

# THE EVENING NEWS.

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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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## UTAH AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

The Legislative Assembly of this Territory, at its session of 1874, served the people without remuneration. The appropriation usually made by Congress for the salaries of officers and members was diverted for the payment of the judicial expenses of the Territory, with the proviso that on the money being returned to the United States out of the territorial treasury, the officers and members of the Legislature could draw their customary per diem and mileage. The Assembly refused to make the appropriation thus sought to be forced upon them, and therefore served without pay, preferring to lose the money to which they had a legitimate right rather than yield to this unrighteous attempt at their coercion.

It had been represented to Congress that no appropriations had been made for the judicial expenses of the Territory, and that none would be made by the Legislature, in consequence of certain changes in affairs here made by the Poland bill. The duties previously discharged by the Territorial Attorney General and Marshal were transferred by that law to the United States District Attorney and Marshal, and these officers thought that the Legislature would not make any appropriation which they could handle. The then Marshal went to Washington, and, by pertinaciously hanging upon the heels of committees, procured the introduction into the civil appropriation bill of the clause directing the pay of our legislators in the manner described. It was thrown out several times when the bill was reported and re-reported to the House and in the Senate, but was finally smuggled in and passed in the hurry of the closing moments of Congress.

The statements and representations on which this measure was based were entirely untrue. The Legislature had made appropriations to be disbursed by the Territorial Marshal in previous years, and even at the session of '74 did appropriate \$11,000 for that year and \$11,000 for the following year, for the payment of jurors and witnesses fees in cases arising under the laws of the Territory, to be disbursed by the U. S. Marshal under certain wise restrictions. So the assumed facts on which Congress acted were false, and the anticipations by which that body was influenced were groundless. But Utah is generally judged and condemned in this fashion, falsehood to her disadvantage being accepted as the truth, and little trouble being taken to investigate.

During the last hours of the recent Congress, a similar attempt was made to defraud the Legislature of Utah. It passed the House, but when the bill was in consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, Mr. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, moved to strike it out, but was defeated through a motion made by Mr. W. Windom, of Minnesota. However, Mr. Eaton renewed his motion in the Senate, and an animated debate ensued, which is reported in full in the Congressional Record of March 4th.

Senator Eaton proposed to strike out all after the word "dollars," in line 1584, to the end of the paragraph, in the following words:

"And this appropriation may be used, under the direction of the said department, to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory; and the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said appropriation out of the treasury of said Territory; and until such reimbursement shall be fully made, no member or officer of said Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to any compensation or allowance out of any moneys of the United States."

Whereupon Senator A. A. Sargent, of California, suggested a modification, which was accepted by Mr. Eaton, to strike out the following:

"And until such reimbursements shall be fully made, no member or officer of said Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to any compensation or allowance out of any moneys of the United States."

Mr. Sargent made a very pointed speech, showing that this provision was only inserted in the bill one year, and had not been re-enacted; that by its terms the officers of the Legislature were to be punished because the members did not see fit to do certain things; and wanted to know why a bribe should be held out to the Legislature to induce them to pass a certain measure. He denounced it as coercive and unjust, and a species of terrorism.

Senator G. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, made a vehement speech on the other side, in which he made use of the untruths that we have related above, and which he obtained from the misrepresentations formerly made to Congress, and also displayed great lack of knowledge of the law in relation to the Territories. Said he:

"The Senator from California says that that is an abuse of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah. I submit with great respect to his better knowledge of abuses, that it is quite the reverse of an abuse; that it is laying the hand of just legislative action here in justifying money out of the Treasury, as we must carry on the courts, there, to say it shall be set off against the money that we would otherwise appropriate for the pay of this Legislature, and let them appropriate to pay the judges, as they say, do, when they will not appropriate to pay the courts."

When it is understood that a law of Congress is in force, one which Senator Edmunds himself helped to frame, forbidding this, the gentleman's ignorance of his subject is truly remarkable. Here it is:

"No law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which the governor or secretary of a Territory, or the members of any territorial Legislature are paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States." (U. S. Revised Statutes, Sec. 1855.)

Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York spoke forcibly against the measure and in favor of the amendment, concluding as follows:

"Mr. President, I can think of nothing more utterly destructive of the theory of representative government, whether in a Territory or anywhere else, than a provision of this sort. I repeat that the merits of the legislation to which we seek to coerce a territorial Legislature does not by any means redeem such a method as this. There may be instances in which it is defensible to do evil that good may come, but I submit it can never be defensible for the Congress of the United States to say to the Legislature of a State, if they had power, by way of fundamental compact, as has been argued, or to the Legislature of a Territory as in this instance, do as we say or you forfeit your pay. I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut."

Mr. Edmunds attempted to speak again, but was objected to under a rule of the Senate. In order to evade it he moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, and after speaking withdrew his motion. He advanced nothing new but merely enlarged upon his former remarks.

Senator Sargent, in order to reply, renewed the motion. He reiterated the statement that the Legislature of Utah had made no appropriations for these expenses, related the history of the working of this unjust provision, and said:

The only year this law was in operation the Legislature of Utah appropriated nearly the amount, refusing to appropriate the exact sum because they would not earn their pay by appropriating the full amount because they would not yield to it, and yet were disposed to obey as good citizens the laws of the United States. If they had appropriated a few hundred dollars more they could have drawn the amount from the Treasury which was appropriated to pay them and to pay their officers, but they declined to do so, acting upon a high sense of duty, I think, and a high sense of self-denial. For what may be said against that peculiar people in reprobation of their assumed religious idea in favor of polygamy, it cannot be denied that they are an honest and thrifty people. I walk for a decade of the fact that they are honest in their personal relations, and that they are industrious and that they are thrifty.

The Congress of the United States took away from the local officers, the Legislature, the power to administer the laws, as given in every other Territory of the United States, and conferred that power upon United States officers who exercised the power so extravagantly that there have been two Marshals removed for the waste and extravagance of which they made of the funds of the United States. It is not strange that the Legislature of the Territory were unwilling to put their funds in the hands of such wasteful agents, so wasteful that the United States Government itself removed them on account of their waste and extravagance, to call their acts by the very mildest terms."

Senator H. M. Teller, of Colorado, followed, stating that he supposed it would not be popular to defend the people of Utah. But as he proceeded to do so in a many way, and when stating that the Territorial Legislature were not at liberty to appropriate money for their own salaries, he was interrupted by Senator G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Edmunds, who each said they had never heard of a law prohibiting the Legislature from paying themselves. Mr. Teller could not then quote the law, but referred to it correctly. We have given it above.

Mr. Windom again attempted to defeat Mr. Eaton's amendment, but it was finally agreed to, and the obnoxious interpolation was struck out.

We have referred to this matter at some length, in order that the injustice sought to be perpetrated towards Utah may be understood, and that the names of those who stand up for truth and justice and of those who range themselves on the side of oppression and special legislation may be known, and they be recognized in their true character. There is a day coming when all these facts and scraps of history will prove of very great value.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
EASTERN.

The International Pedestrian Contest—Rowell still ahead.

NEW YORK, 14.—Notwithstanding that the price of admission was raised from 50 cents to \$1, Gilmore's Garden was comfortably filled last night; fully 6,000 persons were present. There is still great excitement over the contest, which now seems to have narrowed down to Rowell and Ennis. Harriman's brilliant work appears to have exhausted him, and last evening he was frequently off the track between 3 and 5 o'clock. He looked weary and dragged out, and it was rumored that he had broken down or nearly so.

The betting last night was 100 to 50 on Rowell, 100 to 10 against Harriman and 100 to 40 against Ennis. The tremendous pull has told on the men, but Ennis appears to be the least affected, and he walks and runs at a fine gait without any apparent fatigue. Rowell's ankle and heel are said to be troubling him, but his trainer positively denies, and they affirm that he was never in better condition.

At 8 o'clock last evening Ennis, who had been gradually closing up the gap between himself and Harriman, passed him on the fifth mile, amid tremendous applause. From that onward he left Harriman behind, and on towards Rowell's figure. He received bounteous applause and made some very rapid walking.

Rowell finished his 35th mile at 7:59 p.m., and retired until 10:40. Ennis completed his 33rd mile at 8:17, then left the track, and had not reappeared at 10:30. Ennis continued walking, and the betting on him continued to go up gradually, and he is looked on as the dark horse of the race now about showing himself.

on at 10:45 p.m., looking fresh, and started on a brisk trot. He finished his 35th mile at 11:35 and his 36th mile at 12:35, and then retired.

At 1 o'clock the score was—Rowell, 360 miles; Ennis, 335; Harriman, 325, and all the men off the track.

The Fastest Miles.  
The tramp is continued in Gilmore's Garden. From midnight last night to one o'clock to-day the fastest miles made by each man were as follows: Rowell, 35th mile, in 3 min. 55 sec.; Ennis, 33rd mile, in 15 min. 25 sec.; Harriman, 34th mile, in 13 min. 15 sec.

The Score.  
At 9 o'clock this morning the score in the international pedestrian contest stood—Rowell, 354; Ennis, 325; Harriman, 312.

The score at 10 o'clock was as follows—Rowell, 355 miles; Ennis, 327; Harriman, 345.

At 1 o'clock the score stood—Rowell, 356; Ennis, 329; Harriman, 358.

At 2 o'clock—Rowell, 400; Ennis, 371; Harriman, 358.

The Fight for the Speakership.  
The Tribune's Washington special says: The fight for the speakership has now become a contest between Randall, Everything relating to politics is now studied in Washington with reference to its bearing on the campaign of 1880. The friends of Tilden say that if that gentleman is not nominated for President by the democrats, Tilden will see to it that the democrats do not carry New York. There is talk about the roll of the House being made up in such a manner as to give the democrats a better chance of organizing the House.

The Greenbackers and Democrats.  
The World's Washington special says: At the greenback headquarters, to-day, the leaders announced that the nationals would support the democrats to secure the repeal of the laws which permit the federal office-holders to hold elections. Sam. Carey, of Ohio, is said to be a candidate for the clerk of the House.

The Sick Democratic Recovering.  
The Tribune's Washington special says: The democratic representatives who have been on the sick list are rapidly recovering. Achilles is on the street; Singleton, of Illinois, has already arrived, as has also Bland, of Missouri. Lay is said to be on his way, and it now looks as if the democratic roll would be full when the House is called to order next Tuesday morning.

Senator Eliot G. S. Vest.  
The World's Washington special says: Senator-elect George S. Vest, of Missouri, arrived here last evening. He was the center of observation for a time among the colored people of the city, and was the object of the gaze of the hotel. Mr. Vest will be the smallest man, physically, in the Senate. He is more diminutive than Eaton, of Connecticut, or Sam. Carey, of Nevada. He is, however, a man of considerable "presence," and looks like a small edition of Matt. Carpenter. He has rarely if ever visited Washington before. He was a confederate brigadier, but does not wear the aspect of one now.

The International Rifle Association.  
At a meeting of the committee on the International rifle match of the National Rifle Association, yesterday afternoon, Maj. Henry Fulton, chairman of the committee, was directed to ascertain, from Sir Henry Hallford, the captain of the British rifle team, upon what condition the match could be arranged between the teams representing Great Britain and this country.

see charges against W. B. Hazen.  
The Times, to-day, in an interview with Gen. D. S. Stanley regarding the charges against W. B. Hazen, and the latter's counter-charges, says: Hazen aspires to the postmaster generalship of the army, and his relatives and friends are now at Washington urging his claim. If his nomination comes before the Senate, it will meet there the charges of perjury and cowardice which Stanley made to his face. The principal charge is that at the second day of the battle of Shiloh Hazen fled from the river, alleging that his men had deserted him. The charge of perjury has eleven specifications, based chiefly on Hazen's testimony in the Belknap case. Hazen's counter-charges are falsehood and his conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman. It is said that Gen. Sherman informed Hazen that he failed to substantiate these charges, his resignation must be placed in his (Sherman's) hands.

The remains of Bayard Taylor were removed, to-day, from the Governor's room in City Hall, where they have been lying in state, and taken to a special train on the Pennsylvania Railway and borne to Kansas State.

A Chivalrous Southerner.

CHICAGO, 14.—The Journal's Washington special says: As statements have appeared in a southern paper that Wade Hampton, Jr., was present at the ball given to General Sherman at Jacksonville, Fla., that chivalrous southerner publishes a card denying it, and says, "I would certainly have enjoyed meeting the man who was guilty of the cruelty of burning Columbus, and the cowardice of denying it."

Speculating on the Next Census Report.

The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: There is much speculation here as to what sections of the country will show the greatest growth and development in the census reports of next year, and as to which are the coming young cities of the future. It is generally conceded that the northwest will outstrip all other sections, and that the States of the Union showing the most rapid growth will be Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California and Colorado.

Another Move.  
The Tribune's Washington special says: It is now stated that the democrats are seriously considering leaving out of the roll of members of the next House, the entire Iowa delegation, so as to make sure of their organization of the House.

The Army Officer's Survey.  
The army officers who have been detailed to the Wheeler Survey, are being ordered back to their regiments. Wheeler himself is only a lieutenant, and does not relish being returned to the ranks; for this reason his friends are attempting, at the coming session, to have the army survey restored. The Hayden people who are not pleased with the probable appointment of Clarence King to be the head of the consolidated survey, will undoubtedly undertake to have the law repealed by which the consolidated bureau was created.

FOREIGN.  
HUNGARY.  
The first disaster—Terrible suffering.  
Pesth, 14.—The danger in Segedin is increasing. The rescuing boats continually strike rocks, so that in many cases to rescue the

sufferers is impossible. One boat capsized by which seven women were drowned. A violent storm is raging. The flood is continually rising and is now two feet above the level of the Theiss. The submerged area has been reduced to 800 square meters, which continually decreases. At the first eruption of the water, 35 soldiers were drowned. The State railway carried gratuitously 10,000 fugitives yesterday.

Six steamers and 20 floats have left for Segedin. Government authorities at Segedin report that 300 persons have been drowned. At noon on Thursday there were still people on the roofs of houses and in trees. Some persons died while exposing themselves to the cold. A number of incendiaries have been arrested. The town of Congrad, at the confluence of the rivers Theiss and Danube, situated north of Segedin, and Zentes, two miles nearer Segedin, are also threatened.

Six thousand persons are still surrounded by water at Segedin. Summarizing the official and private accounts from Segedin, the dead must amount to many hundreds. It is impossible to make a more accurate estimate, as the number buried under the ruins cannot yet be ascertained. The houses, built of sundried bricks, continued to collapse long after the first rush of the flood.

The work of feeding and removing the sufferers is now proceeding with great ardor. The sensational stories of hundreds being buried in the synagogues and military hospital are without foundation.

A large portion of the suburbs of Segedin, being below the ordinary level of the river Theiss, and the water, which rushed in from the higher ground behind the town, rising several feet above the present level of the river, bored out, on its way, the high road embankments, rushing in cascades into the lower ground, and inundating it with fearful rapidity. In less than five or six hours, which it was calculated would flood the lake to spread through the town, scarcely an hour had elapsed before the Segedin lay submerged up to its present level; withal, however, some hope is entertained that on account of the alarm which, for a day before the occurrence of the calamity, roused the population to a sense of their danger, and gave them an opportunity to fly for refuge. The loss of life has been very great, but the victims must, at any rate, be numbered by many hundreds, if not by thousands; nor is the havoc recoverable. The boats were swept away during that terrible night, all through Wednesday, dull fatal sounds were heard in all directions, indicating the successive falls of buildings.

The special government commissioner says: The poorer classes were extremely unwilling to abandon their homes. In many cases, they had to be used to pluck the people from the houses that were in a dangerous condition. All communities in the neighborhood view with horror the suffering of the district. They are sending provisions by land and water, and opening their houses to secure the refugees. Comparatively few, however, seem to avail themselves of the latter offer. The working classes especially prefer abiding by the nearest safe spot in town, or close to it. Thus thousands are encamped on the high embankment running along the river which stands firm, so that the opening of this embankment to let the water, from above and behind, find its way into the river in front could only be imperfectly carried.

A Generous Gift.  
The Emperor Francis Joseph will forego his visit to Pesth to receive congratulations on the occasion of his silver wedding. He desires that the money intended for the festivities shall be distributed among the sufferers by the flood. The Emperor and Empress also give 40,000 florins from their private purse.

Insurrection Preparations.  
According to accounts from Sophia, preparations for another insurrection in Macedonia are in active progress. The leaders are the bishops of Sophia and Ohridia, the Russian chief of police of Wildin, the Bulgarian bandits Stroz and Petko, two Austrian deserters, two Bulgarian functionaries, and an Englishman named Cooper, who served with General Tchernayeff in Serbia. The Turkish government is perfectly aware of what is going on, and is taking measures on the frontier accordingly.

WEST INDIES.  
Arrival of Blanco.

HAVANA, 14.—The last accounts from Yaguajay report the arrival of ex-President Blanco of Carrasco. The principal men of all parties offered to sustain Blanco when the new election for the president comes. Blanco was re-established everywhere.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
Cotton Crop Failure.

LONDON, 14.—A Bombay dispatch states that the cotton crop of Bengal and central provinces is estimated at one-half less for the present year than that of 1878.

Fatal Collision.

The British steamer Scvern, from London for Quebec, ran down off Dungeness, a pilot cutter, having on board, ten pilots and five of the crew were drowned.

LAND FOR SALE  
AT  
PUBLIC AUCTION

THE CORPORATION OF SALT Lake City will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on  
Saturday, March 22d, 1879.  
On the premises, the following valuable lots, situated in Plot C of Salt Lake City survey, viz: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 12, bounded by Sixth West street on the south and Fifth and Sixth West Streets. Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in block 35, bounded by Third and Fourth South streets on the north and south, by Sixth West street on the east, and by David Duncanson's lots on the west. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 36, bounded by Third and Fourth South streets on the north and south, by Sixth West street on the east, and by David Duncanson's lots on the west. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of block 37, bounded by Second and Third South and Fifth and Sixth West streets. Lots 1, 6, 7 and 8 of block 38, bounded on the north, south and east by Second and Third South and Fifth West streets, and on the west by Thomas Street. Each lot contains one and a quarter acres, and will be sold separately.

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