

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ELDER ORSON HYDE.

Thou friend of mankind though they soon may forget thee,
My muse shall her tribute of friendship record;
And my harp, though it mourn, with my themes shall enwrap me,
To sing of thy virtues and glorious reward.

Munificent nature with lavish bestowment
Enriched thee to witness and honor her cause;
But vastly surpassing each mental endowment,
Was thy hearty submission to heavenly laws.

Thy sojourn ended, thy mortal commission—
Thy errand to declare heaven's message to man.
Thy spirit was pregnant with holy ambition
To spread the glad tidings through every land.

The fire of thy word, the darkness illumining,
Gave light and salvation and life to the dead,
And thy theme and thy strain so divinely alluring,
Won trophies around for the great Living Head.

The chariots of Israel, of Israel my brother,
I bid thee farewell while their rumbling I hear;
May thy spirit and mantle descend on some other
Whom the kingdom of God shall as truly revere.

In regions congenial thy soul is progressing
From glory to glory through infinite years.
In the work of redemption, thanksgivings and blessings
Shall follow thy name and thy glorious compeers.

Well tuned is thy lyre for the heavenly concert,
While mine on the willow shall pensively wave;
And my muse now bereft of a friend and a brother,
Shall silently trickle a tear on thy grave.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 17, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The credentials were presented of Senator Shields, of Missouri. Shields then took the oath of office.

A large number of bills were referred, including one by Ferry to re-organize and discipline the militia of the United States.

The bill reported from the committee on naval affairs, on Thursday last, to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States, passed.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay Catherine and Sophia Gormain \$2,500 out of the annuities due the Cheyenne Indians, they having been captured by said Indians while en route from Georgia to Colorado, passed without discussion.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back to the House joint resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in war of the rebellion, and an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar. Edmunds said the judiciary committee thought the resolution, as it passed the House, was totally inadequate for the purpose indicated by the title. He gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration at an early day.

After disposing of the morning business and passing several bills on the calendar, the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken during the war was taken up and a long discussion followed.

Edmunds moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

Hill, in opposing the bill, said he would vote against it because it was a war claim. He was opposed to the payment of all war claims, whether they be from loyal or disloyal persons. He might, probably, except a few religious and educational institutions whose property was destroyed. To pay these war claims would bankrupt the government, and as we could not pay all, it would be unjust discrimination to undertake to pay some. The senators on the republican side said

Warren Mitchell was disloyal and should not be paid, while the senators on the democratic side said he was loyal and should be paid. What was meant by the word loyalty? Did it mean a man devoted to states under the Constitution? It was an easy matter for a man in Maine or New York to proclaim his devotion to the Union during the war, but further down, where the sun is warmer, it requires courage for a man to say he was devoted to the Union. He (Hill) knew thousands and tens of thousands of men in the south who stood up and proclaimed their fidelity to the Union to the very last moment. There were many men who fought secession until it became a fact, and submitted to disunion as they submitted to the death of father or son. When secession came, the only thing they could do was to go with their people. This question of loyalty had not received a proper definition. He knew thousands of men in the south who would at any time during the war, have terminated it upon the basis of honest re-union. He believed the greatest possible calamity which could happen to this country would be one section exercising the power of Congress over another. Since he had been in Congress he had heard men denounce the southern people as disloyal 13 years after the war, and he believed in his heart that if these men had been south they would have rivaled William L. Yancey in their devotion to secession, because they were men of the same temperament. The people of this country ought to wake up to the conviction that the late war was an honest war; it was fought on account of the conviction that they were right. This perpetual talk about rebels and fidelity did not come from a magnanimous spirit. The war is over. The Union is restored, and it was time that we should leave the passions of war behind. He maintained the southern soldier would never ask Congress for a pension; his widow and orphan would never ask for it. They accepted their losses as a penalty for following a brave man should do. The sooner the people of the south were taught to repair their losses by work, by frugality and industry the better it would be for them and the country. Let the losses of war go, and if the people desire to avoid such losses in future they must avoid war. He was the humblest man in the democratic party. That party was now about to return to full fledged power, because the people were satisfied that the republican party was no longer competent to remain in power. There were four things which the democratic party ought to proclaim to the world and adhere to them with fidelity. First, he would not pay any war claims whether the parties were loyal or disloyal. Second, he would vote no more public money or lands to build up railroad corporations. Third, he would, in good faith, pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest, in good money of standard value. Fourthly, he would restore the Constitution of the country, and honesty in its administrations. Do these things, and in his judgment, the child was not born who would witness the termination of democratic rule in this country.

Beck, in reply, defended the claim of Mitchell, and had read the Crittenden resolutions, adopted in July, 1861, to show that the war was not waged for conquest, but to preserve the Union. He knew that there were many fraudulent claims. There were men here now making affidavits of loyalty, men whom they had, as Union officers, arrested during the war for disloyalty, and they made affidavits now simply because they wished to get a share of the claims.

The Senate then went into executive session on motion of Conkling. When the doors reopened a message was received from the House in answer to the request of the Senate transmitting the testimony before the committee of that body in regard to Stanley Matthews, the senator from Ohio. It was not laid before the Senate to-day. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Wright's bill, loaning \$500 to every man not worth \$300, desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the homestead law, was taken up.

After discussion the bill was defeated, yeas 22, nays 22.

Bills introduced and referred: By Young, providing for a treaty with Mexico.

By Fenn, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the term of judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States shall be limited to twelve years and that the offices of those now on the bench who have served twelve years be vacated.

By Dunnell, from the committee on commerce, declaring the jurisdiction of the United States over the harbors and navigable waters of the United States. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Haskell moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers interred in private village or city cemeteries. Agreed to.

Whitthorne moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the erection of a number of buildings, chiefly in the south.

Mills inquired why there was not an appropriation for a building in Texas, and moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 153, nays 81.

A democratic caucus was announced for the evening.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has received information tending to confirm the report that Sitting Bull has crossed the Canadian line and there is apt to be a large gathering of hostile Indians in his vicinity. Immediate hostilities are, however, not feared, but the matter is deemed of great importance and will be the subject of consideration at to-morrow's cabinet session.

The bill introduced by Ferry, to-day, provides that all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute a militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active, to be known as the national or State guard, as the legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive, to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

The communication from the postmaster general asking an appropriation to supply deficiencies in this department, was laid before the Senate, to-day. The following are the principal items: For compensation of postmasters for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, \$241,921 to be paid out of the postal revenues of that year; for printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June, 1879, \$40,000; to pay balance due for transportation of mails by railroad during the fiscal year ending June, 1879 and previous year, \$319,799.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the holders of United States 6 per cent. 5.20 bonds, in which, after calling attention to the act of Congress just approved entitled an act to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, he says: "Under the provision of this act the department will exchange 4 per cent. consols of the United States for an equal amount of any outstanding and uncalled for 6 per cent. 5.20 bonds of the United States. In addition the department will pay to the holder of 6 per cent. bonds, the interest accrued and the additional interest for the period of three months, also a commission on the same as for the sale of bonds under the circular of January 1st, 1879." The Secretary of the Treasury states that under the refunding act there was an authorized aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000 of bonds to be issued for that purpose; that there has already been issued of 5 per cents. \$500,000,000, and of 4 per cents. \$185,000,000, and of 4 per cents. \$168,200,000, in all \$853,200,000, leaving of the 4 per cents. still to be issued \$646,800,000 of bonds at present redeemable.

There is now outstanding consols of 1865, \$26,085,550; of 1868, \$310,614,000; of 1868, \$37,465,300; of 10.40s, \$194,565,300; in all, \$568,731,150; showing that there are enough 4 per cents. authorized to take up all the bonds which will be redeemable.

AUSTIN, Texas, 27.—In a street fight with pistols, Sheriff T. Wilson, of Poloco, was instantly killed. Ellison, a bystander, was dangerously and another seriously wounded.

BELFAST, Me., 27.—At Mortvili, Saturday evening, John McFarland, wife and granddaughter, were

killed by an insane man named Rowell, who was later shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

NEW YORK, 27.—Various evidences are cited by the *Commercial Bulletin* to show there can be no question that the industrial, not less than the commercial situation is steadily improving hereabouts, and that the outlook for the coming spring and summer, as regards employment for the laboring class is more promising than it has been since the panic. The revival of building enterprises under the combined stimulating influences of cheap money, cheap material, and low wages, is also noticeable. Future movements of that kind are announced as under way in many of the great cities throughout the north and northwest. Most of the great manufacturing establishments centering in and about New York are doing satisfactorily, and if the scale of wages is down to anti-war level there is a corresponding reduction in house rents, food, clothing, and other necessities of life. On the whole the condition of mechanic and working classes, at this moment, is better than it has been for years. They have fairly turned the corner of the hard times and have every reason to look forward to an improvement of their position.

LINCOLN, 27.—Runners from Sitting Bull have arrived at Standing Rock agency bearing distinct proposition from the chief to return and surrender his guns and ponies. He says his people are hungry and cold and his spirit broken.

CHICAGO, 27.—In the Reno inquiry, to-day, George Heerteen, of Bozeman, M. T., who was a scout with Custer, testified that he heard Custer order Reno to move out and take the scouts and he would follow. During Reno's fight in the wood witness took a position in a buffalo trail, and fired upon the Indians. When he left his rifle pit he came upon Major Reno sitting upon his horse in an opening. The Indian scout "Bloody Knife" sat on his horse within 10 feet of Reno. At this instant, a volley fired by the Indians killed "Bloody Knife" and wounded one man in the command, which was drawn up near by. He heard Reno give a command, which he thought was "dis-mount," and immediately afterward Reno cried "mount," and the retreat began. He estimated the fighting force of the Indian village at 3,500; did not believe the Indians could have driven 100 soldiers from the timber, provided the latter had plenty of ammunition.

Captain E. S. Payne, Fifth cavalry, testified as to the exact distance by measurement, from the place where Custer was killed to Reno's entrenchment on the hill, and it was four miles, 160 yards.

NEWBURYPORT, 27.—The will of Caleb Cushing directs his property to be divided into two equal parts, one for the children of John N. Cushing, and the other for the children of the late William Cushing. The will was made in Madrid in 1876.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A joint democratic caucus of senators and representatives was held in the hall of the House of Representatives last night, Blackburn presiding. The principal object of the caucus was to take action on the question of Chinese immigration.

Wigginton offered two resolutions, the first, declaring that Chinese immigration should be restricted, and in favor of modification of the Burlingame treaty, in accordance with this design; and second, urging the passage of the bill reported from the committee on education and labor, by Willis, of Ky., which prohibits the landing in the United States of more than 15 Mongolians by any one vessel. The resolutions were adopted without division.

Representative Ewing offered a resolution calling for the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and a substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes.

Mills offered an amendment, among other things, in favor of an income tax. The subject was deferred for action at a future caucus.

The Senate finance committee, five to four, decided to recommend a reduction of the tobacco tax from 24 to 20 cents per pound. It was also decided to add a clause to the House bill admitting, duty free, licorice paste and rolls most wholly used in the manufacture of plug tobacco.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for redemption another twenty million 5.20's.

Before the Potter committee, to-day, assistant Postmaster General Brady said that he suspected the contents of the package given him for safe keeping by Bullock, had copies made, and gave a portion of the originals to William E. Chandler and another part anonymously to Whitelaw Reid. The remainder were given Chandler and Hiscock. The telegrams of both parties were in bundles and both sides of the question were revised by them. The democratic telegrams, however, were more interesting to them. Chandler was given the Florida dispatches. Witness, Chandler and Col. Parker, chief of the post office, special agents, endeavored to translate the messages, but utterly failed.

Witness took from the telegrams in the Senate committee room those which passed between Tyner and himself. He would produce all he received or were sent by him if they can be found. There was nothing in them that he would fear the world seeing.

The subscriptions to the four per cent loan, since yesterday's report are \$3,803,100.

NEW YORK, 28.—The investigation by the Congressional committee of the doings of John I. Davenport, United States commissioner and chief supervisor, at the recent election, was begun to-day. It was decided to make the inquiry very comprehensive. Edwin J. Denning, superintendent in A. T. Stewart's store, testified to his arrest when attempting to vote upon naturalization papers of 1868, and characterized his arrest and treatment as a gross outrage.

The remains of Bayard Taylor, on arrival here, will be in state in the governor's room in the City Hall, until removed to Pennsylvania.

Annie Bartell, who is to walk 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours; Belden, 2,000 half miles in as many consecutive twenty minutes, and Vanness, 2,000 half miles in the same number of half hours, continue their tramp.

CHICAGO, 28.—Prediction is made that since the pool on freight from western points to the seaboard, which was lately so carefully elaborated, has been ignored by the most of the roads that it will become entirely inoperative by the first of February.

The sub-committee to investigate the charges against Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of the United States District Court, arrived this morning, and spent the day in determining upon the details of the method of procedure. The committee consists of Representatives Knott, Culberson and Lapham.

GALVESTON, 28.—A *News* special says: A tornado struck the town of Lockport, on Sunday evening, demolishing 40 houses, including churches, court house, and Masonic Hall. A child was killed and several persons badly hurt.

BRADFORD, Pa., 28.—At 7 o'clock last evening a boiler of the locomotive making a trial trip over the elevated railway exploded, between Fosterbrook and Babcock Station, four miles from Bradford, instantly killing John Vaughn, engineer; John Adds, laborer, and fatally injuring Geo. Grogan, conductor, C. L. A. Sheppard, assistant supt., and Mike Hollerin, fireman, and seriously injured Thomas Luby, Oscar Schutt, Al. Garside, and Geo. Peterson.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 28.—A destructive prairie fire, yesterday, swept over the valley, 20 miles north of this place, burning 500 tons of hay and leveling several ranches to the ground. A heavy gale of wind prevailed, doing much damage in Deadwood Gulch, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and blowing down fences.

CARLEVILLE, Illinois, 28.—Yesterday morning, officers arrived, bringing S. W. Hall, a prominent attorney of Olympia, Washington Territory, whom they arrested as Geo. H. Halliday, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, for defaulting as County Clerk. It however, proved a wonderful case of mistaken identity, as the citizens immediately discovered that he was not the man wanted.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., 28.—Seventy Chinamen, in a laundry here, celebrating the New Year with feasts and sleigh rides, gave a lunch to 100 white women, employees of the laundry, on Wednesday, and resumed work on Saturday after a week's festivities.

NORWICH, Conn., 28.—Rawitzer's woollen mill, South Coventry, was burned.