

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, February 14, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

South Carolina and its two governments.
Fred May walks New York streets with impunity.
Perry flagship Lawrence walking on.
Fire at Urbana, Ohio, \$75,000.
The electoral commission.
Congressional proceedings.
Senatorial confessions, including a secretary for Wilson.
Report of a skirmish between U. S. troops and Indians.
Man shot near Cheyenne.
Fire at Dardanelle, Arkansas, \$75,000.
Mardi Gras at Little Rock.
Philadelphia wool market.
The Memphis carnival.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Indianapolis Journal has the following notice of profuse generosity:—"On the night of the Academy of Music fire, four drivers on the Illinois street car line, being cut off from the stables by hose across the track, voluntarily made trips north until 2 o'clock in the morning, taking in \$15 or \$20 extra for the company. The management magnificently rewarded the enterprising drivers for their work by adding fifteen cents to the weekly pay of each. One of the poor fellows, overwhelmed at such liberality, begged to be allowed to take the amount in instalments. He was afraid he could not stand prosperity."

The New York Herald says, "A tremendous temperance movement is in progress at Trenton, N. J., and if it is not arrested in its course there will either have to be an adjournment of the legislature or a disbanding of the lobby. Legislative jobs cannot be managed without whiskey."

It is stated that a number of Germans residing in France have received, since the beginning of the year, an invitation from the German government to return to their country before March, if they wish to avoid serious legal consequences."

A suit has been commenced in New York to restrain a man from continuing the business of preparing old tea leaves with various poisonous substances, to be sold to the public as good new tea. The plaintiff wishes to continue the business himself, and that is the reason why he wants his rival restrained. The principal substances used in this business, in addition to the old tea leaves, are said to be plumbago, China clay, Pussian blue, turmeric, gypsum, and indigo.

The Springfield Republican thinks it would advance the era of good feeling for President Tilden to place Governor Hayes in his cabinet. On the other hand, Gov. Hayes is credited with having proposed, prior to the Cincinnati convention, that President Hayes place Gov. Tilden in his cabinet.

The Washington Star of February 8th says—"Secretary Morrill continues to improve, his condition this afternoon being still favorable. The President visited him this morning, and the Secretary expressed his regret that he should be sick at this particular time. He takes but little nourishment as yet, and positively declines stimulants, being a conscientious temperance man. The belief is expressed by his attendants that he will shortly recover."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has the following, the incident occurring at Plainville, in that State—"Deacon Hamlin died of paralysis, as was supposed, and a large assembly gathered in the church for the funeral Friday afternoon. But, during the services, the audience grew restless, the corpse stirred, was hastily carried from the house, restoratives were applied, and, at the last accounts, the good deacon seemed to have taken a new lease of life."

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Our dispatches state that yesterday (Feb. 13) the Senate confirmed the appointment of L. P. Luckey as Secretary of Utah. This implies that Mr. Luckey accepts the appointment, and the inference may be reasonably drawn that ere long he will make his advent in the Territory in his official character.

When the appointment was made, a Washington paper remarked that President Grant had tendered the office to Mr. Luckey as a compliment to him. This is satisfactory so far. It is satisfactory that the office of a federal office in Utah should be considered by the President as a compliment to one of his personal friends, as Mr. Luckey is understood to be, and it indicates that the views of the President have been somewhat modified of late, or say since his visit to Utah, nearly two years ago. It will be recalled that his messages to Congress the last two sessions were devoid of the usual strenuous appeal to that honorable body to do something toward straightening up the affairs of this Territory, his mind being formerly so much prejudiced against the larger part of the inhabitants, by means of misrepresentation, that it was customary for him to give Congress distinctly to understand that he would sign any bill having that end in view, no matter how strenuous the provisions of such bill might be. He was even in favor of what people here considered extra-judicial and unconstitutional measures. But, as we have said, the evidence of such a disposition in him have become much less manifest of late, and it will be remembered that he has removed more than one of his own appointees when he has become convinced of their unwise, extrajudicial, and illegal proceedings.

There is no doubt that the still-recent appointment of L. P. Luckey as "Secretary of Utah," to the religious practices and domestic relations of the people of this Territory. All this he may honestly do. But there seems some reason to conclude that if he does so, and if he would to-day sign another act of Congress for the purpose of providing legal punishment for those practices and relations, he does not entertain the extreme view that the people of this Territory are necessarily rankly disloyal, as his radical advisers and persuaders hereabout formerly led him to believe. He probably thinks that the citizens of this Territory, all things considered, are on a par with citizens generally in the Territories and in the various States, and that there really exists no necessity for him to recommend or adopt any proscription measures towards them. The fact that he has not done so of late favors this inference. If we are correct in this, then this instance is additional proof that acquiescence with well meaning people to correct many false views and prevent the commission of many mistakes in action.

The appointments of Mr. Luckey may be the last President Grant will make for Utah, and if so, let us hope that it will prove to be his best. As the appointment is reported to be of the nature of a compliment to the appointee, let us hope that it will also prove to be of the nature of a compliment to the people of the Territory at large, and then as regards Utah the latter part of President Grant's administration will be better than the former part.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
Last Night's Dispatches.

The Indiana-Another Skirmish with the U. S. Troops.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 13.—A Red Cloud agent special to the Cheyenne Star says, Red Sack, an Indian runner from Great Bend, Kansas, brings particulars of a fight which occurred near there about January 3rd. This runner has been closely questioned by different parties, but has been strictly to the following, which he told yesterday to General Crook and other officers: About a month ago the main body of the hostiles, consisting of 800 lodges, was encamped on Tongue River near the mouth of Hanging Woman's Creek. A small band of Cheyennes were encamped further down, and about January 3rd they discovered some 350 infantry advancing from Great Bend, Kansas, in the direction of the Yellowstone. A skirmish ensued, the Indians retreating to the main village. The small squad of savages gave the alarm, and a large force of Gray Horse warriors advanced eighteen miles down Tongue River to meet the soldiers. A few Indians were thrown forward as a decoy, while the remainder arranged themselves in a line to ambush the advancing troops. According to Red Sack, however, the Indian skirmishers were not followed into the trap, and after a desultory fire of three or four hours the military returned northward by the same route it had advanced. The Indians had three men badly wounded, two of whom died. The village has since moved westward to the head waters of the Rosebud.

Fatal Shooting Affray.
In a quarrel, about money matters, between two Mexicans, Jose and Miguel Arrio, at Bear Creek Crossing, forty miles north of this city last night, pistols were drawn and Miguel shot Jose in the neck, killing him instantly. Miguel Arrio came in and surrendered to the officers to-day. He says he only acted in self defense.

Wool Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Wool is quiet and firm; prices steady and without change, supply light. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 36 @ 48 and 44 @ 46; medium 41 @ 45; coarse 38 @ 38; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 39 @ 42; medium 41 @ 43; coarse 36 @ 42; combining, washed, 52 @ 56; unwashed 37; Canada containing 54, 50 and 44 @ 48; 28 @ 31; tub washed 40 @ 45; Colorado washed 18 @ 22; unwashed 17 @ 18; extra No. 1 and super pulled 33 @ 35; No. 1 and super pulled 33 @ 37; Texas fine and medium 20 @ 25; coarse 17 @ 20; California fine and medium 15 @ 30; coarse 15 @ 20.

The Great Carnival.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Night ruled the city to-day. A large and expectant crowd crowded the streets, and at 6 o'clock the merrie monarch, with his royal retinue, traversed the main streets. The prominent questions of the day were portrayed by colored pictures, symbols, etc. At night the glowing pageant of the Memphis was given. The brilliant parti-colored lights, magnificent costumes, drapery, and architecture of chariots and scenes, and the bright calcium lights were heightened in effect by the darkness that enshrouded the city. The subject represented was an Indian, from the date of the Arian philosophy and birth of Brahma, to the enslavement of India and the banishment by the Memphis. Balls, etc., completed the entertainment. There was no disturbance or accident.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill appropriating a quarter of a million for a fire-proof building for a national museum was placed on the calendar.
Petition of the widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes, that her name be placed on the pension roll, was referred.
A bill for removing the political disabilities of Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, was passed.
The bill for the publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes was passed.
Condon asked that the Mexican award bill be passed now.
Spencer, who had a telegram from his constituents saying that there was fraud in the matter, objected.
The Pacific Railroad bill was again taken up, and Booth addressed the Senate.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Saylor asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the amount of gold coin and bullion now in the Treasury, and a statement of the outstanding obligations payable on demand in coin, with the balance actually owned by the Treasury available for the resumption of specie payments, and whether any bonds or other interest-bearing obligations have been issued during the past or present year in the purchase of any such coin or bullion.
Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, called by the House committee on powers, privileges, etc., produced papers relating to the resignation of James Neillman, R. R. Brewster, of the Louisiana election. He said he supposed that Brewster's letter of resignation, dated November 4th, was received by the President or not; did not know whether he received it from the President or not; did not know it was antedated, and was not signed by Brewster, but he signed himself. He wrote it on Nov. 14th.

Kasson objected, and the resolution of the House of Representatives was considered.
Thompson addressed the House. He stated that the majority had been treated with the greatest fairness, and any charge to the contrary was utterly untrue. The majority resolution, declaring Tilden elected, was then adopted—yeas 142, nays 52; a party vote, with the exception of Thurman, who voted in the affirmative.

EASTERN.

New York, Feb. 14.—The Herald's Convention special gives the following as the situation there: "The people will under no circumstances submit to the Chamberlain government. If Chamberlain is not recognized, they will demand and require a military government. If Chamberlain is to be forced upon them there will be riots and bloodshed, and such action would so effectually crush the spirit of the whites as to prevent forever the possibility of bringing them to the polls. Hampton is organizing his militia, and recognition or no recognition from Washington, is determined to hold on and maintain himself as governor, peacefully if he can."

A Speculation—Fred May in Town.
The Trenton firm has purchased the hull of the Commodore Perry flagship, and intends to manufacture and other relics from the shipwreck. The statue of Fred May arrived in town and appeared openly in the streets. No action was taken on account of the duel.

Urbana, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Fire broke out this morning in Kullins' bakery, which before it could be extinguished was destroyed; also, Gleason's livery stable, Guehenham and Gleason's liquor store, Christy's billiard room, Slicker's grocery, and many other business houses, including the business portion of the city; loss \$75,000, insurance unknown.

Proceedings of the Electoral Commission on the Louisiana Count.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenter, on the re-examination of the electoral commission, this morning, resumed his argument, contending that the constitution of the United States forbids the conferring of the judicial power upon the returning board of Louisiana, and that the law of the State which attempted to confer such power was void. The returning board, had it possessed judicial power, had gone outside its powers. The statute required a duplicate return to be made within twenty-four hours, and such returns were not made within fifteen days. He read from the report of Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, to show how this delay could be taken advantage of to change the result, and said they were prepared to show that 10,000 voters had been disfranchised. Senator Howe went upon the theory that if the plaintiff's agents commit robbery, the defendant's agents may also commit robbery. This was a matter for Louisiana to settle for herself, as the whole nation was interested in the laws. He read from the report previously quoted, and said, would not Wheeler wake up astonished to find himself elected by the very means he condemned? He did not deny that there were wrongs perpetrated in the South, but they were brought about by the smart produced by the illegal acts by which a fraudulent government was put upon them, and denounced in bitter terms the four men acting as the returning board, who fostered the Kellogg government, through fraud and villainy, upon the people of Louisiana. A careful and thorough examination of this case by this tribunal would do more to restore peace to Louisiana than the remains of soldiers. Trumbull said he supposed that they should now present the evidence of fraud, irregularity and illegality on the part of the returning board, who were charged and proved to be guilty of fraud. Kellogg and others were accused likewise of sins of omission, and proof thereof was offered to be furnished by Trumbull.

The question sprang up as to the time to be allowed for argument on the question as to the admissibility of the evidence offered. Trumbull thought the case would be expedited by allowing the evidence to go to the jury at once, instead of retreating away time on the admissibility of testimony. He thought it was making this commission a court of common pleas instead of the great tribunal it was intended to be.

Edmunds said the effect of taking testimony provisionally might be that at the end of ten days they might find evidence inadmissible, and the whole time would be wasted. Bradley thought that they should go on in a manner similar to the course pursued in the Florida case. Miller asked if it could not be so arranged that the case could be argued, so that when the commission went into consultation, if it was decided to admit evidence, it would not be necessary to hear further argument.

Edmunds submitted the following: "Ordered, That the counsel now be heard on the whole subject as the case now stands, and that four minutes be each side be allowed for debate."

Miller thought that the effect of this order was to permit the case to be argued as it now stands, leaving the admissibility of testimony to be considered afterwards. If that was admitted, of course they would have to come back and listen to the arguments on it. Abbott was opposed to mixing up the case, if the evidence was admitted, he wanted them to hear the argument on what was left of the case.

Thurman agreed with Abbott that the case should not be mixed. He favored considering the evidence on each side before them, subject to future decision as to the admissibility and force.

Strong offered a substitute giving the counsel two hours to each side to argue the admissibility of evidence. Thurman moved an amendment making the time three hours—rejected, 7 to 8.

Edmunds' proposition was rejected, 10 to 8.
The proposition of Strong was agreed to without division.
Judge Bradley moved that the counsel on either side may take, in addition to the two hours allowed to discuss the admissibility of evidence, such additional time as they may desire to be deducted from the four and a half hours allowed yesterday for general debate.

The commission then took recess.
Secretary Chandler before the House Committee.
Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, called by the House committee on powers, privileges, etc., produced papers relating to the resignation of James Neillman, R. R. Brewster, of the Louisiana election. He said he supposed that Brewster's letter of resignation, dated November 4th, was received by the President or not; did not know whether he received it from the President or not; did not know it was antedated, and was not signed by Brewster, but he signed himself. He wrote it on Nov. 14th.

It is the practice of the Department to accept the resignation of an officer, if tendered in that manner.
Q.—Was not the application past dated in this instance to enable him to be ineligible as an elector?
A.—No, that I know of. I did not even know he was a candidate.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.
San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1877.
11:10 a.m.
Cala, 49 1/2, 50 a
C Point, 8 1/2
Mex, 17 1/2, 17 1/2 a
G & C, 12 1/2, 13 a
Union, 9 b
Con Va, 53 1/2
Nev, 41 1/2
H & N, 54 a, 54 a
Exchequer, 7 a
Justice, 14 b
Jacket, 18 b
Imp, 21 b
Utah, 18 1/2 a
Leopard, 41 b
Patch, 23 b

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1877.
12:20 p.m.
90 Ophir, 25 1/2
195 Mex, 17 1/2
705 G & C, 13 1/2; 15, 16
320 H & N, 54 1/2; 55 1/2
420 Cala, 49 1/2; 50, 51; 49 1/2, 50, 51
178 Savage, 8 1/2; 8 1/2
1005 Con Va, 53 1/2; 54, 55, 56
50 Cala, 49 1/2
180 Chollar, 70
140 H & N, 54 1/2
1540 Point, 9 1/2; 9 1/2
305 Jacket, 18 1/2; 18 1/2
30 Chollar, 70
50 H & N, 54 1/2
1800 Imp, 21 1/2; 22 1/2
300 Nevada, 7 1/2
90 Alpha, 20 1/2
80 Confidence, 9
75 Belcher, 8 1/2; 8 1/2
65 N. Nev, 41 1/2
110 Utah, 18 1/2
1640 Bullion, 15 1/2; 15 1/2; 16, 15 1/2
260 Utah, 17 1/2
310 Exchequer, 7 1/2
330 Overman, 8 1/2
605 Justice, 14 1/2; 14, 10
900 Succor, 900; 953
70 Union, 9 1/2; 9 1/2
480 Julia, 6 1/2; 6 1/2
1053 Caledonia, 9 1/2
60 H. H., 41
50 Dayton, 11
50 R Island, 40c
100 N Y, 55; 50c
150 Alta, 31
200 Vashon, 21
115 Andes, 11 1/2
600 W Fargo, 10c; 8c
110 Ward, 75c
200 Leviathan, 80c
1430 N Con Va, 1 3/4
150 Crocker, 30c
1225 Tranco, 11 1/2
60 Balto, 11

STREETS.

San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1877.
3:15 p.m.
G & C, 12 1/2, 13 a
Prize, 5 1/2
Belcher, 8 1/2, 9 a
Bullion, 15 1/2, 15 1/2 a
Julia, 6 1/2, 6 1/2 a
S Nev, 41 1/2, 41 1/2 a
Con Va, 53
Cala, 50 1/2, 50 1/2 a, 50 1/2 a
Caledonia, 9 b
S Nev, 41 1/2, 41 1/2 a
Exchequer, 56 b, 56 1/2 a, 56 1/2 a
Alpha, 20 1/2
Imp, 10 a
Imp, 19 1/2
Justice, 14 a

DEPART.

In this city, February 14th, of scarlet fever, WINNIE P., daughter of A. Milton and Belinda P. Muser, aged 7 years. Funeral service from residence of parents, Thursday, 16th inst., at 11 a.m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

THE DESERET NEWS WEEKLY.

For Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Ray Paper.

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NOTICE.
The members of the 11th Quorum of the Seventies are requested to meet at the residence of Brother James Neillman, R. R. 14th, at 7 p.m. A momentary attendance is desired, inasmuch as it is of importance to the members of the 11th Quorum to be present.

H. THURSTON, Clerk.

Don't Have Wet Feet.
IT CAN BE PREVENTED.
R. MATTHEWS & CO'S WATERPROOF PASTE.

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. ELDREDGE, Supt.

1877

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Arrived at
TEASDEL'S!
An Elegant Stock of Ladies' Flannel-Lined Shoes, at \$1.75 per pair.

FLOUR.

If you want Extra Good, buy the New Process, At TEASDEL'S. Other Brands of XXX on hand from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per Sack, At TEASDEL'S.

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Pumps and Fire Engines

ST. LOUIS TRADE.
L. M. RUMSEY & CO.
Pumps and Fire Engines

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Elegant Black Gown, from \$3.25 to \$2.75 per yard.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$2.50 to \$2.00.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$1.75 to \$1.25.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$1.25 to \$0.75.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.75 to \$0.50.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.50 to \$0.25.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.25 to \$0.15.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.15 to \$0.10.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.10 to \$0.05.
Elegant Black Gown, from \$0.05 to \$0.01.

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