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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### SENATE

On reassembling, the House bill abolishing the franking privilege was received, and Trumbull moved to put it on its passage, but objection was made and the Senate went into executive session and remained a few minutes, when the open session was resumed, but nothing was done. At 9 p.m. the presiding officer, Anthony, pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

### HOUSE.

House met at 8 a.m. Garfield presented a conference report on sundry civil appropriation bills, and the question arose on the precedence to be given to such report. The Speaker ruled the conference report must have preference. The report was accordingly made, and the Democrats at once resorted to filibustering, in order to defeat the action of the conference committee. The Senate amendment is modified, and provides that whenever, in any county or parish in any congressional district, ten reputable citizens request the U. S. District Judge to have the election guarded, the judge shall appoint two citizens of different political parties supervisors of the election, with the powers of supervisors in large cities. Kelley moved to recommit the conference report, and in a speech questioned the policy of driving the bill through by mere force of a majority. After a strong discussion the motion to recommit was carried.

After Kelley's motion to recommit, Garfield opposed it in a speech, severely denouncing the course of the majority, and declared it was a question of whether the majority or minority should rule. He said he never would compromise with the opposition on the demand that the enforcement act amendment be stricken from the bill. Brooks insisted the enforcement act was unconstitutional. Bingham said the pretense of unconstitutionality was the inauguration of treason. At this Morgan shouted out that the statement was false, and a scene of great excitement and confusion followed. As soon as Bingham could make himself heard he repeated the statement, and declared the course of the opposition was disgraceful, dishonorable and treasonable. Morgan, rising in great excitement, amid cries of "order" and incessant hammering of the Speaker's gavel, denounced Bingham's statement as a lie, a scandalous calumny, and, gesticulating excitedly, repeated, "It is a lie, and I will thrust it down your throat! I will allow no man to make such a charge

against me, or against my colleague!" Dawes demanded of the Speaker Morgan's arrest, and the Speaker warned Morgan that a repetition of the violation of the rules would result in his arrest. The offensive words of Bingham and Morgan were ordered transcribed, and the Speaker decided both out of order, and Morgan's proceedings disorderly. After further discussion Kelley's motion was agreed to by 99 to 71, when the ultra Republicans began to filibuster. Kelley offered a resolution to extend the session till 6 p.m. which was adopted.

During the recess Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker created a sensation by mounting the clerk's desk and delivering an address on the importance of female army nurses. She was cut short by the sergeant-at-arms removing the doctor to the arms of the sheriff, she refusing to vacate quietly.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege passed under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received announcing that the Senate concurred in the conference report on the civil appropriation bill, and Garfield presented the conference report to the House. The bill appropriates \$19,500,000, being \$7,000,000 less than last year. The report was concurred in by a party vote, excepting that of Farnsworth, who voted with the minority. The Senate bill removing the disabilities of Vance and Houston passed. A complimentary resolution to the Speaker was adopted, and at 5:30 the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

### GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 10.—Less than 2,000 men were in the strikers' procession, which was lacking in enthusiasm. The League had declared they would not patronize any shops failing to exhibit the eight-hour placard to-day, but not a placard was seen. Steinway announces that his factory will be closed on Saturday and remain closed, as he is firmly determined to hold out against the strike.

Judge Settle and the vice-presidents of the Philadelphia convention, waited upon President Grant and Senator Wilson to-day, and formally notified them of their nominations. Wilson briefly responded. President Grant replied in the following letter:

Executive Mansion, June 10th. Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the Republican convention, Paul Strabooh, and other vice-presidents: Gentlemen, your letter of this date advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you, return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zealous devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my public life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term, or the next, I hope to leave to him a country at peace within its own boundaries, and at peace with outside nations, with affairs at home and abroad without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With expressions of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sectional parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries in it all the protection and privileges with the humblest that it does to the exalted, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, 11.—A London dispatch says that Earl Granville, seconded by the Italian government, has proposed a conference of the European powers to consider the course to be adopted in view of the constant recurrence of the

barbarous outbursts against the Jews in Roumania, and the propriety of exerting a direct pressure on the Roumanian government to compel preventive measures. Premier Gorstchakoff, in reply to Granville's proposal, says he sympathizes with the persecuted Jews, but apprehends that the course proposed would only exert agitation on the Eastern Question, and therefore he is not willing to enter such a conference. He proposes a joint note to the Roumanian government, as to its intentions to guarantee that it can afford protection to the Jews; he thinks this would awaken in it some sense of its responsibility. Should the reply to his proposal be unsatisfactory, he would suggest a settlement of the question on the basis of the treaty of '58. Prussia takes the same ground. The answers of the other powers are not yet known, but it is probable the views of Gorstchakoff will be adopted.

The Herald's Washington special says the failure of the treaty of Washington, so far as it relates to the Alabama claims, is owing to the fact that when Fish showed the President Schenck's dispatch, with Granville's note in relation to the matter, disposing of the business of arbitration, on the 15th inst., the President said the only course was to meet the pretensions of the British government in their own language. Accordingly Schenck was, yesterday, instructed to abandon arbitration, and to state to the British government that the United States declines to join in the application for adjournment if moved by Britain; if the latter desired to withdraw from arbitration it must do so without asking the consent of this government. If such notice of withdrawal as Granville suggests, is given, it will be the duty of the American consul to repel it decidedly in terms of self respect.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A large number of prominent Democrats, representing Virginia, Texas, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Arkansas and Kentucky held a secret meeting last evening in the Owen house, and resolved in the event of the Baltimore convention endorsing the Cincinnati nominees, that they would take steps to call another convention and put a Democratic ticket for President and vice-President in the field. They established their headquarters at Indianapolis, with Colonel Gray, chairman.

NEW YORK, 11.—The blacksmiths and wheelwrights, to the number of three hundred, struck for the eight-hour system to-day. Five employers have already acceded to their demands. Ten coachsmith shops have returned to the ten-hour system and have plenty of workmen.

A Washington special says the President, before leaving the city, told a prominent member of the senate foreign committee, that in his opinion the British ministry had no intention of allowing the treaty to fail.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Sickles telegraphs Fish that Spain will comply with our demand for the immediate release of Dr. Howard. Admiral Polo, minister at Washington, has given the State department a similar assurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The first peaches of the season arrived from Marysville to-day. The first new wheat arrived yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The arrivals of societies to attend the national Saengerfest last night and this morning continue. Over forty cities and towns are already represented. The streets are thronged and there is scarcely a block in the city but is handsomely decorated. The number of elaborate arches of evergreens and flowers on the streets on the route is immense. No such display was ever witnessed here. Franz Abt is here and will conduct the concert on Thursday night.

BALTIMORE.—The grand jury of the criminal court, to-day, indicted Rev. Huston for adultery.

NEW YORK, 13.—The enthusiasm of the various trades in favor of strikes is evidently subsiding. It is stated there are large defections to-day among striking sewing machine men, coach makers and others.

PATTERSON, N. J., 13.—A hurricane last night entirely demolished Merrill's

mill, a new three story building, and unroofed many others. The loss is large.

CHICAGO, 13.—A large derrick, used for hoisting at the new building, at the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, fell last evening, striking a passing carriage directly in the middle, crushing it to atoms, and killing Phillip Tower.

A New York special says there is a painful rumor that Jos. Jefferson, the actor, has become suddenly blind, and is now under the care of able oculists. The cause is said to have been constant exposure to gas. It will prevent his appearance in public for some time.

A conference of Democratic editors of Illinois met at Peoria yesterday, and adopted resolutions to support the Cincinnati candidates if endorsed at Baltimore. An attempt to pass a resolution committing them to support Greeley in any event failed.

Washington special's state that the secretary of the treasury has informed bankers interested in the attempt to negotiate the new foreign loan that operations at present are impossible, owing to the state of our relations with England and Spain apropos respectively of the Washington treaty and Howard case.

NEW YORK, 13.—The funeral of James Gordon Bennett took place this a.m. from his late residence. The following were among the mourners: Mayor Hall, Horace Greeley, Judge Bedford, James Brooks, Nast and other celebrities. The funeral ceremonies were performed by Vicar-general Staris. The remains were taken to Greenwood. The streets along the line of procession were lined with spectators. Flags throughout the city were at half-mast.

A train on the Erie road last night ran into a group of telegraph repairers, near Berger, N. J., and killed Edward Vanness and injured several others.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Purcell, the Queen's counsel in the Tichborne case, is expected here in a day or two, en route for Australia, to look up fresh evidence against the claimant, to be used on the trial for perjury, now pending.

### Is this Sporting.

A good many men who have never joined Bergh and Angell's Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty of Stewing Live Oysters, and otherwise torturing Helpless Beasts, will, nevertheless, very earnestly denounce the folly and brutality whereof Dexter Park was witness yesterday. For one or two thousand men to assemble and stand together all day for the purpose of witnessing the endurance of a boy trying to ride two hundred miles in twelve hours on horseback; for them to see him thrown repeatedly, to become twice unconscious, and finally, after killing a horse to be carried away unsuccessful, blind in one eye, his arm cut, his face distorted with pain, "covered with bruises from head to foot," and his side half flayed where a horse had fallen on him; for them to enjoy all this, and win and lose bets on it in Chicago, where so much good work waits impatiently to be done, seems like a reversion to barbarism. On the whole we are glad Chan Ridicker failed in his "great feat" yesterday. We approve of all manly sports, which tend to make the human frame more strong or more supple, or to exhibit its marvelous flexibility and power. The amateur athlete is a person to be encouraged. Even in his excesses he is more tolerable than the average "sport." Even Blondin, dancing upon a spider's web over Niagara, with another fool upon his back cooking pancakes at a portable cooking stove, is a less sorry spectacle than a crowd of able-bodied loafers gambling over the endurance of tired out horses, and the agony of a foolish boy.—Chicago Post, May 29.

Regarding Prince Bismarck's illness, the Lancet has authority for stating that the nervous exhaustion, due to anxiety and overwork, has resulted in sleeplessness of such persistency that retirement from official duty is imperatively required.