DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1876. NO. 104.

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HATS, CAPS and GLOVES,

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Gas, Water and Steam Fitters,

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Opposite City Meat Market.

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COARSE SALT

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Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Senate then took up the post route bill.

Hamilton said the committee had paid personal attention to all the proposed routes, and had made a personal inquiry from different members as to their necessity, and they had stricken out and inserted only such as they had carefully scrutinized, and perhaps upon this statement the Senate would not insist on having the bill read in full.

A debate ensued, during the course of which Sargent said, "Let the department send their mail matter by a stroke of the pen, It will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs no more to send the mails in this manner than it does with a stamp on them." He believed this economy might be carried a little farther, and that members of Congress and senators might be put in communication with their constituents by the franking privilege; he believed it right that members and senators should be permitted to communicate with their constituents and send them such information, printed and otherwise, as they deemed necessary.

The bill was amended as to minor points, and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to count the votes of President and Vice President.

Burnside moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to its third reading, and then introduced an amendment providing for the emergency of two sets of returns from one State; the amendment was rejected.

Bayard introduced an amendment providing that in case of disagreement in counting the votes the House should decide which was legally elected; after debate the question was taken on the amendment offered by Bayard, which was lost, 18 yeas, nays 32.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed, yeas 32, nays 26.

Thurman said he was at a loss to see what senators could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and he moved the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed, in order to give one more chance to fix some bill to meet the question when two sets of returns were sent in; he did hope that in that chamber where debate was allowed some measure could be perfected to meet the necessity of the case. If not, there was no hopes of getting it done at this Congress; the motion was entered.

The Senate then took up the consular and diplomatic bill, and made it the order of business, and then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Holman presented a memorial of the Woman's Temperance League of Indiana, asking for legislation to promote temperance in the United States; referred.

Blount, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill to supply the deficiency of sixty-two thousand dollars for the manufacture of postal cards for the year ending the 30th of June, '76; passed.

Wilshire, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to provide a territorial government for Indian territory, and moved to have it recommitted; Southworth moved to refer it to the committee on territories. After discussion the bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Speaker called on the committees for reports of a private nature.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Cox in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with the understanding that general debate would be limited to one hour.

Hurlbut, of Ills., replied to the invectives which had been pointed against the republican party by the gentlemen from Georgia and North Carolina, Hill and Yates. He criticised the speech of the gentleman from Georgia as an astonishing parody on the parable of the prodigal son, with the difference that the prodigal son asked the father's forgiveness, while the Southern people did not.

Hurlbut proceeded to argue against the reduction of the salaries of government officials.

Kasson suggested that in the matter of economy the majority of the House want to go possibly too far, and the minority possibly not far enough; he proposed to see if there was not some ground on which careful and prudent men on both sides could combine in the consideration of this bill. Proceeding to discuss the reduction of salaries, he declared that he would a thousand times rather strike down the compensation of members of Congress to what it was prior to 1860, three thousand dollars, than touch the poor pay of the various employees of government who are only receiving now the same as they received thirty years ago. The proposed reductions in the State Department was not retrenchment, but disorganization.

At the close of Kasson's speech the committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail. The item for the compensation of senators, which is the first item in the bill, having been read, which fixes the salaries at $4,000, Baker, of Ind., moved to reduce it to $3,000; rejected.

Foster moved to reduce it to $2,700, and intimated that the democratic majority, if it wanted to be consistent, should vote for the reduction to $2,700.

Randall asked why he had not proposed that amendment in committee instead of resisting the reduction of the paltry ten per cent. Randall said he wanted to show the country and the House the inconsistency and the duplicity of the gentleman of Ohio in coming here and offering an amendment to reduce the salaries of members to $2,700 while he resisted in committee a reduction of $500.

Foster—"I have a good answer to the attack."

Randall—"I have made no attack."

Foster—"You have charged me with duplicity and inconsistency."

Randall—"There is insincerity in your amendment, and you do not expect it to be adopted."

Foster—"Try it and see."

Randall—"The committee on appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied."

Foster asserted that he had offered the amendment in good faith, as he did everything; there was no demagoguing about him, and the gentleman well knew it. There was no consistency in this bill unless the salaries of members were reduced to $2,700. Up to a year ago Randall had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvellous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an honest conversion, but he did not want him or any other gentleman to strive to deter him (Foster) from the honest discharge of his duties by a charge of duplicity.

Baker, of Ind., said he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy and reform, and he intended with all honesty and good faith to redeem that pledge.

Chittenden declared himself earnestly and conscientiously in favor of every possible economy, because no man could foretell how the Government was to meet its expenses; he warned the members that if they reduced the salaries of Government officials below the point which would sustain them respectably, and not reduce their own salaries to the same point, the country would howl in judgment at their inconsistency. If members come here to make money then the compensation of $7,500 would not be too much, but if they came to serve their country then 3,000 was enough to cover their expenses for the time they were required to spend here.

Hunter trusted the House did not propose to present the pitiful spectacle that was presented in the two last congresses, of wrangling about its own pay; if there was anything in the political history of the country that he would give a good deal to have struck out it was the debates on that subject in the last two congresses. He would vote against a change in the salaries of members, first, because it was a thing which ought not to be stirred up for a political purpose; and second, because he thought it was as near right as it could be got. He entirely respected and honored the position of the gentleman from Pa. (Randall), when he said that he yielded his individual judgment, in a matter where he was personally concerned, to the general sentiment of the people, and he sympathized with him very much when, on being asked what he had done with the money, he replied it was none of the business of the questioners—a very good answer.

Randall explained that the difficulty which the committee had met was, that if other salaries were reduced and not the salaries of members, they would be chargeable with inconsistency. He had great respect for the views of the gentlemen from Mass. (Hoar), yet his argument would really go to show that no salary ought to be reduced. It seemed to him there was but one safe, firm ground on which to stand, and that was to apply the measure of reduction to all salaries. The House could not go through the reduction proposed if it did not reduce the salaries of its own members.

Caswell characterized the bill as a compilation of inconsistency and insincerity.

Blount defended the action of the committee on appropriations, and said that the committee had assented to all proper and responsible propositions on the part of the departments. The bill made a reduction of at least five millions. He had heard predictions of the failure of the bill, but if there was any failure the democratic side of the House would not be responsible for it.

Hill moved to make the reduction of salaries commence on the 4th of March, 1877, and agreed with Hoar that it was indecent for members of Congress to be squabbling over their own pay; his amendment would obviate that difficulty.

Townsend had no hesitation in declaring himself opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Foster), as he was opposed to the proposition of the committee; he said the salary was not too much for any man who could not live out of his private fortune, or out of post tradership, or out of railroad grants, and there was not enough of them to go round to all.

After further debate the question was taken on Foster's amendment to fix the pay at $2,700, and it was rejected, there being but 24 votes in the affirmative. The amendment offered by Hill was also rejected.

Kelly moved to strike out $4,500 and insert $5,000, and spoke in favor of the motion, making the reduction apply to the next Congress.

The question being on Foster's amendment, Foster asked Randall to allow a vote by yeas and nays on the House.

Randall said that in this early stage of the bill he was unwilling to depart from the usual rule.

Foster—"There is no rule against that."

Randall—"Well, the usual practice."

Foster—"Will you allow me to offer an amendment on the House?"

Randall—"I am not so instructed by the committee (laughter on the republican side). I will vote for it.

After a lengby debate between O'Brien and Holmes, the House adjourned till Monday.

EASTERN.

When Schenck Will be Heard—Fenimore—Sherman in Washington.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Faulkner, chairman *pro tem* of the committee on foreign affairs, stated this morning that he had received a letter from General Schenck, saying that he would not be able to appear before the committee until after Saturday; the committee decided to hear Mr. Schenck on Tuesday morning next, and Park immediately after.

The President has nominated Hoffman Atkinson, of West Va., to be secretary of legation of the U.S., in St. Petersburg.

General Sherman arrived this morning, and called on the President previous to the cabinet meeting; the General was also at the War Department, and had a private consultation with Secretary Taft; the Secretary thinks that General Sherman should resume his station here, and for the future, to a certain extent have charge of the ordinary business belonging to his office. The consultation to-day was brief.

Confirmed—Frauds on the P. O. Department.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Joseph M. Cavis as Postmaster at Stockton.

The House committee on post offices and post roads, to-day, continued the examination of S. S. Huntley. He was questioned with particularity concerning several of the north-western mail contracts, now as heretofore held by the firm of C. C. Huntley & Co., or by them in combination with Barlow & Sanderson. It appeared from his answers that these contracts paid very large profits; the cost of the stock on the route from Helena to Missoula was wholly cleared by the firm in the first five months of the service; the route from Redding, Cala., to Roseburg, Oregon, was let to one J. P. Goddard, at $24,000 per year, and he performed the service at that rate through with the firm's stock for a few months, and then "failed." Intermediate bidders having been bought off the firm got the contract, and now hold it at $700,000 per year. The mail on Helena and Missoula route weighed sometimes five or six or seven hundred pounds, and on a route of four hundred and fifty miles, between Helena and Walla Walla, he thought the mail would average two or three hundred pounds. The published statements that not more than two letters a day passed over this route were false, though he could not tell what portion of the mails consisted of letters, or how much of the weight was printed matter. Moore, postmaster of Walla Walla, had made very conflicting statements to the department on this subject; he had viewed the matter in a different light before and after his removal from office. Witness emphatically denied that he had presented a carriage and a pair of horses to a clerk in the postoffice department; neither he nor any of his partners had ever done any thing of the kind, nor had they paid a cent to any Government official.

Stewart Again Before the Committee—Schenck Ill, Etc.

Stewart was again before the committee. His attention was called to the amount of ore taken from the mine, as detailed in the prospectus issued in London. He said that he did not know of his own knowledge that the statement was true. He heard a dispute in relation to the estimated amount of ore that would be taken out annually, as stated in the same prospectus. Witness thought that it was substantially correct, but it fell short, and Grant held himself liable. The prospectus was drawn by some of the Englishmen themselves. Witness was asked if the statement was true that about two million dollars had been realized from this time upon time sales of this stock? He answered that he believed it to be substantially true. Stewart filed a contract between Park, Stewart and Grant, for the sale of the mine. After a long cross examination, that did not elicit much new information, the committee adjourned till Tuesday.

Ex-Minister Schenck is confined to his bed to-day.

The committee on military affairs have agreed upon Representative Banning's bill, with committee amendments, for the reorganization of the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but it reduces the infantry regiments from 25 to 20, and the cavalry from 10 to 8. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments; fixes the pay of first seargeant at forty dollars per month; makes the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary or in case of a temporary vacancy in the office; it provides that sutlers and post traders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the General of the Army, and appointed by the Secretary of War. It provides for a reduction of about 200 officers.

The revolution in Mexico was the principal subject of conversation at the cabinet meeting to day, the attention of the cabinet being brought directly thereto by the application of the Mexican authorities, who are endeavoring to suppress the insurgents, for the purchase of arms from this government; no definite action was taken.

There was some consideration given in the cabinet to an application from officers of the army stationed at Ft. Bill, and the administrative council at that post, for the retention of Evans as post trader; the subject was referred to the Secretary of War.

To Use His Influence for Peace.

The American minister to Mexico will receive instructions from this government to use his good offices in the interest of the preservation of peace in that country.

In Trouble.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Washington dispatch says the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is in trouble again with the Postoffice Department, as to its China subsidy. It seems that this subsidy was payable for an entire service by American ships, and that by the sale of the Shanghai line to the Japanese Government it is no longer able to perform its contract, and Postmaster General Jewell has stopped further payments of the subsidy; the matter is to be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, but the impression is that Jewell's position will be maintained.

Military Tyranny at Matamoras.

GALVESTON, 24.—A Brownsville special to the *News* says that yesterday p.m., General Labarra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at half-past four, when they met there they learned that the object of the meeting was to raise $300,000 to pay his troops, and to place the city in a state of defense. He offered a premium of thirty per cent. in Custom House bonds, saying it was a friendly offer only, and if it was not accepted he would raise the money by force, and would not scruple to use severe means if necessary. He had the interests of his government in his hands, and he would serve them at all hazards. The merchants present were then called on to subscribe the loan. When Senor Antonio Langoria was called he said he was unable to subscribe, and he was immediately confined in the artillery quarters and is there yet; he can be released by subscribing $10,000. Ten thousand dollars have been demanded from the house of Don Francisco Armedius, the manager of which is an American citizen, and is in New Orleans at present; some members of the firm are on this side. Last night $3,000 were subscribed, and to-day $14,800; this sum falls $57,000 short of what is needed now, and General Labarra says he will call for the balance in fifteen days or so. In addition to this forced loan Mexico has levied a tax of one per cent. upon capital, property, &c. American merchants have subscribed to the loan, but in view of ulterior measures on the part of General Labarra they have applied to United States Consul Wilson for protection. General Delso is near Matamoras with more than a thousand men; it is said that he will attack soon. The above facts will aid materially to give him an easy victory.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—Recruiting for Cuba.

Ex-Empress Eugenie and son have arrived at Eisenach, *enroute* for Wiemar; they visited Welmach on Thursday.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the royal title bill passed its first reading.

A Madrid dispatch reports that recruiting for Cuba is actively progressing; soldiers serving under Don Carlos are allowed to enlist.

FRANCE.

State of Siege to be Abolished.

VERSAILLES, 24.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, almost without discussion, agreed to the abolition of the state of siege.

CANADA.

$80,000 Fire.

MONTREAL, 24.—Elliott Phillips & Co's wholesale hardware establishment was burned this evening; loss $60,000, insured.

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WM. PAUL

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SEATS AND DESKS

Suitable for

SCHOOL-ROOMS & MEETING-HOUSES,

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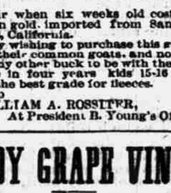

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