that his receiving the money asked for would work no injury to anyone.

The petition further sets forth fully the letter written by the petitioner to Wm. H., which states the above facts, and also the reply of the latter denying the application, and on that ground he appeals to the Court in trust of the deed, of which Edwin D. Worcester is trustee. It gives to Cornelius during his life the income of the following property: 1,500 shares, at \$100 each, of New York Central stock, 1,000 shares at \$500 each, of the capital stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad; \$100,000 of three and five per cent. bonds of Canada Southern Railroad Co., due in 1908; and \$58,000 of second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co., due in 1903.

There is also a clause stating that on consent of Wm. H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt and the trustees, the trust may terminate and the principal be paid to Cornelius. Judge Donohue denies the application and gives a lengthy opinion in which he fully reviews the facts as stated.

The Times of to-morrow will print the following editorial paragraph: "A near personal and political friend of ex-President Grant, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position with reference to the presidency. He says: 'Gen. Grant is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for the presidential nomination; but should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country to accept.' Traveling abroad, he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact."

The World's Washington special says: The President's attitude towards the project of constructing an Inter-Oceanic Canal under American auspices, with a view of maintaining exclusive American control of it, always has been favorable. A week or two ago, he was thought inclined to lend himself to Evarts' drifting policy, as it is now generally called.

DETROIT, 9.—A boiler in the malt-house of the Hawley Malt Company in this city, exploded about 9 o'clock this morning, demolishing the engine room and damaging the malt-house to the extent of \$20,000. Two men were in the engine room at the time of the accident, but escaped with slight injury.

Bradford, Pa., 9.—Howard Hackett and James Feeney were driving to Coalville with 100 pounds of nitroglycerine, when the sleigh was upset. Explosion followed, and the two men and horse killed, sleigh demolished, and two houses and a barn and one house five rods away wrecked.

DENVER, Col., 9.—At 11-30 to-day the last spike necessary to complete the branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to Santa Fe was driven by Governor Wallace, Gen. Hatch and staff, the legislature and other notables attending. There is much rejoicing at Santa Fe.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—In the House of Commons to-night Mitchell Henry Home Rule member for Galway, resumed the debate on an amendment to the address. He condemned the government for their inaction in Ireland and suggested a vote of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 pounds to be used in building railways in different parts of Ireland and the commencement of a systematic reclamation of waste lands.

W. E. Foster, liberal member for Bradford, declared if the government had not done their best to ward off the horrors of famine, no censure would be too great for them as the government were taking steps to avert the famine, and as he could not but believe they would be able to succeed he should vote against adjournment. He could not agree that land tenure was the sole cause of distress. He hoped the session would not close without an attempt being made to deal with the land tenure.

William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, argued that to have entered upon ambitious schemes of reproductive works in Ireland would have interfered with the natural course of food supply and employment.

Thomas A. Dixon, liberal member for Dungarven, supported the amendment.

Edward Hermon, conservative member for Preston, expressed a fear that some of the speeches made during this debate would have the effect of curtailing private benevolence.

Sir Patrick O'Brien, liberal member for King's County, accused the government of encouraging relief from America and France instead of performing their duty themselves.

Blennerhassett, home rule member for Kerry, condemned the government's plans as inadequate.

Sir John Sinclair, liberal for Caithness, urged the necessity of nipping Parliamentary obstruction in the bud. He declared that the distress in Ireland was exaggerated.

McCarthy, home rule member for Mallow, and Shaw Lefevre, liberal member for Reading, opposed the amendment.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Duke of Argyll admitted that in his dispatch to Shere Ali, in 1889, he styled Queen Victoria "Empress of India," having used those words because they could be more easily translated into the Persian language.

Michael Davitt, Irish agitator, was in the gallery of the House of Commons to-day, listening to the debate on the home rule amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of Exchequer stated that he intends proposing a renewal of the ballot after one year so as to give the new Parliament an opportunity to consider the question. He also said that he intends shortly to introduce bills on corrupt practices at elections and for distributing six seats now vacant in the House of Commons by disfranchisement of certain towns as punishment for bribery.

The Times has the following from Candahar: Reports have been received here of a second and more bloody struggle between rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked Cabulis stationed there unawares, and inflicted heavy losses before the Cabulis could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants. When this was done, the Herats were defeated with great slaughter.

Director Gould, of the National Observatory, at Cordova, Argentine Republic, telegraphs that the great comet is passing the sun in a northward direction.

The Theatre Royal of Dublin was completely destroyed by fire and is still burning. The adjoining houses are endangered. The police inspector and one workman were injured. The military keep order and assist the fire department. There was to have been a day performance of a pantomime this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were to be present. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of the curtains in their state box.

Though there are still deplorable accounts from some districts, there is generally a more hopeful spirit among the people. New applications for loans, by landowners the past week, reached £200; the amount applied for £111,000; since the 22nd of November, £3,766,000. The board of public works takes care that the laborers are paid in cash and that the amount of the first issue has been expended in substantial work before they have a second installment.

Parnell's attack on the relief committees is condemned, even by some of his most ardent admirers. The Irishman (newspaper) strongly deprecates his language about the mission funds.

The Russian Menonites, hitherto exempt from military service on account of their religion, will this year furnish a contingent of 130 men.

The Golos has intelligence from Trans-Caucasus that the condition of the inhabitants of the Shatur Da-

logoz district is terrible. A quantity of breadstuffs is besieged by hunger-stricken people.

The editors of the *Will of the People* (Nihilist organ) have published a notice that in consequence of the seizure of their printing press, the issue of the third number of the paper has been interrupted, but will be resumed shortly.

One of the ships of the Russian volunteer fleet will be sent with the Commissioner to gather information for the development of trade with China, Japan and the United States.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

Editors Deseret News.

Dear Sirs—The tenth Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, convened at Heber City in Wasatch County, on Saturday, the 31st day January, A. D. 1889, at 10 a. m.

Present on the stand, Brigham Young, of the Twelve Apostles; J. R. Murdock, President of the Beaver Stake of Zion; President Abram Hatch and his Counselors, the Bishops of the several wards of the Stake and their Counselors, Presidents of quorums, High Council, etc.

President Abram Hatch briefly addressed the meeting, having returned home from the Legislature for the purpose of attending the Conference and expressed his pleasure at so doing.

Apostle B. Young addressed the Conference and was pleased with the opportunity of doing so. It seemed to take a great amount of teaching in order to bring us anywhere near the necessary standard. If the coming of the Savior is not near at hand, then we do not read the signs of the times correctly. Did not think any of the revelations published in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants were non-essential. Referred to the difference between home made and imported goods, both in price and quality. The Lord has permitted mines to be opened in our midst, and we have been enabled to raise means for the importation of goods, that we cannot get along without, and have not had faith enough to manufacture for ourselves. Read from Book of Covenants in regard to the coming of the Son of Man. We can make up our minds right here whether we will have a celestial glory or not; if we do we must do the necessary work to obtain it or else we will miss our aim. We often say that we are doing the best we can, which is not so. That revelation which is said to be adapted to the very weakest of those that are or can be called Saints, is not observed as it should be among the Latter-day Saints.

Prest. J. R. Murdock, of Beaver, addressed us briefly, giving us a very interesting account of the progress of some, and the backwardness of others, and the reasons why some so far exceed others.

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2 p. m.

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Sunday morning, 10 o'clock.

A statistical report of the Stake for the half year ending December 31, 1879, was read, showing that in the Stake there were 44 Seventies, 94 High Priests, 190 Elders, 26 Priests, 32 Teachers, 43 Deacons, 1,233 members, 1,716 officers and members, 874 children under eight years of age, 2,590 total number of souls, 429 families, 18 marriages, 33 male births, 26 female births, 50 children blessed, 59 members received, 16 members removed, 18 baptized, 15 female deaths, 22 male deaths, and 12 individuals drawing support.

The Sabbath school report showed that in the Stake there were 43 male and 27 female teachers engaged, 144 male pupils and 143 female. There are four theological classes, nine Bible, two Book of Mormon, one Doctrine and Covenant, and two Juvenile Instructor, two Catechism and four miscellaneous classes; total classes, 30. Number of books in library 189; funds on hand, \$8; collected, \$44.75; expended, \$50.25; balance on hand, \$2.50.

The Stake Relief Society reported 426 bushels of wheat stored for famine.

The other organizations in the Stake—Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Societies, and Primary Societies—were