

LEAVING THE JORDAN.

UPWARDS of three weeks ago a petition was presented to the Legislative Assembly, asking that body to take the necessary measures to have a levee built on the East bank of the river Jordan, beginning at North Temple street and extending as far South as may be needed to prevent the overflow of its waters. In response to this petition the House instructed its committee on Claims and Appropriations to incorporate in the Territorial appropriation bill, the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary to construct said levee. We do not know what its position is in the Council, but the hope is very widely indulged in that, that Honorable body, in the pressure of business consequent upon the new approach of the day of adjournment, will not be prevented from giving it the needed attention.

This is a subject that deserves attention. Not only is it necessary that the land should be preserved from inundation; but as a sanitary measure it is deserving of attention. The accumulation of large bodies of water in such close proximity to our city is, in the opinion of many, a cause of disease. On this point there is a difference of opinion; but be that as it may, all will admit that these lands should be drained. If the Legislature will respond to this petition, and appropriate the necessary amount to keep the Jordan within its banks, a large tract of very valuable land will be reclaimed. We are well aware of the difficulties which have attended the management of the waters within the corporate limits of this City. Whenever the City Council has attempted to regulate or control them, complications have arisen, and this has only been by the exercise of great caution and wisdom that good feelings have been preserved.

Had the waters of Jordan been left to flow as they would, the signers of this petition might never have presented it to the Legislative Assembly; but a levee was built on the West bank of the river, under the direction of the Territorial Road Commissioner, which in the opinion of the owners of property on the east side of the river, has caused the water to accumulate on their lands and rendered them valueless, and this petition asks that equal favor be shown to the east side by constructing a levee there.

This land, being so close to the city, and so well adapted for pastures and meadows, should be reclaimed. It would be a valuable addition to our grass lands, of which we stand greatly in need at present.

It seems, at last, to be about certain that for the present the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The telegraphic dispatches of yesterday brought the news that King George and his cabinet had finally agreed to the terms of the protocol of the Paris Conference. The debates on the acceptance of these terms by Greece, have been long and stormy, having led to the dissolution of one ministry and the formation of a second; even then feeling seemed so nearly divided, as to their acceptance, that King George made it an alternative for them to either accept his resignation as King, or the terms of the protocol. The Greeks have evidently had the war fever pretty badly, and had it not been for the determined stand taken by the King, war between them and Turkey would most likely have been inaugurated. This change in the sentiments and policy of the King is rather remarkable. Some time ago he seemed determined to fight, notwithstanding the exhortations of his father, the King of Denmark, and of his brother-in-law the Prince of Wales. It is likely, however, that their urgent representations have had some weight with him, and he finally decided to oblige these relations rather than the Czar.

This will preserve the peace of Europe for the present, and postpone the realization of the designs of Russia in relation to Turkey; but this is all it is a postponement only. If complications can not be manufactured out of the Cretan question, and Greece be made the cat's paw in the hands of Russia in furthering her designs in the East, she will easily find some other pretext for an outbreak when the time and the circumstances are opportune. The question is delayed at present, but its full consummation is but a matter of time.

ELVENTH WARD ORDER PARTY.—On Wednesday evening the 10th inst., the 11th Ward Choir had a social picnic party, in their Ward School House, which was well attended, and all present enjoyed the evening's amusements in good style. The exercises were interspersed with singing and recitations by the Choir and by others. The Choir now numbering twenty members, under the leadership of Brother William F. Catton, are deserving of well merited praise for their perseverance, which has enabled them to maintain such decided progress in harmonious strains.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Ramsey called up the Joint resolution amendatory of the act to establish an ocean line of mail steamers between New York and Europe.

Cole said the matter was too important to be considered by so thin a Senate.

Hendricks said the object appeared to be to obtain Government bonds before the company began to build a single mile.

The bill allowing deputy collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue the pay of collectors and assessors when they perform the duties of these officers was passed.

Near one o'clock a message from the House announced that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.

At thirty-five minutes past one the Senate returned to its Chamber. The Secretary read the objection raised to counting the vote of Louisiana, on the ground that no valid election for President or Vice President had been held in said State. Trumbull offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the vote of Louisiana should be counted.

Several Senators offered amendments changing the phraseology of that resolution, which were successively voted down. The Senate got tangled in questions of order, but after an hour's discussion it finally adopted a resolution offered by Edmunds, 31 to 26, that under the joint rule of the two Houses the objection to counting the vote of Louisiana was not in order. Every body seemed to differ as to the condition in which this left the case, and several new propositions were offered.

A message was received from the House, announcing that they had voted not to count the vote of Georgia. A scene of considerable confusion ensued. Howard offered a resolution, which the chair decided in order. Williams appealed from the decision of the chair, and was sustained by 27 to 25, and the Secretary was directed to inform the House of the action of the Senate; then at ten minutes past four o'clock the Senate again proceeded to the hall.

At forty-five minutes past four the Senate returned to its chamber, and Morton offered a resolution, appointing one Senator and two Representatives to wait on Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and inform them of their election. Senator Morgan was appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, which then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Reconstruction, to-day, voted down the proposition to admit Mississippi with its present government, under the Constitution adopted by the last Convention, but which was voted down by the people. The vote in the Committee was 5 to 3.

There was a great pressure to obtain seats in the galleries, and long before noon every position open to the public was occupied, the doorways and corridors were thronged, and many ladies occupied places in the gentlemen's gallery. Only half a dozen persons were in the diplomatic galleries. But few colored people were present.

Schenck, at forty minutes past twelve moved that the Senate be informed the House is ready to receive them.

The New York and Washington railroad bill came first on business in order. Phelps moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by 63 to 111. Further proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of the Senate.

The President of the Senate took the Speaker's chair, and Speaker Colfax took a seat beside him. Senator Conkling and Representatives Wilson of Iowa and Pruyn of New York, acted as tellers.

The role of the States was read and announced, commencing with New Hampshire. When Louisiana was reached, Representative Mullins objected to counting the votes from the State of Louisiana. Some discussion arose as to what should be done in view of the case. Several members attempted to induce Mullins to withdraw his objection but he refused. The Speaker then asked if there was any State entitled to vote, or that the certificate transmitting the vote is irregular; but the Speaker declined to entertain the point of order.

Schenck desired to offer a resolution, that the House in admitting the vote of Louisiana, neither affirms nor denies anything with regard to the manner in which the election in Louisiana was conducted. Objection was made, and several other members desired to offer resolutions or remarks. At fifteen minutes past one a message from the Senate notified the House that they had resolved the electoral vote of Louisiana should be counted. Immediately thereafter the Senators returned to the hall and took their places.

The presiding officer announced the result of the deliberations of both Houses, whereupon the vote of Louisiana was counted: 7 for Seymour and Blair.

ing special reference to Georgia, which declared the vote should be included in the summary; but that the presiding officer in announcing the vote, should declare what the result would be with the vote of Georgia counted, and what without. The Senate had voted under this rule that the objection to counting the vote of Georgia was not in order. The House had voted not to count the vote of Georgia.

When the Senate returned to the Hall Wade announced that he had been snubbed back angrily with slurs at the Senate and its President, insisting on his objection. Wade said the vote could be counted. Butler, at the top of his voice, cried out, "I appeal from your decision." Wade: "There is no appeal."

The excitement now became intense and there was the wildest confusion, the President having no control over the thoroughly excited body. Butler again, at the top of his voice, appealed from the decision, without avail. Saulsbury and Doolittle sprang to their feet and hurled invectives at Butler. Butler hurried back. Half the members and spectators were on their feet, swinging their arms and yelling for order. Sharp words echoed through the Hall from every quarter, mixed with cries of order, clapping hands and laughter. Butler was wild with rage; Wade cool and obstinate, but incapable of preserving order. "Let us have peace," came from the Democratic side. Butler with his sleeves rolled up, shrieked that the Senate ought to have leave to go home, and that the House could take care of itself, and intimating that the Senate and its President were interlopers.

The excitement at this point cannot be described. It extended through the entire hall into the galleries. Butler sprang to his feet and in a voice that could be heard above the terrible roar and din, directed the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the order of the President. The Sergeant-at-arms sprang into the thickest of the fray, apparently just in time to prevent a personal collision between Messrs. Ingels and Farnsworth. There was little abatement of the excitement for some time, but Wade found an opportunity to declare the result and was announced that U. S. Grant, of Illinois, was elected President of the United States, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Vice President of the United States. He then ordered the Senate to retire.

The Speaker resumed his chair and called the House to order, when Butler smarting under his defeat, said he arose to a question of privilege, and submitted a resolution, declaring that the action of the Senate and its President were arbitrary and tyrannical. Upon this resolution he took the floor and spoke half an hour, only as Butler can speak under the severest mental excitement. While confining himself to parliamentary language, he yet found words of the most cutting and abusive character. He denounced the Senate; he denounced Wade; he instanced supposed cases which, in his opinion, most dishonorable motives to Colfax. His words boiled out, seething and hissing with a rage which he did not attempt to conceal. Colfax, whose feelings could only be judged from blanched face and trembling hands, asked permission to reply, having previously vacated the chair to Dawes, and taken a seat among the members. Butler declined to give him the floor, and continued to pour out his impassioned eloquence, till, at last, from sheer exhaustion, he resumed his seat, and the floor was given to Colfax.

No trace of anger was visible in his voice or manner. Very calmly and smoothly he began, and for the first time during the day there was silence in Chamber. There was no invective, no denunciation in his speech; it was dignified, calm, impressive and manly, but every word cut to the quick, although he made no hostile allusion to Wade.

The House, without coming to a vote on Butler's resolution, finally adjourned, not however before it became necessary to light the hall.

The vote is announced: Grant and Colfax 214 votes; Seymour and Blair 80 votes, counting Georgia 71 without Georgia.

GENERAL.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, arrived to-day.

The Baltimore city government has tendered its hospitality to President Johnson after the fourth of March.

Detroit.—The Republican State Convention has renominated T. M. Cooley for Supreme Judge.

Washington.—Governor Holden, on behalf of the loyalists of North Carolina, has telegraphed to the Senate that the State will oppose any reduction of the Federal garrisons in that State.

Chicago.—A man named Robison is arrested on suspicion of the murder of Murray McConnell, Jacksonville. The motive is supposed to be, he owed McConnell a large sum of money. His note is said to have mysteriously disappeared.

Washington.—A young woman named Annie McKeen was arrested in the corridor of the White House this evening with a double-barreled pistol concealed about her person. She said she was sent by God to kill Andrew Johnson. She is evidently insane.

Richmond.—The Rev. H. A. Wire, Jr., died to-day.

FOREIGN.

Havana.—Arrests continue. The police searched several houses last night. Voluntary recruiting is brisk.

London.—The Conservatives are making preparations to carry on a vigorous opposition in Parliament. Lord Cairns will replace Earl Malmesbury as leader in the House of Lords.

Paris.—Walorowski has left Athens on his return to this city, and is the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government on all points to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

The Press of this city deny, with much indignation, the truth of the assertion made by Blaisdell, that they have been bribed by the Prussian Government.

Madrid.—Admiral Jopet, Minister of Marine, has issued general orders for the remodeling of the Spanish navy.

Havana.—Intelligence has been received that a party of insurgents lately took possession of the Town Square, La Odra, at the Junction of Sagua, La Grande, and Cienfuegos and Villa Clara salidas. Troops were immediately dispatched from Sagua by the train to attack them. The insurgents out the telegraph lines between Sagua and Villa Clara. The appearance of a second body of insurgents numbering three hundred, is reported.

Ottawa.—Whelan made a statement last night that he was present when McGee was murdered, but did not fire the shot. The hour of his execution is fixed for two p.m. to-morrow. Mrs. McGee has written a letter to Whelan, saying she freely forgives him.

Madrid, 11.—A majority of the Cortes is favorable to the selection of Ferdinand as King of Spain. The King's choice, Duke Montpensier, Rivero will certainly be President of the Cortes.

ASHLEY'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1888.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A bill introduced by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, is intended to radically change the present boundaries of several States and Territories, and to wipe out that of Dakota entirely. The States of Minnesota and Nebraska, already of immense area, are to be more than doubled in size by this division of Dakota. Nebraska's share of the spoils amounts to not less than 20,000 square miles.

It adds largely from Utah to the area of the new and still unorganized Territory of Wyoming, and increases its population by the addition of 25,000 of the people of Utah, thus nearly quadrupling its present population. It takes from Utah 22,000 of her present 5,000 square miles, and adds them to the 108,000 square miles of Nevada, at the same time adding to the latter State some 10,000 Mormon population and 1,500 Mormon voters. It largely increases the immense Territory of Montana, adding both to its area and its population, to the detriment of the small Territory of Idaho.

We question the justice and the policy of the remarkable legislation proposed. The States and Territories which are to be enlarged by these wholesale additions are confessedly too large now for purposes of government or defence. Around the seat of a Territorial government population centres, holding the Indians in subjection. It would be a measure of economy, therefore, to increase rather than diminish the number of Territorial governments. The power of the United States Courts must necessarily be feeble in proportion to the area embraced within their jurisdiction. Civil government gives place to lawlessness and disorder in regions remote from the central authority.

The most flagrant injustice is proposed to be done to Utah by this act. She is free from debt, and now 10,000 of her people are to be called upon to assist in paying the large State debt of Nevada, which they had no hand in contracting. The same statement holds good with reference to Colorado, the tax-paying population and area of which are to be essentially increased by this parceling out of Utah among her immediate neighbors.

But there is another view to take of this subject. The Mormons will naturally oppose this division of the Territory which they have with almost superhuman energy and industry redeemed from desolation, and will refuse to affiliate with the political family of which they thus become unwilling members. Holding the balance of power, if not an absolute majority of the votes, in the States and Territories between which they are to be thus summarily divided, and working always in harmony, they will practically control the political complexion of Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as the narrow belt which the bill leaves to the Territory of Utah. The Republican majority in Nevada is not so great that it can safely be imperilled by the sudden infusion of an element difficult of control; and in view of the fact that there are already 300 Mormon voters in Nevada, who were set off from Utah a year or two since by Congressional action, but who have never yet decided to vote in Nevada, the power possessed by these unwilling citizens will be apparent. Colorado will be supplied with Mormons enough to wipe out the present trifling Republican majority, and we shall be compelled to date the political prosperity of the wonderfully prosperous industrial community of the Salt Lake Valley to the passage of this rash measure.

There is another element of unfairness in the action proposed. The Mormons have invariably favored all measures for the improvement of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi. To their labors we were indebted to a great degree for the rapid construction of the overland telegraph, and these efforts have been nearly completed. The preparation of about three hundred and fifty miles of the road-bed of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The bill under consideration deprives Utah of the advantages to be derived by the building up of towns and cities along the line of the great continental railroad, by cutting off that section of her territory by which it passes. It is the belief of many intelligent minds who have reflected upon the Mormon problem, that the system will easily be shown of its objectionable features by the infusion of the no-Mormon element which the completion of the Pacific Railroad will speedily insure. It would seem wise to try the experiment fully before perpetrating the acts of injustice to which we have alluded. That the Mormons have really accomplished a vast work in the very heart of the American Desert, is a fact not to be denied. Bound together by their peculiar faith they have fashioned from the most refractory materials the garden spot of the inland region, and with their agricultural productions have fed the multitude who have sought the treasure-bearing lands by which they are surrounded. If they have heretofore erred in doctrine or in practices, there is abundant evidence of their present loyalty and kindly temper. The American people will not sanction this great wrong, even though the disguised intent be to secure the early admission of Montana as a State of the Union and a couple of seats in the Senate of the United States to eager aspirants, wherein lies the motive of this remarkable proposition.—N. Y. Times.

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MISS ANNIE LOCKHART
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This Evening,
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The performance will consist of the celebrated Play, adapted from the French, in 5 Acts, entitled
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CAMILLE.....MISS ANNIE LOCKHART
DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmorals and Congress Gaiters, of all kinds, AT REASONABLE RATES.
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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a stock of Leather from the best of the French and Philadelphia Calf and Kid Skins. Lining Skins, best of hemlock and oak tanned. Sole and Upper Leather, and a variety of Boot and Shoe Findings, which I propose to sell to the public at reasonable rates.
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