

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, January 18, 1898.

THE "SUE MURPHY CLAIMS."

OUR telegraphic dispatches lately have contained several allusions to the action of the United States Senate upon the "Sue Murphy claims," the last reference to them on Saturday last, being to the effect that the bill and its amendments had been recommitted to the Committee on claims.

These references have been perfectly intelligible to most of, if not to all, our readers, for with that delightful inexplicitness for which eastern telegraphic reporters are remarkable, not a word was said about the origin or amount of these claims. Not that it is of any special importance, but still being a matter engaging the attention of the assembled wisdom of the nation, and the claims being upon the national treasury, most people who take any interest in Congressional proceedings would like to know the origin of these claims.

We learn, from an Eastern contemporary, that Sue Murphy, with her sister, at the outbreak of the late war resided on a farm in the town of Decatur in the State of Alabama. During the progress of the war, it will be remembered, this town was captured by the Federal army, and by order of General Sherman, it was fortified as a military post, the whole of the inhabitants being compelled to move beyond its limits. Sue Murphy and her sister, of course, moved with the rest of the people of Decatur, and in constructing the necessary fortifications, her house and farm had to be demolished. For the pecuniary loss thus sustained she puts in a claim for \$7,000.

It is hardly likely that this claim will be allowed; not because the amount is at all serious. In fact it is very insignificant, and probably is no more than the loss sustained by Miss Murphy. Still the result of paying even this small sum would open the door to, perhaps thousands of similar claims all over the South, to pay which would probably require an sum which in the aggregate would amount to several millions of dollars. This would be a serious item in the national expenditures, and the idea of paying taxes to indemnify losses sustained, even by so-called Southern loyalists during the rebellion would be extremely unpalatable to the people of the North.

It may be that in Miss Murphy's case the claim is perfectly just, and that if not allowed, her pecuniary ruin may be the consequence. Still, a precedent of this kind established, there is not the least doubt in the world that thousands would put forth equally as strong claims, the justice and equity of which could be proved by the most unquestionable testimony. Under these circumstances it would be better for one to suffer than that a necessity should arise for increasing the already fearfully heavy taxes required to meet the national expenditures.

Under this view of the case it is more than likely that this claim for indemnification will not be granted by the representatives of the nation. And however unjust such a verdict may be deemed by the few who have suffered as Miss Murphy has done it would be the most certain to meet the hearty approval of the many.

YOUNG IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Daily Post, (Virginia, Montana), in an article on "Presidential Elections" says that:

"The exclusion of the people of the Territories from any voice in the selection of President we have seen characterized as a singular anomaly in our Constitution. The causes that existed for the limitation of voice in the Presidential vote to Electors in the States has passed away."

The Post thinks that the organization of Territorial governments over all the Government domain, except new acquisitions, and the facilities for the transmission of intelligence, have rendered obsolete the arguments that might have been used when the Constitution was adopted. It can see no good reason why the restriction should be continued. Being subject to the Government and its taxation, residence in a Territory should not disfranchise. It thinks that the constitutional provision that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" certainly does not contemplate that there should be a restriction of privileges or immunities to certain citizens in the Territories, and their enjoyment by others who may have the money and the leisure to leave the Territories and go to their particular home States to vote. With the present electoral system there is no avoidance of this injustice, but with its prospective abolishment, it says, there should be a provision of larger justice, conferring the right to vote for President in the Territories. A registration act, as a preventive of fraud, the investiture of delegates with the right to vote in the House, and the privilege of qualified electors in the Territories, to vote for Chief Magistrate, it thinks are each worthy and proper measures which it trusts Congress, with an enlarged sense of justice and liberal government, will give favorable consideration before another quadrennial election occurs.

We like to see such articles in the columns of our contemporaries. The sympathy manifested by the people of the Territories respecting this subject has been surprising. Under the present arrangement the reward

held out to the hardy pioneers for their enterprise in subduing and peopling the wilderness is disfranchisement. They sink their citizenship by leaving a State and settling in a Territory, and place themselves in a position where they have to endure the old oppression for which the revolutionary fathers felt themselves justified in declaring the thirteen colonies free and independent States, namely, taxation without representation. The government of the Territories as at present administered is a relic of colonial barbarism; it is unjust and oppressive and should be abolished as a system unworthy of and unsuited to a Republican people.

Special to the Deseret Evening News.
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 16.—The commissioner of immigration has dismissed the suits against the Pacific Mail Company for the violation of the passenger act, upon the latter paying the amount due the State.

Chicago, 16.—General Sheridan informs Gen. Sherman that the destruction of a Camanche village by Colonel Evans gave a final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At midnight in the 31st of December, he says a delegation of the chief men of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, twenty-one in number, arrived at Fort Cobb, begging for peace. They report that their tribes were in mourning for their losses, and their people starving, their ponies dying, their dogs all eaten up and there were no buffalo; that we had forced them into the cañons on the eastern edge of the staked plains where there were no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix and desire to surrender unconditionally. Sheridan says, "I acceded to their terms, and will punish them justly. I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for all have blood upon their hands." In the same dispatch Sheridan repels the charge of Col. Winkoop, that Black Kettle's band were peaceable Indians. He says the band were outside their reservation and that some of Black Kettle's young men were out preying when the village was captured. Much plunder taken from trains and from plundered couriers was found in the village, and other undoubted evidence that the band had been engaged in murders and outrages upon whites.

St. Louis, 16.—The Democrat disposes of a story about Carl Schurz' ineligibility. He says Schurz took out his final papers twelve years ago.

New York, 16.—A number of gentlemen, last evening, organized a general association of the Engineers of America, with branches to be established in every State of the Union, the object being to improve all Engineering trades and professions.

The Reverend Frederick D. Huntington, of Boston, has accepted the Bishopric of Central New York.

San Francisco, 17.—The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session for three days. A Committee of Conference has been appointed for the purpose of effecting a union between both branches of the Brotherhood on this coast. The action of the Philadelphia Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood was approved. John Hamell was elected State Center for the ensuing year.

Albany, N. Y., 17.—The Republican Legislative caucus, last night, nominated Governor Fenton for U. S. Senator. Fenton receiving at the second ballot fifty-two votes, Morgan forty.

Augusta.—The Senators and Representatives from Kenebeck, Morrill's county, who voted for Morrill in the Senatorial contest, publish a card saying that Hamlin received 75 of 149 votes, and they regard his nomination as valid and will vote for him. Senator Morrill arrived on Saturday accompanied by Senator Sprague.

Chicago.—The Nebraska Republican Legislative caucus, on Friday night, resulted in no choice for Senator, but Tip-ton received the highest vote.

New York.—A firm, owning silks, recently seized for an attempt to evade the duties, have offered \$50,000 to have them restored. The Secretary of the Treasury has the matter under consideration.

New York.—The Herald's Washington special states that on Friday last, the President sent to the Senate, the treaties with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the right of naturalized citizens, and questions arising out of the joint occupation of San Juan.

The Alabama treaty has been concluded, substantially on the original terms, presented by our Government. As soon as the treaty was received in the Senate it was referred to the Committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate Committee, which meets on Tuesday next, when the matter will be considered. The naturalization treaty, it is understood, concedes on the part of Great Britain, that naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights in that country as native citizens.

Washington.—The Agricultural department estimates of the corn and cotton crops for the past year says in corn there has been an increase of 137,000 bushels over last year. This does not include the Pacific States, which are not favorable to the production of corn, the total product being 178,000 bushels. The local reports from the cotton sections renewed since October have been more favorable, especially in the southwest, where the result, in comparison with the average of the planters, is better than in any preceding year, since the adoption of free labor. The estimate gives a total of products at 2,390,000 bales and this is believed to be below rather than above the actual yield.

The Tribune says the articles of the treaty on the Alabama claims, eight in number, are substantially as follows:

Article 1. The two Governments agree to a settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen since the convention of 1853.

Article 2. Provides for a commission of four persons, each Government being entitled to two representatives. This commission is to agree upon the plan of settlement.

Article 3. Provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions involved.

Article 4. Provides for cases of disagreement, among the commission. In such an event the two Governments shall choose an umpire. The President of the United States shall act for the United States, but the umpire selected shall not be qualified, unless confirmed by the Senate.

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Article 5.—Provides that in the event of a refusal on the part of the umpire to decide, the question shall be settled by lot in presence of the commission.

Article 6.—Excludes from the jurisdiction of the Commission all cases arising from the courts of the admiralty.

Article 7.—Provides that claimants shall first prove they are British subjects, that they preserved strict neutrality during the war and did not aid the South.

Article 8.—Provides that the sessions of the Commission shall be held in Washington.

A Washington special says the President will grant a pardon to Dr. Mudd.

FOREIGN.

London.—Charles Dickens publishes a card in the London papers to-day, denying the story of the recent death of his brother's widow in Chicago. He says the lady is still alive and well, and that he is trustee for her estate.

The final signing of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims elicits favorable comment from all the London papers.

A meeting of those favoring the ballot in parliamentary elections was held last evening. Able speeches were made by Milner Gibson, Charles Buxton and others. The assemblage was large. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Florence.—The riots occasioned by the attempt to collect the mill tax have been renewed recently. In various parts in Italy the military force has been used for the suppression of the disorder. Several rioters have been killed and wounded. The country is now tranquil.

San Francisco.—The Legislature of British Columbia is discussing the question of reciprocity with the United States with closed doors.

Bremen.—The money order system between the large towns of the North German Confederation and the United States goes into operation, February 1st. The payment will be received at the Post Office and orders issued for the same on the agents of the North German Lloyd. The amounts are limited to about fifty dollars.

Paris.—Another session of the Conference was held yesterday to enable the members to sign the declaration.

L'Opinion, a public newspaper, says the declaration asks Greece, in the interest of a European peace, to suppress the bands and vessels intended for incursions into the neighboring State of the Ottoman empire, counsels Turkey to withdraw her ultimatum; concludes by expressing the hope of a speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece.

Paris, Sunday.—The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main points of settlement proposed by the Conference, but awaits instructions from Constantinople before that body dissolves. Rangaue, the representative of Greece, has informed M. Lavallete, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that instructions from his Government at Athens have been delayed in consequence of the interruption of the telegraph.

The latest advices from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in the various parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the Government \$20,000,000, for war purpose.

London.—Despatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia, and that disturbances, had broken out upon the Eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey, between the Persians and Turks which had led to the withdrawal of the Turkish ambassador from Teheran. Since these occurrences Persia has been massing troops on her north-western frontier.

Madrid.—Additional reinforcements for the army of Cuba will soon sail under General Pelaez.

The returns from the provinces increase the overwhelming majority of the Government candidates, who are elected.

New York 18.—Telegraphic advices from Nevadas state that the insurgents are concentrating a force of 10,000 for an assault on Puerco Principe. The Spanish forces inside numbered 8,500, and are actively engaged in fortifying.

The peace commissioners, who had arrived at Nevadas, had sent out a messenger to the insurgents to propose a compromise.

New York.—Letters from Warsaw say that cases of arms of various descriptions are daily passing through that city on the way to the Danubian provinces. In most cases they are followed by wagon loads of munitions, to be distributed among the Greeks and Christian population of the Turkish empire.

A ministerial order from St. Petersburg has obliged the owners of real estate, who have been already driven from Lithuania, Poland and compelled, from that account, to sell their land at low prices, to leave their new places of settlement and emigrate westward on the board of the Vistula.

Madrid.—The Government candidates have carried elections in this city, with a great majority. In the provisional towns it is stated that Priu and his colleagues are in favor of occupying the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier.

Paris.—The conference is on the point of closing its session. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the officer at Syria, to the decisions of the courts, and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum touching the observation of international law. The conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.

New York.—The Herald's Port au Prince letter of the 26th states that the American Consul at Aux Cayes had been severely beaten by the local authorities. Minister Hollister, at Port au Prince, was absent investigating the matter.

Advices from Jacksonville state that at a party given to some Cubans recently, the American Consul, Gregg, made a speech, strongly favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, a proposition which was loudly applauded. It happened that there were three Spanish spies present.

Three successive queens of Spain have lived in open scandal. The grand mother of Isabella made her favorite a prince, the mother made her a duke, and Isabella made her Intendente of her palace. Isabella's mother is one of the richest persons in Europe, and she accumulated her vast wealth by sharing in the profits of the Cuban slave-trade.

LEGISLATIVE.

Monday, 18
COUNCIL.—Communications were received from Hon. George Q. Cannon and A. W. Street, Esq., acknowledging the tender of the freedom of the Council Chamber.

Councilor E. Snow presented the financial report of Washington county, for the year ending June 1, 1898.

Councilor E. Snow presented the petition of John M. Macfarland and one hundred others for a charter for a Territorial Toll Road between Kanarra and Bennington, in Washington county; also, for an appropriation of eight thousand dollars to refund amounts used on said road, beyond last year's Territorial appropriation.

Councilor Harrington, Chairman of Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred (C. F. No. 1), "An act regulating service of process in certain cases," reported the bill back with amendments and recommended its passage as amended. The bill passed its first reading, and fifty copies were ordered printed.

Councilor Hyde, Chairman of Committee on Revenue, to whom was referred "An act to more clearly define the duties of assessors and collectors in certain cases," reported the bill back and recommended its passage.

The bill was read twice and was referred back to the Committee on Revenue for further consideration.

Councilor L. Snow, Chairman of Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Railways, to whom was referred "Petition of the people of Gunnison, asking for an appropriation of five hundred dollars to complete a bridge across Sanpith river, recommended that the sum of five hundred dollars be placed upon the general appropriation bill for that purpose. Report was adopted.

Councilor Hyde, Chairman of Committee on Revenue, to whom was again referred (C. F. No. 3), an act to more clearly define the duties of Assessors and Collectors in certain cases, reported the bill back with an additional section, read as amended, and passed its second reading, when it was laid on the table to come up in its order.

On motion of Councilor A. O. Smoot the freedom of the Council Chamber was extended to William Clayton Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts, D. O. Calder, Esq., Territorial Treasurer, T. McKean, Esq., Territorial road Commissioner; Honorable Z. Snow and Le Grand Young, Esq. Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.—House met at 10 a. m.
Mr. William Snow appeared and was duly qualified.

Mr. Hatch presented a bill for "An act amending section ten of an act defining the boundaries of counties and locating county seats," which was read and referred to the Committee on Counties.

Communications were received from Hon. F. D. Richards, Le Grand Young, Esq., Marshal Josiah Hosmer and Associate Justice, E. D. Hoge, acknowledging the courtesy of the House in extending to them the freedom thereof.

Mr. Rockwood presented report of Superintendent of Salt Lake City and Wasatch Wagon Road, which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, &c.

Mr. Cliff presented report of receipts and expenditures of Summit County from Dec. 3rd, 1897, to Dec. 9th, 1898, which was read and referred to the Committee on Counties.

Mr. Rockwood presented a petition from Z. Snow, Esq., Deputy Attorney General for Utah Territory, asking for an appropriation for services, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims, &c.

Mr. Rowberry presented a bill for "An act incorporating the Grantsville Library Association," which was read and referred to the Committee on Incorporations, with instructions.

On motion of Mr. Rowberry, the Committee on Revision was instructed to examine the forms attached to the Statutes of Utah, and see if it is not necessary to have them revised and made applicable to the Laws of the Territory.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN PROSPECT AT NEW YORK.—"Gail," our own correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, says the only solution of the reign of corrupt politicians to whom he alludes—at New York City, is a vigilance committee. He says:

"This is no dream nor wild paragraph. The elements of a vigilance committee are combining in New York as truly as the elements of slavery combined to make war. Nothing in the near future is so apparent as a great gallows before the City Hall, and the yeomanry of New England and New York guarding the ceremony. I expect to live to see this and describe it."

A REAL GHOST.—The latest sensation in San Francisco is a haunted house, on Fremont Street, near Folsom. A number of families, it is said, have been compelled to leave on account of unearthly noises, and several persons, including some policemen, testify to having seen the appearance of a man, which they attempted to clutch but found no substance.

But worse than the ghost is the fact that in the week ending on the 10th inst. seventy new cases of, and thirty-six deaths from, small pox were reported in that city.

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Florence Trenchard—Madame Scheller
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Wednesday Evening, January 20, 1898.
MR. JOHN BROUGHTON's renowned Sensational Drama, of

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300 " Approved styles of Shawls,
500 " Ticks,
500 " Sheetting Stripe,
300 " Denims,
500 " Ea. Drills, Ducks and Osnaburghs,
200 " Assorted colors Cambrics,
500 " Bleach Goods,
250 " Jeans, Satinettes,
2,000 doz. Spool Thread,
1,000 " Worsted Braids.

500 lbs. Linen Thread,
200 doz. Suspenders,
300 " Hats,
500 " Overshirts & Drawers,
1,000 " Assorted Hosiery and Gloves,
200 cases Boots and Shoes,
200 Stoves,
75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected,
50 cases Axle Grease,
250 kegs Nails,
200 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
200 " Palm and German Soap,
250 Eight Day Clocks,
150 cases Detroit Matches,
150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles,
100 cases Saponifier,
250 chests Very Fine Teas,
5,000 lbs. choice brands of Tobacco.

5,000 lbs. White Lead,
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ESCAPED FROM THE UTAH PENITENTIARY, on the night of the 15th inst. DAVID BERT, a man five feet, nine inches tall, weight 168 pounds, 21 years old; light hair, light complexioned, blue eyes.

Also, JOHN KIMBALL, a man about five feet, eight and one-half inches high, weight about 140 pounds, 35 years old, dark complexioned black hair, dark eyes, large mustache, pitted with small-pox, and tattooed on right arm.

The above reward will be paid for their arrest and delivery at the Penitentiary; or twenty-five dollars for either.

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