

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1880.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$4.00 a year, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate.

KILL 'EM! KILL 'EM! We mean that Massachusetts nincompoop who suggests a second term of Hayes.

LAW is constantly displaying its peculiarities, and here is one of them. In Baltimore, last week, three negroes, on trial for stealing some goods and selling them to one William Barkley, also colored, were acquitted. Barkley was then put on trial, and all three swore they did steal the goods and sell them to him, but that he did not know they were stolen. Barkley was acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNISTS.

The eastern journals speak severely of Kearney and Kallach for bringing about the desperate condition of things in San Francisco. Some of them call upon the President to interfere to protect the Chinese, who are hourly in danger of being butchered by the democratic mob. The New York Times is sarcastic on Hayes, in remarking that the President gives a long audience to Kearney, whereas there "is precisely one eminent American citizen who has openly shown his contempt for Kearney and his gang, besides of the vote he might thereby lose." Grant refused to let the sand lot scrub call upon him in San Francisco. The Times thinks Grant would also have the courage to protect the Chinese, were he in position to do so; "but then he is not a professional politician, and declines to bid for votes by courting demagogues," which means that Hayes is and does both. The way in which the industrial journals are taking up this question is an indication that the President will be forced to go to the rescue of the unfortunate health before it is too late. A San Francisco telegram tells of a meeting in that city, on Wednesday night, to take steps towards the organization of a vigilance committee. It cannot be possible that the lawless, murderous element is in the majority in San Francisco. If the peaceable, law-abiding portion of the community act in time, it can suppress the Kearney crew, though in doing so, it may have to hang a few of the leaders on the gallows that the blackguards are talking of erecting on the sand lots. The news from the west was less exciting on Thursday. Probably Kallach and Kearney have seen that they could proceed no further in their disorganizing work without endangering their own necks.

UTICA AND ULYSSES.

The two states with the largest representation in the national convention to be held in Chicago next June, have held their republican conventions and chosen their delegates. These delegates have been instructed to vote as a unit for Grant as the nominee of the party for the presidency. The general will thus go into the convention with 128 votes that are now known of—70 from New York and 58 from Pennsylvania. It will require 376 to nominate. Grant will therefore have to get 248 more votes. Can he do it? It is the question that is agitating the politicians more than any other to-day. We think he cannot, because there is but one more state of importance—Illinois, with 42 votes—that can assist anything like a strong disposition to make him his first choice. Notwithstanding the Grant instructions at Utica, the general is weaker in the country than he was before the New York convention; and although Pennsylvania instructed for him, he isn't the popular strength that he had before the Harrisburg meeting. It was not Grant who carried the conventions of these great states; but the machine. Pennsylvania was held and manipulated by Don Cameron, and New York by Senator Cocking, the real sentiment of the conventions being opposed to the third term proposition. This fact must have been painfully manifest to the managers, who, nevertheless, crammed Grant and third term down the throats of their unwilling but machine-run tools. The instructions simply show the personal power of Conkling and Cameron over the republican politicians of their respective states. It was apparent in the Harrisburg convention that Blaine was the choice of Pennsylvania republicans for president, and while the Maine candidate was not so powerful at Utica, yet with Conkling out of the way the convention would have instructed for Blaine rather than Grant.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Mazey, from the committee on postoffices, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to authorize the refunding to postmasters of funds or valuables lost or stolen. Calendar.

Blair submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the navy to transmit to the Senate any information in possession of the department in relation to the present condition of affairs in Alaska. Adopted.

The Senate considered the calendar. The remainder of the day was given to eulogies upon the late Senator Houston, of Alabama.

At the close of the eulogies the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

THIRD TERM BOOM, AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF Grant before the national convention.

The New York Sun (independent democrat) says Conkling prevailed on the party to exhibit itself as inconsistent and unprincipled. "Of course, the character of the party is gone." The New York Times (republican) attacks the methods employed by Conkling, but thinks that the convention has done its work without making any serious blunders.

The Chicago Times (independent) thinks Conkling's success at Utica the least creditable and least flattering of his life. It attributes his budding to fear of Blaine, who has nearly wrested from his control his own "rotten borough."

The Chicago Tribune (republican) thinks the small majority of 37 in a total of 897 votes, in favor of instructing for Grant, is significant of a strong prejudice against a third term.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (democratic) says the result in New York shows that Grant's strength is all that his friends have claimed.

The Cincinnati Commercial (republican) says the Grant leaders are becoming dictatorial and tyrannical; that the party will not endure such a course, and will throw off sufficient restraint put upon it to defeat the Grant movement.

The Cincinnati Gazette (republican) says the instructions for Grant represent, as in the case of Pennsylvania, the one man ruler rather than the voice of the republican voters. It thinks a John Kelly rebellion in the democratic party cannot save the republican machine nominee as it did last fall.

The St. Louis Republican (democratic) thinks the endorsement of Grant in Pennsylvania and New York, nearly assure his success. It congratulates the democrats, because no other republican has so vulnerable a reputation.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (republican and father of the Grant boom) is jubilant and confident of the success of Grant in the convention and at the polls.

The Boston Advertiser (republican) does not approve the resolutions. It says the praise lavished on Grant is gratuitous, and that the country is not in peril as asserted, thus throwing cold water on the "strong man" idea.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean (republican) thinks Grant's success at Washington fully assured.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 26.—Mazey, from the committee on postoffices, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to authorize the refunding to postmasters of funds or valuables lost or stolen. Calendar.

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HOUSE.

Washington, 26.—Warner called attention to the fact that no response was received from the secretary of the treasury to the resolution calling for information as to the connection of the treasury department with the New York clearing house, and stated that he would in a short time offer a similar resolution.

Warner introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, as follows: "Whereas, in his seventh annual message to Congress President Monroe asserted that 'we owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these (European) powers to declare that we will consider any attempt on the part of any European power to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety; and

Whereas, the doctrine thus announced has been accepted by the American people, and has become a national principle in our national policy; and

Whereas, it is proposed to construct under guarantees to be given by foreign governments, a canal across the isthmus of Darien, therefore,

Resolved, That the United States, in behalf of the people of the United States, affirm that a contract of any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus of Darien, while open to us and all nations equally, must in the interest of ourselves and the world, be kept under our special protection.

Resolved, That the United States, in view of the importance of the trade of the world of the opening of a water passageway between the two oceans, will cordially promote by such means as may be deemed proper and judicious such undertaking.

The joint resolution was referred to the inter-oceanic canal committee. Regan, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a bill to establish commissioners of interstate commerce; also the following bills, which he stated would be offered as a substitute for that bill: To regulate interstate commerce, to amend the act of 1866, to facilitate communication between the states, and to make the special order printed and made the special order for the fourth Wednesday in March.

The speaker laid before the house a communication general transmitting a list of all offers received for carrying mails and of all allowances made to contractors during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879.

The House having dispensed with the morning hour, went into committee of the whole on the Star service bill.

Clymer said the House had voted \$5,000,000 for the service, every cent that had been asked for. The startling fact was proved by the report of the postmaster general that on the very day the appropriation had been made he had been running the department at a cost of \$6,400,000. He called attention to the fact that for the first time since its publication the

Blue Book for this year omitted any statement as to the cost of running the postoffice department. That statement had been deliberately omitted. He left the committee to judge for itself what had been the object of omitting it. The second assistant postmaster general claimed there was no limit to his discretion. He (Clymer) claimed that he who laid his hands on any fund so as to defeat the intention of the statute was a violator of law, and were it in his power that violator should answer as other malefactors. What? That a mere clerk in the postoffice department should override the will of the legislative power of this government? Had it come to that, that Congress was the servant of a clerk, and that he proposed to strike it down by coming to this House, by promise, by log rolling, and by threats of cutting down the service? Was Congress to be dictated to do what the second assistant postmaster general thought right, no matter what might be the judgment of Congress? Had it come to that? Was the American Congress to be a postoffice clerk? Congress did not propose to strike down the service, but if it could possibly by direct, or indirect, curb the assumed power, the apparent extravagance, to use no more offensive term, of department, it should do so. Howell supported the bill, not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity. The time for argument had passed and time for action had come.

Conger criticized Clymer for having injected into a speech a strong political and theatrical effort as he had made on another memorable occasion (referring to the impeachment of Secretary Belknap), except that now he had mounted the tribune, not gone to the clerk's desk. The tears, the tremulous tone, the attack all corresponded (laughter); the scenery was all here, but was not all new. The gentleman had formed the House that yesterday or the day before his committee had brought in a bill by unanimous recommendation. Clymer—the gentleman is certainly mistaken.

Conger—Well, somebody else said so. To-day the gentleman comes in and says the bill of yesterday was substantially wrong. What shall we do with a committee that told us yesterday that this bill was substantially right, and tells us to-day that it is substantially wrong? Did this committee get any intimation from any members of the House that this bill was unwise and unwise? Of course they did.

The general debate having closed, Blount moved a substitute for the first section of the bill reported to-day by Baker.

Hayes said he would be willing to vote \$5,000,000, if it were needed to keep up the efficient Star service.

Lipson said an attempt was being made to force the present bill through under the whip and spur, without its being understood by the House or the committee on appropriations. That committee was entirely at sea. It had yesterday brought in a bill which would save to government only \$100,000. To-day, by the substitute, it was proposed to cut down that service \$900,000; and why? The members of the committee had given no reason for it. Their minds had been fogged and bloody and afire with open and general denunciations of the postmaster general and his subordinates; but they had not placed their finger upon a single fraud, and he challenged them to point to a single substantial reason why the bill should be adopted in its present shape.

Blount's substitute was agreed to—yeas 153, nays not counted.

Blount then moved to amend the second section of the bill by striking out the appropriation of \$100,000, and increase service on existing routes.

Cameron, in advocating the amendment, said in his opinion the expenditure which was now being made on the Star routes was not wise. As a representative, he expressed that opinion boldly and fearlessly. In politics, he was a republican, yet he stood on all questions of the expenditure of money on his character and freedom as a representative and on the cracking of party whip in hands can change me. Politics had nothing to do with the matter. If it was to be made a political test whether these \$2,000,000 were to be poured into the lap of half a dozen contractors on those enormous routes, then he was not a politician.

Washington, 26.—The treasury department, to-day, purchased 600,000 ounces of silver for the United States mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

It is thought at the treasury department that the total receipts from the customs this month will be nearly \$15,000,000, and from internal revenues about \$20,000,000. Taking this as a basis, it is estimated that the total custom receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th next will be about \$153,000,000, and from internal revenue \$117,000,000, thus making the total income of government about \$270,000,000 and \$275,000,000. This would leave a profit to government of about \$25,000,000.

The democratic members of the Senate had a caucus after adjournment, this afternoon. It was called with a view to preventing the recurrence of an embarrassment of the same nature which has frequently had to be encountered this session, namely, that of finding themselves without a sufficient number of members present to make a quorum.

After an extended interchange of suggestions it was, by common consent, agreed that pairs ought to be made upon the condition that either of the members pairing shall have the right to vote in preventing the recurrence of an embarrassment of the same nature which has frequently had to be encountered this session, namely, that of finding themselves without a sufficient number of members present to make a quorum.

London, 26.—The House of Commons was, to-day, crowded in all parts. Sir Stafford Northcote moved the resolutions of which he gave notice on Monday last as follows: That whenever any member was named by the speaker, or chairman of a committee, as disregarding the authority of the chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently obstructing business, the speaker should put the motion without debate, amendment or adjournment; that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting, and if any member is thus suspended three times in one session, the third suspension shall be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to each motion.

Lord Hartington strongly supported the resolution, and he thought action in the matter had been too long delayed.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

Notice No. 608.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 25, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Francis J. P. Farrow, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Utah, has made application for a United States Patent for the Invention of a Mining Claim, situated in the Valley Mining District, 10000 County, Utah Territory, containing an area of 10000 Acres, more or less, and surface ground. The Mining Claim is situated in the Township of 10000 North, Range of 10000 West, being Lot No. 61, and described by the following plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 17° east, as to the intersection of the discovery monument from which the discovery claim is taken, to wit: Section 6, T. 10 N. R. 10 W. 100 feet to a point in the center of the southern line of the First National Mining Claim, Lot No. 61, E. 100 feet to Post No. 1, thence N. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 2, thence N. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 3, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 4, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 5, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 6, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 7, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 8, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 9, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 10, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 11, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 12, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 13, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 14, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 15, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 16, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 17, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 18, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 19, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 20, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 21, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 22, thence 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S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 239, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 240, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 241, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 242, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 243, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 244, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 245, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 246, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 247, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 248, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 249, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 250, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 251, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 252, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 253, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 254, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 255, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 256, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 257, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 258, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 259, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 260, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 261, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 262, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 263, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 264, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 265, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 266, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 267, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 268, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 269, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 270, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 271, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 272, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 273, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 274, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 275, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 276, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 277, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 278, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 279, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 280, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 281, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No. 282, thence S. 7° E. 100 feet to Post No.