SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

Hope deferred maketh the heart of Sargent sick. He has not yet received the expected inuitation from Mr. Arthur to take a seat in the cabinet.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to the House that, in the enforcement of the internal revenue laws, twenty-nine officers have been killed and fifty wounded, and eight informers had been assailed and wounded.

A bill to appoint ex-General D. D. Kirby to a captaincy in the army, on the ground that the court-martial which cashiered him for drunkenness acted unjustly, was ordered engrossed and read a third time. in the House on the 11th inst.

It is stated that the Denver *Tribune* has been purchased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. That railroad is now being extended rapidly up the Republican Fork in the direction of Denver, and probably wishes to be in a position to have a voice in the management of public affairs.

An exchange says, the Denver *Republican* has some cheerful little libel suits on its hands. Governor Evans commences the onslaught with a suit against the paper for $100,000 and the *Republican* accepts the guage and goes for him ten better. There is some fun in conducting a newspaper in Denver.

"Brick" Pomeroy is publishing a newspaper in Denver called the *Great West*. Last fall he offered $500 to the miner who would drill the deepest hole in a rock in a half hour's work. A lot of honest miners provided themselves with tools and drilled away for that $500, which they did not get. The miners now publish "Brick" as a fraud.

A New York dispatch of the 4th says: The troubles on the Paris Bourse are almost over. It will be months before the market can recover from the shock, but the panic has apparently done its most. Great sympathy is felt for Christine Nilsson, whose home and fortune have been wrecked. It is stated that she will again go upon the operatic stage. Her husband, Mr. Rozeaud, is in an insane asylum, a hopeless lunatic.

We believe it to be the wish of the people of Montana generally that Marshal Botkin may be his own successor. His term expires next month and as the gentleman has performed the arduous duties of his position to the satisfaction of all parties his reappointment would meet with universal endorsement. As long as we must have Republican federal officials it would afford us pleasure to record the Marshal's appointment to a more exalted position—one for which his undoubted abilities eminently fit him.

A chapter on the eccentricities of divorce, mentions the case of an Ohio woman who not many months ago married a man to cancel a debt of $320, and then got a divorce from him for $60. She made much of the point that the transaction brought her out $260 ahead. This was eccentric, but not more so than was the action of Mrs. Jennie Hyland, of Des Moines, Iowa, who, having obtained a divorce from her husband, remarried him, and in a few days applied for a divorce on the same grounds as before.

Our Delegate in congress is showing his usual earnestness in looking after the interests of his constituents. The Gallatin *News* publishes a dispatch from Mr. Maginnis in which he informs Messrs. Langhorne, Blakely and Edwards that the Crow treaty is in a fair way of being perfected by congressional action. Gallatin county will receive a rich acquisition to her territory should the bill which has passed the senate become a law. The portion of the Crow reservation which will then be included within her boundaries contains some of the richest mines in the Territory and will induce an immigration that will soon place that county abreast the foremost counties in Montana in population and wealth. We hope to record the passage of the bill in the House in the very near future.

A Washington special to the *Inter-Ocean*, February 10th, says: The funding bill will now be the leading measure before the ways and means committee, the tariff commission having been agreed upon. It is impossible to find an intelligent opinion yet as to whether the bill will pass the House, because it is hard to say what modification the ways and means committee will make in the measure as it comes to them from the Senate. It has been referred to Messrs. Kelley McKinley, Hubbell, Randall and Carlisle. This is a subcommittee of very conflicting views on financial questions, and with views most emphatic. Kelley has his own ideas and so has Carlisle, who will no doubt not rest without a stalwart effort to get in his old amendment that nearly caused a panic a year ago and has lately been rejected by the Senate, being championed by Vest. Randall is an ardent three per cent. advocate, and it would not be surprising if he attempted to increase the scope of the bill to $500,000,000 instead of $200,000,000 as provided by the Sherman measure. It is probable that at the same time the funding bill is under consideration some other measures allied to it, or contingent upon it, will be taken up, and one matter viewed with reference to the others. It may thus happen that the funding bill may undergo modifications dependent upon action relative to bank taxes or other financial legislation.

Score one for David Davis. He forget his "obligations" and voted with the Democrats the other day on a section of Edmunds' anti-polygamy bill. Mahone was absent, and the Democrats carried their point. Dakota must be admitted without delay if only to put an end to Mr. Davis' periodical foolishness.

The New York *Tribune* in speaking of the proposed new State says: "Lincoln and Garfield, two martyred Presidents would have been decidedly better names for the new States into which Dakota will be divided; but the old name has a commercial value in the wheat markets of the world, and neither section of the Territory has been willing to give it up."

There are eight metals which have a greater commercial value per pound avoirdupois than gold, and fourteen that have a greater commercial value than silver. They are as follows: Indium, $2,520; vanadium, $2,520; ruthinium, $1,400; rhodiom, $700: palladium, $653; varanium, $576.53; osmium, $325.28; iridium, $317.44; gold, $301.46; platinum, $115.20; thallium, $108.77; chromium, $58; magnesium, $56.50; potassium, $23; and silver, $18.30.

Our East side cotemporary, the *Independent*, after wasting several columns of its space in an endeavor to show—as Mrs. Grundy would say—that "Butte isn't just what she ought to be" has mounted the mourner's bench and expresses sorrow that it has been so foolish as to say anything about the city. We feel confident the people of this prosperous section will accept the *Independent's* apology and bid it go in peace, with the added injunction, and sin no more.

The report of the Indian Commissioners, mention of which appears among our dispatches this morning, is a flattering comment upon the peace policy pursued by the Government toward the savages. They hold that the Indians who are under the immediate care of the Government will soon be in a condition to support themselves, and that the wild and savage tribes, will in the near future, follow the example of the more peaceably inclined, and submit themselves to the civilizing influences of the peace policy. The potent factors of this policy are government by law, homestead rights and education. We are inclined to the belief that the "boys in blue" are the persuaders who have induced the red men in the West to accept the benign policy of the Great Father at Washington. It it were not for those faithful sentinels throughout the Territories we imagine our good peace commissioners would find but few Indians willing to avail themselves of "government by law, homestead rights and education."

Mr. David Dudley Field has complied with the request of the House committee that has been considering a bill for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President and sent to the committee the draft of a bill embodying his views upon the matter. The full text of the bill has not yet been made public, but Mr. Field says it provides that between the choice of the electors and the casting of their votes the question of their title may be submitted to the State authorities, ministerial or judicial, and that their decision shall be conclusive upon all questions of fact or of State law, so far as the counting of the votes by Congress may be concerned; that no votes shall be received by the concurrent vote of the two houses, but that within a short time thereafter a judicial decision may be sought, by an action in the courts of the United States, for the speedy determination of which adequate provision is made.

THE STICKNEY MURDER CASE.

As many of the readers of the MINER are familiar with the shooting of Mr. M. T. Campau by C. W. Stickney at Denver last May for the alleged seduction of his wife, an account of which is published in another column, and as they may feel some interest in his trial which has recently commenced in that city, we have condensed the following account of it, which we find in the Denver *World*. The trial began on the 7th inst. Two days were consumed in empannelling a jury. The prosecution finished examining witnesses on the third day. The killing was proved, the appearance of Stickney at the time and some other circumstances attending it. The opening speech of Mr. Leonard Sweet, for the defense, was greeted with applause by the audience, which could not be suppressed.

The most remarkable witness examined by the defense was Mrs. Powers, sister of the prisoner, who was on the stand the better part of two days under a galling fire, yet, although a refined woman, unused to public notoriety and laboring under discouraging circumstances, she testified to facts covering twenty-four years of time, yet she never made a mistake and was never overcome by the prosecution. Charles B. Farwell, present member of Congress from Chicago, member of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., came all the way from Washington to testify, and Israel P. Rumsey, Captain of Stickney's old artillery company, all came from Chicago. Up to the close of the 10th the two experts on insanity Drs. McFarland and Russell, had partially testified to different relatives of the prisoner having been under their care afflicted with hereditary insanity. Stickney was very ill Friday night (the 9th) having been attacked with an epileptic fit and a rigor. He was so sick on the 11th that the court permitted the Sheriff to take him to the St. James hotel. Fears are entertained that he will become so ill that the trial will be discontinued.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

From our dispatches we learn the Senate, without a dissenting voice, passed Mr. Edmund's anti-polygamy bill. This measure is quite distinct from the one which the House so carelessly passed, but it seems to cover all the points necessary to cripple the peculiar institution in, if it will not entirely eradicate it from Utah. The orignal bill was amended in several particulars but, so far as we can learn from the disjointed dispatches received concerning the proceedings had upon it, not to effect materially its essential features. The first section of the bill provides that any person guilty of polygamy in any Territory over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than five years. The bill declares a man a polygamist who marries more than one woman.

The second section of the bill declares that any man who cohabits with more than one woman in any territory over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 and by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both at the discretion of the court. This section is a two-edged sword and cuts both ways, at Gentiles as well as Mormons: provided they practice the irregularity in a Territory. The section, however, is aimed at those Mormons who indulge in the luxury of "sealed" wives, but nevertheless may hit a few outside of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

The fourth section excludes from the jury box any man who believes in the practices of polygamous Mormons, in trials where suits are instituted against persons for bigamy or polygamy. The fifth section authorizes the President to grant amnesty to such persons as were guilty of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation prior to the passage of this act, under such conditions as he may deem proper, but such conditions must be complied with to make effective such amnesty.

The sixth section legitimatizes the issues of Mormon marriages in any Territory of the United States, if such issues shall have been before the first day of January next.

The seventh section, which met the greater opposition, notably from Mr. Vest, of Missouri, reads as follows:

That no polygamist, bigamist or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place in which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument, under or for any such Territory or place or under the United States.

This section Mr. Vest claimed was unrepublican in form and spirit, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, wherein that it disfranchised a citizen without due process of law; that is, it deprived a man of his vote without first convicting him of an infamous crime. Although Mr. Vest did not vote against the bill, and expressed his abhorrance of the polygamous practices of the Mormons, he denounced this section of the bill in unmeasured terms.

The eighth and last section of the bill provides for the government of Utah. While every other section of the bill applies to every Territory in the United States, this one is designed solely for the purpose of ousting from office Mormon officials in that Territory. It vacates every elective office in Utah and authorizes the President to appoint five persons, no three of whom shall belong to any one political party, who shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to attend to the registration of votes, the conduct of elections, with power to receive and object to votes offered at elections, canvass the same and issue certificates of elections, until a new Territorial legislature shall have been elected. This legislature so elected may then make such laws not inconsistent with the organic law of the Territory or the constitution of the United States as it shall deem proper concerning the holding of office in that Territory made vacant by the act. The bill will probably pass the House, but it is very questionable whether it will effect the change in Utah which its introducer anticipates.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Colonel A. B. Meacham, long prominent in connection with Indian affairs, died to-night. Cause, apoplexy; age, 56.

The Treasury Department purchased 500,000 ounces of silver for distribution among the mints.

Values of experts of domestic breadstuffs for the seven months ended January 31st, 1882, amount to $124,062,907. For the same period in 1881, $168,509,508.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Among other interesting matter which will be incorporated in the finished census report for 1880 will be a statement of the public debt of the United States at different periods of its history. From the advanced sheets treating upon this subject we find it stated that the national debt in 1791 was $75,000,000. The debt was a large one for the country in its impoverished condition at that date, but the tastes and habits of the people were simple and had been moulded somewhat by the experience of the old fathers at Valley Forge, and having driven a foe from their doors they felt encouraged in their fight against what they considered their next worst enemy—their national debt—and by 1812, they had reduced it to $45,000,000. But the second war with Great Britain imposed another great financial burden upon them, and in 1816 they found themselves in debt to the amount of $127,000,000. This, to them, large debt was annually reduced until 1836 it was only $37,500, the lowest figure which the national debt has reached in the history of the country. But little was added to it until the war with Mexico at the conclusion of which the debt reached $38,000,000. This again was cut down to $28,000,000 by 1857. From that date the debt increased until in 1861 it reached $90,000,000. From 1861 to 1866, the years in which neither men nor money was spared to preserve the Union the National debt jumped from $90,000,000 to the enormous sum of $2,773,000,000. This vast amount was reduced yearly until in 1876 it stood at $2,180,000,000. From this date it took an upward flight and reached $2,349,000,000 in 1879. Since that time there has been a steady decrease until at the close of the year 1881 it footed up $2,073,000,000. This latter sum includes the $350,000,000 of Government legal tenders in circulation. Subtracting this and we have but about $1,700,000,000 of a funded debt in the beginning of 1882 as against $2,773,000,000 in 1866, a reduction of nearly $1,000,000,000 in 16 years.

According to the same paper the debt of the world has increased since 1848 about $16,000,000,000. The debt of several of the civilized nations up to the year 1880, is set down as follows:

United States	$2,121,000,000.
Great Britian	3,767,000,000.
France	3,830,000,000.
Germany	49 000,000.
Russia	3,319,000,000.
Spain	2,579,000,000.
Italy	2,510,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,981,000,000.
Turkey	1,377,000,000.

One feature of the statistics included in the report which proves that as civilization advances nations run in debt, is the fact that during the last decade the increase in the world's debts amounts to over $6,000,000,000.

A FEELING TRIBUTE.

On the 8th inst. Delegate Maginnis, in his place in the House of Representatives, pronounced the following eloquent eulogy on Hon. Michael P. O'Connor, late member from the House from South Carolina:

Mr. Speaker, among all the friends whom I have met upon this floor, behind whose disappearing forms have closed the iron gates of death, I cherish with particular affection the memory of M. P. O'Connor. His frank and generous nature, his cordial, kindly ways, his unfailing courtesy won all who came close to him. There was between us also that community of sentiment which comes of a common sympathy with the sorrows and the aspirations of the race from which we both have sprung. Indeed, I first became intimate with Mr O'Connor at the time when the starving people of Ireland were stretching in piteous appeal their wasted hands across the rolling waves and asking the generous people of this happy land to save them from death and despair, produced by long years of mis-government and oppression. We both were members of the committee of reception appointed under the resolution which gave Mr. Parnell the use of this hall, in order that he might tell the Representatives of the American people of the miseries of his native land, and explain the methods of reform for which he was pleading.

Later, I was present at a banquet over which Mr. O'Connor presided. I shall never forget the eloquent speech in which he responded to the first toast, or the ready, graceful, appropriate way in which he called out and introduced subsequent speakers. I never met a more charming or eloquent host. I was, of course, deeply interested. Coming from a new land, among whose lowering mountains and wide stretching valleys there is room for untold millions of people; living under a Government which takes infinite pains to protect the claim of the humblest settler, and to measure and define and patent to any settler a farm and a home who lives upon it for five years, I could scarcely comprehend the fact that in another land, homes that had been occupied, and little farms that had been tilled, for generation after generation, might be lost to those born and reared upon them through the misfortunes of an adverse season or the failure of a single crop or the unjust exactions of an avaricious landlord. And I heartily sympathized with the devoted young member of Parliament whom we entertained; a gentleman who is the leader of his people; who, under a free government, would be premier of his country, but who is now in jail under an arbitrary and despotic act which requires no charge and permits of no trial.

As a member of this Hous Mr. O'Connor was devoted to any duty that was assigned to him. I never knew a member more anxious to serve his constituents. It was painfully evident during the closing days of the last Congress that his health was in a most precarious condition, but he remained at his desk day after day and endeavored to accomplish the work that was pressing upon him. When the Congress dissolved he sought his home in the South, confident that the balmy air of his own beautiful city by the sea would restore his vigor and health again. I parted from him in the hope of receiving his kindly grasp and meeting his genial smile on my return. I was far away in the interior of the continent when I accidentally heard the news of his death. I was shocked and grieved beyond expression, and the pain of it has never left me. I can only give it expression in this inadequate tribute of my regard for the memory of a kind friend, an honest and able man.

Debate on the Polygamy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate to-day took up and temporarily passed over the regular order, the polygamy bill, and Call, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of his proposed amendment to the pension of arrears bill. The resolution and polygamy bill to amend section 5,352 of the revised statutes in reference to bigamy and for other purposes were taken up and amendments proposed by the committee on judiciary were read and agreed to up to the fifth section, which authorizes the President to grant amnesty to those cases of offenders guilty, before the passage of the act; of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, on such conditions as he shall think proper.

Hoar suggested the query whether, under his exercise of his pardoning power, which was limited to pardons and reprieves in individual cases, the President could constitutionally pardon all classes of offenders against any particular law upon such conditions as he may have prescribed. If he should do this then he could court the exercise of legislative functions. If the President made a pardon conditional upon the payment of a certain sum of money, would his act be lawful?

Edmunds said the committee had been in doubt whether any provision or point was necessary at all and answered: It is not only because the question was an open one but because the object was to enable the Government to say to the great body of Utah people, if you stop this practice and sin no more you shall not be prosecuted for what you have already done. By the general amnesty act of July 17, 1862, Congress empowered the President to grant amnesty on such conditions as he might deem expedient for the public welfare. It did not, therefore, follow that he could have acted without that legislation. It is safe that persons should receive pardons by classification or conditions as distinct from persons individually pardoned, where as suggested by Hoar, if the President takes money for a pardon the remedy is by impeachment. The section as amended, and the remaining Committee amendments to the 8th section, were adopted. The 8th section provides for the conduct of elections, the regulation and canvassing of votes, etc., in the Territory until provision for the same is made.

The Legislative Assembly is provided for in the bill by the appointment of a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, all of whom shall not be members of one political party.

Brown moved an amendment so as to require that no more than one shall be of the same political party.

Call maintained that the power to revise the acts of the election officers was properly one belonging to the Court, and for the Board to say who should constitute the Legislature would be unrepublican and farcical.

Edmunds replied that the Board would have no power to decide as to the qualification of electors.

Vest prefered the 7th section of the bill.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The argument in the straw bonds Star Route case closed to-day. Col. Bliss contended all that was necessary to be established was the existence of such facts as would justify the magistrate in sending the case to the jury. Hines for the defense, intimated the prosecution of his clients by the Government was the outgrowth of private malice. The court announced that its decision will be rendered to-morrow.

The President to-day transmitted to the senate the report of the commissioners on the lung disease of cattle. The commissioners concluded that the unvarying absence of the lung disease apart from contagion is a perfect guarantee that it can be permanently eradicated and maintain that in every instance where a nation has stamped out the infection no new case appeared until there has been another importation of infected cattle.

The long delay in stamping it out in the United States means the extension of it to our open cattle ranges and the impossibility of stamping it out with the near prospect of general extension of the plague and a yearly sacrifice of scores of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the continued losses on our foreign market. To delay the work of extinction which is now in our power savors of criminality.

The House committee agreed to report favorably for the erection of public buildings at Boise City, Idaho Territory; to cost $70,000 and at Leavenworth, to cost [illegible].

The Postmaster General revoked the regulation requiring flour to be enclosed in sealed envelopes before being put into metal boxes for transmission in mails.

London Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Catholic diocese of Mathal recommend Patrick Egan as a candidate of the Irish party for the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Sullivan.

At a meeting of the committee of the Trade Association a new form of grain contract was drawn up for immediate dispatch to the United States. The details are not published, but it is understood, though, if the Trade Association desire to meet the views of the Americans, they will be compelled to make very considerable alterations.

Ex-Governer Pinchback, of Louisiana, turns up as an applicant for office. For mercy's sake send him to hunt for the Jeannette.

The colored Jubilee singers were denied admission in every hotel in Washington, and until after midnight they did not find a place to sleep.

A lady who lectured in Deadwood on "Esthetic Culture" was astonished at the immense crowd that turned out until she learned that the people supposed that "Esthetic Culture" was some kind of a new mixed drink.

The Associated Press.

There appears to be an indefinite impression with a certain class of newspaper readers that the socalled Associated Press is a *sine qua non* to perfect journalism. This may have been the case in former years, but it is far from the fact now. It is not only necessary for modern perfect journalism to obtain daily the complete news of the world, but that news must be accurate in all and to the letter. The reading public has been educated to a point where the quantity of news is not so much an essential as its quality.

Up to within a few years the news furnished by the Associated Press was gathered and transmitted in the interests of its newspaper patrons. It ground no axe, it took no side in any question, but gave facts simply as they occurred. That was the golden age of the Associated Press. Had it maintained its purity its value to the public and in the journalistic world would have been almost without limit. But corruption crept into its management. Instead of being a simple news bureau, it became a political machine. Its entire news was manufactured in the interests of the Republican party, and yearly it was made to grind the axe of that party, regardless of fact and the effect which such a course would have upon its own value. This was the first step in its downward career, but it was only a gentle foretaste of what came after in the rule of a clique of stock-jobbers.

There are seven journals which form the Associated Press Association, namely: *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*—four of which constitute a majority and would control its news. A certain set of stock-jobbers conceived the idea that if they could control the news, the stock market could control the news, the stock market could be manipulated thereby in a manner which would yield to them a princely pecuniary return. This could only be accomplished by the purchase of controlling virtual control of the newspapers which belonged to the association. The first start was made with the *Commerce*, the *World* was then purchased, and finally the *Express* fell into their hands. This made three—operating against the control of the fourth, which formed the majority, was quietly secured. Besides the general advantage of making stock jobs, a year ago a quiet little game was being worked, the revelation which will show how completely the clique had the association under its thumb even at that time.

The time to which we refer was before the contemplated amalgamation of the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies. At that time the clique controlled the American Union, and the Associated Press business was being done over the Western Union wires, under a contract which did not terminate until this winter. The intention of the clique upon the expiration of this contract, was to transfer the business of the Associated Press from the Western Union to the American Union, thus giving the latter company a business which yearly yielded an income of between four and five hundred thousand dollars besides bringing the control of the news more completely under the manipulation of the clique. That this was not accomplished was due to the amalgamation which gave the clique complete control of the Western Union Company.

These are only a few facts in the history which if told, would make a startling chapter upon the methods of stock-jobbers, and the manner in which they have obtained control of an institution upon which the public have in former years relied, but upon which, if they rely now, they will find themselves playing into the hands of the clique.

It is very evident that a journal which aims at being progressive and keep its readers must give the news as they occur. The moment it bends the news to the grinding of the axe of a person or a party clique, it becomes a machine, and ceases to be what the reading public [illegible] which relies entirely upon the Associated Press news can keep [illegible] which that clique control [illegible] it has a choice between two [illegible] tives of going down or [illegible] in another direction. [illegible] have felt the public [illegible] covered this fact, and [illegible] Press, which in [illegible] strument of almost [illegible] the journalistic world, [illegible] into a machine for the [illegible] dinary routine news, [illegible] carefully culled news [illegible] afford to use it in its own [illegible] *York Press*.

The Case of McSweeney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible] nia delegation in Congress [illegible] received a memorial signed [illegible] of the superior court and a number of prominent citizens [illegible] cisco, representing that McSweeney now imprisoned by the government in Ireland, [illegible] United States, who has been five years in San Francisco [illegible] family still reside there [illegible] delegation to endeavor to [illegible] intervention by our government [illegible] cure justice and protection [illegible] American citizen. The [illegible] four members of the [illegible] ly united in a letter to the Secretary of State, transmitting the [illegible] questing that the case [illegible] ble attention. Representative Page received a letter about [illegible] McSweeney's daughter [illegible] ject and thereupon [illegible] the Secretary in regard to [illegible] department is known [illegible] pondence with the British [illegible] concerning all cases [illegible] what progress has been made [illegible] not yet been announced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible] The Anti-Polygamy bill discussed [illegible] Vest denounced the bill [illegible] ture a bill of attainder [illegible] isinment without judicial trial [illegible] was prohibited by the Constitution. He would not give his vote [illegible] ples of the bill though [illegible] to it should depend his [illegible] life. He believed it would [illegible] Anti-Republican Government [illegible] an Anti-Republican Star Chamber arrangement.

The Pension Arrears [illegible] was laid over as unfinished business.

Secretary Lincoln urges an appropriation of $88,211 for new barracks and additional quarters at Fort Leavenworth.