DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GARFIELD-CONKLING FIGHT.

The Matter No Nearer Settled.

But Robertson Will be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, 9.—It is the prevalent belief, to-night, that the republican caucus will to-morrow decide that the Robertson case must be brought before the Senate for final action during the present session, and in this expectation the political gossips are again actively engaged in estimating the strength of the opposing forces and forecasting the probable issue of the conflict. Democratic senators, as well as republicans, are united as to what course they will pursue. Some democrats say they are in doubt whether the President's withdrawal of the uncontested New York nominations is to be accepted simply as a personal warfare on Senator Conkling, or whether by this act he has threatened the Senate and arrogated to himself the right to coerce that body or influence the use of federal patronage. Some of the senators, aside from political affiliation, hold that the question at issue is not whether the President or Conkling shall triumph, but whether by the implied threat the President has made he is to assume that the executive power is to dominate another branch of the government. The matter, hence, is settling itself down to a question of the rights of the Senate in contradistinction to the rights of the President under the Constitution. The President's friends say exultingly, that Garfield has made up his mind to be President. This is all right, undoubtedly, say these senators, but in asserting such claim, he must not forget that the Senate has rights delegated to it by the Constitution. One of these rights is that of consenting to the President's appointments; that is, if it sees fit, and it has clearly the right to refuse to consent, and for the President to say: You must confirm this or that man under penalty of executive displeasure, if you do not, is a threat which if yielded to will destroy the co ordinate branches of government. Several other democratic senators have expressed themselves averse to helping the President in his fight with Conkling unless they can be satisfied that he does not intend to follow up his victory by helping the Malone movement against the democratic party in Virginia. The view of this subject, however, which appears to be more generally taken by democratic senators, and which will undoubtedly prevail in the Senate, is set forth as follows by Senator Voorhees, in an interview printed in this evening's *Star*: The President has the right under the Constitution to appoint such persons as he sees fit for public offices, and send their names to the Senate. If, in doing so, factions arise in his own party, that is not my affair. I am not the arbitrator of republican differences. They must settle them among themselves. I can only look to the person nominated to the Senate. If he fills the Jefferson requirement, on what grounds can I vote to reject him, if he is capable and honest and his record good?—the old-fashioned test, and it is the true one. We hear much about "senatorial courtesy," in connection with appointments and confirmations. That is all well enough in proper bounds. I try to be as courteous as any other senator, and as far as my duty will permit I gladly oblige my associates, but like many other good qualities, courtesy may be invoked out of place. The New York Custom House is as national in its proper functions as are the departments of government, and the collector of customs at New York is as much a national official as a member of the cabinet. A great commercial port, collecting revenue from seven-tenths perhaps of all the commerce in America, cannot be regarded as a mere appendage to the local politics of a single State. The appointment of a collector of such a port cannot be claimed as a local perquisite for a senator or a member of Congress, like the appointment of a postmaster. The people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other great western States are as much interested in the administration of the legitimate business of the Custom House as the people of New York themselves. While I regret that the appointment of Judge Robertson is not acceptable to the senators from New York, yet believing him capable and an honest man, and recognizing the right of the President to make the selection, I feel it my duty to vote for his confirmation."

These views from a democratic senator, of the prominence and influence of Mr. Voorhees, have especial weight at this time, especially as another leading senator of the same party (Mr. Bayard) has expressed himself recently to the same effect.

Washington, 10.—The event of interest, to-day, was the republican caucus, which remained in session about six hours. Senator Conkling, instead of going into the caucus, entered his committee room and remained there until the caucus sent a request that he would join in its deliberations. A proposal, or suggestion, to rule out Robertson's case for action, by agreeing to act only on nominations to fill exacting vacancies, was speedily discarded, as such rule would include only half the nominations made. However, a general discussion arose, participated in by Blair, Hoar, Frye, Edmunds, Dawes, and, in fact, by nearly all present. The discussion took a wide range, and embraced all topics now of interest to the republican party. Much time was consumed in debating the policy of continuing the fight for the election of Gorham and Riddleberger. Some senators opposed the policy of renewing the fight, and several who are firm friends of the President, declared they would not again join in the fight for Gorham and Riddleberger, that new and more acceptable nominations would have to be made to induce them to resume their former stand. Conkling made a speech of over an hour, stating his objections to Robertson, admitting that Arthur had flatly carried his ultimatum to the President, and appealing to the republicans to sustain him. He dwelt more particularly on what he called the President's usurpation and invasion of the senator's rights and privileges, and said if the Senate did not maintain its rights, they would be taken from that body. Edmunds and Dawes, it is understood, spoke: If the President attempted usurping any of the functions of the Senate. Their speeches were rather non-committal, though some construe them as favorable to Conkling. The caucus adjourned, finally, without reaching any conclusion, to meet again to-morrow. One senator, who is a close observer, believes the result will be a determination to act upon Robertson's nomination, and all others the President may send. There is also a belief prevalent that the Senate will adjourn as soon as all business the President may have for its consideration shall have been disposed of. Senator Conkling's voluntary absence from the caucus at first is attributed to a pressure being brought to bear upon him from New York stalwarts to save the party from probable disruption, by permitting the Senate to dispose of Robertson without a fight. Some of his best friends foresee defeat for him if he persists in the fight. So many senators, of both parties, openly declare for Robertson, that there is no room to doubt his confirmation, and warm friends of Conkling would have him remain silent and let the confirmation come, unless Conkling should be attacked by the administration or its friends. In that event they advise Conkling to fight, as the cause of dissension and its consequences would then be removed from his shoulders. Conkling's caucus speech did not indicate that he would adopt this policy, but it may be he concluded to make a last appeal. It is certain republicans seem to feel more hope of avoiding an ugly contest over this question that several days ago, Senator Voorhees voted the sentiment of the democrats. In an interview in the evening *Star* today, he comes out bodily for the confirmation of Robertson on the ground that democratic senators have nothing to do with republican quarrels; that their duty is to confirm nominations, if nominations is capable and honest, and that nobody denies these qualities to Robertson. Still, Conkling has some prominent democratic friends inside and outside the Senate, who work for his cause. Ex Senators Eaton and McDonald, and Judge Parker, have in letters and in person, urged the democrats to vote against Robertson, but this had little effect. To-day's estimate, made by cool heads of senators on both sides was: Conkling, ten republicans and eight democrats. These men will apparently back him. Stanley Matthews' nomination is not likely to be taken up to-morrow on account of the republican caucus. His case will probably be debated several hours. Matthews' friends count confidently upon his confirmation, claiming twenty-five democratic and fifteen republican votes. Several senators who oppose Matthews, express the opinion that he will be confirmed, but say it will be a close shave, and the indications are it will get through by a narrow majority.

Hill and the Timber Bill.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, has been interesting himself to obtain from the Interior Department a more liberal interpretation of the act of 1875, which, while granting to all duly incorporated railroad companies, the right of way over public lands, such timber, stone and other materials as may be required for use in constructing their roads, the ruling of the department excludes railroads from the timber benefits of this act, in a case where is no timber immediately adjacent to their lines. Senator Hill has represented to the department that the continuance of this would impede the progress of railroad building in nearly all far western states and territories. There is believed to be full warrant for saying the law can be so construed as to give the right to obtain the necessary timber for construction purposes from the nearest public lands where suitable timber can be found.

A Southern Persuader.

Papers in the contested election case of Small against Tilman, for a seat in the next House, from South Carolina, were received by the clerk of the House on Tuesday. A monster hickory club was among the official papers, and marked "Exhibited." This club, it is alleged, was used to bulldoze colored republicans to vote, hence fell as a part of the case of Small.

Bad Band of Burglars.

LITTLE ROCK, 10.—An organized band of burglars and safe blowers has been operating through Arkansas the past six months. Safes at Princetown, Clarksville, Benton and Toledo, were robbed recently. Chief of Police Counts, to-night, arrested E. Dryson, Charles Thomas and Jas. D. Reeney, at the house of a colored woman, charged with being members of the gang. The prisoners are desperate-looking men, reticent and refuse to tell anything. The officers are confident they have the right parties.

Libellers Punished.

MOBILE, 10.—In the case of a publication in the *News* of a libel copied from another journal, the editor of the *News* was sentenced to pay $5 and one hour's imprisonment. Dr. Crampton, the instigator of the libel, was sentenced to pay $100 and one hour's imprisonment. Defendants appeal.

Lively Walkers.

CHICAGO, 10.—After 24 hours' walking, the score at midnight, in the heel-and-toe match, Harriman had made the remarkable score of 117½ miles; Ed. Tracy, 110; Brucke, 101; Webster, 100½; Kerahuer, 93; Campagna, 92. A large number of other competitors had smaller scores.

A Monument for Beaconsfield.

LONDON, 10.—In the House of Commons, the debate on the land bill adjourned until Thursday, after a long speech by John Bright, in the course of which, defending the emigration clauses of the bill, Bright said: "If a great fleet; assembled at Cork or Galway, offered free passage to the whole population of Ireland, it was probable that half, at least, would find their way to the United States, which opened their doors to everybody. He should be sorry to see them go, but though emigration would be a hardship to parents, it meant the deliverance of their children from poverty and suffering. The motion for a meeting on Thursday to consider the oath bill was defeated.

Gladstone evidently considered it not necessary to hold one.

Moving a grant for the Beaconsfield monument he entreated that it be not made the occasion of an angry dispute. Relative to his own conduct, he said he had considered it his duty not to yield to the temptation of new precedents for compliments of unnecessary observance, which might cause embarrassment in the future. He was not aware that in any previous case the House had been called upon to pay a mark of honor to a Minister to whom it was so sharply opposed. The House had to look to two questions only, whether the object of the proposed tribute had sustained a great historical part and done duties, written on the pages of parliamentary and national history, and whether he acted with the full sanction of the authorities of the nation. Gladstone thought there could not be the shadow of a doubt in answering both questions affirmatively. Despite the sharp changes manifest at the late elections, by virtue of which the late Lord Beaconsfield had acted, they emanated from the same franchise of free constitution as that which maintained the present government who endeavored with the same sincerity to promote the grandeur of the country. The career of Lord Beaconsfield was in many respects the most remarkable in English parliamentary history. The only one which was comparative to it was calculated to excite, was that of Pitt. Beaconsfield's name was associated with great constitutional changes. Gladstone proceeded to say that he would never scruple to admit that the solution of the question of the alteration of the franchise was largely due to Beaconsfield's personal influence. Looking not as friends and admirers, but impartially, at the magnitude of the part Beaconsfield played for seven years in European affairs, on behalf of England, he had no doubt that the man who had during that time sustained the offices for thirty years, had led a great party and interested the general heart to the extent manifested during his illness, his funeral should be commemorated. Although he himself was separated from Lord Beaconsfield by a longer and larger divergence than perhaps ever existed between two persons so constantly in contact, yet he had pleasure in dwelling on his great qualities, on his extraordinary intellect, his powers which all would do well to remember, in strength of will and persistency of purpose, manifest throughout his career, or his strong sympathy with his race and his kindness to struggling literary genius. In conclusion, Gladstone took occasion to record his firm conviction that Beaconsfield was never actuated by personal antipathy towards himself.

His speech was received with loud cheers.

Sir Stafford Northcote, seconding the motion, said Gladstone had already erected a monument better than marble.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

Princess Stephanie's Magnificent Welcome to Vienna.

NEW YORK, 9.—A Vienna cable says: This afternoon the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie drove from Schonbrum to Theresianum. There they dressed for a formal entry into the city. There was a vast crowd of people to witness the entry. The route was lined by infantry. The procession was headed by a squadron of cavalry, followed by officials on horseback. Then came the state carriages and a detachment of the imperial guards, after which came the bride's carriage drawn by six grey horses, surrounded and followed by mounted officials. Then the Hungarian guardians. At the triumphal arch near Elizabeth bridge the procession halted and the burgomaster, council and other municipal officials delivered an address of congratulation and welcome. The procession then traversed the city to the imperial palace, where the Princess Stephanie was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Rudolph.

A Vienna special says: With dull overhead and slight sprinkling showers the royal bride made her entry into the city to-day. Her reception was as enthusiastic as one could desire. From an early hour large throngs gathered along the whole line of route, until the streets were completely packed with human beings. Decorations were rich and plentiful. The only thing wanting to make the entry a success was sunshine. At noon various corporations assembled before the burgther. Half an hour later the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie drove in a carriage and six from the Imperial Chateau of Schonbrum to Theresianum where they were received by a brilliant staff. By this time one continuous line of infantry had taken position along the route, and kept a clear way for the procession. At Theresianum her majesty and the royal bride dressed for a procession in two specially fitted boudoirs and then all being in readiness the entry commenced; first came a squadron of cavalry and these were followed by richly dressed servants, counselors in carriages, soldiers and trumpeters on richly caparisoned horses and carriages containing dignitaries of the household. The equipage of the Master of the Horse was drawn by six horses and was perfect in all appurtenances. A detachment of the imperial body guard and another detachment of guards which followed lent additional brilliancy to the procession. The carriage containing the bride who was accompanied by her mother, was drawn by six grays, and on the left side of the vehicle rode Phillapovie, commander-in-chief of Lower Austria, sword in hand. On the right walked the inspector of the imperial carriages. The Queen and Princess both appeared in excellent spirits, and repeatedly acknowledged the greetings of the enormous crowd. Behind Gen. Phillapovie and the inspector walked several footmen who were followed by six halberdiers and body guards on horseback. Then came six pages on horseback and after them a mounted detachment of the imperial archers arrayed in red uniforms, trimmed with gold, white trousers and Wellington boots. After these, marched a detachment of the Hungarian body guard, in gorgeous green and gold uniforms, then a carriage containing two ladies of the household of the Queen and Princess. Two more carriages containing three ladies of the imperial household and drawn by six horses came next, and the rear was brought up by a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. All the servants forming part of the procession walked or rode bare-headed. When the carriage of the bride reached the triumphal arch near Elizabeth Bridge a halt was made, and the burgomaster of the city, accompanied by the common council and various municipal officers approached and delivered a speech. The procession resumed its way through the magnificent Ringstrasse. On approaching the imperial burg, the arrival of the gorgeous cavalcade was formally announced by a court official to the chief of the imperial household, Prince Hohenlope, who in turn announced it to the Emperor.

Preparations for the marriage, how complete, inspired the city in a state of joyous excitement for days past, and wears a most charming aspect. Banners and bright hued drapery hang from windows in the leading thoroughfares. Palaces and public buildings are lightly decked with evergreens, and to-night the whole city will be resplendent with tasteful illumination. Decorations at the French embassy are particularly effective, consisting of immense garlands of evergreens, looped from window to window and connected by gay boquets of flowers. At night the facade will be illuminated by the electric light. The bride is to go to the altar attired in a costly dress of silver brocade triumed with silver embroidery representing various kinds of flowers, and completed by a train five yards in length trimmed with silver lace and velvet. The ladies who have had the good fortune to see this wonder at the dressmaker's in Brussels, where it has been made, are in rantures. The princess arrived here wearing a Pompadour of pink crepe with train and bodice of Damasse satin trimmed with rosebuds. These are but two out of a multitude of dressmakers' marvels now lying in the trunk and boxes of the royal bride. The city of Brussels has contributed a superb overdress to Stephanie's trosseau She will wear it with full costume caught up with bouquets of white lilacs and roses.

Although the wedding festivities engross the most attention of the whole city, a sensation was caused by an item in Field Marshal Benedek's will, in which he declares he was forced to accept the chief command in '66, and afterward he gave the Archduke Albrecht a written promise never to reveal the real state of affairs, but carry his secret to the grave. He was treated ungratefully afterward, but kept his word as a soldier.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

St. Julien and Santa Claus, accompanied by the young horse, Overman, started east yesterday.

The Governor of Colorado has not yet received a report from the courier sent to Durango for further information regarding Indian depredations.

Henry Villard was last night elected President of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. R. Kerhler will remain manager for the present.

Delegates to the monetary conference have been received by President Grevy, who expressed the hope that they would reach a satisfactory settlement.

At the Providence, R. I., locomotive works this evening, John Donovan, aged 20, was stabbed with a file by Fred. K. Glover, and died almost immediately.

The motion to quash the indictments against Berry, Meacham and Cline, as accessories to Jackson's murder, were to-day overruled by the United States Court at Denver.

The remnants of Col. Flatter's Sahara expedition was finally driven to a cave, where they were starving and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub officer named Pabeyin.

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