

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

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, Uplegraft, 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-eight 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, there-

fore, 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.

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 stomp 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 of 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.

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 to-night, and took him thence to Jacksonville.

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 of 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 Dréxel, 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.

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. Kimby, 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.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Secretary Sherman refuses to heed the urgent

requests of bondholders that he pay them in something else than silver, and he will continue to pay 10 per cent. silver dollars to government employees, bondholders, etc. It is legal and he will not hear complaints.

Ben. Butterworth, to-day, drew a bill to relieve the 12,000 men who left the army after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and thus technically became deserters, having neglected to be mustered out after the ending of the war. The bill proposes a pension for these men.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill yesterday providing for the issue of not over ten millions of fractional currency of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. There is a very general impression among congressmen that people would like a little of this kind of currency, for use in the mails, but otherwise silver is preferred.

The Ute question promises to become prominent again. No less than three bills of various kinds referring to the controversy were introduced yesterday. It seems the Colorado people want to get rid of them altogether, and Senator Hill introduced a bill to give the Southern Uncompaghe Gtes land in Utah on the Uintah reservation instead of Colorado, as provided in the agreement.

In the House Belford introduced a resolution calling on Secretary Schurz for information as to why Chief Douglass was kept in the Leavenworth military prison.

A Senate bill to set apart the Hot Springs Uncompaghe lands for national purposes completes the list on this subject.

The resolution in relation to Douglass went through, and the others were referred to the committee.

The President to-day sent a list of nominations to fill vacancies on the army retired list to the Senate, but that body adjourned so early they did not reach the Capitol in time. At the head of the list it is understood stands the name of Major General McDowell. It is stated this action is taken chiefly because Gen. Sherman insisted if Ord went, McDowell should go to, so as to treat all alike. General Ord is the only brigadier named from the line. Among others reported are Inspector General March, Generals Meigs and Rucker, from the quartermaster department, Gen. Barnes, from the medical department; Advocate-General Dunn and Col. Potter, who is in charge of the National Soldiers' Home. There are eleven in all, and there are over twenty Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels available for retirement under the law, from which the roll may be completed.

The nomination of Gen. Miles as Brigadier to the vacancy in the line caused by the retirement of General Ord was also sent. It is believed Miles will be sent temporarily to the command of the Department of the Pacific, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. McDowell. General Schofield would be eligible to a place but he asked for a year's leave of absence. It was announced on good authority yesterday, that General Seward is destined for West Point, to relieve Schofield.

Late last night, while an Archer Avenue street car fairly loaded with passengers, was crossing the Lake Shore and Michigan Railway tracks at Clark Street, it was run into by a switch engine, lifted clear off the track and dumped alongside the railway track some 30 feet south of the car rails. Nine of the passengers were injured. The driver had a leg broken and is also injured internally. Michael Kennedy was also dangerously hurt. The others are not in any danger. None of the passengers on the street car were fatally injured so far as known. Several were bruised whose names and the extent of their injuries cannot be learned. The blame seems to rest chiefly with the Lake Shore authorities who failed to provide the usual signal lights. The watchman at the crossing and Bell Signal, the engineer of the locomotive were locked up last night and this morning held in \$1,000 bail before the Justice to appear when wanted.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois make a showing of astonishing prosperity in railroad business during 1880. Returns are complete except from the Baltimore and Ohio and St. Louis and South Eastern roads and show that the 46 roads doing business in the State have earned during the year ending June 30th, \$139,000,000. The expenses were \$73,000,000, and the net income was \$66,000,000. The passenger business paid \$34,000,000,

and the freight \$101,000,000. There were 217 persons killed and 706 injured by the roads. The highest gross earning in any previous year was in 1879 when they were \$110,000,000, and in the same year the net earnings were \$47,000,000. Six of the roads carried over 9,000,000 passengers in one year. Some of the roads doubled their net earnings over the preceding year.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Secretary Sherman, in an interview on the proposed 3 per cent. bond said: "If this should be the ultimatum of Congress I will do my utmost to make it successful, and if the time ever was in this country to sell 3 per cents. at par it is now. But I still think it would have been wiser to leave the secretary, whoever he may be, some latitude so that he may take advantage of the circumstances. I should try a 3 per cent. bond even if the law gave me more latitude."

The *Herald*, referring to the President's continued hostility to the Lesseps' canal, as revealed in the late message, says: It strikes us as pusillanimous for our government to get into a flutter over the project of De Lesseps. If his project succeeds, our commerce will be the chief gainer. If it succumbs by under engineering or financial difficulties, as so many predict, we lose nothing, and as well off as we were before. A calm and just reliance on our natural strength should prevent us from exhibiting any touchy fussiness.

Correspondence.

Thanksgiving Day.

VERNON, Tooele County,
November 27, 1880.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Having been blessed with bountiful crops, excellent health and with peace and good feeling during the past summer, it was proposed by our Bishop, John C. Sharp, that we celebrate Thanksgiving Day in a ward capacity, and that the ladies of the Relief Society take the management of the affair.

Accordingly, four ladies were appointed a committee of arrangement.

At 1 o'clock precisely, the people assembled in the school-house, where an excellent dinner was served in good style to upwards of one hundred persons.

The afternoon was spent in speeches and songs from the company, also songs and recitations by the children of the Primary Association.

The enclosed verses were composed for the occasion by Mrs. E. A. Bennion.

In the evening, the people met and joined in a dance, the proceeds to be donated to the Salt Lake City Temple.

Altogether it was a very enjoyable affair, and besides being a time of rejoicing, it made the Saints in this place feel determined to build a new school-house.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

We have met here kind friends to acknowledge,

And thank the good Father above
For giving us peace, health and plenty,
And many such tokens of love.
Let us prove by our peace and good feeling
As we mingle together to-day,
That we gladly remember his blessings
And try His commands to obey.

We are but a handful of people,
Surrounded by desert and sage,
And might make but a very small figure
Among the renowned of the age.
We never make any pretensions
To anything brilliant or grand,
But we think we have just as good metal
As any there are in the land.

There is plenty of chance, to be noble,
There is plenty of room to be true,
We need not be shy of improvement
Because we are only a few.
But I am happy to say we're increasing,
Little footprints the story will tell,
And soon we will hear Vernon crying
"O give us more room for to dwell."

If we hold up the hands of the feeble,
Be kind to the aged and poor,
Be true to our God and religion
We will have many blessings I'm sure.
Let us try to make every one happy,
Let us seek to have love in our homes,
For it's good to have friends all around us
When the day of adversity comes.
Then let us be up and be doing,
Already improvement we see,
"The kingdom of Heaven or nothing,"
And "onward" our watchword shall be.

ESSIE A. BENNION.