

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 6.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

Vol. XXV.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, with postage, \$3 65
" six months, " " 2 15
" three " " " 1 10

THE DESERET NEWS, SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, with postage, \$4 25
" six months, " " 2 15
" three " " " 1 10

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

One copy, one year, with postage, \$10 50
" six months, " " 5 25
" three " " " 2 65

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 6, 1876.

Buys at \$1.12 1/2; Selling at \$1.14 1/2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The chairman laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the deficiency in the supplies at the Red Cloud Indian agency, and recommending favorable action on the estimates submitted by the Secretary to supply such deficiency; ordered printed and referred.

Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to amend section 5,138 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., permitting national banks to organize with a capital of fifty thousand in towns, irrespective of population.

Ingalls, who introduced the bill, said he had received numerous letters from national banks, in cities as well as country towns, asking the passage of this bill, and if the chairman of the committee on finance had no objections he would like to have the bill placed on the calendar with the adverse report; it was so ordered.

Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands held by the U. S. under the several acts levying direct taxes; passed.

Booth presented resolutions of the California Legislature, asking for such legislation as will protect actual settlers in their rights upon certain lands in that State, granted by the act of July 1st, 1852, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean; referred to the committee on public lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being the amendment of the committee on appropriations, to strike out the clause appropriating \$2,493 for sixteen musicians for the companies, as provided in sections 9 and 10 of an act approved March 3rd, 1875, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—"for the pay of the military academy band \$14,880," and it was agreed to.

The next amendment proposed to increase the appropriation for contingencies for the superintendent of the academy from \$10,000 to \$12,000; the amendment was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 14.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendments made in committee, Whyte moved to strike out the clause increasing the amount for contingencies for the superintendent of the academy; rejected, yeas 19, nays 21.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Frelinghuysen, from the committee on agriculture, reported adversely to the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts or so-called grasshoppers, and it was indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the same committee, in favor of the Senate bill for protection again

inurious insects, with amendments, which was ordered printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

WASHINGTON, 1.—After debate the Senate passed, without amendment, the House bill appropriating \$700,000 for the purpose of purchasing material and for the continuation of the work on the building for the custom house and post-office at St. Louis.

A concurrent resolution instructing the committee on the library to inquire and report what unpublished documents, correspondence or other manuscripts relative to the history of the country before March 4th, 1789, are now in possession of the department of State, the historical value of the same, the expediency and cost of publishing the same, also upon the expediency and cost of publishing the Munroe papers, was received from the House and agreed to.

Alcorn spoke at length in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

Norwood said the senator from Mississippi, as a member of the committee on privileges and elections, reported that the election in Louisiana was an organized fraud, and he (Norwood) did not see how an organized fraud could elect a U. S. senator.

Alcorn said the committee was not instructed to inquire into the legality of the legislature, but who was governor of Louisiana, because on that question hung the title of the claimant to a seat in the Senate.

Edmunds said the resolution under which the committee acted read—

"Resolved, that the committee on privileges and election be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana."

In pursuance of that resolution the committee had reported that there was no government there.

Alcorn said that the committee having reported that there was no lawful government in Louisiana, and the Senate having refused to authorize a new election there, and Kellogg having been recognized as governor of that State, the question was settled as far as it could be, and no further adjudication could be had. Alcorn referred to the speech of Senator Gordon before the Georgia legislature, in regard to the corrupt judiciary in Mississippi and said that the senator must be misinformed, as there was not a more honest judiciary in any State of the Union than in Mississippi. In conclusion he defended the judiciary of his State, and read various extracts to show that the judge there stood very high.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Speaker Kerr laid before the House a message from the President, arguing the necessity of an immediate appropriation to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Indian agency.

Kelly, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the librarian of Congress to resort to such measures as will most effectively restore the writings in the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence with the signatures appended thereto, now in the patent office.

Saylor, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies; also a bill explanatory of the timber culture act; recommit

WASHINGTON, 1.—Young, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to adopt the necessary measures to secure the proper ventilation of the hall of the House; adopted.

Dunham offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity for the U. S. for the interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific Railway companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the U. S. to pay the principal; also to what extent the rates of freight

and transportation on these roads can be regulated, to make them less burdensome to the public; adopted.

Hardenburgh, from the committee on the centennial celebration, reported a bill recommending the people of the several states to assemble in their respective counties or towns on the approaching centennial, and to cause to be delivered a historical sketch of the county or town, from its formation; copies to be filed in the county clerk's office and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may be had of the progress of the republic; passed.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The fire at the State penitentiary is less disastrous than at first reported. The flames were confined to the main workshop, in which they originated, by the exertions of the convicts, who behaved well. Detachments from the fire department, and the police and military of this city, on their arrival at the prison, found that their services were not required, as the fire was subdued and the prisoners locked up. A dispatch this morning reports that there were no escapes. The loss is probably \$300,000, one-third of which falls on the California Furniture Manufacturing Company, and Porter, Blum and Slessinger, who were conducting the furniture and shoe contracts.

NEW YORK, 20.—Augustine R. McDonald, cotton claim agent, was arrested in Brooklyn to-day, on a requisition of the Governor of Arkansas. McDonald is charged with subornation of perjury, through which it is alleged the Government was swindled out of \$200,000, a claim for cotton said to have been burnt in the late war.

MEMPHIS, 29.—The city is entirely given up to the king of misrule. Business is entirely suspended, and all the principal streets present a dense mass of surging humanity. Prominent amid all are great crowds of grotesque maskers, representing every conceivable character. The weather is clearing off and is pleasant, and the success of the carnival is assured. The steamers *Andy Baum* and *Parker*, which arrived last night from Cincinnati, were crowded with pleasure seekers, and every train arriving is crowded. The pageant of the ulks and krewe of motley will move at 2.30, and at 8 to-night the magnificent spectacular pageant of the Memphis will move. There are more visitors now here than at the former carnival.

During the afternoon the streets were so densely crowded that it was found almost impossible for the police force to clear them for the pageant of the ulks and krewe of motley. The pageant of the former represented the return of Louis the Ninth of France from the crusades, the scene being laid at Paris, Sept. 7th, 1245.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 29.—Private advices to the *Journal* indicate that the storm, which was destructive at Princeton on Sunday night, visited Henderson and Christian counties, Kentucky, doing immense damage.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The conference of the democratic caucus committee, last night, developed the fact of the impossibility of arriving at a unanimous agreement on the financial question. Eight out of the thirteen members favor the amended proposition for an annual three per cent. coin reserve by the national banks and the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the repeal of so much of the specie resumption act, and fixes the 1st of January, 1879, for the purpose. The other five members of the committee presented a single proposition for the repeal of the clause in question. This divides the two reports, which will be submitted to the caucus.

General Babcock delivered to the Senate, to-day, a message from the President, being the first time he has performed that service this session; after he had delivered the message a large number of senators went to him and congratulated him upon his recent acquittal. Sargent has written a letter to Attorney General Pierpont in regard to the government suit against

the C. P. R. R. Co. to recover five per cent. of its net earnings. After referring to the indefinite postponement of this case by the California circuit court to allow testimony to be taken in Washington, and sharply criticizing the company's argument, that the road is not completed, Sargent calls attention to the importance of closely watching the matter here, so that facts may appear in the depositions, which he says is not likely to be the case unless Pierpont takes action to secure that result.

Lyon then resumed his testimony from yesterday, saying, among other things, that General Schenck received 300 shares in addition to the 500 previously owned by him, which sold for twenty-three pounds a share, or three pounds premium after the quality of the mine had been magnified. Prof. Silliman was at Salt Lake City, with Williams, an English director of the Emma Mine Company. Stewart left the session of the Senate in the winter of 1872, and soon thereafter the famous telegram signed by Silliman, Williams and Huzzey, was sent to London, representing that large beds of ore had been discovered at the Emma mine. This was considered very remarkable. The new discoveries were represented at 8,000 tons, worth \$2,000 per ton, or \$16,000,000. Witness related that in conversation between Park and himself, Park said it was hard for General Schenck to live on \$17,000 a year; he had to buy dresses for members of his family which cost \$700 a piece, to go to Queen Victoria's drawing room, and the dress could be worn only once. Park did not blame General Schenck for wanting to make money. At another time, Park said he was going to have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. Witness testified that Albert Grant, the promoter of the Emma mine speculation in England, informed him that he gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares of the stock to become a director himself, and assist in getting Schenck's name on the board. Park informed witness that Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed General Schenck \$3,000 sterling for services rendered in a land grant, which perhaps was disposed of in Holland. Park wanted Schenck to give Fisher an opportunity to make something, and Schenck afterwards said he found Fisher a very valuable man. Fisher wrote articles for the *London Mining Journal*, paying very large prices for their publication, and they were extravagant in praise of the richness of the Emma mine, and were of a most extraordinary character as to the misrepresentations. On June 4, 1872, the Emma mine literally caved in or collapsed and has not since been repaired. When Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore he replied that that was easily managed; they could say that the snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but they could make up for lost time during the summer. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with the company on the 29th of July, 1874, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma mine large beds of ore, the sight of them went far above his expectations. There was no report concerning the vast production of the mine, but what fell far short of the truth on such false representations. The stock, as a consequence, advanced.

Information has been received at the War Department that General Crook has started with a force from Ft. Laramie, and General Custar with troops from Fort Lincoln to be joined by a detachment from Montana, to operate against Sitting Bull near the mouth of Powder River, in the Yellow Stone country. Sitting Bull has 1,500 warriors, and sets at defiance the treaty which requires his people to remain on their reservation. The number of U. S. troops in the expedition is about 2,000. The President sent the following special message to Congress, to-day—

"Executive Mansion, 28th.
"To the Senate and House:
"I lay before you herewith a communication from the Secretary

of the Interior, dated 26th, upon the subject of the deficiency of supplies at the Red Cloud agency, Nebraska. This matter has been already presented to you by the Secretary, and the House of Representatives has requested an investigation by a military officer of the cause of this deficiency. I have taken the proper steps to comply with the request of the House, but the present need of supplies is not disputed. A prolonged delay in furnishing provisions to these Indians will cause great distress, and will be likely to provoke raids on the white settlements, and possibly lead to a general outbreak of hostilities. I therefore deem it proper to invite your attention to the importance of early and favorable action upon the estimates heretofore and herewith submitted. These estimates and views of the Secretary in regard to this emergency meet with my full concurrence, and I recommend that the appropriations asked for be made to-night, or at the earliest day practicable.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

Secretary Chandler, in the communication referred to, states the reasons for the existing deficiency which, in substance, are—1st, diminished appropriations made by Congress last year; and, 2nd, unusual issues to Indians visiting the agency to meet the Black Hills commission in September last. The Secretary says that the case has additional urgency from the fact that over 1,000 members of Sitting Bull's band, heretofore defiant and actively hostile, have come into the Red Cloud agency in compliance with messages previously sent them, and it is important that any measures looking to the disintegration of this heretofore united band, and the destruction of Sitting Bull's authority, should have proper encouragement. In view also of the probable submission of Sitting Bull's band to the government, and their possible arrival at an agency where supplies are lacking, Secretary Chandler endorses the recommendation of Commissioner Smith that an appropriation of \$50,000 be granted in addition to the amount of \$225,000 already asked for last month.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The Mardi Gras festivities, to-day, passed off without any serious disturbance. The streets were thronged with people, and during the afternoon business was generally suspended.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Lyon again appeared before the committee on foreign affairs to-day, and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion was previously made. Witness reiterates his testimony of yesterday, to the effect that Senator Morton did not receive any money, nor had anything whatever to do with him and Senator Stewart, in connection with the suit of the witness in the Utah courts.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 1.—The Treasurer of Mahonoy township, the President of the school board, and five others, have been arrested and placed under bail for irregularities in office.

PROVIDENCE, 1.—Gas from a leaky main penetrated two houses on Wickendon Street, last night, and this morning the occupants, nine persons, were found insensible; all are not yet out of danger. No gas was used in either house.

A CARD.

DESERET MUSEUM,
2nd March, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Mr. W. D. Johnson, an assistant at this institution, is authorized by Mr. John W. Young, proprietor, to visit our various settlements to obtain specimens and complete our collections of minerals, fossils, and natural curiosities of the Territory.

To-day Brother Johnson left for his home at Kanab, where he will continue to act in the interests of this Museum.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,
Manager.