

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Davis (Ill.) presented a petition from the branch mint at Chicago. Referred. It was agreed to consider the calendar bills at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Morrill, Sargent, Davis, Cameron, Matthews, Kernan and Morgan were appointed a special committee to consider and report a plan for taking the next census.

Grover, from the public lands committee, reported back the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and moved its reference to the committee on railroads. It was so referred.

Spencer, from the military committee, reported the bill favorably to provide for a military post to protect Black Hills settlers.

On motion of Mitchell, the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and by the readjustment of the grants without increasing the appropriation to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroads was recommitted to the railroad committee.

Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, said that exaggerated accounts of his colloquy with Edmunds on the railway bill had been sent out, and when the Record disproved these dispatches, the correctness of the record was impugned. Edmunds had told him this morning that the Record had every word of the colloquy. He said the Record should be maintained as the faithful reporter of the Senate proceedings, and hoped a resolution would be introduced forbidding the alteration of copy.

Bills were introduced by McDonald, to allow Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of sales of public land.

Sargent called up the bill regulating the cadet, midshipmen and engineer appointments at the Annapolis naval academy. Passed as amended.

Plumb called up the Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands. Passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill incorporating the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.

Conkling's amendment, providing that the road shall not have the right of way through any Indian land, was agreed to. The bill then passed—39 to 9.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific, reported by Mitchell, from the railroad committee, was placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—On motion of Stenger, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil was passed.

The bill to establish a permanent government for the District of Columbia was defeated, yeas 94, nays 124. A motion was then made to reconsider.

The action to reconsider was adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the District committee. The defeat of the bill was caused by the property qualifications clause for members of the council.

Keifer introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from appropriating money for the payment of any claim against the United States not created or authorized by law, international treaty or award. Referred.

Robertson, from the committee on Mississippi levees, reported the bill providing for the organization of a Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and for the improvement of the navigation of that river. Printed and recommitted.

Cox asked unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the morning hour, the House consider the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of passing the funding bill.

Price objected, unless it be first referred to the judiciary committee, since it involves important legal points.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill.

Blount considered that section a great outrage which gives special agents \$5 per day for traveling expenses every day in the year.

After a long debate, the amount for special agents was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The provision reducing the pay from \$5 to \$3 for special agents was rejected, and Clymer's amendment allowing a per diem only when actually traveling for the department was adopted.

The committee then arose. Harrison introduced a bill for a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

By Banning, authorizing the President to appoint a committee to arrange a treaty with the King of Corea. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of bills reported, including one for the relief of the heirs of James Monroe, late President and general in the army of the revolution.

After the passage of fifty bills the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 16.—The upward buoyant tendency in the stock market continues to-day, Union Pacific and New York Central leading. Northwest and St. Paul attained the highest features of the year and there were large transactions. The market was unsettled throughout, but closed strong and higher, except that Western Union broke and was nearly 2 off the best rates.

The *World*, to-morrow, publishes a long and important letter from a Utica correspondent, being the sum of a series of interviews with Senator Conkling there, at intervals during the past few months. The relations between the correspondent and Conkling were such as made entire frankness necessary on the part of the latter, and the *World* adds that the correspondent's name will be forthcoming if the slightest real occasion for publishing it should arise. In the interviews the senator spoke with the utmost freedom about the successive steps that led to the formation of the electoral commission, the part had in it by the prominent democratic and republican members of Congress and by President Hayes and friends. In the course of the interview the *World* correspondent asked: "I would like to know whether you think the true history of the Louisiana electoral business will ever be told in congress, and if so, how soon?"

Conkling—"Yes, I think it will. I do not see how it can be kept down. There are too many avenues of information open to-day to make concealment of avail much longer. No reasonable man can doubt there was a bargain between the friends of Nicholls and that man Hayes, and that Stanley Matthews and Sherman were prior to it. A very great many people have become exceedingly curious to know precisely what the bargain was, and exactly how it was carried out, and Yankee ingenuity will be sure to find some means of getting at the information. I cannot say how soon the facts will come out, for something may occur any day to force them to the surface. It will probably be best to let them come out naturally."

"What will be the result?"

"The result will be, the whole country will be appalled by the dishonor of this administration. I tell you, sir, that never in the history of this nation has there been, in the entire four years of an administration, so much corruption by the bartering of offices, regarding of political favorites, traffic with political leaders, and the bargain and sale of the electoral franchise, as during this past year. The people will not believe it until the proof is shown them, but the proof will be forthcoming. The people say Hayes is a good man, means well, but they do not know what they are talking about. When all the facts are known about this administration no one will attempt to excuse the man on account of his supposed goodness, nor yet because he is weak and ignorant. Acts that have disgraced this administration have all been done before the open eyes of the President."

Conkling then reviews the history of the electoral commission. He says the country was in actual danger. "Yes, I mean the danger was real and imminent. The point of peril was not in the south, but in the west. It was understood that

the republican leaders had determined to have Vice-President Ferry count the votes at all hazards, and declare Hayes elected, and the west was determined on resistance. It was to be no child's play. In that section General Steedman had 70,000 men enrolled and assigned to regiments for the purpose of seating Tilden in office, in case Vice-President Ferry carried out his proposed programme. You may look astonished, but these things are true. President Grant was at his wits end. He confessed to me that he did not know what to do."

Conkling says that he then suggested to President Grant the idea of the commission, and that the latter embraced it heartily.

"I believe that when the whole truth is known it will sink the administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy."

"You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern democrats?"

"I am sure of it," said Senator Conkling.

Conkling said there had been no reform under Hayes, not even in civil service, and said his list of appointments is the worst ever made.

Further on in the interview the correspondent asks: "Do you see no hope of bringing the President in accord with the republican leaders?"

Senator Conkling replied, "I must confess that I have ceased to have any expectation of it. No opportunity for harmonizing matters is given by the President. In my opinion it is not possible to speak in too extreme a manner of this administration."

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Times* has a special from Ann Arbor, Mich., alleging that Bishop McClosky, long a most prominent Episcopalian in Michigan, has been guilty of criminal intimacy with a young ward, whom he finally married to a young man named Bannister; that he wrote her disgusting love letters, which fell into the hands of her husband, and that McClosky has now fled the country, having sailed last week.

Gen. J. W. Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, leaves here in June for Walla Walla, Washington Territory, to take position under Gen. Howard as lieutenant colonel of the First Cavalry; Gen. Drum, assistant adjutant general of this division, goes to Washington May 1st.

DECORAH, Iowa, 16.—Tilton lectured here this evening upon "The Problem of Life." He was interviewed by a reporter, but positively declined to say anything for publication.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., 16.—A large meteor of intense brilliancy passed over this place last night, from south to north, bursting when near the northern horizon with a report resembling heavy thunder.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., 16.—On the 17th and 18th May a grand reunion will be held here under the auspices of the G. A. R., of old soldiers. The affair will be the largest since the war, and an immense attendance is expected. Reduced fares have been secured, and the extensive arrangements are completed. Sherman, Sheridan, Pope and other distinguished generals will be present.

GALVESTON, 16.—The Indians attacked the mail carrier near Fort Concha, yesterday, captured the mail and killed one man.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—The remark of Lord Derby which chiefly gave umbrage in Vienna was, that in consequence of the number of slaves in the Austrian army, it could not be trusted to fight against the Russians.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial, says: "Whether Prince Bismarck's proposals succeed or fail, we have no reason to disturb ourselves about the situation. We are strong in the justice of our diplomatic position and can afford to wait until our material strength begins to tell in support of it, by way of merely passive pressure. If Russia accedes to our stipulations for a congress, well and good. It will be held, and we shall begin to put our hands to the most arduous danger fraught with the peace of the international work that has been attempted in Europe since the beginning of the century. If Russia refuses to accede to those terms, there is no necessity for us to declare war against her, and it is to the last degree improbable that

government will resort to a declaration of war. It will be sufficient for them to continue the armaments to occupy certain points of territory, not necessarily provocative of a collision with Russian force, and keep Russia in her present position. That is, with the unrecognized treaty in her possession, but no other gain from the war, but such as she can retain by actual physical possession at a ruinously increasing cost, and there to let her remain until she returns to a sense of her duty to Europe."

BUCHAREST, 16.—Prince Charles has started to join his army. Constant quarrels occur between the Russian and Roumanian officers and soldiers. The Russians have prevented a train laden with ammunition from leaving Bucharest for the Roumanian army. The entire Roumanian militia has been called out. The Russians have stationed vessels laden with stones ready to again close the Sulina mouth of the Danube if necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Word from the Jordan Range.

SALT LAKE CITY,

April 12, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

It is said, on good authority, that the brethren raised on Kaysville range, without water or fence, between fifty and seventy thousand bushels of grain during the past season, and that a still greater quantity will be raised this summer, as the brethren have much more land under cultivation; this being the case, would it not be advisable to place the entire Jordan range at once under the no-fence law so that similar results can be realized in this quarter. No harm can accrue from such a law. It does not prevent any one from fencing, when he is ready to fence, but it is a protection even to those who have fences.

Not that I advocate, by any means, that a man should spend a lifetime on a farm with no fence around it. My motive is to give the poor man free access to the soil and make his fence out of his farm. And while doing so, raise the staff of life for himself and family. If we compel the poor man to expend a thousand dollars in fencing before he can begin to cultivate his quarter section of land, he will stay poor as long as he lives, and his lands will pass into the hands of the rich. The Jordan range is no longer a public domain, but the private property of individuals who have taken it up according to law; hence stock-raisers must seek other localities for grazing purposes.

To fence in this range as it has been taken up, in 40, 80 and 160 acre lots, as the fence law requires, would cost over two million dollars, even if the fencing materials were in the country. Such a thing is not to be found here, neither have we the means to import it from the east or the west. It is evident to me, if any class of people are urged to fence, it should be those who have stock running at large and destroying everything they come in contact with. The poor man's grain will not leave the premises of its owner, will do no harm to any one, hence it needs no fence to keep it within bounds. The stock which is now running at large is principally plug horses. They are virtually a curse to the country.

Such a law would compel sheepherders to take their flocks into the mountains instead of staying around the settlers, destroying every particle of pasture the people have for their milch cows, as they are now doing around Pleasant Green and other locations. The only sure remedy for this evil is for the people to turn out, en masse, and establish the no-fence law, then stock of any kind running at large during certain seasons of the year can be taken up for trespass. The only parties objecting to such a law are those living around the point in the direction of Black Rock. And they, with the aid of a boy on horseback, can keep their stock back, with very little trouble and expense, to those who, I must say, depend principally on stock raising. Of course it will be necessary for them to corral their stock at night. In this way their stock will be in safe keeping, day and night, which will be a great benefit to them in a pecuniary point of view. Another word, and I close. I think that the brethren should desist from cutting

those saplings for fencing purposes; they are destroying an element that would be a source of wealth, in the near future. A sapling fence does not amount to much either.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

Howe still Howling—Lull in the Toot-Horn and the Waltz—What M. de Schurz Sings?—Conkling's Troches Too Strong for Howe—Historical Boarding Houses—To this Favor Have the Houses of Jeff. Davis, Seward and Chase Come at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

April 3rd, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Life will never be monotonous in Washington. As long as we are in possession of the Departments, and the Cave of the Winds, and the Fog Bank, sometimes playfully called the National Congress, the average Washingtonian will always have his grand and thrilling moments. The Wisconsin star, Howe, who is supposed to have invented a sewing machine, has done some ruffling lately for Hayes, and has succeeded in fairly tucking up Schurz in his little bed, for he went to bed sick for a week, and it was reported he was dead. I could not help thinking what a beautiful angel he would be with spectacles on, swinging on a damp cloud, and gently waving a large-sized palm leaf fan. He got well, however, but is evidently very sore from the castigation of the Wisconsin orator. There is much surprise that Howe's attack has elicited no reply; it seems to have reacted on himself, for he has not been in the Senate for three days, and the surmise is, that he is either sick, or is preparing an elaborate answer to his own speech. Those who account for his absence on the indisposition hypothesis, say that the troches Senator Conkling gave him during his celebrated effort were too strong for any but a pugilistic physique, like that of the colossal Conkling. The tempest raised by Howe is still howling, and will, it is thought, soon break out with redoubled fury.

During this religious rest of Lent, when the belle has ceased from waltzing, and has ceased the toot-horn pest, your correspondent, no longer harried with balls, receptions and fetes, indulges in reminiscences, and the grateful philosophic quiet of pastoral (boarding house) life. The population of Washington is divided into two classes, (somewhat analogous to the division of humanity into beasts of burden and beasts of prey) boarding house keepers and boarding house lodgers; and the great end and aim of each is to get the better of the other. If any skeptic, I use the word in its etymological, not its theological sense, wants to study human nature and can afford to loose money for his labor, let him start a boarding house in Washington. There are many historic boarding houses here, no matter how grand and palatial a Washington mansion may have been, or how distinguished the men, or lovely the women, that may have posed and plotted, waltzed, scintillated, and flirted, in its nice brilliant saloons—to the boarding house favor must it come at last. The old time house where Beverly Tucker once entertained in his Virginian style, was, during the war, and is now a boarding house. The house in which Seward lived, and in which his daughter so heroically defended her father, and foiled the assassin, on the night that Lincoln was killed, has fallen into line, and the coat of arms over the door bears this legend, "Rooms to Let with Board." The old Commodore Wilke's mansion has been for years a boarding house. Here Belknap lived in the early days of his Secretaryship, and here his landlady sued him for his gas bill. The common fate has also befallen the handsome mansion of Chief Justice Chase, afterwards the home of his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, and the house where we all liked to go to see the kindly old man, and attend the superb receptions of his daughter, this too has become a boarding menagerie, and last winter had the gas turned off in default of payment of gas bill. The house Jefferson Davis lived in was converted not long since into a restaurant. Such is politico-social life here, one day resplendent with horses, carriages, music, flowers, beautiful women and gallant men; the next a bursting of the bubble, debt, disgrace, house for rent, fur-