

THE dispatches to-day contain the information that Postmaster General Randall will recommend Government to unite the telegraphic with the postal service of the country. He believes it can be made a source of revenue to the Government. He also advocates the sending of messages at low, fixed rates. These will be reforms which, if properly carried out, will be of vast advantage to the country. The telegraph should be an institution belonging to the people as much as the post office, and instead of the transmission of news by the wire being confined to a few, in consequence of the high tariff for sending messages, it should be within the reach of all.

Where there is only one wire, and the amount of business to be done is considerable, it may be necessary to impose a high rate so that the most important business may receive precedence, because for those who have it in hands would be willing to pay more than for a trivial matter. Such might be the case with a submarine cable. But the argument would fall when applied to wires stretched on poles. In this latter case, did the Government own the lines, it could easily increase the number of wires on the same poles, and have different messages passing along the same line to a number of places at the same time. Almost the only extra expense, of stretching and keeping in order, would be the wires. The service for repairs would be the same; and as in Europe eight and ten wires could be stretched along the same line of poles.

But there is an argument in favor of a low, fixed and uniform rate for messages, which seems to give this principle stronger grounds than even the sending letters at a fixed and uniform rate. Between sending a letter thirty miles and three thousand miles there is a vast difference. It has to be carried all the way, consuming, on an equal ratio, one hundred times as much time, during which all the expense of the means of transit, whether steam or animal, and that of the men employed, continues. It might with a show of justice be argued that the amount of postage ought to be proportionately high. But the practical workings of the postal service, especially in densely populated districts and countries, prove the contrary. With the telegraph wire, when the line is open and connections made, there is but the same labor, and scarcely any longer time, required to send a message from New York to the Pacific Coast than there would be to send one to Albany. On the simplest grounds, there would be proportionately less cost involved in the difference of sending the dispatches than there would be in the difference of sending letters the same distance.

Of course it may be alleged that an operator can but manipulate the keys with a certain quickness and send off so many words in a given time. This is undoubtedly correct. But an increased number of wires would give employment to an increased number of operators; and the additional business would much more than pay the extra expense. As a public institution this might be accomplished. And with the increasing population of States and Territories now sparsely settled there is little doubt but a few years would show a handsome revenue derived from this service; while the business of the country, commerce through all the States and Territories, and the public at large would be greatly benefited by the change. But in private hands, or in the possession of private companies, it is needless to expect such a result. Companies have not the same facilities for cheap working that the Government has in the post-offices, supplied with competent clerks, in every city and town in the Union. These would require little additional force, other than the operators. Companies, too, in their haste to get rich and raise the value of their stock, when they can, are apt to drive their business with all the high-handedness of monopolists. It is not a public benefit nor future and permanent prosperity which are sought, as such immediate pecuniary increase. Where healthful competition exists the evils which grow out of such monopolies are measurably kept in check. But throughout the Union, amalgamation and combination have given to companies in railroading, in steamboating and in telegraphing, a power, which in many instances laughs at rivalry. The result is, the public must accept their terms, or go without the benefits which they have to offer. Consequently the public, thus presented with Hobson's choice, feel compelled to submit. The only way to escape this is in many, and amongst these the most prominent is that of transmitting intelligence by electricity. This, which should be accessible to all, is now by the nature of circumstances, by the cost of construction, and by this spirit of monopoly confined to comparatively a few. We are not stating any arguments as these companies. They have conferred great benefits upon trade and upon the public by their enterprise and the employment of the capital invested. But we would

like to see the telegraph service united with the postal, and the tariff for messages so low that all might avail themselves of it. With such feelings we heartily endorse General Randall's recommendation.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
Williams offered a resolution looking to the re-organization of the department of agriculture, and providing for the election of one person in each State, familiar with agricultural wants and interests, to occupy a semi-official position in the department.

Edwards, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to prevent the holding of civil office by military officers, and to prevent holding too offices at the same time.

The Senate took up the bill of Commerce, between the States, which provides for the construction of an air line railroad to New York, Cincinnati and the Southern States. Sherman made a speech in favor of the bill; at the close of which the bill was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate considered private bills till adjournment.

The finance committee has decided to report against the confirmation of Alex. Cummings for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HOUSE.

Washington.—Pollard presented a resolution from the Vermont Legislature, against any reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Mr. Stevens from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the navy. It provides for twelve medical inspectors with the rank, pay and emoluments of commodores; and eighteen medical directors, with the rank of captains. During the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Washington reported the naval appropriation bill which was ordered printed and recommitted. The appropriations are \$15,273,672; \$200,000 less than for the present year; and comprise \$7,000,000 for the pay of the navy. The strength of the Marine Corps is fixed at fifteen hundred men. The officers are Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, &c.

The House went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill, which appropriates thirteen and a quarter millions. The bill subsequently passed.

Washington addressed the committee, foreshadowing the policy of Grant's administration, and recommending in strong terms economy in every branch of the service. He said unless this was carried out in all appropriations and in general legislation the government would be bankrupt.

The consular appropriation bill was considered in committee at length without action.

GENERAL.

Harrisburg.—The Governor's message was delivered to-day. The State finances are in a prosperous condition, and the debt is annually diminishing. He recommends re-enactment in every department. The common schools are in a satisfactory condition, but he estimates there are 7,500 children in the State without school facilities. He urges the adoption of measures to prevent frauds in naturalization. He refers to the case of Hester Vaughan, and suggests a law allowing the Governor to commute the death penalty for a term of years.

Louisville.—Gov. Stevenson's annual message was submitted to the Legislature to-day. He congratulates the members on the progress and marked prosperity of the State. He makes many recommendations on various subjects, and exhorts the people to shun all secret organizations. He favors a geological survey of the state, and the formation of a bureau of statistics; and urges the General Assembly, as a matter of supreme importance, to use all endeavors to promote foreign immigration and the introduction of skilled labor into the State.

Detroit.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature held to-night nominated Chandler on the first ballot for Re-election to the United States Senate. The Legislature organized to-day.

Washington.—By order of the Secretary of War, General Reynolds is relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, and Gen. Canby is assigned to that duty.

Gen. Sibley's official report of the troubles in Ogechee, Georgia, is received to-day. He details the consequences and progress of the difficulty, and thinks no more troops will be necessary to enforce the laws.

New York.—The Rising Star from San Francisco.—The steamer Sacramento sailed for Panama to-day with \$70,000 in treasure of which \$471,000 were for New York, and \$273,000 for England.

The Kentucky mining company has declared a dividend of \$20 to the share for December, payable on the 9th of January. The Yellow Jacket company has declared a dividend of \$300 to the share for the quarter ending December 31st, payable on the 15th of January.

Washington, D. C.—The grand jury is dismissed in the Burrill case on the ground that the President's amnesty proclamation has operated as a full pardon.

Alabama.—Here charge that Judge Busted has half a million to his credit in the Mobile bank, which they allege belongs to the United States. Steps are being taken to secure this amount subject to the decision of the judicial tribunals.

New York.—It is reported that John Minor Botts is in a dying condition at his residence in Virginia.

Col. Bradley, once of Logan's staff, died to-day of consumption.

Rochester.—The floor in the school house of the Catholic church gave way to-night, while the room was crowded with people attending a holiday festival, and three hundred persons went down. Several were instantly killed. The wildest excitement ensued. Eight persons were taken out dead, and several of the injured will probably die.

The report of Postmaster Gen. Randall on the union of the Telegraph with the Post Office service will be sent to Congress to-day. He recommends the gov-

ernment to unite the two services, and says "a thorough examination of the subject has satisfied me that the department can arrange for the reception and delivery of messages, furnishing stamps and keeping accounts without any great increase in the number of clerks; and that the business may be made a source of revenue to the government; and the efficiency of the country postmasters may be increased by employing them in connection with the telegraph." He recommends Congress to charter a company to contract with the Government to transmit and deliver messages at low fixed rates, on the plan submitted by Gardner C. Hubbard. He submits a bill to carry out the plan.

Chicago.—Many of the State legislatures are now in session. The senatorial canvass is very warm in Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana, there being several aspirants for the office in each state. In Missouri Carl Schurz and Henderson seem to be most prominent, but the result is regarded as very doubtful. In Indiana Lieut. Gov. Cumbach's chances seem the best. In Wisconsin, Watt Carpenter has several strong rivals for the place, of whom Judge Hopkins seems the strongest. Ramsey has the best prospects of success in Minnesota, though Donnelly, Washburn, and others are making strong efforts.

A Washington special says General Butler yesterday succeeded in passing the amendment to the diplomatic bill in committee of the whole, consolidating the missions to Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. It provides for the business to be done by the present Minister of Peru, until a new appointment is made.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, 6.—At the Republican demonstration at Seville and Frontera, an unsuccessful attempt was made at the latter place to seize the arms. They were removed to Cadiz.

Paris.—Later advices from Paraguay state that the American Minister, McMahon, had a satisfactory interview with Lopez. A full atonement had been accorded for the recent outrages on Americans.

Madrid, 6.—A proclamation has been issued raising the State siege of Madrid. Gen. Prim, in an official circular, does not intend to disarm the volunteers.

Senor La Gota, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular which ascribes the recent troubles at Cadiz and Malaga to intrigues of the reactionists, and charges that their object in fomenting these disturbances is to prevent taking the plebiscite.

London.—A dispatch from Athens reports that all the Cretan volunteers have left Candia and returned to Syria.

Florence, 6.—Disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue. There is much agitation in Reggio and Bologna. Lieutenant General Cadorna, commandant of the military division of Florence, has been despatched to Parma to restore order in that city.

Plymouth, England.—A vessel arrived to-day reports that the British ship Southern Empire foundered at sea on the 3rd inst. The captain and all of the crew were lost. The ship left New Orleans for Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

A letter from Durango says General Ortega and Paton, the latter of whom was recently assassinated, had in their possession, so their friends affirm, documents showing that the States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa had been sold to the United States and would be occupied by American forces inside of two years. The report is fully credited by Durango.

War between Chili and the Auaracan Indians has attracted much attention at Valparaiso. Two thousand Indians besieged Calipulli, but the garrison finally repulsed them with considerable loss.

Havana.—The Commercial Bulletin of one of the leading firms in Cardenas, says the insurrection is beginning to decline, and all apprehensions that it might extend to the vicinity of Cardenas is now removed. The sugar crop promises a yield fully equal to last year throughout the entire eastern department. In portions of the central department provisions are extremely scarce; and the troops are prevented from moving rapidly by the want of adequate transportation and the necessary supplies.

New York.—European papers report that there are fears of serious trouble among the laboring classes in Switzerland, especially at Basle Zurich. There is much discontent at the scarcity of work, the low wages and high price of food.

Panama letters mention that there is great excitement among the South Pacific coast in consequence of renewed earthquakes at Arica and other points. Many persons have fled to the mountains.

St. George.—The Rio Virgen Times, of St. George, under date of Dec. 23rd, says that the weather has been more or less cloudy and chilly; not a snow-flake yet. It says:

"A Mercantile Co-operative Association has been formed in this place, officers elected and all in working order. The agent is now very busy receiving and selling cattle, and preparing with a good amount of readiness to commence business in earnest. Success to this enterprise, it is in the right direction."

We clip the following from it, respecting the affairs at Washington:

"The cotton mill is again in successful motion, full sets of lively fingers, and full supplies of cotton yarn. Bishop Covington is rushing up the walls of a large stone mansion. Several dwellings and pretensions are also in course of erection. The flouring mill, by its satisfactory style of business, is drawing all it can do."

The Times notices the appearance of the St. George Journal, a "tiny sheet," edited, composed and printed by Jos. Carpenter, a boy of 15 years, who, dressed and manner, featured his composing stick, and fixtures, only troubling the outside world for paper, ink and type; all the rest is the fruit of his own genius. It is issued semi-monthly at 75 cts. for 12 nos.

In speaking of the little sheet the Times truly says: Industry and self-culture, is better than clanking, loafing and idling with bad company.

DRUMMING.—We had a call yesterday morning from Mr. J. C. Howe, who has about to commence classes in drumming in the morning. Handling the drum sticks properly and scientifically is a much more difficult accomplishment to acquire than many suppose. It is a science which must be learned. "Dund" will admit. Mr. Howe will teach band and martial drumming in the most approved style. Cap. Croxall and Prof. Careless approve of his system. He has been a drummer since he was thirteen years of age.

"THE LIGHT OF HOME."—We have received John Brougham's excellent Christmas tale, with the above title, which in every way sustains the reputation of its author, who, as actor and author, has honestly won himself a place among the best known names of the day. The plot of this little work is simple but touching, just such a thing as goes well with holiday times and feelings. A young man, only son to a wealthy manufacturer, loves a poor actress of pure feeling, clear head and loving heart. But the old man is stony-hearted, disregards his son's happiness, drives him forth, not to starve, but from his presence, and makes gold his idol. The old man is taken sick, and is waited upon by villainy in the shape of a hypocritical and dissipated nephew. Growing worse, he has his son telegraphed for, but villainy brings in a confederate, and a death ensues under circumstances which leave no doubt a murder has been committed. The young man returns on receiving the telegram, just in time to find his father dead, and a will in favor of his cousin, the true will having been extracted. A variety of circumstances are brought to bear in bringing around a true holiday finale, in which villainy is foiled and foiled, virtue is rewarded, the faithful, loving young man inherits his father's property, marries his true-hearted little actress, and brings comfort to the family of an engineer who has been one of the principal instruments in securing his good fortune. The tale, characteristic of the author, is highly dramatic, and is written in a lucid and pleasant style.

Mr. Dwyer, of the Railroad News Depot, has them for sale.

Special Notices.

WANTED TO RENT.—A house of two or three rooms in the City. Apply to A. G. Epper & Co. East Temple Street, one door south of the Western Telegraph Office. d384r

Boots for men, boots for boys, shoes for the ladies, shoes for children, very low for cash, at 34-dt

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d163m

The best quality of States soap reduced to 50 cents per box. G. W. Davis, two doors south of Kimball & Lawrence's. 34-dt

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THEATRE!
Lessor & Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Gains.

BENEFIT OF SCHELLER

Who will appear as
PAUVRETTE,
WITH SONGS.

The Favorite Tragedian,
Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.
Who will appear
AS BERNARD.

This Evening,
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1899.

The performance will consist of Dion Boucicault's thrilling and Sensational Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled

PAUVRETTE;
Or, Under the Snow.

Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Painted by J. G. MUTHUA, Esq., including

The Great AVALANCHE Scene!
In which the whole height and depth of the Stage is filled with

An Avalanche of Snow!
SPLendid PROPERTIES,
and a great Cast of Characters.

PAUVRETTE, with Songs, Madame Scheller Bernard, Mr. Geo. B. Waldron
For Subscriptions See Posters and Programme.

34 DOORS OPEN at 8 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

The FARMER'S EXCHANGE Store
Is in receipt of an extensive assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, Etc.

Also a large quantity of

GLASS,

QUEENSWARE,

WAXES, Etc.

Country Merchants and Farmers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

D. DAY & CO.,

Just Received!

SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS!

In Great Variety and very Cheap.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,

Home Volumes For Sale.

Can also furnish Covers for and Bind Subscribers' Volumes.

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A few of BINGERS

Family Sewing Machines!

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Just Received, at
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A Fine Lot of

NEW CLOTHING!

For Sale, at
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TAKEN UP!

ONE pale red HEIFER, two years' old, some white on belly, right thigh and forehead, left ear cut. Apply to
LEVI SAVAGE, 6th Ward.
S. L. City, Jan. 4, 1899. d47 3

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RAILROAD and MACHINISTS'

SUPPLIES,

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Always in stock a complete assortment of

Iron and Wood Working

MACHINERY.

Steam Pumps, Rotary Pumps, Governors, Cylinders and Forge Blowers, Portable Stationary, Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines, Bolt Cutters, Chucks, Centering Machines, Saw Arbors, Ratchets, Lathe Dogs, Wrenches, Head Lights, Lanterns, Steam and Water Gauges, Wire Cloth, Jack Screws, Circular Saws, Machine Bolts, Babbitt Metal, Gonge Belts, Whistles, Waste, Lace Leather, File, Steam Packing, Oilers, Bell Cord, Differential Pulley Block, Glass Oil Cops, and a general assortment of Supplies.

Our Stock of

LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING

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Cannot be excelled, either as regards quality or quantity.

Send for Circulars.

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Sole Agency for the

NORTH WESTERN GLASS WORKS.

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LOS

New Year's Day. A GOLD BROOCH, presented to the Union Pacific Schoolhouse and D. O. Calder's 20th Ward, A. J. Calder, at the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Wm. Caldwell, at Jennings & Co.'s store, and be rewarded.

CHARLES F. JONES, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Stoves and Stove Furnishings,

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware.

Merchants' own material made up to advantage.

Second Ward Street, between Light House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d36 6m

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Sewing Machine Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Founders and Smiths.

East of the Ninth Ward School House, Salt Lake City.

Machines of every description repaired on the shortest notice. Charges moderate. d36 3m

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MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS'

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In great variety. A full stock of

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Including Gents', Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods,

SELLING AT LOW FIGURES.

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Between OGDEN CITY and

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A SPLENDID LOT OF

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