DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIV. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1880. NO. 14.

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BUSINESS
SAMPLE ROOMS
OPPOSITE THE
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LARGEST HOUSE IN THE TERRITORY
UNDER ONE CONTINUOUS MANAGEMENT
MAIN STREET,
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck—Car—Trunk—and Wagon Covering. Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order. Agents for
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Two Establishments Under One Management!
WE WILL PUT ON THE MARKET Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Days A quality of MEAT that has never been surpassed in Utah!
OUR BEEF is selected from the best short horn breeds in the country.
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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Manning, of Louisiana, presented his credentials to succeed Spofford, deceased.

McDonald introduced a bill to authorize the local taxation of legal tenders; referred.

Teller and Hill introduced several bills amending the bill ratifying the Ute agreement; referred.

On motion of Wallace the standing committees of the last session were continued, a few changes only being made.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7. — Bicknell endeavored to call up the electoral college bill.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Springer—for temporary increase of United States Supreme Judges, making 11 in all which will be reduced to nine, as vacancies occur. Also making the presidential election the second Tuesday in October.

By Gillette, of Iowa, asking the Secretary of War for the estimated cost of a steel track railroad from New York to Council Bluffs.

By Bennett, of Dakota, for the admission of Dakota.

Weaver said the gentleman could not take the floor and prevent moving the suspension of rules.

The Speaker ruled otherwise, but asked that the question lie over today.

Conger objected to continuing order.

Belford offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House under what law or warrant of authority Douglass, Sub-Chief of the Utes, is confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and what steps, if any, are being taken by the United States to bring him to trial for alleged complicity in the Meeker murder; adopted. The reports of committees were called for.

The debate on whether the Electoral count resolution was a question of privilege continued, the speaker finally decided it did. The Representatives then filibustered against it.

Finally, Bickwell, who had called the previous question withdrew it, and Keifer getting the floor, characterized the pending measure as usurpation, which might bring bloodshed and war.

The matter then went over. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON CHATTER.

Changes in Committees.—Debate on the Electorial Count.

WASHINGTON, 7. — By changes made to-day, in the Senate committees, Blair succeeds Ingalls on the pension committee, and Sharon on the education committee. The Senate decided to appoint select committees on civil services, Vest chairman; on electoral law, Morgan chairman; on epidemic diseases, Harris chairman; on election frauds, Wallace chairman; on Nicaragua claims, Hampton chairman; on the Freedmen's bank, Bruce chairman; on the bill giving the cabinet seats in the House, Pendleton chairman; on library, Voorhees chairman. The committees discontinued are Voorhees, negro exodus; Davis, treasury investigation; Kirkwood Cheyenne Indians. The discussion in the House, to-day, as to whether the joint resolution of the electoral count was a question of privilege, brought out sharply the two sides of the question really involved, the democrats holding that the House alone could judge whether a contingency had arisen which would demand of the House the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, while the republicans, headed by Robeson, held that the House could not, by appointing tellers, elect a president, nor could it create the contingency in which it claimed the right to count the vote. They could only be notified of such contingency by the Senate. If the president of the Senate declared the President elected, he is elected. Reagan declared that the president of the Senate was only the medium between the two houses, whereon Conger made an elaborate argument, technical and general in its logic, and he held that the Speaker could only declare this a privileged question on some wild theory, revolutionary in itself, that the country had barely escaped revolution and was threatened again and again with some danger. Hooker replied to Conger, quoting full precedents, etc. Robeson, Updegraff, Whitthorne and others took part in the debate, the latter asserting that the pending presidential election was in no wise concerned in this matter. Garfield had been elected by the people, and he, for one, should see that he was inaugurated. The Speaker said the Chair desires to say that the Twelfth Article of the Constitution provides for the counting of the electoral vote, and section 142 of the Revised Statutes provides that the electoral vote shall be ascertained and declared agreeably to the Constitution. This law also fixed the time for counting the votes and fixes this session as the one at which the count shall be made of the last presidential election. Uniform practice, certainly recent practice, goes to this extent of showing and places a fair construction on what has been the action of Congress; but two of the houses do count and have counted the electoral vote. The two houses of Congress in the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress agreed to the 22nd joint rule for counting the vote. The Senate, in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, re-enacted all the joint rules of the Forty-third Congress except the 22nd, and the House taking no action thereon, the Senate declared there were no joint rules in force. The Senate decided in the Forty-fourth Congress, by a vote of 38 to 27, that the President of the Senate has no power to count the vote. The Senate now sends this joint rule to take the place of the 22nd joint rule. If the chair were to refuse on technicalities, to allow the adjustment between the two houses as to the government of the houses when in joint session, such proceedings must lead to chaos, confusion, perhaps commotion; but as far as the question of privilege strictly is concerned, the chair is of the opinion that it makes no difference by whom the votes are counted. If done by the two houses; it is the highest duty they have to perform—one imposed by the Constitution—relating to the election of the president and vice-president, and the very existence of our form of government may depend upon it. If counted by any other person it must be done in the presence of the two houses, so that all rules regulating a joint meeting are of the highest privilege, affecting, as they do, the exercise of the most important function of the two houses. It is not competent for the House to make any rule which obstructs, in any degree, the execution of the terms of the Constitution. The chair, therefore, considers, in the view of past practices, that this is a question of privilege.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, but did not reach the Capitol till after adjournment. The only new appointments, however, were those of Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, with the rank of brigadier general, and Gen. N. A. Miles, brigadier general, vice Ord, retired. The remainder of the list was appointments made during the recess. The army orders, to-day, announce the retirement of Brigadier General Ord.

Comments on the Message.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Times* has a large number of editorial comments on the President's message, of which the following extract from a Richmond dispatch is the most noteworthy: Mr. Hayes libels the south in reference to negroes. We need not stop to refute his false assertions on this subject, nor to take notice of his twaddle about the solid south. He asserts what every man knows to be false, when he pronounces the new amendments to the federal Constitution to be "the solemn expression of the will of the people." He knows they were forced upon the people of the south. The President revives the civil service humbug. Of all men in the world, he should be the last to touch this subject; he who allowed his officers to stump the country for Garfield; he who appointed scores of villains to office that aided in defrauding South Carolina and Louisiana out of their vote for President in 1876; he who allowed three severe assessments to be made upon all clerks, male and female, in all the departments of government to pay the rascals for cheating Hancock out the presidency. Mr. Hayes, let us say once more, is a hypocrite. He is a pretty fellow to open his mouth on the subject of the divorce between Congress and the President. The President touches polygamy, and as a means of extirpating it, recommends the governing of Utah by a commission that would serve as a precedent for a like mode of governing the Southern States, which can easily be converted into territories, as they were a few years ago. The President says an army of 30,000 is the least the country can get along with. If we are to have republican rule, we ought to have three times as many. Gen. Hancock could have got along with 20,000. The President recommends that West Point be put under officers of the retired list—a blow at Gen. Schofield—and says to the negro the white army officers are never going to level themselves down to an equality with Sambo. The President recommends that Gen. Grant be made captain-general, with all that the title implies. He served as president and received $30,000 for it; he served as general and received as much for that service, we suppose; yet he is still to be provided for. A protest from the South would insure the success of the scheme. We forbear to comment upon it. So much for Hayes last message. Its tone bodes no good to the country; but we have some faith in his successor. Mr. Garfield can be a great man. Let us see if he will be.

The London *Times*, reviewing the forecast of President Hayes' message to Congress, congratulates the United States on the uneventfulness of the annals of the administration, and the satisfactory state of the finances. Relative to the fishery question, the article says: The doctrine attributed to the late government that local laws of Canada could overrule treaty obligations was never advanced by them. The real point of issue between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Evarts was the true meaning of the obligations of the treaty of Washington, in respect to the concurrent privileges of citizens of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada. This point may have been misconstrued, and Earl Granville, present Foreign Secretary, may have removed the misconception. It is, however, most desirable that the whole question should be settled in a more permanent fashion than is contemplated by the treaty of Washington, which seems purposely framed to provide for recurring occasions of the quarrel. If a new commission is to be appointed an effort should be made to effect a final settlement of the whole matter.

Horrible Deed of an Insane Man.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Information of a most horrible triple murder committed by an insane man this morning, near Chester, Illinois, was received here to-night. It appears that a young man, 26 years of age, named Louis Tockstein, living a short distance from Chester, became insane a few days ago from religious excitement. Yesterday he was taken before the court by the deputy sheriff, and judged insane and placed in charge of two guards, to be taken to the asylum at Jacksonville. The guards took the man to an hotel in the town and remained with him all night. About 6 o'clock this morning he called for water to wash himself. One of the guards brought him some in a basin, which he took and immediately flung it into the guard's face. He dashed through the front window of the room and ran down the road leading to the country, the blood streaming from his hands from cuts made by the glass. About a quarter of a mile from the town is the house of Thos. Ryan, an old man of 68 years, with whom lived his widowed daughter, Mrs. Smith, a little girl of 12 years, and a boy still younger lived. At this place, Tockstein, who had stripped himself naked on the road, rushed wildly in, ordered the inmates to kneel down and pray, saying that they had but 15 minutes to live. They all obeyed but the little boy, who escaped from the house ran to a neighbor's and returned and found Ryan and Mrs. Smith dead, with their skulls smashed in by an axe, and the little girl lying headless on the floor, the maniac having chopped the child's head completely off. Having finished the bloody work at this place, he seized the bleeding head of the innocent child by its long flaxen hair and swung it over his own head; he dashed down the road again, about a quarter of a mile beyond. He stopped at the house of Dr. Gordon and entered. He found only the servant girl, whom he ordered as he had the Ryan family to kneel and pray. The girl screamed, which brought the hired man from the stable, and Dr. Gordon appearing at the same time, after a fierce and desperate struggle they overpowered and bound him with a rope. He was then taken to Chester and his wounds dressed, clothes put on him and placed in charge of persons who brought him to East St. Louis tonight, and took him thence to Jacksonville.

More Canal Talk.

NEW YORK, 7.—The special American committee having the Panama canal subscription in charge for this country, say there is a clause in their contract with the canal company, according to which they are empowered to present the interests of the company in the United States in all that concerns the observance or neutrality by the canal, as defined by article five of the grant of the Republic of Colombia, and this committee made it a special condition that all that refers to said clause should be strictly observed, and that such terms for the use of the canal should be established as would prevent discrimination against American shipping. This committee also provided that all disbursements for construction during the pendency of the works on the canal should be made through them for the benefit of American producers and manufacturers.

Subscription books of the "Universal Company" for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama, were opened to-day at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co. Subscriptions were reported coming in rapidly, but for the most part in small amounts. At the office of Seligman & Co. it was said about three pages of their books had been filled soon after noon.

Supreme Court Labors.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Since the opening of the present term, the Supreme Court of the United States has made unusually rapid progress through the docket, and heard arguments to-day in case No. 123. At the date corresponding to this in December of last year, only 96 cases had been reached in the regular call, so that the court in this term is 27 cases ahead of its last year's record. Should the present rate of progress be maintained for the next two weeks, as it seems to be likely a recess will be called for the Christmas holidays, which would not ordinarily be reached earlier than the last of January or the first of February, and it is important that counsel in cases as high on the calendar as No. 165 should have their briefs in readiness for submission before the 24th of the present month, since they are very likely to be called for. There is no probability that any of the justices of the court will retire from the bench at present. It is understood that Justices Strong and Swayne are both desirous of sticking up their positions as soon as they can do so without leaving the court in a crippled condition, but the announcement of a particular date for their retirement is premature. It is more than probable they will retain their seats on the bench until the end of the present term.

Missouri Cyclone.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—A cyclone passed over the section of the country near Carthage, destroying the fences and a few farm houses. No lives were lost, except that of Mr. Quimby, fatally injured. At Sarcoxie the storm raged with great fury; a blacksmith shop was totally destroyed, the Masonic Hall twisted off its foundation, ruining it; many other buildings were badly damaged, and fences and outhouses carried away. In Round Prairie the schoolhouse was destroyed, and even the stone foundation carried away for several rods. The house of John McCoy was nearly lifted off its foundation. Mr. Newman's house was blown down and his two little girls were fatally injured. Timber in the course of the storm was all torn up. The town of Marshfield, which was nearly destroyed last summer, was visited by this storm, and great damage is said to have been done. Nearly all the northern part of the city was blown down again. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, the electric shocks being very violent.

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Steady employment guaranteed. For particulars call at the Knitting Factory, just west of Jennings' corner, 1st South Street.
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HAVE opened a BUTCHERS' SHOP at 32 First South Street, next to Cutler's Store, where they will sell
BEEF, MUTTON, PORK and VEAL
At the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call.
☞ SAUSAGE a specialty. ☜
Meats delivered Free to all parts of the City.
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TUTT'S PILLS!
AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE
are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, cause perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.
AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL
They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends almost wholly, the health of the human race.
DYSPEPSIA.
It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. NO remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are REACHED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY BOUNDS. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.
Price 25cts. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS CHANGED TO A GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.
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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.
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The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression, McLANE'S LIVER PILL. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.
☞ Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by
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A FEW DOORS
SOUTH OF THE CO-OP BUILDING,
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