

THE EVENING NEWS.

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THE THREATENED DEAD-LOCK.

THE special session of Congress now sitting, was rendered necessary in consequence of the failure of the last Congress to pass the regular appropriation bills, for the army and the legislative executive and judicial expenses of the Government. The reason of this failure was an attempt on the part of the Democrats to tack on and pass with these bills provisions abolishing the laws requiring a test oath for jurors, permitting the presence of military at the polls and appointing supervisors at elections. These being Republican enactments, the members of that party stubbornly opposed their repeal.

The new Congress is composed of a majority of Democrats in both houses, but not sufficient to pass any bill over the President's veto. The passage of the appropriation bills, with these provisions attached, would in all probability be made void by the President's refusal to attach his signature. Should this conflict between Congress and the Executive continue, the Administration will, after July 1st, the beginning of a new fiscal year, be without money to carry on the government.

This is the threatened dead-lock alluded to in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington. It is for the benefit of those who do not read or keep track of these telegrams that we make these explanations, and also the following remarks in regard to the measures which the Democrats intend to pass, if possible, either by separate legislation, or by adding them to the appropriation bills so as to make the President responsible for the financial difficulties that will arise if he refuses his signature thereto.

The test oath for jurors is a law passed June 17th, 1862, and aimed against secessionists. It provides that at any term of a United States court, any person summoned as a grand or petit juror may be required to take an oath, that he has not, without duress or constraint, either taken up arms against the United States, given aid or comfort to any rebellion, nor directly or indirectly counseled or advised or given money or other support to any one who has joined or is about to join in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States. On refusal to take this test oath the person summoned is to be set aside.

It can be readily seen that this law is very obnoxious to the people of the South, and that it gives the Republicans a far better chance to sit on juries than the Democrats, as few of the latter in the South can conscientiously subscribe to the oath. Seeing that the issues of the war are virtually accepted by the country, and that amnesty has been granted to the great majority of those who supported secession, the repeal of this law is a reasonable demand of the party now rising into power, and is in accord with the spirit of the times.

The provision permitting the military "to keep the peace at the polls," was enacted February 25th, 1865, and is regarded as an impolitic extension of the powers of the army and a menace of the party in power upon the liberties of their political opponents. It is certainly the duty of the several States to control their own internal affairs and to keep the peace by their own authority and force, and it is contrary to the generally received ideas of the powers of the Federal Government to surround the polls with United States troops, whose presence has a color of intimidation whether any should be intended or not. The repeal of this portion of the law would be generally received with satisfaction.

The law in relation to supervisors of elections was passed February 23, 1871, and contains a number of lengthy provisions, the chief of which we will endeavor to summarize. In any city or town having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, when two citizens thereof, or in any county, parish or congressional district, ten citizens thereof make known in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the circuit wherein such place is situated, that they desire to have an approaching registration or election for Representative or Delegate to Congress scrutinized, the Judge, in court, may appoint two supervisors of election for such election district or voting precinct. When the Circuit Judge is unable to do this, he may appoint a District Judge to perform that duty. The supervisors are authorized to attend the registration and election as well as the counting of votes, and scrutinize all the proceedings, challenge votes, see that certificates are properly made, and stay by the ballot box and returns until every duty in relation to the canvass is completed. The Circuit Courts are also empowered to appoint for each judicial district in their circuits a Chief Supervisor from among the Court Commissioners, to hold office as long as he is faithful and capable. In case of any interruption of these supervisors in the performance of their duties, they may call to their aid the U. S. Marshals and their several or special deputies, who can arrest any person so interrupting, and take him before a Commissioner or Judge of the United States, who can proceed against him under the criminal law.

Thus, it will be perceived, great power is placed in the hands of these supervisors, and particularly the Chief Supervisor who is also a Commissioner authorized to hear and act judicially on complaints made before him. He is allowed special fees for filling every return, report, record, document or other

paper; for affixing his seal thereto; for entering and indexing his record; for arranging and transmitting reports to Congress; for giving a copy of any paper, etc.

Under this system, it is claimed, thousands of lawful voters have been kept away from the polls. The case of Commissioner Davenport, of New York, is an illustration. At the last election, as proven by testimony before the courts and in Congress, he caused the arrest of thousands of citizens and prevented many others from voting by intimidation, taking care to keep close enough to the line of the law to show some semblance of cause for his action. By this means he made a large sum of money, in fees, besides helping the Republican party to keep Democrats away from the polls. No wonder then that the system is obnoxious to the party which has suffered most from its workings, and that they are now determined to sweep it away from the statute book of the nation.

By the aid of the test oath the Republican party have been able to keep Democrats off the panels of grand and petit juries. By the presence of the military, the manipulations of supervisors and the power of United States Marshals, they have been able to exercise undue control at elections. As might be expected, the ruling authorities oppose any change. Remove these regulations with which they have hedged in the ballot box, and it is almost certain that the election of 1880 will end their control of the country, their political enemies will step into the positions they have held so long, and men who have fought against the Union will occupy its posts of honor, and the revenues of the country be handled by the party against which they have been freely squandered. It will be a wonderful change, and may not be wrought without bloodshed and carnage.

So far as the measures in question are concerned, the fairest and most honorable method is to pass repealing bills and leave the responsibility of their defeat upon the President, making the necessary appropriations for national expenses without linking to them incongruous legislation. By this means the Democrats would make more friends among the thinking portion of the people, a long special session would be avoided, and the odium of the continuance of the obnoxious laws would fall upon the party now gradually losing its grip upon the country. But an obstinate spirit rules the law-makers of the hour, and we must wait in patience to see what will be the issue.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A large number of bills were introduced. One by Beck repealing so much of the Revised Statutes as prohibits the appointment to the army of any person engaged in the late rebellion. McMillan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, giving the President power to accept, in his approval of the bills, either of the items of the appropriation or special legislation, giving his reasons to Congress. The items so disapproved to be treated as in the case of a veto.

Hoar offered a resolution condemning as unconstitutional and insurrectionary the attempt of one house to make the passage of appropriation bills conditional on the consent of the other house, and of the President to provisions they do not approve. Wallace objected, and the resolution went over.

Wallace called up the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the amount paid the marshals in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland to date, and description of the services performed by deputy marshals at elections in October and November, 1878.

Conkling offered another amendment, which was agreed to, covering all the States, but information as to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio is not to be deferred before the additional information could be prepared.

Edmunds offered an additional resolution calling on the secretary to report fully all information in his possession touching the occasion and necessity of such expenditures and provisions of law under which they were made; rejected.

Edmunds then offered an amendment in a modified form, providing that after the resolution, as offered by Wallace, should be answered, the Secretary of the Treasury report the information desired; rejected.

Wallace's resolution, as amended by Conkling, was agreed to.

An Executive session was then held, and when the doors were opened, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Ellis offered a resolution increasing the membership of the committee on elections from 11 to 15, and stated he did so in the interest of economy and correctness of representation, since it frequently happened that owing to a press of business the committee was not able to report on election cases until the last days of the session. Referred to the committee on rules.

Eyre desired to apologize for a remark he made the other day that he did not believe in the total depravity of the democratic party. The vote upon the Florida case had shown him that he was mistaken. (Laughter.)

Keegan desired to refer several bills, but Conner objected. He also objected to the reference of a resolution which Young desired to offer for the reappointment of the yellow fever committee.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

EASTERN.

Relief for the Suspended Banks.

NEW YORK, 21.—Over a million dollars was sent to the New Orleans banks, yesterday, from this city.

The Republican Journalists Feel Sore.

The return of the rebels to power in Washington is still commented upon by the journals. Speaking of the new officers of Congress, the Herald's Washington correspondent says: The northern democrats, in both houses, think the southern men are doing something more than their share of places.

The Tribune says, editorially: If

the Union soldiers, while fighting to put down the rebellion, could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be 19 ex-confederate officers in the Senate of the United States, and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for the country destroyed so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders. Of the 34 committees of the Senate, 24 have chairmen from the South, so that two-thirds of the power of shaping legislation in the Senate is conferred upon the representatives of one-third of the people, including the negro population, who have been forcibly or fraudulently shut out from exercising the privilege of choosing their law makers. All this goes to prove how down-trodden and subjugated the South has been, deprived of her legitimate share of the conduct of Government by iniquitous election laws and troops, and republican marshals and supervisors.

The Times says: The South evidently means to enjoy the perquisites as well as responsibilities of rule.

The Pedestrian.—The Astley Belt. Another Match.

O'Leary delivered the belt to Rowell, but has not received back the 2100 deposited before he was allowed to take the belt from England. The next contest for the Astley belt is to take place in London, commencing June 16th. The articles of agreement were signed yesterday, between Rowell and Ennis, the latter depositing 2100 with Atkinson, a representative. The match will be subject to the same conditions as those governing the recent contest, and the belt will be held by the winner on the same terms and conditions as now.

Chinese Passengers.

The Times, to-day, says: Among the passengers from Havana on Wednesday, the steamer Saratoga, were a Chinese woman, her husband and a number of Chinese. The woman's arrival created quite a commotion among the Chinese element of New York, a number of whom, under the lead of Wookke, a Chinese greengrocer, went down to the wharf to welcome them. She and her husband received a grand welcome, and were driven in a carriage to Mott Street.

The Times' reporter tried to interview Wook Kee at his residence, but was told "No wantee here."

No Work No Pay.

The Sun, to-day, is severe on Sharon receiving pay while absent from the Senate. It says the law should be enforced. Neither Senator Sharon nor any other senator has any right to the people's money unless he has earned it.

The Anti-Chinese Bill.

A Washington special to the Tribune repeats the statement that the Pacific Coast committee will introduce, during the extra session, a modified scheme for the restriction of Chinese immigration, and adds that probably Senator Blaine will take occasion to explain more fully his position in regard to the question. The measure, however, will not be pushed to the action, and is only designed to keep the subject before the country and in a position in which it can be reached early next winter.

International Horse Race.

The Herald, to-day, says: If the probabilities are correct, they seem in a fair way to be Jerome Park will, next fall, be the scene of the most exciting international race America has known. The famous English colt "Pendergast," who has never been beaten but once, and against whom no English turfman would care to wager except with enormous odds in his favor, is expected to come over and run a mile and a half against Keene's "Spendthrift," who has never been beaten at all. Both horses are under the management of men who mean business, and unless some previous accident to either animal prevents the race, it is sure to be run.

Another Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 21.—The explosion of a boiler in DeForest's steam saw mill, probably fatally injured James Taylor and Horace Langdon, and severely injured two others.

Resignations.

KANSAS CITY, 21.—L. F. Oakes, General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific road, offered his resignation yesterday, to take effect on March 31st. S. T. Smith, receiver, assumes the duties of General Superintendent for the present, and will make no appointment while the affairs of the Kansas Pacific remain in such an unsettled state. It is thought probable that a superintendent, to operate the road under the general management of Clark, the General Superintendent of the Union Pacific, will be selected from among the general officers of the Kansas Pacific.

Arrest of a Murderer.

John Latham, alias Chas. Johnson, was arrested last night and placed in jail. He is charged with shooting and killing an actress, on the stage of a theatre in San Antonio, Texas, in July; also, wounding two men at the same time. Latham, who has been in the city for three weeks, was recognized among the audience of the Coliseum by an ex-manager of the Texas theatre, who was an eye witness to the shooting and killing. The prisoner makes a weak denial of his identity, but jewelry, the property of the woman he murdered, was found on his person. The statement of his accuser leave no doubt that he is guilty.

A Narrow Escape.

LOUISVILLE, 21.—Paul Boynton had a narrow escape from death here yesterday afternoon. The swift current of the falls of Ohio sweeping him past the city. He was seriously bruised, but thankful that his life was not lost.

Head.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 21.—Major Philip R. Fendall, United States Marine Corps, died suddenly this morning.

Senator Sargent's Restraint a Loss to California.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Capitol says: Although made many political enemies by his chivalrous, partisan, and zealous course, his retirement is a loss to California and an injury to the country, and that he is a loyal man. It says that he always went to the rescue of the "under dog in a fight," and that when he left the Senate there were more hands with hearts behind him, extended to him, than men usually receive.

Order of Business Committee.

Representative House, chairman of the democratic caucus, to-day, appointed the following committee of the Senate with view to determining the order of business of the extra session: Chalmers, chairman; Bartelle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell and Phelps.

Appointments.

Booth is appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Senator Sargent.

Executive Session.

The Senate in Executive Session referred the President's nomination to appropriate committees.

In Good Condition.

PORTLAND, Me., 21.—The cattle by the Ontario were from Chicago. All were examined by the appointed veterinary surgeon, Ripley, and certified to be healthy and in good condition.

Not Ideal.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—August Hebard, paying teller of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, has committed suicide.

Democratic Majority.

About 100 democrats and 34 republicans in independent were elected to the constitutional convention.

A Vacancy Filled.

GALVESTON, 21.—A special to the News, from San Antonio, says: The democrats of the sixth congressional district, after a three days' session and 76 ballots, nominated Columbus Upson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Schleicher.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Attacks Upon the Ministry.

PARIS, 21.—After the cabinet council on Tuesday, Waddington had an interview with President Grevy in relation to the persistent attacks upon the ministry. Grevy declared in the presence of strict adherence to the parliamentary system, and was of the opinion that the cabinet could not think of resigning at this very time when it has officially secured a majority in the chambers.

Foundering of a Floating Battery.

TOULON, 21.—The French floating battery *Arrogante*, founded off Hyeres on Wednesday. Fifty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 123. The storm arose during the firing practice, and the *Arrogante* sprang a leak. The ship *Souverain*, near by, was unable to render any assistance. An effort was made to beach the *Arrogante* but she sank about a kilometer from the island of Hyeres. The *Arrogante's* armor was five inches thick at the water line, and was of 1,338 tons burthen. Her engines were 500 horse power.

A Valid Election.

VERMILION, 21.—The Chamber of Deputies has declared valid the election of Paul DeCassagnac.

The Higher Education Bill.

The committee on Minister Terry's higher education bill has been elected. All the committee, except two, favor the measure. One hundred and twenty communists will be pardoned.

SWITZERLAND.

Capital Punishment.

BERNE, 21.—The Swiss state council, by a vote of 27 to 15, resolved to restore capital punishment in Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Napier.

LONDON, 21.—Lord Napier, of Magdala, has returned to his post as governor of Gibraltar, setting at rest the rumor that he was to be sent to South Africa.

Slaughter of Cattle.

A cargo of cattle on the steamer *Brazilian* from Boston, were slaughtered in the course of trade, according to the privy council regulations, under the measure, and in the London market, which could not have been done if the cattle had been slaughtered on account of disease.

AUSTRIA.

The Mobbing of Director Schmidt.

VIENNA, 21.—In consequence of the mobbing of financial director Schmidt, and other instances of unreasonableness, the idea of a mixed occupation of Roumelia, after Russian evacuation, has again been brought forward.

GERMANY.

Schouvaloff's Influence.

BERLIN, 21.—It is said that Count Schouvaloff's influence is again supreme at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor's Birthday.

Princess and potentialities are arriving from all parts of Germany to celebrate the Emperor's birthday.

Resigned.

Count De Saint Vallier, French ambassador, has resigned owing to differences with Bismarck.

Dead.

Professor Andersen, the celebrated chess player, died at Breslau.

German Shipping Trade.

A conference of representatives of the German shipping trade unanimously agreed that the shipping business was more depressed in 1878 than for a generation. The absolute efficiency is estimated at 21,700,000. A large number of owners of wooden sailing vessels have announced their intention to allow their ships to remain in port this spring.

ANIMALS AND POULTRY.

Running at Large.

The attention of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City is respectfully directed to the following extracts from ordinances of said city now in force.

Revised Ordinances.

Sec. 2.—No cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats or hogs shall be allowed to run at large within the limits of this city, and all such animals so found, may be taken up by any person and driven to the pound, and the owner of said animal shall be liable to pay a fine in any sum not exceeding \$10 for each animal.

Crimes and punishments, Chap. VII, Revised Ordinances.

Sec. 38.—* * * and all few, such as turkeys, ducks, geese and hens found running at large at any time between the first day of March and the last day of October, shall be forfeited to any person upon whose premises they are found, and the owner of said animal shall be liable to pay a fine in any sum not exceeding \$10 for each animal.

Complaint has been made that persons herding cows and other animals on the bench lands adjoining the city, allow such animals to leave their herds, so commit trespass and damage upon the first garden or orchard into which they can gain entrance. Such gross carelessness should be guarded against, or a too frequent repetition thereof may submit the herder to heavy damages. It is the duty of the above herders of law are complied with, let all persons take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ANDREW BURR.

City Marshal.

Marshals Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

March 20, 1879.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVED.

And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our

English Walking Jackets,

\$2.75 EACH.

A large line of solid colored

DRESS GOODS!

Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c. 27

inches wide at 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored

SILKS,

Of our own importation at

prices to suit the closest buyers.

A choice variety of

EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

TORCHON LACES

AT LOWEST FIGURES,

And all other goods consisting of

Black and Colored Cambrics,

Poplins, all wool Scotch

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Alpacas, Bioges, and other

DRESS GOODS

Of latest importations and de-

signs at prices to satisfy all.

SPRING FASHIONS of 1879.

We will give the Ladies a chance

to inspect the leading

Our MR. FRED. AUERBACH

who is now in New York will

endeavor to ship to this

Market the

CHOICEST OF GOODS

To be sold at the lowest New York

retail prices.

Received new lines

RUCHING,

In White Black and Gilt Edged.

Also an assortment of

KID GLOVES

AT 40 cts. PER PAIR.

ACTUAL VALUE, \$1.00

Newest shades of

HARRIS KID GLOVES.

New Goods for all

Departments.

We extend an invitation to the

Ladies of Utah to call and

inspect the

NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!

WINTER GOODS

Reductions in every Department.

Our winter stock consisting of

Cloaks, Shawls, White and Colored

Blankets, Furs, Felt Skirts, Hosiery

and particularly Dress Goods and

all other goods at Half their real

Value. This is

No Boasting, but a Fact!

OUR MILLINERY

AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

TO THE

WHOLESALE TRADE!

Our Jobbing Stock for the com