

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, March 19, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The President's Message is a document of merit. It is short, it is not sweet, and can be read almost in the twinkling of two eyes.

A very pungent writer who signs himself Wilford, has written a work entitled "Evolution of Sound," in which he entirely demolishes the undulatory theory held by scientists for centuries. He leaves it without a leg to stand upon or any ground of occupation, and the reader is left in wonder at the absurdities involved in an established theory, which the greatest scientific authorities have laid down with a dogmatism equal to anything asserted by theologians.

Professor Selmi, of Bologna, after many experiments, is now able to extract from the bodies of persons who have died a natural death, a substance which is as closely related to the human body as to be easily mistaken for them. This raises the question whether it is not possible that chemical experiments in criminal cases, may not have been deceived in their declarations that deceased persons whose corpses they have examined came to their death through poison.

The Museum at Yale College contains some of the bones of the largest animal ever yet discovered on the globe. The relics were found by Professor Marsh, in Colorado, who names the animal *Apatosaurus magnus*. The thigh-bone is eight feet long and twenty-five inches thick at the larger end. Compared with the femur of a crocodile, and assuming the proportions of the animal to be the same, this would give one hundred and fifteen feet as the length of the creature, and this is warranted by the proportions of the other bones discovered, which are of equally gigantic size.

THE TOOLEE FRAUD AGAIN.

The Toolee election case is to come up before the Third District Court next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The clerk and members of the County Court are ordered there and then to appear, and show in what manner they have complied with the writ of mandamus requiring them to canvass the returns of the last election in that county.

It is to be hoped that there will now be a full and fair investigation of the doings of these officials, and particularly of their nefarious scheme to thwart the wishes of almost the entire body of the people of that county, as expressed at the polls. A more barefaced and impudent attempt to render abortive the votes of an overwhelming majority was never made in any part of the United States, not excepting those portions of the South which figured most prominently in the presidential election fraud.

Refusing in the first place, on the most flimsy of pretences, to make any count at all, they are compelled by order of the District Court, which was sustained by the Supreme Court, to proceed with the canvass. Finding the terms of the law fully complied with, in the returns from every precinct which voted the People's Ticket, and many irregularities and fatal defects in the returns from the precincts supporting their own cause, as well as the clearest evidence that figures could afford that they were in a hopeless minority, these contemptuous officials, without assigning any reasons for their action, threw out all the returns but those from two precincts which they counted so as to hand over the office to candidates of their own party. In their report to the District Court they have given the result of the count from those two precincts alone.

If we understand the present requirement of the Court, they will now have to appear and show cause why a complete count has not been made, and why the full terms of the mandamus were not complied with. The whole election returns should be produced in Court, and this matter be searched to the bottom. It is for the general interests and welfare of the whole Territory that the election law and its workings be handled judicially, and that it be left open for appeal for those who enter in and defeat the will of the people. It may be pointed out and stopped up. We want nothing but what is fair and just to all parties concerned. No matter how badly the so-called "Liberals" have ruled Toolee County, no matter how much they have depreciated its credit, no matter how much they have defied the wishes of the bulk of its citizens, if they have a majority of legal votes in the returns which they are trying to get rid of, let them be installed into the positions they are striving so hard to obtain. But if it can be made to appear that the voice of almost the entire County has been utterly and emphatically against them, let them be made to retire into that oblivion from which they would never have been raised except by the most palpable frauds at the polls, and let the men whom the people have chosen be proclaimed by the Court in their undoubted rights. We do not believe that the Courts of this Territory are willing or can be influenced to play into the hands of a few unprincipled men, who are evidently striving to make void the will of the people expressed in good faith at a fair and free election. We look for justice and claim it from the properly constituted authorities. If a majority of the legal voters of Toolee County have cast their ballots for the men whose names are presented to the Court as elected, we will approve the action of the Court in

sustaining them. But if, as we are assured, there has been a criminal and malicious attempt made by the acting officials of that County, to deprive the men actually elected of the offices to which they are legally entitled, we hope the Court will not only sweep away the subterfuges and chicanery of the offending officials, but take such action in their case as will prove a warning and a deterrent to others in all time to come.

"PAY AS YOU GO."

Tax Bridgeport (Connecticut) Standard, after thinking over the course taken by the managers of city and State affairs for some years past, has come to the conclusion that the soundest financial policy is John Randolph's golden rule, "Pay as you go." The town and city debts of Connecticut amount to \$17,043,331.74, the interest on which helps to make a big load of taxation. The improvements which cost the most of this large sum, were not doubt highly appreciated by the people. But they were made at a time when wages were high and money commanded big interest, and now the weight of the burden of debt is felt to be very oppressive. Commenting on this and regretting the policy pursued, the Standard says:

"True, we should not have had the improvements made at once, but then most people would willingly wait until, rather than add to the burden of the taxpayers. So far as accumulating the money is concerned, it would have been easier to raise it than it is to pay the interest now. So now our creed is: Let us have all the improvements we can get, but before making them raise the money they will cost, and pay as we go."

Under the present laws there is no danger of the municipalities of Utah contracting large debts, or levying high taxes to pay heavy interest. The charters of the various cities prescribe certain limits to their borrowing powers. The Salt Lake City Act of Incorporation, which may be taken as a sample for most of the others, provides in section 60, "that the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed and outstanding, shall not exceed one-fourth of the city revenue arising from taxes assessed within the corporation during the preceding year." This confines the possible debts of our cities within very narrow bounds, and will prevent plunging into the sea of troubles in which the cities of the low and standard of the Union are now struggling to keep afloat.

If there is any needed improvement which would justify a large outlay of money and the exercise of the borrowing power to the utmost extent of its chartered right, we think it is the project now under consideration by this city for an adequate water supply. It is no fancy adornment, nor rich man's hobby, but a measure that has become a pressing necessity, the benefits of which would be immediate and continuous, according to the Standard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

RECAP.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Hill presented the credentials of his colleague, Gordon, who is sick.

Gordon was introduced, as follows:

By Eaton, to revive the court commission of Alabama claims.

By Burnside, to re-organize the army.

By Beck, to remove all political disabilities imposed by the 14th article of the constitution; also a bill to repeal all not requiring the test oath.

Edmunds offered a preamble and resolution, with the view of continuing the business of the extra session to the objects for which it was called, laid over.

Wallace submitted a list of standing committees which, under a suspension of the rules was agreed to.

At 12:45 an hour's recess was taken to wait the President's Message.

The President's message was received at a quarter to 2 o'clock and read.

On motion of Whyte, it was referred to the committee on printing, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The disputed election of the second Congressional District of Florida, was taken up and discussed.

The discussion was interrupted by the receipt of the President's message which was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The discussion of the Florida case was then resumed.

EASTERN.

New York, 19.—The Herald takes the ground that as the six days' wrestling match is over and breaking on the holder of the championship, no man ought to take it unless he surpasses the record made by the last preceding winner. The writer cites the instance that Russell has taken the belt, but by no means equalled the record made by O'Leary in London when he won the championship.

The Standard.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, on the speakership, says: The democrats organized the House yesterday, without a hitch; although, after bringing in all their sick men and rushing ones of their representatives across the continent in special trains at an unheard of cost of speed, they had not a single vote to spare, and except for the dramatic appearance of O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, after the roll call had been completed, and even after the clerk of the House had begun the announcement of the vote, a second ballot would have been necessary for a choice of Speaker.

Attention of the Senate.

The Times says, editorially, of the 43 democratic members of the Senate the south furnishes 20, and the rest of the country 13. In dis-

tributing the chairmanships of the various Senate committees, the caucus committee gives 20 to the south and 13 to the rest of the country. So far as the Senate is concerned, the south is entitled to 20 in the words of Blackburn, "the changed with the shaping of the legislation of the land." In other words, the nominal representatives of 14,000,000 of people will control the legislation of 40,000,000. Or to put the case more exactly, the actual representatives of the population are decidedly less than 19,000,000 of southern whites; 4,500,000 blacks in the south not being represented in the majority of Senate at all, will shape, for some years to come, the law-making of the people of the United States. Political theorists are much addicted to talk about "the brute force of the majority." Would it not be well to have some exhaustive discussion of the not entirely new phenomenon of the brute force of minority?

Recent Purchases.

The World says, of Kane's purchase at Newport, Kane gives \$85,000 cash for the grounds, mansion, outbuildings and furniture, all of which are valued at \$180,000. The estate is to be thoroughly overhauled and improved between now and June, when the new owner will occupy it.

Tilden and the Presidency.

In an editorial, the Standard says: Tilden, surrounded by a bureau of nincompoops, can never become President of the United States. If Tilden is identified in the common speech of the people he allows himself to be with such a flimsy, cal, illegal and outrageous device as Edward Cooper in making against that patriot soldier, General Grant, we think Tilden will be greatly surprised in public estimation, and we regard Tilden as a statement of great ability. We are not averse to supporting him for re-election to the presidency. At the same time we are just as free to support any other candidate. We are equally opposed to the arbitrary one-man power of the John Kelly or Samuel J. Tilden. We think the last vestige of the bureau of nincompoops, whether it be the literary bureau, which seems to be defunct, or the municipal bureau, headed by Edward Cooper, should be abolished, before Tilden can hope to come very near to the heart of the great American people.

Senator Harrison, the Pedestrian.

Harrison, the pedestrian, receives a complimentary benefit at the Bowery, on Friday night. R. Well, Bauls and O'Leary accompany him to the theatre.

The Ironclad Path.

The Tribune, to-day, says: When the Speaker was swearing the members of the House by platform yesterday, and the Representatives from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, came forward in a body, there were only five out of the crowd who could take the ironclad path. A red hot Southern editor remarked, the other day, that the Confederacy had "at last captured the capitol." It does look a little that way.

Chief Joseph's Review.

The North American Review, for April, contains the first of a series of articles, written by Chief Joseph, reviewing the military dealings with the Nez Perces, from the days of Lewis and Clarke to the present time. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, among the Dakota Sioux, and the introduction of Joseph's account of the late war differs from the official and other published accounts.

The Laramie Islands.

A recent London Examiner contains the first of a series of articles, written by Chief Joseph, reviewing the military dealings with the Nez Perces, from the days of Lewis and Clarke to the present time. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, among the Dakota Sioux, and the introduction of Joseph's account of the late war differs from the official and other published accounts.

Recent Deaths.

RACINE, Wis., 19.—Rev. James Dekoven, D. D., Dean of Racine College, died suddenly of apoplexy at the college, this morning, at 9 o'clock. He was recently elected rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, but had not yet accepted the flattering call. He was highly esteemed both in and out of church circles, especially in the West, where he has spent the greater portion of his life.

Careers of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At a caucus meeting of the republican senators, the personnel of the minority representation on the Senate committees was arranged. The three chairmanships of the standing committees were assigned to republicans, viz: Revolutionary claims, private land claims, and engraved bills, were assigned to Anthony, Edwards and Conkling respectively. Dawes retired from the finance committee. The minority representation on the appropriation committee will be as follows: Windom, Allison, Blaine, Chandler, and Edmunds, together with Conkling, McMillan and Jones, of Nevada, who were on it last session. Carpenter takes the place formerly occupied by Howe as a member of the judiciary committee, and Edmunds is also made a member of the committee on foreign relations, the other republican members being Hamlin, Conkling and Kirkwood. The republican caucus after a general interchange of views, agreed unanimously that the legislation of the present session ought to be confined to the passage of two appropriation bills, five from all political legislation.

Edmunds' Resolution.

The following is the resolution which was offered in the Senate by Edmunds, 19-4:

Whereas, The necessity for the present session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the army and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the next fiscal year; and

Whereas, The business and other public interests of the country will be best promoted by confining the legislation of this session to making provision for the objects aforesaid, and by an early adjournment thereof;

Be it resolved, That all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to the appropriate committees and not reported until the next December session.

President's Message to the Senate.

Following is the President's Message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes for the expenses of the several executive departments of the government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to suspend the operation of the special session of the 46th Congress, needed, which was held in Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the opening of last session, and herewith transmitted to both the Senate and the

House of Representatives. Regarding the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress, at a time when it could be held for the benefit of the country, the best judgment will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your consideration.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Government Expenses.

Accompanying the Message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury of the money needed for the army and legislative branches of the government, the same as the estimates of the opening of last session, with the exception of the items provided for at that session.

The last Congress made a provision for the military academy at West Point, for fortifications and armament. This leaves, according to estimates, \$28,340,500 yet to be appropriated for the army, and \$1,000,000 for the legislative and judicial appropriations were provided for even in part. The estimate for these expenses is \$16,520,501. To these appropriations will be added the items for court expenses, which is generally placed in the sundry civil bill, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimate for these expenses is \$3,000,000.

Nominations.

The President has nominated the following Consuls General: Jas. R. Weaver, of West Va., to Kansas; David H. Bailey, of Ohio, to Shanghai.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Representative Sparks will submit to the House, at the first practicable moment, the army appropriation bill, and call for immediate action. The bill will be identical in provisions with that passed by the last House.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

Vicksburg, Miss., 19.—Last night a shooting affray occurred between Capt. W. F. Fitzgerald, Capt. W. H. Andrews and M. L. Greene. Andrews and Greene were killed instantly, and Fitzgerald dangerously wounded. The difficulty originated about an Irishman meeting at which Andrews was elected President. Fitzgerald claimed to still be president of the Irishman Society and denounced the election of Andrews as a farce. Greene took exception to Fitzgerald's remarks, attempted to draw a weapon and Fitzgerald drew first, and shot Greene through the heart. Andrews then shot Fitzgerald and Fitzgerald shot Andrews. Andrews was head of the firm of W. H. Andrews & Brother, and was president of the Howard Association after Rockwood's death last summer. W. L. Greene was clerk of Andrews & Brother. Fitzgerald is a prominent lawyer and was once the republican State district attorney.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

of the Financial Condition of Salt Lake City Corporation for the Quarter ending Feb. 28, 1879.

To the Hon. the Mayor and City Council, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to your honorable body a report of the financial condition of Salt Lake City Corporation, for the Quarter ending Feb. 28, 1879.

Dec. 31st—Balance in Treasury at last report \$1,999 80

Receipts During the Quarter.

By license \$12,772 25

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Gas Co. 2,349 00

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Water Works Co. 1,802 25

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Electric Co. 97 12

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Sewerage Co. 454 45

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 300 00

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 257 50

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 220 45

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 217 45

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 200 00

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 185 00

By sale of stock in the Salt Lake City Land Office 100 00

Total Receipts for Quarter \$16,224 75

Disbursements During the Quarter.

To bills payable \$4,000 00

To Police department \$1,546 00

To Road and street \$1,138 30

To Street lighting and water works \$1,108 50

To City Engineer's salary \$1,108 50

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