

It will be a good thing if that resolution introduced in the House concerning the appointment of postmasters by the people accomplished the object of its introduction. It is a desirable measure.

Sir Lumbton Lorraine, the English officer who played a noble part in connection with the Virginia affair, modestly refused the buncombe of a public reception.

That amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, providing that male clerks shall be paid the same as female clerks for the same class and amount of work is a most sensible item.

Dr. Kennedy's appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench for a new Tibborth trial has been refused on one point and decision held in reserve on the second.

A \$25,000 fire at Fort Alcatraz, San Francisco.

A thousand laborers discharged at New York on Saturday.

The mayor of New Orleans appeals to the mayor of New York to help to save thousands of Louisianians from starvation through Mississippi floods.

France thinks England to blame for the escape of Rochefort and companions.

John Brougham, playwright, is seriously ill.

In Arkansas the Brooks party seems to be getting stronger, though Grant is said to favor Baxter.

A hundred and fifty thousand dollar fire in Yokohama.

The Utah Contest.

The so-called argument made by Messrs. Hawley and Riddle in the contested election case of Maxwell against Cannon, the Utah delegate, has been published. It is a sweet thing and choice reading. We enjoyed a smile over "Hamlet," the intense gravity of Messrs. Hawley and Riddle gives a flavor to the performance but we could not describe. The funniest thing upon the stage, in the low comedian, is when that funny man utters an atrocious absurdity in a solemn and innocent manner. We have no wish to stigmatize the learned counsel as low comedians, or intimate, even, such vile slander, but in their case the same effect. They have not given us much of an argument, but they have afforded us a hearty laugh.

The first two learned pundits read as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members." Under this provision the House is the judge—the supreme judge—of the elections, returns and qualifications.

This is clear. No man can dispute such a proposition. As the comedian Burton was wont to say of the name of Smith, "it has a familiar sound—must have seen and heard that name before." But the learned pundit once. "But the 'argu' is got up the Constitution, not being blessed with a Hawley and Riddle, the first defined the qualifications of a member of Congress, and then empowered Congress itself to sit upon and decide as to whether its members possessed these constitutional qualifications. They are few and simple, and we are pained to write it, but the simple-minded old Constitution makes it plain to include either religious belief or moral character. The result is that very bad men get into Congress, and there is no constitutional provision through which they can be kept out, or kept out. We know one of our own personal knowledge who is a very bad man. This honorable son is not chaste, he consorts with strange women, they were called that in scriptural times, they have ceased to be strange since then—indeed they are confoundedly common and familiar. He is not truthful. He complained to us the other day that we had asserted that we did not believe him, he said, 'We responded that some one had been complimenting him, as we did not believe anything he said. He drinks to excess, and generally at our expense. He is not honest. He borrowed our beautiful silk umbrella, presented us as a token of esteem by our friend May, in London, and left it in a sample-room. We went to St. Matthew's and returned thanks that it was not left with our name on it, in a worse place. This man is not a member of Congress, we would not associate with him, and yet what sort of a figure would we cut were we to appear at a minority vote to laugh at us, and a majority would rise up in wrath and expell us; for in such a case, the honorable House and the Senate would be without a quorum."

The "argu" of the learned Hawley and Riddle is that brother Cannon is disqualified because of his immorality. "He lives in one house with four wives," quoth the R. and R. the honorable Cannon, as your average congressman generally does. We know—not of our own knowledge, for being chaste we virtually keep clear of such knowledge; but taking the ordinary course of information, we know—leaders in the House and Senate who live in houses of twenty—yes, shame be it, of thirty—rooms, and yet we do not exclude such wrong-doers.

The members charged with a lack of chastity will be hung. The ladies, God bless 'em, hold morality in this direction the loftiest qualification, and so do we. We do not know about the shades of Hawley, but the learned Riddle avows such a knowledge. Let us then adjourn this case until a moral feature is put in the Constitution, and then the R. and R. will find members of Congress—brilliant men, we mean—men possessed of good parts—Washington Capital, April 12.

THE GREAT DECLINER STILL DECLINING.

THE genial and virtuous Colfax, it appears, though he had an extensive experience in "declining" during the last presidential campaign, has not yet outgrown the habit. An Indiana paper contains a letter from "the great American smiler," in which he declines the nomination to Congress tendered to him in his district. He says that the truest happiness in life is in being out of office and master of one's own time and movements, and that no possible inducements that he can imagine could tempt him to desire a return to Congressional life, with what are so well known to be with care and toil, its injustice and falsifications, its enervations and all uncharitableness.

The Omaha Herald of a later date, April 16, says the gentleman has accepted, has decided to run for Congress in the South Bend district. But surely our Omaha contemporary must have misunderstood the matter, for how could acceptance follow after such a pathetic declination, such a picturing of the uncharitableness of congressional life and the Arcadian felicities of non-official life. The smiler would probably be more happy in addressing temperance meetings, Sunday schools, and Young Men's Christian associations than in running another credit-mobility gauntlet in the halls of Congress.

"THE MORMON JUDGMENT DAY AT HAND."

UNDER the above sensational heading the New York Herald of April 14 contains, in its Washington correspondence dated the day previous, the following morose, probably dictated by Maxwell or Carey, or one of their partisans, the wish being manifestly father of the thought—

"The never-ending Utah question is again before Congress and is deeply interesting to two different communities. A large number of members who have hitherto had occasion to know something about the Territory and its inhabitants. Something will undoubtedly be done this session, if Brigham Young's crafty and cunning arguments favorably known to some old members, do not again stave off action. Before the Committee on Elections the counsel of General George H. Maxwell, the counsel of George Q. Cannon, sitting Delegate, have been heard at length on the contested case, and it is understood that the early day of the General Maxwell, who represents the American or Gentile element, and the Mormon Delegate, is living in open and notorious polygamy with no less than four wives, with another about to be 'sewed' to him in open violation of the laws of Congress. This will be held in disqualification Cannon, because he is guilty of a felony, and he is likely to be sent back to his remote and isolated home, to tell his people that Congress repudiates polygamists and law defiers. The friends of the Mormon saint are earnestly endeavoring to prevent this, and by every means, to stave off a report from the committee until the last of the session, so that they may have a vote on the matter. The venerable law-makers who got up the Constitution, not being blessed with a Hawley and Riddle, the first defined the qualifications of a member of Congress, and then empowered Congress itself to sit upon and decide as to whether its members possessed these constitutional qualifications. They are few and simple, and we are pained to write it, but the simple-minded old Constitution makes it plain to include either religious belief or moral character. The result is that very bad men get into Congress, and there is no constitutional provision through which they can be kept out, or kept out. We know one of our own personal knowledge who is a very bad man. This honorable son is not chaste, he consorts with strange women, they were called that in scriptural times, they have ceased to be strange since then—indeed they are confoundedly common and familiar. He is not truthful. He complained to us the other day that we had asserted that we did not believe him, he said, 'We responded that some one had been complimenting him, as we did not believe anything he said. He drinks to excess, and generally at our expense. He is not honest. He borrowed our beautiful silk umbrella, presented us as a token of esteem by our friend May, in London, and left it in a sample-room. We went to St. Matthew's and returned thanks that it was not left with our name on it, in a worse place. This man is not a member of Congress, we would not associate with him, and yet what sort of a figure would we cut were we to appear at a minority vote to laugh at us, and a majority would rise up in wrath and expell us; for in such a case, the honorable House and the Senate would be without a quorum."

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THE SCAB IN SHEEP.

In this Territory, the scab among sheep is sometimes very prevalent. Many good and experienced sheep men know very well how to deal with this disease, and preserve their flocks from serious injury from its ravages. The following from the Salt Lake Green, Cal., Indiana, of April 16, is worthy the attention of all who own or have to do with sheep. The remedy mentioned is a very simple one, and it is as good as is to be found in the extract, of very great value—

"In a late issue of this paper mention was made of the great loss incurred by sheep-raisers during the past season in consequence of the prevalence of the disease known as the 'scab.' Many, who have kept sheep for years, and who are acquainted with the disease, inform us that he has tried a remedy for this disease, which, so far, has proved to be an equal proportion of rosin, sulphur and salt, all being thoroughly pulverized, and mixed the mixture to the sheep, keeping it on for several days. He says that this simple remedy has not only cured many of his

sheep which were badly afflicted with the disease, but has acted as a preventive, and has saved him from the loss which others have suffered."

Our Country Contemporaries.

Provo Times, April 18—

We are glad to witness the energy displayed by the City Supervisor, and the improvements that are being made under his supervision. The Superintendent of the Utah Southern R.R. having an eye to business, and for the accommodation of the people living in counties south of Salt Lake City, purpose, as we understand, to run two trains a day during the meeting of our coming conference. In addition to the usual train now leaving Provo daily at 12:30 p.m., we understand that another will leave Provo every morning about nine o'clock, and returning each afternoon, leaving Salt Lake City about four o'clock.

Yesterday President D. H. Wells, and B. Young, Jr., and Elder John Taylor, of the Apostles, Bishop John Sharp, and Hon. F. Little, arrived in Provo on their way to Nephi to join President Young and party, in the two days' meeting to be held in Nephi. These gentlemen were all enjoying good health, and, as usual, in excellent spirits. They brought bugles and teams with them, and, to enable them to travel hence to Nephi and back.

Beaver Enterprise, April 15—

Quite a number of cattle have been turned into the new order today, and branded, preparatory to being sent to the range. Some of the stock look as though it would not hurt them to get on good grass.

Yesterday was quite equally with occasional squalls of hail, and wind from the north was quite chilly. This morning the ground had a slight covering of snow and the atmosphere is still cold, and the weather clerk does not send us warmer weather soon, we would suggest that he be discharged and another put in his place. Elder John W. Young delivered a very interesting lecture last evening on the subject of the new order; told how the people were getting along in the new order, the people there would be able this year, by utilizing their labor, to raise double the amount of grain, cotton, molasses, &c., than has been raised by previous means. Those who had hitherto been obliged to go to other places to work for bread for their families, would now be supplied at home. Those who had been to assist in putting in crops at home.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

(By Deseret Telegraph Line.)

President Young and Party—

Provo, April 20.—At the meeting at Nephi, on Saturday afternoon, the speakers were Elder A. M. Cannon and Milo Andrus, and Presidents Geo. A. Smith, B. Young, and Orson Hyde. The meeting in the evening was addressed by Elders Cannon, Smith and B. Young, Jr. On Sunday morning President D. H. Wells and Elder John Taylor preached. George H. Maxwell, the counsel of the United Order was organized, over four hundred residents of Nephi and four hundred from other places being enrolled. Addresses were made by President Geo. A. Smith and Orson Hyde, and Elder John Taylor. The party left Nephi at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon and drove to Payson, where a crowded house was addressed by Elder B. Young, Jr., Milo Andrus, Enatus Cannon, and John Taylor. The subject discussed upon at all the meetings by all the speakers was the United Order. The President and party left Payson about twenty minutes to eight this morning, and reached Provo at eleven o'clock, driving through a storm of rain and hail, and the party leaves for Salt Lake at half past 12.

Correspondence.

THEATRE.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

The management during the last week have furnished to the public an intellectual and classical banquet rarely vouchsafed at any other theatre. The drama, the comedy, the tragedy, the farce, the burlesque, the prompt them to test the merits of every new-comer. Miss Annie Graham has proved a trump card, and all who have witnessed her several personations award her the meed of praise for the possession of great taste, thorough cultivation, good study, and perfect training, added to personal beauty, refinement of manners and classic reading, of the very highest order.

Among all the stars who have visited the City during the past six months, her light shines with surpassing brilliancy, and if not superior to them all, she is peerless in contrast with the very brightest. Her stage business, her command by play, her representation of all the varied passions of the human heart, are superb paintings, nay, photographs of nature itself, as developed in a cultivated thorough, elegant lady. In "Shadows," she was splendid, but in "The Geneva Cross" her whole person was of the very highest order, and proved that in the tragic as well as the comic parts she had no superior. These beautiful and times she touched the very highest point of sublimity and tragedy. She is re-engaged for three nights this week and all who desire a perfect feast of reason and a flow of soul will find the Theatre the exact place to enjoy both.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WEEKLY UNION CHURCHMAN.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

WESTERN.

Damages by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The damage by fire at the residence of the late Senator Stanford, estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

General News from Japan.

\$150,000 fire.

The steamer Ohio arrived at two A.M. today, the following cargo of new goods, Yokohama is received:

"Yokohama, March 27th. The steamer is now closely equipped with the shipment of the Japanese government. The officers of the foreign department, specially appointed for this duty, have been appointed to draw up a private council, before unprecedented attention, and Sangi Mikado, the Mikado's chief minister, is, for the first time, engaged in discussing

the details with the foreign office. No time, however, has been fixed for a public declaration of intentions."

A curious incident has transpired in relation to the Simonese money. A recent payment was explicitly made the representative of England, France and Holland, and nothing was even offered to the U. S. minister, in consequence of his well understood views, but after the amount had been handed over, an attempt was made by the above mentioned representative to induce Mr. Bingham to accept a part of the sum which they alone had demanded and received from the Japanese government. It is needless to say the proposal was rejected.

The troops which were despatched to the south are gradually returning to the capital. The Mikado's uncle has proceeded to the scene of the recent insurrection, to assist Okubo in the restoration of order. The most important of the rebel leaders escaped from the city at the last moment, in a small steamboat. One has been seized in Salsama. The others, including Yefo, are still at large.

A disastrous fire occurred at Yokohama, on the night of the 12th inst., which destroyed fifty thousand dollars worth of property, and block in the street. The fire started in the Bank buildings, was destroyed, together with various neighboring buildings. The estimated loss is about \$500,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in a small shop. The steam storehouse in Yeddo, on the 14th inst., to the loss of \$1,000,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in a small shop. The steam storehouse in Yeddo, on the 14th inst., to the loss of \$1,000,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in a small shop.

TERRITORIAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE, APRIL 7, 1877.

(CONTINUED.)

I think that the wish, that the opinion of the Delegates sent to have weight, I had with the House of Representatives, and they sent us the original bill. Now, specific bills, in my opinion, seem to me being given. I have answered the reasons given by the Senator from Iowa—we propose to change it, and to put it in the hands of the judges alone.

Mr. CONKLING. Has the Senator heard of any case where justice was brought home to the foot of the people, as he expresses it, owing to the fact that districts have not been properly allotted?

Mr. SHERMAN. I know there is a very great unwillingness on the part of the judges to go to places in the district which are remote from the center of the population. There is a tendency to gravitate towards the center of the Territory, or the more populous part. Take Utah, for instance, all the judges go to Salt Lake City, and the people are left to fend for themselves. I know there is a very great unwillingness on the part of the judges to go to places in the district which are remote from the center of the population. There is a tendency to gravitate towards the center of the Territory, or the more populous part. Take Utah, for instance, all the judges go to Salt Lake City, and the people are left to fend for themselves. I know there is a very great unwillingness on the part of the judges to go to places in the district which are remote from the center of the population. There is a tendency to gravitate towards the center of the Territory, or the more populous part. Take Utah, for instance, all the judges go to Salt Lake City, and the people are left to fend for themselves.

DISCUSSION ON POLYGAMY.

IT IS OUR INTENTION TO ISSUE these works at the lowest possible price, so that they may be placed within the reach of every person in the community, and that thus a very extensive circulation may be assured for them. By them being sold at low prices they will be brought into the hands of all the schools in the Territory, as well as the adult portion of the community, and many persons will be enabled to purchase them not only for themselves and their children, but to send abroad to friends and acquaintances, to acquainting strangers, and any other persons where the works might do good.

D. O. CALDER, Deseret News Office.

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LOUSEY THRESHING MACHINES, ALL OF THE LATEST PATENT, AND IN THE BEST OF THE TERRITORY.

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White and Yellow Coffee Sugars, in Barrels, Half Barrels and Buckets.

Golden Syrup and Syrup Molasses.

In Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs. All of Superior Quality.

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Agents—E. W. Wase, Secretary.

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First Representation, this evening, of the

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By Appointment to the

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Reserved Seats, 50 Cts. additional.

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