

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

### By Telegraph.

#### SENATE.

Schurz introduced a joint resolution, providing that no State, which has not reserved its proportion of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges, shall, in future, receive such lands unless the college shall be free to all, without regard to race or color.

Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to re-organize the postal service.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Scott in refutation of the theories and statistics of the special commissioners of internal revenue, particularly as to the cost of manufacturing pig iron.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Trumbull said he wished to call up the Mississippi bill.

Ramsey made an effort to bring before the Senate a bill to abolish the franking privilege, remarking that he had been instructed by the postal committee to urge its immediate consideration.

Morrill called up the bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation to the naval service for the present fiscal year, which passed.

The Mississippi bill was taken up. The question was stated to be upon the amendment of the committee to strike out the preamble and all conditions. The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the policy of imposing fundamental conditions prior to the representation of the State in Congress. Trumbull, Norton and Stewart favored the unconditional representation of Mississippi. Pomeroy, Edmunds and Wilson opposed it. During the debate, Stewart corrected what he said was a misrepresentation of a fact, made by Sumner during the debate on the Virginia bill, in which the latter assumed that he was the author of the provision in the Reconstruction Act of 1867, conferring the suffrage on the colored race, which assumption Stewart claimed was unfounded, the record showing that the provision originated in the House of Representatives, where it was offered by Bingham, of Ohio.

A long discussion of a personal nature ensued, which was participated in by Stewart, Trumbull and Sumner, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably on a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from the city of Washington to New York, Pittsburg and Cincinnati; and for telegraph lines from Washington to the two latter points and New York.

Williams from the committee on public lands reported, with amendments, a bill granting land to aid the construction of a railroad from the Columbia river to Puget Sound.

A bill passed to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the capital.

Sherman offered a preamble declaring that the United States observes with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathizes with the people, as with the people of all the American nations or colonies, in their efforts to secure independence from European powers; and resolved that we recognize the existence of a war between Spain and Cuba and that we observe strict neutrality between the belligerents. Sherman said he desired to call the attention of the committee on foreign relations to the fact that the people of this country would not much longer stand the cold indifference of this Government toward Cuban affairs. The resolution did not propose to recognize Cuban independence, but simply the condition of war. Sumner said the committee had somewhat considered the subject, but the facts before them, as to the actual condition of Cuban affairs, were not sufficient to warrant any definite action. Sherman remarked that the fact that Spain had built thirty gunboats in our ports to put down what was called a little rebellion was sufficient warrant for his resolution. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Nye introduced a bill to relinquish the interest of the United States, in the military reservation of San Francisco.

Corbett introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a canal in Oregon. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up. Drake renewed his amendments to continue the existing privilege of the law in favor of the publishers of newspapers and periodicals. The bill was discussed till the expiration of the morn-

ing hour, when the unfinished business, namely, the Mississippi bill was proceeded with.

Vickers spoke on the arrangement and reconstruction policy, and said he was willing to support the imposition of conditions the same as in the case of Virginia.

Tipton opposed the conditions, believing they would prove futile and abortive.

Drake called attention to the fact that the Senators who had attacked the Senator from Massachusetts were those who, upon reconstruction measures, had taken sides with the Democrats. If conservative Republicanism was to develop itself in the Senate, as opposed to radical Republicanism, he desired the fact to be stated.

Fowler spoke upon the general situation, which provoked somewhat of a personal colloquy with Nye, which was finally terminated by the Chair deciding that a remark made by Nye was out of order.

#### HOUSE.

Roots introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China and to promote emigration from Europe to the Southern States; referred.

A resolution, previously reported from the committee on foreign affairs asking the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England, for political offences, came up and was discussed during the morning hour.

On motion of Banks the privilege of the floor for a day was given to John Kitts, a revolutionary soldier, who appeared on the floor and conversed with the members, showing but slight indications of his extreme age. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1762. He witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis and served also in the war of 1812.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on public lands to define, by law, what was meant by swamp and overflowed land.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment offered yesterday, for keeping the Capital police up to the present number and pay, was discussed at some length and rejected. The paragraph for the pay and mileage of members having been reached, Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce it to half a million, with a proviso that no part shall be paid for mileage. He desired the gentlemen to go to the country on the question of economy, and that they should vote on some practical thing. The debate was general, spirited and exciting. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Farnsworth and Cox opposed the reduction; Ingersoll and Laflin supported it. Cox improved the occasion to attack Butler as the man who, he said ironically, loved the people and would not take the mileage either in currency or gold. Butler replied disdainfully "Shoo fly don't bother me." Cox in turn said everybody knew that the gentleman from Massachusetts was considered a bad man. The discussion was continued by a number of members. Cox again got the floor and made an exceedingly personal speech in reply to Butler. The vote was finally taken and Butler's amendment was rejected. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Among the bills introduced was one for the further reduction of the army.

A resolution was adopted calling for a report of the expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

A discussion again arose on a motion to strike out the appropriation for reporters for the *Congressional Globe*, it being stated that the publishing of the proceedings of Congress could be done at the public printing office for sixty thousand dollars a year cheaper than in the *Globe*.

Dawes said the question of the *Globe* came up every session. A new contract was made last year, and he was willing to abide by that contract.

Without discussing the question the committee rose.

A resolution was adopted calling for information on the aggregate expenditures for public purposes in the District of Columbia, since the establishment of the seat of Government.

Cobb, of Wisconsin, announced the death of his late colleague, Benjamin F. Hopkins. Eulogies were pronounced, and resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

#### GENERAL.

CHICAGO, 10.—The *Tribune's* special says that notwithstanding the Presi-

dent's message last December took ground against reducing taxes, when in conversation now the President says, further observation convinces him that the country needs and expects a reduction.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention, largely attended, has been held at Springfield for two days past; Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone and other celebrities are present. A resolution has been adopted requesting the Constitutional Convention now in session to deal as justly and fairly with the women of the State as with the negro. Another resolution declares that women have the right to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment.

H. Salle and Fred Mohorn publish a card in the morning papers, declaring themselves to be the makers of the original Cardiff giant; they offer to furnish proofs of their assertion. They say they have exposed the fraud because they have been disappointed by the men who employed them to do the job.

The coroner held four inquests yesterday, three being deaths from accident, and one from congestion.

The house committee on military affairs, to-day, were engaged in the investigation of the alleged sales of cadetships; one witness positively testified that a member of the House, last Congress, sold a naval appointment for eight hundred dollars. The youth, however, did not pass the examination and his parents lost their money.

The select committee on the decline of American commerce have nearly completed their report; they will recommend a drawback on all ship building materials and the repeal of the tonnage duties on American vessels.

WASHINGTON 10.—There was a large gathering of members of the bar in the general term room of the Supreme Court yesterday, to witness the formal presentation of McDonald's bust of the late James L. Brady to the Law Institute. Impressive and eloquent addresses were made by ex-Judge Edmunds and James W. Girard.

A World correspondent has interviewed Senator Sumner and obtained his views on the recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition as the case now stands. He gave as one reason for his opposition that recognition would instantly involve the United States in a war with Spain, which, in consequence of the financial crisis, would shake the pillars of the Government to the very foundation; besides he is not sure as to which would come out first best in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Sumner believes however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within the next ten years, and that we shall also absorb Mexico, the West Indies and the whole of the North American continent. He says that we have the moral right not only to this continent but to the whole of this hemisphere.

NEW ORLEANS.—The impeachment trial of Auditor Wickliff commenced to-day.

HUNTINGTON, Pa.—It commenced snowing here on Monday night and continued till Tuesday afternoon; the snow is over thirty inches in depth.

ST. LOUIS.—The advance of the German colonization for Colorado, numbering 175 persons, well equipped with necessary articles, reached here to-day en route to their destination, West Mountain valley.

CINCINNATI, 10.—A. J. Thorpe, convicted last December of using tobacco stamps twice, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the bill before the legislature for the reorganization of the fire department in this city; the Chamber is about to memorialize Congress, urging the erection of a government building on the Custom house block.

The legislature has passed a bill changing the name of Lake Tahoe to that of Lake Bigler.

There was a terrific windstorm to-day, at Virginia, Nevada; houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down and several persons seriously injured; one man was killed.

NEW YORK, 10.—Gen. Roberts, postmaster in Brooklyn, in 1867, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling eight hundred dollars from the money order fund; the fact was discovered before Roberts was relieved from office, but under instructions from Washington he was not prosecuted.

The excise board reports that 6,848 licenses were issued last year in this city. Several deaths have occurred this

week from the relapsing fever. Physicians report that the disease is increasing; it is confined almost wholly to the poorest wards of the city of New York.

ALBANY, 10.—Gov. Hoffman has rendered a decision in the case of Obadiah J. Green, Solon Starr and Jonathan Shuell, commissioners of the Niagara frontier police, finding them guilty of taxing petroleum for political purposes, levying contributions and deducting it from their pay, and licensing houses of prostitution as drinking places, under the excise power granted to the commissioners, and removed them from office.

RICHMOND.—Governor Walker sent a supplementary message to the legislature to-day, referring to the difficulty of finding judges not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. He recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities. The establishment of an asylum for insane colored persons was recommended.

ROCHESTER.—The Shawmut flouring mill was completely destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$40,000.

NEW YORK.—The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall has arrived with dates to the 31st of December. The revolution was fast dying out. The Nicaragua coffee crop was an entire failure.

A rising of Indians in the Territory of Bolivia had taken place; the town of Hurayacho had been captured by them. A government force was being sent against them.

The board of fire underwriters of New York held a meeting yesterday, to consider the legal tender decision of the Supreme Court. The opinion prevailed that the officers and trustees of corporations were bound to accept nothing but specie, both for principal and interest, in payment of contracts made prior to the legal tender act. A committee was appointed to meet the officers of banks and other corporations for consultation.

CONCORD.—The political contest in the State waxed warm; the Democrats won't put any speakers in the field, but will allow all disposed to go over to the Labor Reform party.

A new society organization, called the Labor League, has been formed. It is rumored that it is to oppose the Labor Reform movement.

WASHINGTON.—The President has nominated Charles Clayton Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco.

HARRISBURG.—It is reported that Governor Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week, directing the Supreme Court to review the evidence and decide capital cases on their merits, as it was passed to cover the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. Much of the evidence has been presented to the Governor in the case and it is generally considered that, if the Supreme Court shall decide that there is no error in the record, he will not be inclined to extend clemency to the prisoner. The record, as it now stands, is most damning to Schoeppe.

TOLEDO.—The remains of the Hon. T. H. Hoag arrived here from Washington yesterday, under the escort of a Congressional committee and the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. The funeral took place to-day, and was the most impressive affair ever witnessed in this city; business generally was suspended, and many thousands of citizens attended.

RICHMOND.—The House judiciary committee reported adversely on a resolution referred to it, by an act of last session, [proposing the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments.]

ST. LOUIS.—The House yesterday passed a bill debarring officers from having the control of the disbursement of school money and from discriminating in salaries on account of sex.

The steamboat *Maggie Hayes* from New Orleans for Pittsburg, blew up at Chute-sixty-six, near Helena at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing Captain Martin, the second engineer and eight deck hands. The second clerk was badly scalded; the passengers are all safe. The boat and cargo became a total loss. A pleasure party from Cincinnati was aboard; but all escaped.

NEW YORK.—Collector Bailey has instituted suits against the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company, for penalties in a hundred cases in which the company is accused of giving unstamped receipts for money to its patrons.

The four seamen of the ship *Neptune* who alleged that they were cruelly treated by Captain Peabody and his two mates on their late passage from Liverpool, are now lying in the Long Island hospital. In addition to their statement, four others testified as to the cruel conduct of the captain towards the