

NEWS OF THE DAY.

New York World on the Oregon election.
The families in India.
General Gordon to go to Mass.
Yarn search for the missing Vermont fishermen.
Indian depredations in the Black Hills.
Fire at Toledo, Ohio, \$15,000.
Bank robbery in New York.
Grand Duke Alexis and suite.
Partisans for north pole colonization.
Brooklyn papers consolidated.
Receivers for Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.
Fire at Provo.
Small-pox at Provo.
President Grant on blisters in South Carolina and Louisiana.
The Sultan III.
Another Grand Vialer.
Other Eastern question news.
Massacre of Egyptian soldiers in Egypt.
Fenian O'Mahony's remains.
Fire at Middletown, Ohio, \$25,000.
Washington talk on the situation.
Rear-Admiral Davis dead.
Southern men to ask Grant to keep quiet.
Foreign ministerial absence.
The Samoa treaty.
Fire at Hag Harbor, \$200,000.
Fire at Mendota, \$30,000.
Revenue agent shot in Missouri.
A gariboi going after the Indians in British Columbia.
Exciting scene in the House of Representatives.
Gov. Grover says he does not send other dispatches.
All quiet in Mexico—for a few weeks.
Congressional proceedings.
Resolutions on the commission business.
The Nichols-Packard squabble.
Increase of Turkish troops on the Danube.
President Grant and the cabinet and Don Platt's article.
New York Herald on the situation.
Objections to the electoral commission decision.
Stolen goods found.
Excitement in Washington.
A Pennsylvania Supreme Court Judge dead.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Washington Star of February 12 says: "The Chief Justice says that the arduous labors imposed upon the five associate justices of the [Supreme] Court who are members of the electoral commission and its work by the 19th inst., to which time the Court adjourned, it will be necessary for the Supreme Court to adjourn to a later day—say to March 1—to give Messrs. Clifford, Miller, Strong, Field and Bradley time to recuperate."
The same paper also says, in the testimony of Rev. Dr. Williams, of Washington, "The Hon. A. H. Stephens is one of the most patient sufferers I have ever seen. He is entirely willing to live or die, just as God may determine. He trusts he may be spared to see the country relieved from its present troubles, and the reign of peace and property re-established; and then he would gladly go home to his eternal rest. He has no fear of death, and speaks in glowing language of the life to come. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church."
Gov. Hendricks is reported to have said to Judge David Davis, "Well, there's one thing about that Louisiana crowd—I don't want any position or interest of mine to depend upon testimony from that State on either side."
The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided railroad property to be subject to state, county and municipal taxation.
The faculty of Cornell University put gambling on a level with intoxication, the penalty for either being expulsion.
GRACE GREENWOOD ON THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.
GRACE GREENWOOD tells the following little story apropos of the electoral arbitration commission:
"An honest old Georgia negro on his way home from market, where he had been to sell chickens, and who had sold all of his lot except one, encountered a shrewd white acquaintance, who, looking on the chicken, and finding it good, coolly proposed to the negro to put it up to be played for in a game of euchre. The owner being a gullible and pious African—hoping all things, believing all things—accepted. They had a small game, and the black man lost. As he took the stake, a fine fat piglet, rather reluctantly from his basket and handed it over to the winner, the latter cheerfully remarked, 'It was a fair game you know, Uncle.' 'O yes, sir, I expect it was,' replied the bewildered loser, scratching his head, 'a fair game—but don't you see you didn't put nothin' up again dat fat chicken?'"

THE MONTANA RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

CONCERNING the Montana railroad subsidy of \$1,700,000 for the extension of the major-gauge railroad northward to Montana, the Omaha Star of Feb. 15 says:
"We have already commented on Jay Gould's proposition to build a narrow-gauge road from a point on the Utah Northern railroad to Montana. Our latest changes suggest the possibility of a still more extensive project, which is to be carried out within three years at a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile, in coupon bonds of the Territory, running for years, bearing 7-10 per cent. interest, payable annually to a point within five miles of Pipestone Creek, in Jefferson County. The bill furthermore provides that

unless one hundred miles of said road shall be constructed and equipped by January 1st, 1878, the franchise shall be forfeited. This would indicate that the proposed road will be pushed with the same characteristic energy of Jay Gould."

The Montana New North-West of Feb. 9 has the following:

"The Helena and Benton bill, involving a cost of \$700,000, has passed both houses. The North and South bills are now before the House after being amended to terminate in Helena, and increasing the subsidy to \$1,700,000. This will make a debt of over \$2,000,000 on less than \$10,000 of assessed property. We do not believe the people will ratify this legislation. Delegate Maginnis says numbers of his congressional friends, on receiving telegrams of the subsidy voted last winter, were determined to annul the legislation, and on his entreaty waited until succeeding advice showed the debt was not to be incurred. He believed nothing could have prevented the annulment. What better can be expected now?
"A gentleman of practical experience in the financial matters has made the following calculation of the cost of the proposed aid to the North and South road on the basis of \$1,500,000 subsidy in 10-30 bonds at 7 per cent. interest. The calculation embraces payment of annual interest, the establishment of a sinking fund by an annual tax and the investment of that money in United States 5 per cent. bonds, and a re-investment of the interest in bonds once a year.
"The sum of \$565,000 invested as above stated would amount to \$1,500,000 in 20 years.
"The sum of \$435,000 invested in like manner each year for 20 years would amount to \$1,500,000.
"This amount, with the interest at 7 per cent. on the original \$1,000,000, would require an annual payment of \$148,300. At the end of 10 years the fund would amount to \$570,000, which would reduce the debt to \$930,000, and require thereafter an annual payment of interest of \$68,550, and \$78,300 annually to liquidate the debt—total \$126,850.
"Should \$35,000 be set aside and invested as stated for the first ten years, a fund of \$462,500 would be accumulated and the debt be reduced to \$1,037,500, on which \$72,636 would be required to pay interest, and \$78,500 to extinguish the balance. Total annual payment, \$151,136 for the first ten years, and \$140,000 for the last ten years.
"After the bonds should become payable it would be for the interest of the Territory to fasten upon it as fast as possible as the bonds of the Territory would bear a greater rate of interest by 2 per cent. than any securities that we could invest in safely, and the plan of providing a sinking fund by direct taxation and prudently investing the same. The average annual amount necessary to be raised would not exceed \$150,000 on a debt of \$1,500,000, or say an assessment of \$100,000 on a property valuation of ten millions, which in round numbers is now the assessable valuation of the Territory. The increased taxes to meet this debt would therefore be 1 cent on the dollar, making thirty-nine mills taxes instead of the twenty-four mills now assessed here."

By Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Few senators were in the chamber when the session was resumed at ten.
In reply to a question of Withers the president pro tem. said the House will be ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of resuming the count of the electoral vote at 11 o'clock.
Withers inquired if it was in order to move a further recess until that hour.
The president pro tem. replied that it would not. The Senate having already taken one recess from Saturday till this morning, could not take a second one until another question was raised in joint meeting.
At 10:56 the Senate repaired to the House of Representatives, headed by its officers.
Upon returning, the president pro tem. said objection having been made to the count of the vote of Louisiana, the two Houses were separated to deliberate in regard to that decision. Unless some Senator asked, he would not direct the decision and objections thereto to be read again.
Davis said the papers should be read.
Sargent said if all the papers were to be read, the two Houses would be in session until 11 o'clock, and there would be no time left for debate.
The president pro tem. decided that the time occupied by the reading of the papers would not be taken out of the two hours allowed for debate. The two hours would run from the time the debate in the Senate was actually begun.
Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.
Debate was begun by Maxey, who said the decision of the commission was heartily in favor of fraud and against truth and justice, and it would be condemned by the people for all time.
The discussion was continued by Kernan, Thurman, and Bayard on the same side, and by Sherman, Morton and Logan in favor of the decision.
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WASHINGTON, 19.—

At 10 o'clock the House met and took a recess until the arrival of the Senate at 11, when the joint meeting of Congress resumed.
The report of the joint commission on the question of the Louisiana electoral vote, which report was submitted in writing, signed by a majority of the commissioners. The decision was to read, which recites that the commission has, by majority of votes, decided that the official communication continues. The brief ground of this decision is that it appears upon such evidence as named in said act of Congress it is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned election appears to have been lawfully conducted by the President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4th, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they have, at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law, and the commission has, by majority of votes, decided that it is not competent to annul the election, and that the same shall stand as the result of the election.

been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, or that the determination of the commission was in accordance with the facts, the commission by a majority of votes being of the opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress to count the votes for President and Vice-President; to enter upon the trial of such a question the commission, by a majority of votes, are also of the opinion that it was not competent to annul the election, and that the said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were faithful under the laws of the State or any other matter offered to be proved, affidavits of said certificates and papers. The commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes that the returning officers of the election who canvassed the votes for electors in Louisiana were a lawful constituted body by virtue of the constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings. The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, the foregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral vote of said State of Louisiana, objected to by Howe and others, marked N.C., nor by the commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and the electoral vote so counted as such. The signatures are Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, Geo. F. Edwards, O. P. Morton, Fred. T. Freese, Johnsen, Jas. A. Garfield, Geo. F. How.

The decision having been read the presiding officer asked whether there were any objections to the decision.
Gibson presented objections to the decision on the ground that the evidence which had been offered, and had decided that the votes mentioned in certificates 1 and 3 should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, such evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The paper recites at great length the proceedings of the commission, but the point of it is the rejection of evidence. It is signed by most of the democrats in both houses.
The reading of the paper occupied just an hour. It was a direct legal document, full of repetitions of various forms, in which evidence had been offered to and refused by the commission. No one after the first few minutes was permitted to attempt to understand it. A hum of conversation prevailed on the floor and in the crowded galleries to such an extent that the presiding officer several times appealed for order and silence. Finally, when the reading was ended, an opportunity was given to the members who had not yet signed the paper to state their objections, and after their names. This used up more time and added to the uproar.

Excitement in Washington.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Journal's Washington special says the democrats are very uneasy about the incoming article in the Sunday Capital, threatening assassination, etc., and openly repudiate its sentiment, and some express the opinion that Platt should be prosecuted.
The rush at the Hall of Representatives, this morning, was greater than ever, and evinces the expectation of people present that no filibustering would take place, but not made in good faith, and that some sort of row would take place. About thirty democrats voted with the republicans against adjournment in the House.
A Judge Dead.
PITTSBURGH, 19.—Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, died this afternoon.
The Appropriation Committee.
WASHINGTON, 19.—The House committee on appropriations inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill \$300,000 to pay the claims of southern mail contractors for services rendered before the war, and an increased amount is recommended for St. Louis from \$325,000 to \$400,000.
The President and Don Platt's Article on the Situation—Louisiana, etc.
This morning the President was visited by the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, and given a long and interesting talk on the situation in Louisiana, and also to an article in the Sunday Capital of this city, edited by Don Platt, which was attacked by the government officers as strongly evincing violence and defiance of the law, and as such given very serious attention. The statutes given close examination, and the article in the law, which it was considered attached original intent to such articles. Subsequently Judge Taft and District Attorney Wells were in consultation with the President in connection of the same topic. The President has excluded himself from the general public, to-day, and receives only the cabinet officers on business regarded as of unusual importance. Letters and telegrams have been received by the Secretary of War, the Attorney General and President, as well as by Congressmen and others, with a view to the situation in Louisiana, and have received proper consideration. It is yet a feeling in military quarters that the army in New Orleans is sufficiently strong to prevent any subversive attempt, but the impression in cabinet circles that any violation of the law will present itself.

Objections to the Commission Decision.

At 12:45 the joint commission was again called to order, and the presiding officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision.
Senator Wallace presented objections, which were read. They are as follows:
First.—That the decision is in violation of the electoral act, in this, that by the act, the commission is required to decide whether any and what votes from such State are to be counted, and by the State of Louisiana, and what votes from that State are within the provisions of the constitution of the United States.
Second.—Because the act creating the commission was passed to the aid that the commission would hear and examine the evidence, and honestly decide what electors were duly appointed, and what votes were legally cast, and the commission refused to hear and consider the evidence offered to show that the electors whose votes were counted were not duly appointed, but that they had fraudulently acted as such electors, and also refused the offer to show that the pretended certificates of election were procured by corrupt means and were wholly untrue.
Third.—Because the decision is in disregard of truth, justice and law, and establishes the demoralization and corruption, that fraud, forgery, bribery and perjury can lawfully be used as the means to make a President of the United States against the well-known and established principle of the people and of the States. This paper is signed by Senators Wallace, Johnson, Bailey, Kernan, Kelley, of Oregon, Baileysbury, and other senators and members of the House.
The presiding officer having called for other objections to the decision, Cochrane presented an objection and protest signed by himself and several senators and representatives, for the following reasons:
First.—It was not denied before the commission that the State of Louisiana had received a large majority of the votes cast.
Second.—It was not denied before the commission that Wells and his associates were guilty of a returning board, were guilty of gross fraud, that their certificates given to the Hayes electors were false and fraudulent, or that their action in the canvassing of votes was in violation of the constitution and laws of the State.
Third.—The action of eight members of the commission in declining to hear evidence of these and other facts was a violation of the letter and spirit of the act under which the commission was created and of the spirit of the constitution of the United States.
The presiding officer having presented the objection, the Senate would withdraw, so that the two houses might separately consider and decide on the objections.
Wood rose to make a motion, but the Speaker interrupted that the new legislative day would begin after prayer and the reading of the journal of Saturday.
Wood then moved that the House take a recess till ten tomorrow before putting the question.
The Speaker desired to present some enrolled bills, but Congress objected.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A VERY GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, at the Co-operative Blacksmith Shop, State Street, and a half block south of the Theatre.
FOUND.
A NYONER WHO HAS LOST A PIG, about eight or nine months old, can be found by the name of Brown, 1213 Ward, at block in the middle of Jones' Hotel. If not claimed by the list of the owner, the pig will be sold to the first taker.
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in which the appointment of Cronin was secured, and if any great can be discovered, the democratic party assembled will not adopt the republican policy of assailing Cronin and defending a knave. Most assuredly if the counting of the vote in the election could be proved to have been procured by any such foul methods, neither the democrats nor their candidate would accept that vote. We will go a step further, and assert that if, on deciding the vote in Oregon, it should be found that Cronin, we should regret to see him installed in the presidential office on the strength of a vote given in opposition to the expressed will of the majority of the people of any State. It is as impossible as it is equitable to decline to fight the devil with fire, but while we deny to Watts, as ineligible, the right to cast the vote for Cronin, we do not deny to the desire to see Cronin installed in his place.

The "Merits" on the Present Situation of Affairs.
The Herald says no serious resistance will be made to the completion of the count and the inauguration of Hayes because it is now manifest that the action would not only fail of its object, but split and destroy the democratic party. Most of the great sections of the country will be quite satisfied with this result of the presidential election. The great section which had the most reason for dissatisfaction, whose wishes have been thwarted and its electoral vote nullified, foremost in counselling patriotic submission. The South sets its face against filibustering; or notorious opposition to the will of the democratic brothers to give President Hayes a fair trial. If the democrats will rise above the heated political atmosphere of Washington, and cast their votes for the country, they will look in vain for any action that will refuse to recognize Hayes as the lawful President of the United States.

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