

tors for President and Vice-President of the United States; therefore.

**Resolved,** That the committee on federal relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the selection of electors for President and Vice-President by the general assembly, until the acts of Congress, authorizing interference by federal authority, are repealed.

**ST. LOUIS, 16.**—The round house of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, at Atchison, was burned early this morning; loss \$30,000.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 16.**—A Prescott, Arizona, dispatch says: The territorial legislature adopted a memorial asking Congress to appropriate money for a geological and mineralogical survey of Arizona.

**FORT ROBINSON, Neb., 16.**—Yesterday, at noon, Captain Lawson, commanding company E, Third cavalry, started in pursuit of the fleeing savages who are said to be making a detour in the direction of the Pine Ridge or Rosebud Indian camps, and the prospects of reaching the wigwams of their sympathizing red brethren are greatly in their favor, despite the sanguine hopes of the military to capture them ere they can reach there. The savages have a good 30 hours' start of the troops, and should they succeed in stealing enough stock to mount themselves, which is not improbable, their escape is certain, and will be the means of getting the young warriors of the Sioux nations to dig up the hatchet and avenge their wrongs. The prevalent opinion here is that we are near the eve of a bloody Indian war.

The mail carrier, just in from Pine Ridge agency, Red Cloud's new location, says that since the news of the Cheyenne outbreak and its results became known to his people, there is much weeping and wailing among them, and they say their hearts are bad. Captain Wessels started with his company this morning at four o'clock, for the Indians, and will take up the trail.

**Fort Laramie, Wyo., 16.**—Captain Johnson's command camped to-night at Silver Springs, 40 miles north of here, on the old Deadwood stage road. It is reported that the Cheyennes were seen last night six miles from Bluff station, on the Cheyenne and Deadwood stage road, about 30 miles northwest of Red Cloud. They are evidently making for the station to secure the herd of horses there belonging to the stage company.

**KEARNEY, Neb., 16.**—The trial of S. D. Richards, the self-confessed murderer of several persons was held at Minnie yesterday. There were three indictments against him for the murder of four persons. The charges on which he was tried was the murder of Peter Anderson on December 9th last. He pleaded not guilty. The jury received the case in the afternoon, and returned a verdict of guilty after two hours deliberation, whereupon Judge Gaslin immediately pronounced sentence—that he be hanged on April 26th, just the 101 days allowed by the law. The prisoner was apparently the happiest man in the court room. Lynching is feared.

**CHICAGO, 16.**—The Reno court of inquiry, to-day, decided that reporters might take notes. Lieut. Wallace was cross-examined by Major Reno's counsel, Mr. Gilbert. The testimony was only a development of that given yesterday. He related how, after the division of Custer's command, Col. Benteen went to the left, Major Reno crossed the stream and General Custer remained on the right bank; how the two latter detachments formed a junction by Reno re-crossing about 12 miles below, and how finally the battle was fought. Some of Major Reno's command had never ridden a horse until this campaign. The only ammunition on hands of Reno's force was the supplies at their saddle. It was used up in half an hour. In his opinion it was a wise act of Major Reno to retreat, as to have remained would have been to imperil the lives of the whole body. Major Reno's conduct was brave and praiseworthy. During the retreat 25 men were killed, and seven wounded, and the time consumed was about an hour. At the arrival on the top of the hill, Benteen's force came up, but the pack train was three miles in the rear. Reno showed no signs of fear all this time, but was conspicuously brave and fearless. No communication had been received

from Custer, but a trumpeter stated that he had gone back. The ammunition was distributed and company D first met the Indians, several thousand strong, in a ravine of fine advantages, where the men were properly posted by Reno. He had about 280 men under his command at that time. The bullets came like hail until dark, about three hours. When the fortifications were thrown up firing commenced about 3 a.m. on the 26th, and continued until 10 o'clock, when it slackened. There were probably 9,000 Indian warriors in the village that evening, it being two and a half or three miles long. They first knew of Custer's fate on the 27th. They discovered the line of battle perfectly evident from the dead horses and corpses. The position was not well chosen for defense. Around Custer was a whole pile of men. There had apparently been an attempt at escape. The fight, probably, did not last over half an hour. Custer had 325 men when he separated from Reno.

The court decided, this afternoon, that it will not investigate the conduct of Benteen, whose name has been associated with Reno in this matter. Adjourned.

A quarrel which promised for a while to break up last night's performance of Her Majesty's opera troupe, is made public this morning. The story is that Minnie Hauk, coming early in the evening to Haverly's Theatre, and finding that Madame Reze had been given the dressing room usually assigned to the prima donna, after expostulating with Colonel Mapleson returned to her hotel and refused to sing. She persisted in this course until informed by a note from Mapleson that unless she came at once he would stop the opera, go before the curtain and explain the affair as it was. She then returned, but so late that one of the most vital features of the performance was omitted.

The whole opera was inharmonious, and once she was extremely discourteous in behavior towards Madame Roze while on the stage. A few of the audience who were in the secret observed this and hissed. The majority of the spectators, however, only knew that the opera, "The Marriage of Figaro," was badly managed by the inharmonious of the parts.

**ST. LOUIS, 16.**—A passenger on the coach from the north, to-day, reports that on Tuesday a party of soldiers found the bodies of two unknown men near the Fort Laramie and Fort McKenney road. One was hanging to a tree, the other lying on the ground. It is supposed they were horse or cattle thieves hanged by the ranchmen who, being short of rope, hanged one and, when dead, cut him down and hanged the other.

**NEW YORK, 17.**—Yesterday a contract was signed, and work is to begin at once to fortify the sub-treasury building against any organized raid against its millions of treasure, in case of riot. The windows are all to be furnished with bullet-proof shutters, bars, and gratings of steel, and heavy bullet-proof doors are to replace those in use at present. The shutters and doors are to be pierced for musketry slits, are to be furnished with movable slides, and can be fastened when not in use. Roofs are to be erected with three turrets of steel, similarly pierced. The central one is to be octagonal in shape and is to be much larger than the other two. These will serve to repel attacks from adjoining buildings, and will also act as a protection to the assay office, which is the building adjoining.

Washington dispatches announce that the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Butler and Corbin, have prepared a report giving Corbin the seat. A correspondent shows how, if Corbin is admitted, the republicans will have control of the Senate again in '81.

On the 4th of March the Senate will stand 42 democrats, 23 republicans, and Davis, of Illinois, independent. Suppose Butler's seat is given to Corbin, that would make the Senate stand 41 democrats, 34 republicans, and 1 independent. The democrats would then have six majority. The terms of Bruce, of Mississippi, Randolph, of New Jersey, Eaton, of Connecticut, Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Kerman, of New York, and Thurman, of Ohio, will expire in '81. One of these is republican and five democrats. The States which will elect senators to succeed these five democrats were carried by the republicans

at the last election, and likely to remain republican in 1880 when the legislatures are to be chosen, which will fill the vacancies that will occur in the Senate in 1881. The democrats are sure of only one seat out of six. The republicans, if they hold the five states named, which they are likely to do, will return five republicans to succeed five democrats. Then the Senate would stand 38 democrats, 37 republicans and one independent. If Corbin gets Butler's seat, it would make the Senate a tie, even if Davis should cast his lot with the democrats, and in the event of the election of a republican vice-president to succeed Wheeler, that party would again assume control of the Senate in 1881.

**NORWICH, Conn., 17.**—Mrs. Cobb, adjudged guilty of poisoning her husband, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

**WASHINGTON, 17.**—Gen. Grant, in his letter accepting the offer of the administration to take passage on the United States man-of-war *Richmond*, for voyage to the east, assures the department that he will be ready to embark whenever the vessel is ready, thus causing her no detention; that he will use ordinary means of conveyance if he desires to visit parts to which the vessel would not go if he was not on board, and that he shall see to it that his entertainment on board the *Richmond* shall not cost the government anything.

A delegation from the woman suffrage convention was granted a hearing by the House judiciary committee, to-day, regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court on polygamous marriages. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams, of Utah, and Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, were the speakers. They prayed for legislation which will protect those new living in polygamy on the ground that if the present husbands were compelled to surrender their surplus wives, those abandoned would, with their children, be without the means of support and nearly destitute.

**CHICAGO, 17.**—The *Times* Washington special says: Good judges estimated the amount to be taken from the treasury by yesterday's pension bill as \$100,000,000. It will cost \$50,000,000.

A democratic Senator said to-day, that Wm. Pitt Kellogg was not a Senator representing Louisiana, but that he represented the republican Senators only. When the latter pass into the minority, Kellogg's occupation as senator will be gone.

The Bourbon senator, above mentioned, says that it has been formally agreed to expel Kellogg at the first opportunity.

The *Times* London special says: The distress increases, and with it the masters continue to decrease the wages, the men still standing out. The men are bitter. They have a lesson to learn before they understand that the trade is leaving this country. American long cloths are cheaper and better than the English article, and are sold in all the large drapery stores in London. This single example of the utter futility of the struggle against the new condition of things might impress the working men, if the politicians did not tell them that the policy of the present government stopped the mills and brought starvation to their doors. While the flags were flying over the American banks on resurrection day, the black flag of poverty dominated the manufacturing districts of England. The hungry despairing crowd in its shadow, increases daily, crying for bread.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says: Gen. Garfield has prepared a substitute for the army bill, which has received the approval of the officers representing the several branches of the service. It has the merit of brevity, containing only six sections. The substance of these is as follows:

1. The directions of the Secretary of War to the army shall be deemed to be the orders of the President, and shall be respected and obeyed accordingly.

2. The General commanding the army shall have the assistance of all staff corps of the army to enable him to be informed, at all times, of the materials and supplies on hand, and the condition of the appropriations for the various military purposes.

3. The President shall perfect a plan by which all the officers of the line below major, except the medical corps, shall be transferred from one arm of the service to another,

so that every officer shall have experience in each branch, promotion in all cases to be by seniority, except where a board pronounces an officer unfit for advancement.

4. The army to consist of 25,000 men, of 34 regiments, 20 infantry, 10 cavalry, and four artillery, and the President is authorized to distribute to complete the organization.

5. All officers who, by long and faithful service, are entitled to be retired, may elect to leave the army absolutely, taking one year's pay of their grade for every five years' service, or they may be retired as at present.

The sixth section is the repealing of conflicting laws. The bill does not reduce either the line or staff.

A fire at Grundy Centre, Iowa, this morning, destroyed eight business houses, including two banks and the postoffice. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

## FOREIGN.

**PARIS, 15.**—President MacMahon has signed a decree pardoning 1,800 communists.

**LONDON, 16.**—A dispatch from Philippopolis states: A railway train fell into the river Arda, on Saturday, and that a Russian general and several other officers and 200 men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

All the special correspondents at Paris, of the London newspapers, speak of the situation in France as serious.

The *Times* Paris dispatch says, though subsequently qualifying the information by the statement that the evening meeting of the republican union was reported to be more moderate in character, declares that the left appears almost determined to overturn the Dufaure Cabinet, pronouncing it unworthy of confidence unless it publishes, beforehand, a list of the intended dismissal of functionaries. The Cabinet refuses to thus compromise its dignity.

The colliers in Barnsley district are taking out their tools from the mines, having determined to reject the arbitration scheme.

The conductors of the Midland railway are determined to resist the demands of the company, and the strike has been utterly defeated.

The directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 16.**—The Austro-Turkish convention will be signed shortly. It will leave Austria free to administer in Bosnia and Herzegovina, continue Turkish administration, and establish a mixed occupation of Novi Bazar.

**LONDON, 16.**—A St. Petersburg letter, dated January 11, says a collision occurred on the Warsaw Railway, thirty miles from St. Petersburg, on the 10th inst., by which thirty persons were killed and thirty-two injured, twenty-one dangerously.

**LONDON, 17.**—The United States sailing ship *Constitution*, went ashore early this morning on Bolland point, near Swanage, England. Steam tugs have been sent to her assistance. The ship was on her way from Havre to New York. Her Majesty's ship *Warrior* has gone to her assistance.

The troops left Candahar by the Cabul gate on the 8th instant.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 16.

**Pardoned.**—The pardoning power was made use of yesterday, by Governor Emery, two convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, being, after a few months' confinement, set at liberty.

**Condolence.**—Our sincere sympathies are extended to Mr. H. B. Clawson and family in the loss of his little daughter, who died this morning of pneumonia. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p.m.

**"The Amateur."**—Number 16 of the *Amateur* is before us. It contains articles on "Sir Walter Scott," "England and Russia," "Report of Elders Orson Pratt and Joseph F. Smith," "Oliver Cowdery's Letters," and a sound, practical editorial on "Polygamy and the Supreme Court."

**Petty Thefts.**—We hear of many articles, such as robes, shawls, whips, etc., being stolen from vehicles whose owners had entered stores to make purchases. Keep a

sharp lookout for the suspicious characters, who lounge on the corners only waiting for an opportunity to help themselves to articles which do not belong to them.

**The Mandamus Case.**—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, arguments were heard respecting the mandamus case of F. M. Lyman, against E. F. Martin. The former was desirous that a canvass of the returns after the last general election should be made. Mr. Martin refused to make this canvass, considering that certain lawful regulations had not been complied with. Alternate and peremptory writs of mandamus were issued to compel the county officers to make such a count, and on this question an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Baskin made an argument for the county officers and Mr. Rawlins spoke for the respondent yesterday, and the same gentlemen made further remarks this morning, after which the case was taken under advisement.

**Sugar Cane.**—Some time ago we published some suggestions and communications concerning the variety of sugar cane known as the Early Amber. We have received the following letter, which we publish, that those who wish to devote any attention to the cultivation of the cane may know where pure, reliable seed can be obtained.

KANOSH,  
Millard County, Utah.

Editors Deseret News:

Having noticed in your columns a demand for the Early Amber sugar cane seed, I will say to the people that I have about 400 pounds of choice seed, which I will forward for 35cts. per pound, or three pounds for one dollar, post paid. I procured from B. K. Bliss and Sons, New York, two pounds of the seed for one dollar and fifty cents. I planted it two and a half miles from any other cane, to keep it from mixing, and I find the Amber Cane superior in saccharine matter and about one month earlier than our common canes. It also produces much more per acre.

MADS LARSEN.

**Supreme Court.**—Proceedings yesterday. Chief Justice Schoaff, and Associate Justices Emerson and Boreman on the bench:

Wm. Brinhurst, appellant, vs. Utah Coal Mining and Coke Company, respondents. The Court, being sufficiently advised on the petition for a rehearing, submitted yesterday, it is ordered that the said petition be denied.

Thomas McLelland, administrator of the estate of Charles Roper, deceased, respondent, vs. Jas. T. Dickinson et al., impleaded with others, appellants. The suggestion asking that certain omissions or deficiencies in the record be supplied, after having been submitted, was allowed, Boreman dissenting.

The accounts of Chas. E. Pearson, United States Commissioner, were submitted and approved.

F. M. Lyman, respondent, vs. Enoch F. Martin, appellant. The appeal coming up regularly for hearing, was argued by Judge Baskin for the appellants, and by J. L. Rawlins, Esq., for the respondent.

Adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.

**Blooded Stock.**—Bishop H. J. Faust, one of the best judges in the Territory of good horses, advertises in another column that he is about to go east for the purpose of buying stock to introduce in this country, and will take orders for any kind of horses wanted, which he agrees to deliver to the satisfaction of his patrons.

Everybody knows that it is no dearest to keep a good horse than a poor one, and there is no reason why thoroughbred, strong, hearty animals should not be generally owned by the people of the Territory. There are too many of the little "scrub" ponies in the country, which only eat up the feed that should keep good serviceable horses, and we consider this a rare opportunity for those who are likely to want teams to obtain the best animals on the best terms. Many persons have been imposed upon by spurious pedigrees and refuse stock; but Bishop Faust has had an extensive experience in raising horses, and knows what kinds are needed in the country, and what kinds the country is best adapted for. So that we think the advantages of getting animals through him will be apparent, and we consider his proposed trip as a good move in the right direction.