

machinery. He does not want it to cost more than 20 or 25 cents.

Edison intends to increase the number of lamps in Menlo Park to 600 or 700 because he says that the more lamps he has to study and experiment with the sooner he will remedy the defect that is now his only obstacle. So far as could be learned yesterday there have been no sales of electric stock for sometime. The highest bid is \$1,200 per share, while none is offered at less than \$1,800 and \$2,000.

The Commercial Bulletin says: A cable dispatch received at the office of the Tehuantepec Company in this city, dated Jan. 10th, says: That the consulting engineer and chief engineer had arrived in the City of Mexico, and were cordially received by President Diaz and the members of the cabinet. Arrangements were being made to send engineers to the Isthmus, under the escort of government officials who were instructed to give every aid in the prosecution of the work in hand. The dispatch also stated that the former railroad staff previously sent out had arrived in safety and work was progressing most favorably. President Learned is convinced that there will be no difficulty whatever in securing all the money required to complete the enterprise, as he believes the railroad is bound to be a success and will open up the most direct route from Great Britain to Australia as well as China and Japan and the Indian possessions. He has not much faith in the Nicaraguan Canal scheme, and says that even should it be finally constructed, the Tehuantepec railroad could put down rates to such a low figure that it would not pay to send business by the canal.

BANGOR, 16.—The justices of the supreme judicial court are now in session in the court house in this city. A special messenger from Augusta brought the following document to the justices:

State of Maine, Executive Department, Augusta, Jan. 13, 1880.

Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court:

It having been publicly announced that an illegal, revolutionary party, calling itself the Legislature of Maine, has without authority presumed to ask your opinion upon sundry interrogatories by them prepared, it is deemed proper to apprise you of the facts that on the first Wednesday in January inst., 31 senators elect, being the whole number of which that body is composed, each having been summoned by the Governor and Council to attend and take their seats as senators, attended in the Senate chamber at Augusta, in obedience to said summons and took their seats; that they proceeded to organize the Senate according to the roll, in due form of law, furnished by the Secretary of State, under his hand, and seal of State, and according to the report of the Governor and Council, and did organize it according to law; that each took and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution in the manner prescribed; that A. G. Andrews was legally elected Secretary and James D. Lamson was legally elected President of the Senate, a quorum of Senators being present and voting at said election; that on the same day 16 Representatives, who had been duly summoned by the Governor and Council to attend and take their seats as Representatives, attended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and took and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution and in the manner therein prescribed, said number constituting a quorum of the whole number of which said House is composed, and then and there organized said House; and you are further notified that the office of governor being vacant, said James D. Lamson, in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, on the 10th day of January, inst., entered upon the duties of the office of Governor. It is therefore deemed proper to notify you officially of the foregoing facts, that you may not, in ignorance, give countenance to revolutionary proceedings.

(Signed) JAMES D. LAMSON, Acting Governor.  
P. A. SAWYER, Deputy Sec'y of State.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The German government recently requested to be exactly informed as to the weather service. When it is remembered that the request comes from a government noted for its skilled

chartographers, and standing first in Europe, the value of the compliment will be appreciated.

A party of 20 negroes, five adults and 15 children arrived in New York on Wednesday, from the neighborhood of Helena, Ark., expecting to go to Liberia, where some of their friends had gone in the company which recently left this port. They had been advised to save all their money, and go to Liberia, and were greatly disappointed when told upon going to a gentleman connected with the Liberian Colonization scheme, that there was no way by which they could reach their goal. This gentleman reported their destitute condition to the superintendent of out-door relief.

The subscription for \$5,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company were closed yesterday. Bids amounted to more than double the amount offered. The awards were not made yesterday, but subscribers will receive their proportion of the amount. The price of the bonds was fixed at 90, and subscribers will receive in addition 50 per cent. of the award in the stock of the company.

Ouray told Senator Hill that the Utes are willing to give up their reservation and go elsewhere. They wanted the valley of the Grand River, which it is believed is not mineral land.

Belford has been looking up statistics, in reference to the Indians in the United States, and as the results of his investigation, he finds that since the organization of the government, 929 treaties have been made with 327 tribes or bands of Indians. The total number of Indians on the reservations, according to later census returns, is about 240,000, and the extent of their reservations is 235,559 square miles. This would give every Indian, young and old, nearly one square mile of ground. These figures include Indian Territory, the population of which is placed at 75,000, and its area at over 41,000,000 acres. In Dakota, 27,000 Indians have nearly 35,000,000 acres, or over two square miles for each Indian; 22,000 Indians in Montana have over 34,000,000 acres, while the 3,000 in Colorado have nearly 12,000,000 acres, or about six square miles for every Indian.

It is probable that these facts and figures will be used to urge the passage of a measure during the present session of Congress to authorize the authorities to allot lands in severalty to the Indians, and thus break up the existing tribal relations. A bill with this object is now pending before the Senate committee on Indian affairs, which gives to each head of a family, and to each orphan child under 18, not more than 160 acres of ground. To other persons under 18 years of age, or who may be born prior to the order directing the allotment of lands embraced in any reservation, 80 acres are to be given. Titles of lands acquired by Indians under the allotment are not subject to alienation, lease or incumbrance, whether by voluntary conveyance or by judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, and are made inalienable and free from taxation for a period of 20 years from the date of patent. The unallotted lands are to be appraised and sold at public sale at not less than \$1.25 per acre, and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Inter-Ocean's editorial says: In view of the dilemma in which the Commission is placed by the utter failure of its mission to the Utes and of the public dissatisfaction with the result of the attempted defense of the perpetrators of the massacre by Gen. Adams before the House Commission yesterday, which will tend to provoke incredulity, if not indignation, it must occur to all parties that it will be soon enough to listen to a defence of the savages after they have been captured, and that until some more energetic means of holding them to accountability, Meeker, whom they slaughtered and upon whose family they perpetrated outrages worse than death, should not be placed upon trial, as seems to have been attempted by General Adams yesterday. What might be more to the point would be an investigation for the purpose of discovering who is responsible for continuing the palaver with the savages after it was manifest they were talking for more delay till by

the lateness of the season their escape was rendered certain.

BOSTON, 16.—The Herald's Augusta special says: The Senate and House met at 10 a. m. In the House the first business taken up was the report of the committee on elections, declaring Wm. Murray, fusionist of Vassalboro, entitled to a seat instead of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, republican. The report was accepted, but consideration was moved, because Perry, of Camden, wished a full explanation of the case. Dickey, from that committee, said no check list was used at the election; that the notice of the meeting was not legal; that one of the assessors passed the ballot box out of doors to allow a sick man in a carriage to vote, and that there were sundry other reasons why the action was not legal. The motion to reconsider failed and Murray was escorted to the Executive Chamber to take the oath.

Murray's admission brings the number of the House present up to 77, according to the count of the letters. The House voted to send the names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon to the Senate.

Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved to suspend the rules so the House might fix the time for the choice for the four candidates for governor to be sent up to be voted for. The Senate motion was carried fixing the time at 11.15.

Ingalls, of Wiscasset, thought the action inadvisable so long as there was doubt of the legality of the House. He believed such action ought to be deferred.

Plaisted, of Lincoln, took an opposite view. He reviewed the situation and believed the time had come for immediate action. He made a severe attack upon General Chamberlain for deciding to recognize Lamson as acting governor and held the General responsible for the present condition of affairs.

At the conclusion of Plaisted's remarks, which extended past the time set for the choice for candidate, and during which he declared himself resolved to stand by the legality of this House so long as a drop of blood remained in his veins, the sentiment was loudly applauded.

Swann, of Minot, moved and the House ordered that a committee of five be appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for candidates to be sent to the Senate, and the Speaker appointed the committee, who at once proceeded to their duty. The names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon were the only ones printed on the ballots, and the report of the committee showed Smith and Garcelon had seventy-six votes. The announcement was greeted with applause and the report of the committee adopted. The Senate unanimously elected Smith Governor, receiving eighteen votes.

At 11.50 the House sent a message to the Senate informing it that Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon had been selected. It was moved to receive the message and proceed to a vote. Strickland remarked that it was a legally constituted body in his belief, but should the proposed action be proved illegal, he wished it understood that it would bind no one. He was in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and not in favor of resistance. A committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor. The vote resulted in the unanimous choice of Joseph L. Smith.

Smith will be inaugurated at 1 p. m. A good deal of hard feeling is manifested. Although Joseph L. Smith has been chosen Governor, he will not issue any orders that will conflict with Gen. Chamberlain. He is not a rash man, and will see to it that his position is fully sustained by the courts before proceeding to action. He will await the decision of the courts on the question before them before taking a single step that will interfere with the orders of Gen. Chamberlain. Smith will not be recognized by Gen. Chamberlain.

The bribery investigation is continued, but beyond a more circumstantial narration, by Hon. Solon Chase and Harriman as to their relations with Wallace R. White, nothing was elicited. Messrs. Wentworth, Cushman and Baker also testified to attempted or supposed attempts at bribery in their cases.

At another joint session of the Legislature this afternoon, the following State officers were chosen: P. A. Sawyer, secretary of State; Charles A. White, treasurer; A. H.

McClellan, attorney general; M. M. Folsom, adjutant general. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The republican members meet to-morrow afternoon, and, in accordance with the decision of the supreme court, will continue the work of the legislature. Many fusion members are likely to take part with the republicans.

Lamson, president of the Senate, has addressed the following to Gen. Chamberlain:

"I guarantee that body which assembled in the House of Representatives Monday last, and adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow, and the body which met in the Senate Chamber and adjourned to the same time to-morrow, can meet at that time in their respective Houses without any interference from any party."  
(Signed) J. D. LAMSON.

Three companies of militia are under orders from Gen. Chamberlain, but will not be brought to the city unless needed. The capital guard of this city are ordered to appear at their armory at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Both branches re-assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The committee appointed to wait on J. T. Smith and inform him of his election, reported Smith's acceptance. At 4.30 the committee formed in the hall of the House for the purpose of administering the oath of office. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and forthwith Smith appeared, accompanied by the heads of departments, the out-going Council and the Adjutant General. The oath was administered by acting-President Ellis, of the Senate.

A proclamation was then made by the Secretary of State, and Gov. Smith then delivered his message.

Boston, 16.—An Augusta special states that the Supreme Court will decide for the republicans on every point.

Augusta, 16.—Acting Gov. Lamson to-day appointed a staff which includes Major M. M. Folsom, Adjutant General and chief of staff; Gen. Clarke Edwards, of Bethel, Inspector General; Dr. Piper, of Thomaston, Surgeon General; Major J. J. W. Chauncey, of Fairfield, Dr. Horace Davis, of Biddeford, Capt. R. W. Black, of Augusta, Aids, and Major J. W. French, of Eastport, Military Secretary. H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor, was offered the position of Judge Advocate General, but declined.

Gen. Chamberlain has just issued the following order:

Whereas, Exciting rumors, which I believe to be entirely without foundation, are spread among the people that the State House is to be held by one party as against another, or it is to be attacked by persons in the interest of some political party to gain possession of it for the purpose of excluding members elect from the Legislative Hall, this is to give assurance that the rights and privileges of all parties shall be protected with complete impartiality. The halls are for us and members elect to hold legislature and shall be held inviolate for their use. I give no credence to the reports that either party will stoop to such a trick or be rash enough to use violence to determine questions of right; but to allay any doubt or fear of this I hereby give my personal guarantee that all rights shall be respected and attempts to gain unfair advantage shall not be permitted.

The action of the Legislature was a surprise to Smith, who in an interview, expressed his opinion that the election would not take place to-day. He felt plainly the gravity of the situation, and while he has the ambition to be Governor of Maine, he wants to be the constitutionally chosen one, and will discountenance all precipitate action. He evidently would have preferred to have had to-day's action postponed or at least until the court's decision was known. He thought there was too much reckless talk by hot-headed men, and that it is not at all confined to one side. Some of those who were counseling resistance to the legal authority of the State had but little idea of what they were saying.

The situation at midnight is as follows: Governor Lamson has ordered Chamberlain to reduce the police force at the State House; Chamberlain has issued an order to subordinates to that effect. Mayor Nash, civilian, with no jurisdiction over the State whatever, utterly refuses to obey said orders, and Chamberlain does not enforce them. Sher-

iff Libby was ordered to withdraw his men from the State House. He refuses to do so, and they are retained on duty.

Dispatches are received this evening stating that the Superior Court has solidly sustained the republicans in every position. Hundreds of republicans are in the city, and there is great rejoicing among them; the fusionists are correspondingly depressed. Some are urging the fusionists to resist the Court, go forward and impeach the Judges; but many of the fusionists announce their intention to yield. Twenty are known to be in favor of submitting. There's division in their ranks.

At 5 o'clock this morning Richard's light infantry, of Gardiner, had orders to appear at their armory at 9 o'clock this morning. The men were gathering there early this morning. No disturbance at the State House last night. No one was admitted without a pass to-day.

It is reported on good authority that an order has been prepared relieving General Chamberlain of his command. The order will be served this afternoon. The General has as yet no intimation to that effect.

A reply will be forwarded to the Judicial Court to-morrow morning addressed to Hon. James A. Locke, President of the Senate and Hon. G. E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives to their recent questions.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Western members are not well pleased with the Interior Department in treating the Indian question. It is understood that this delay is favored by General Sherman on the ground that if war is to come, it is better that it be postponed until the troops can take the field. Senator Hill, of Colorado, visited Ouray and tried to draw that witty chief into conversation, but did not meet with much success. Ouray has evidently been croached, or else his native cunning would not permit him to speak freely for fear he would prejudice his case. He fought shy of every question, answer to which would have revealed his intentions, replying in every case that he preferred to wait until the Secretary had given him an idea of what the government would do. He made only one satisfactory statement, and that was that his people wanted peace and would be willing to settle upon a new reservation, provided they were given 160 acres of land for each family and a sum of money with which to buy the necessary outfit, together with some presents.

The House Indian committee began its investigation into the cause of the Ute outbreak to-day by taking the testimony of General Adams. He thinks Meeker was largely to blame for those outrages.

Miss Meeker will be examined on Saturday, but it is not expected she will add anything to what she has already told to the public in her public interviews.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A Victoria dispatch of the 11th inst., announces that Oppenheimer, Oorderdonk & Co., have secured three sections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which gives general satisfaction here, and the newspapers approve of it warmly, it being understood that Chinese labor will be excluded from the work, and that domestic manufactures and productions will be largely increased.

A Seattle dispatch of the 12th says: The depth of snow up to this morning is 52 inches. It is raining now and the snow is settling rapidly in this place. The weight of snow demolished two warehouses, three blacksmith shops and one mill; out-buildings and awnings are much damaged. At Olympia, Lacombe, Port Townsend, Steilacoom, Snohomish and several mill ports considerable damage has occurred, the amount of which, as also that throughout the farming districts, cannot be definitely ascertained. Two deaths so far have been reported.

A clerk in the store of Ezra Meeker, at Puyallup, on Wednesday night, started out to take some provisions to a destitute family and getting lost, perished in the snow. His body was found the next morning.

A man, named Mason, of Portland, started from Kalama afoot over the Northern Pacific Railroad for Tacoma; his body was found on Sunday near Yelm station, standing erect in the snow up to the waist.