

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Florida decision. Senator Casson and that old girl. A Belgian ministerial resignation. Serbian talk about the Turkish proposal. Fire at Chicago, \$25,000. Grantville, Hartington and Northside on the Eastern Question. The Foré's circular. Indian operations in the Black Hills. Two negroes hung for murder at Fort Tobacco. Clearance before the investigating committee. Fraudulent voting at Cincinnati. Counterfeiters arrested at Cincinnati. The electoral commission. Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Congressional proceedings. Bolter explosion at Chicago. Forty Yarmouth and Lower Mills and 130 persons missing. Victims of Oregon infelicitous as an actor. Minority congressional report on Louisiana election. U. S. vs. C. P. R. R. Company suit. Utah Supreme Court decisions. Rear-admiral Bailey dead. Hat manufacture failure in New York.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The spiritual mediums are after Vanderbil. They are raking him up again. The New York Herald asks, "What would we do if all the theatres should be closed?" And then goes on to say, "We rejoice to know that the area of depression which rested over the theatres this winter is removed, and that the public interest in the drama is revived." The Bishop of Manchester, in an address in the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Feb. 3, to the companies of that theatre and the Queen's, made a "noble and eloquent defence" of the stage. He said he was the first bishop of the Church of England, if not the first bishop of Christ's Church, that ever addressed a congregation in a theatre. He thought that no one could leave a good performance of "Hamlet" or "Othello" without feeling his whole nature elevated and strengthened. In 1858 His Grace knew Macready, and in 1865 he met Mr. Charles Kean in Canada, and he never enjoyed personal society more. Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, thinks a few public trials of divorce cases would tend to diminish the number of applications of that kind, and on that ground he recently refused to send a case to a referee. Even the English sparrows are leaving Boston and other eastern localities and going west. They hold noisy mass-meetings, and then soar high in the air, and follow the setting sun. It is proposed in Nebraska to secure legislative action to prohibit the destruction of insect-destroyers in that State for three years. A number of Roman Catholics of Ottawa have decided to join the American pilgrimage to Rome, leaving New York on the 15th of April. James G. Bennett has given \$50 to the orphan daughters of Mark H. Kellogg, the New York Herald correspondent who was killed in the Guster slaughter. A Baptist minister in New York settled the evolution theory by announcing that Professor Huxley "made a perfect ass of himself" in his recent lectures in this country. Parson Brownlow has the reputation of saying something when he speaks. In a recent speech he is reported to have said that "the nearest he ever was to hell was in Washington." A Kansas City girl made herself sick with eating a large quantity of blue paint because her stepmother bought her a dress which she did not like. Twenty-eight out of forty-five traps and "troughs" refused to either pay their fare or to put ashore from the boat running from Portland, Oregon, to Kalama. The farmers around Suisun, Cal., find their newly sown wheat-fields infested by a worm which attacks the kernel of grain before it sprouts, or soon after it has done so, and a number of fields have been ruined. The same pest destroyed a crop of grain in Sonoma some years ago. "Coasting" accidents are reported from many parts of the Union, many severe, and some fatal. The son of the Methodist Gill-Haven who spoke up in a meeting and nominated General Grant for a third term, is at Middleton University, and is the leader of the opposition to Miss Ellis, a member of the graduating class, and who has been known as "Miss Helen." The lady was opposed on the ground that no lady could represent the class in such exercises as were desirable on class-day. Whereupon the New York Tribune says, "Meanwhile, what does the learned faculty of Middleton University think of authorized meetings of students which it would be improper for modest women to attend?" Dr. Mary Walker, thus spoken of in an "entirely" paper— "She has become a perfect Beau— should I say Beau?—Brummel in dress. (She wears) a complete suit of plain black for every day, and an embroidered violet for Saturdays. A large pink bow at her neck, an English walking hat with feathers, and a natty cane and boots, complete her outfit."

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The creation of the tripartite electoral returns commission was hailed by many as the ram caught in the thicket, the providential means whereby the vexed presidential election question was to be settled on its merits and consequently to the general satisfaction, and the republic saved from the prognosticated disunion, civil war, and anarchy. Some persons, however, were not quite so satisfied that the decisions of the commission would be generally acceptable, and not a few regretted that members of the Supreme Court should be thus dragged into the mire of politics, from which it was generally held that their high judicial offices were tacitly understood to be aloof. It was further anticipated by various people that it would be impossible to preserve the commission from partisan spirit and leanings, in which the judicial members would more or less participate, the ermine even not being sufficient to preserve them from the contagiousness of partisan company. So far the action of the commission has rather favored the views of those who were dissatisfied with it. For in the votes and decisions of the commission, to the regret of many of the non-partisan public, and also of many of the partisan public, the partisan spirit has been apparent, votes and decisions being evidently of a strictly partisan character and within strictly partisan lines. It is unfortunate that such an impression concerning the commission should go out, and still more unfortunate that there should be any foundation for such an impression. For unless it is removed, it will do no credit to the members of the Supreme Court who compose a portion of the commission, nor will it increase the public confidence in the impartiality of their future decisions on the bench in their own courts. If the Supreme Court justices could have been kept entirely out of the electoral squabble, it would have been much better, but as most of them are in the commission it is certainly a desirable thing that their decisions and votes as members of the commission be kept as free as possible from partisan spirit, or even the appearance of anything of that kind.

By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. East Night's Dispatches. CONGRESSIONAL. SENATE. WASHINGTON, 9.—The Chair presented the credentials of M. W. Ransom, United States Senator, re-elected from North Carolina; placed on file. The Chair appointed Harvey on public buildings committee vice Fieldock excused, and Fieldock on the agricultural committee, vice Harvey excused. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the fortification appropriation bill and a conference was ordered. The Chair presented resolutions of the Colorado legislature asking the passage of a law authorizing coinage at the Denver Mint, and both reports were ordered to be printed without conferring and approving them. HOUSE. WASHINGTON, 9.—Morrison, chairman of the Louisiana committee, submitted a report with a resolution declaring that the democratic electors received the majority of the votes in Louisiana, and that the pretense of an electoral commission of the vote by the returning board was without legal authority, fraudulent and void, and that the vote cannot be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without conferring and approving that fraud. Townsend made a minority report that the republican electors were elected and the election was valid, and the resolution was adopted. WASHINGTON, 9.—The trial of the case of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Co. to receive five per cent. of the net earnings of the road from the time of the completion of the road on July 1st, to October 31st, 1874, was commenced in the United States circuit court, to-day. The amount involved is \$1,836,635.10. The testimony for the government will not be very voluminous as a stipulation has been made between the counsel that all the allegations in the complaint be considered proved, except that the road was completed at the time alleged, and that the net earnings of the road amount to the sum named, \$83,732,702. FOREIGN. GREAT BRITAIN. The Houses of Parliament—Speeches on the Eastern Question—War Clouds Thickening. LONDON, 9.—Speeches were made, yesterday, by Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, on the Russian proposals. The Marquis intended to uphold the view that England should co-operate with the other powers for the coercion of Turkey, and to co-operate with Russia alone if the other powers declined to act. Granville said, "If the government's influence was used in persuading European bodies to come forward and insist as they had the moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said that you are not able to persuade the European powers, but I am not sure the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. Certainly you would not be much won by either making the attempt. Will anyone tell me that if the Turkey once get into their hands that not only England, but the whole of Europe is absolutely and seriously in earnest in this matter, Turkey, which up to this moment has been influenced by one power, could resist the united effort of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion. I believe if the government will follow the course they will meet with great success and receive the congratulations and approval of the parties and all classes of this country." The Marquis of Hartington said, "There are some saying in it, that the European powers, I and you belong to the number who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face and the prospect of war between them."

ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished? Whether it has not increased since the conference? Rather than endorsing the peril of such a situation; rather than allow Russia to take upon herself the task of enforcing the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Russia, as to the affairs of Greece, I am willing even to go the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view, and unwilling to believe the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this, at all events, it is to be held, that the commission takes heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the powers for the accomplishment of these beneficial ends, and that the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly, to attain it." The Fall Moll Gazette, in a leading article says Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House, last evening, can only signify that he cannot admit that the great powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have not received the assent of the Porte, nor allow that the Turkish constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the powers. The same paper thinks the government in the Lords and Commons have spoken with different views. It says: "Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the administration that the Turkish empire threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now." TURKEY. The Foré's Circular on the Failure of the Conference. CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—The circular of the Porte on the failure of the conference, dated January 25th, after recapitulating arguments justifying the rejection of the proposals of the powers, contains in a very contemptuous tone on the assertion made by General Ignatieff at the first sitting of the conference, that the Porte, by its action, had virtually abrogated the treaty of Paris. The Porte declares that nothing would have been easier for the Turkish delegates, if they had considered such a course expedient, than to show the great effect of Ignatieff's assertion was defective, both in form and substance. The delegates, however, remained silent, as Ignatieff's remarks were irrelevant to the object of the conference. The European delegates, by their silence, gave an unequivocal sign of astonishment at the language in which Ignatieff pretended to express the views of the whole conference.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL. SENATE. WASHINGTON, 10.—The Senators on returning from the House heard Field's objection read. After further debate, the chair announced the following: Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made contrary thereto notwithstanding. A long debate as to the form of the question sustaining or overruling Field's objection was in order. It was submitted by Whyte, "That the Senate not concur in the commission's decision, but that the votes cast by the democratic electors of Florida are the true and lawful votes, and should be counted as the electoral votes of that State," and was defeated by a strict party vote. The Senate then agreed to the order by Hamilton that the vote of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without conferring by the electoral commission. The vote standing 43 to 25; strictly partisan. On motion of Sargent the secretary was directed to certify to the House that the Senate had reached a decision, and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count. A resolution of Stevenson to adjourn till Monday was adopted, yeas 28, nays 4; a strictly party vote. At 8 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. HOUSE. WASHINGTON, 10.—At 1 o'clock the Senate took its seat in joint session with the House, and president Ferry took the chair. The decision of the electoral commission having been read, written objections were made by Representative Field on the part of five senators and twelve representatives, and then the two houses separated. After the Senators retired the motion to adjourn till Monday was warmly debated. The Republicans arguing that under the electoral bill the House had no power to take a recess, but must consider the objections to the decision of the committee for two hours, then vote upon it, and hold a joint session again. The democrats are pressing for a recess and deny the correctness of the republicans' position. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the recess. The House recessed accordingly the House took a recess till 10 o'clock on Monday. EASTERN. \$5,000 Boiler Explosion. CHICAGO, 10.—The loss to the Daily News by the explosion, last night, is about \$6,000. Some fourteen papers, mostly weeklies, have been printed in this office. Strong Proof of the Ineligibility of Walter the Oregon Elector. WASHINGTON, 10.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House of Representatives, and the committee on Postmaster, Wats, of Oregon, and Denbier, of Mich. The Postmaster General produced from the files of the department all the papers bearing upon the resignation of Wats, which show that the latter resigned his position of postmaster by telegraph on November 14th, and that the republican acceptance was sent by the Postmaster General on November 14th. Wats' written resignation, to special agent Underwood, was not received at the department until December 2d. The resignation of Wats was appointed Wats' successor on November 14th; this resignation was forwarded to him on December 11th, and returned signed on January 2d, 1877, in which it is also shown that the special agent took charge of the postoffice at Lafayette on November 14th, and removed the office to another building. Representatives Hurbit, Towne and DeWolf, Crapo and Joyce have made their official reports to the House. Investigation, concluding as follows: "That the House of Representatives is in the history of this country it has been attempted to destroy the lawful expression of the State in the election of President."

1877 GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE Of Winter Goods at Z. C. M. I. This Clearance Sale will commence Wednesday, January 10th, and continue till the balance of our winter stock is closed out. Room must be made for our Spring purchases, and the public can now secure rare bargains in Winter Dress Goods, Repellants, Linseys, Plain and Dress Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies', Children's and Boys' Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Lined Gloves, White and Grey Blankets, Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Dutch Quilts. Forty styles of Woolen Shawls, Knit Shawls, Scarfs, Jackets and Hoods, Men's and Boys' Brush Hats, Caps, Overshirts and underwear of all the leading grades. All the above, and many other articles not in this list, will be offered at prices which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. H. S. ELDRIDGE, SUPT.

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