

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Wallachia war budget reduced.
Lord Straford de Redcliffe recommends the European powers to give Turkish reforms a fair trial.
A life insurance vice-president indicted for embezzlement and grand larceny.
Wells wanted that money down. Cash in hand is good.
Bogus bond selling in New York. Two Californians narrowly escape being swindled.
News of suicides, etc., suppressed in New York.
Rev. Phoebe A. Hanford deposited from the pastorate.
Prof. Tenney's collegiate scientific expedition to Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.
A prison keeper killed by an insane convict at Auburn N. Y.
An insane man kills his mother and fatally injures his sister on Staten Island.
Washington police reinstated.
Public debt statement.
An insane boy kills his mother at Louisville.
Nest of nickel counterfeiters captured at New Orleans.
A young woman burns herself to death in jail at Lacrosse, Minn.
Indian scouts paid off and in high gloom.
Report on the Ashtabula disaster.
Southern P. R. R. exempt from local taxation.
Armed resistance at an end in Mexico.
A Parisian editor imprisoned and his paper suspended.
Congressional proceedings.
Philadelphia wool market.
Electoral count commission proceedings.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Railroad Gazette says that 2,442 miles of railroad were built last year in the United States.
In Tupper's recent postcard address to America, this "great and understanding nation," he says, "since your pilgrim fathers landed (some of mine sailed with them, too)," and now the question is asked, how many fathers Tupper claims.
A San Francisco paper says that Madame Irma di Murska, after separating from her first Australian husband, her fifth or sixth conjugal incumbrance, married a musician named Hill, or, on the hills, Stranahilla, and on the first night of wedlock he smashed all the porcelain vases in the bridal chamber and ruthlessly slaughtered two small terriers, three canary birds, a parrot, a monkey, and five cats, pets of the lady. Madame Stranahilla is said to be returning to Europe via India and Suez.
The Nevada Legislature has a bill for cutting off Chinamen's queues.
The American Hotel, San Bernardino, was burned on the night of Jan. 28. Loss on hotel \$5,000, insured for \$1,000. Insurance on furniture, \$1,000. Much of the furniture was saved.
The Omaha Bee of Jan. 23, says, three youths, the oldest eleven years of age, left their quiet homes at Holbrook, Johnson county, last week, equipped with a quilt, two blankets, and two guns, and started on foot for the Black Hills. They were found that night near the west line of the precinct, sleeping in a straw stack, and taken home.

In San Francisco there were 4,905 deaths during 1876, or nearly 17 per thousand of the population of nearly 300,000. The percentage of violent deaths was 1.7, or 17 in every thousand deaths.
Rev. Mr. Alger, of New York, says theatres could be made the most effective agency in the world for imparting moral instruction and influence.
It is stated that the mortality returns of Great Britain show that while one person dies from using intoxicating drinks 129 die from using bad water.
The Omaha Herald of Jan. 30 says: "It is stated upon good democratic authority that the Union Pacific Railroad Co. has accepted the plans and designs of Architect Perley Hale for the construction of the long talked of Union depot in Council Bluffs."

OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

A strong feeling against federal interference in local electoral matters exists in many parts of the north as well as in the south. According to the New York Herald a bill was recently presented in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, by ex-Congressman William P. Sheffield, of Newport, one of the ablest lawyers in that State, entitled, "An act for the relief of officers of the United States, and to prevent their interference with State elections." This bill provides that no person holding any office under the constitution or government of the United States shall in any way attempt to influence or control the nomination or election of any officer to be elected by voters of the State in which such federal officer resides other than by casting of the vote of such federal officer. The bill also provides that no person holding any office under the constitution or government of the United States shall in any way attempt to influence or control the nomination or election of any officer to be elected by voters of the State in which such federal officer resides other than by casting of the vote of such federal officer.

THE VOTES OF JOHNSTOWN.

The votes of Johnstown and Dooleyville were cited as instances of this action. He argued that the paramount question before the commission was whether in the face of such testimony as this it can be claimed that the returns are to be considered as conclusive and binding. The usual form of stating the question, "Can you go behind the certificate?" is an erroneous form. The question should be reversed, so to speak. "Can the certificate go behind the truth and conceal it?" There is no pretence that the vote of the State was not given for Tilden and Hendricks. The sole pretext for denying the fact being the certificate of Gov. Stearns. They say that the truth cannot be proven against the certificate. This includes the proposition that the two Houses of Congress have no right, either separately or together, to consider or inquire into any act which Governor Stearns may certify to Congress. Suppose a governor should become so deluded as to corruptly and falsely certify to Congress that one set of electors had received a majority of the votes of the State, is there no remedy? The Constitution nowhere declares that the certificate of a Governor shall be conclusive. We insist all proof. In regard to the election of the President the Constitution distinctly declared that it is the prerogative of the highest number of voters who shall be declared elected, and it cannot be rightfully said that the certificate of the Governor of a State can override the certificate of the Constitution. Field cited the case of Barston, of Wisconsin, to show the propriety of the proceedings by a quo warranto. In that case the usurping Governor was ousted by the courts, and the rightful governor installed in his stead, a case parallel to that of the governor of Florida. Field said that there was no similar provision of law bearing on the question of the presidency, and paid a high tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of the framers of the commission (Morton) for having discovered the latent difficulty in the question of a disputed presidency, and labored early for its settlement.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—Wool is in good demand. Colorado washed, 18 @ 22, unwashed 17 @ 18; extra and merino 33 @ 35; number one and super 32 @ 37; Texas fine and medium 30 @ 32; coarse 17 @ 20; California fine medium 15 @ 20; coarse 16 @ 20.

Correspondence.

Preaching - Baptizing - Storms, Wrecks, and Loss of Life - Historical Inquiry, etc.
S. BYRON ST. SHIELDSFIELD, (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., January 8th, 1877.)
Editor Deseret News:
A happy New Year, and many of them. My health is very fair, considering the rough, boisterous weather that we have had for the last two months, and are having in this part of the globe.
Since writing to you last, my time has been occupied in traveling and holding meetings in various parts of this conference, and as a general thing I have had very fair meetings and good attention while speaking, yet there is not that general spirit of enquiry that I would like to see, and have seen. Still we hold our own in the midst of all the contending elements by which we are surrounded, and add occasionally a few by baptism. During the last six months we have baptized in this conference thirty-six persons, who never were before connected with the Church, and only heard the gospel a few months ago. This number may not appear large for that period. I have in years past baptized as many in one month. But the times have changed, and the spirit of enquiry is a good extent also. I endeavor to keep in view the motto, "XII desperandum," or in the parlance of the canny Scotchman, "Put a stout heart to a stic brae," and leave the result in the hands of the Lord. I am satisfied of this one fact, that "God will force no man to heaven."
The storms along the Northumberland coast for the last five weeks have been something fearful. Along the coast for miles the fragments of ships washed ashore attest to the fearful storms that have prevailed. Scores of seamen have found a watery grave along the coast, and many within a very short distance of the beach. About five weeks ago, during a heavy gale, a steamer was observed making for the Tyne, followed by a schooner. The steamer entered the mouth of the river, seemingly all right, but a sea seemed to strike her and she went down and all hands perished. The schooner entered all right.

There are many places of historical interest along this coast and the adjoining neighborhood. Tyne-mouth is a place of considerable interest. I believe it was first heard of in the early times of the early Britons, under the name of the Penul Crail, "the head of the rampart on the rock." It afterwards was supposed to have flourished as the Roman station of Turnocellum, at least some altars have been found amongst the old ruins, and a tablet dedicated to "The God of the Winds." The British built of wood in the early part of the seventh century, and was rebuilt of stone by St. Oswald, the first Christian king of Northumbria, about A. D. 634. The history of Tyne-mouth is closely connected with its Shipwreck, and the National Lifeboat Institution.

By Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

New York, 2.—Julius Schloess Ferdinand Mullinger, two wealthy Californians, came very near being swindled by New York sharpers to-day. The Californians were at the wharf of the steamer Bremen, about to sail for Germany, when John Brown and Josiah Capers attempted to sell them bogus bonds. The Californians were about the consumption of the purchase when a policeman arrested the sharks, who are still held as well known offenders.

Wells Wanted the Money Down.

The State's Albany special says in conversation, to-day, Morrissey said the testimony of Colonel Pickett relative to the conversation he had with him about the return of the Louisiana returning bond, was true, and added that there had not been a day since the week after the election when the vote of Louisiana could not be secured for Tilden by the payment of money to Wells. What Wells wanted was the ready money instead of a promise to make good his \$450,000 cotton claim and the position of inspector of levees at New Orleans, which had been promised him by the other side.

Suppression of the Publication of Suicides, Etc.

Since January 1st the suicides and other items important to the press and public, have been suppressed at the printer's office. Several private inquiries have been held and the papers have not appeared on file in the office. The deputy coroner told a reporter that in his opinion it was subversive of public morality to have newspapers publish suicides.

A Female Preacher Deposed.

By a vote of forty-five to forty-two it was resolved that the First Universalist Church in Bergen should, hereafter, have a male pastor, deposing the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanford. Her friends will probably leave the church and hold services in a hall.

Scientific Expedition.

The field of operations for Professor Sanborn Tenney's scientific expedition from Williams College, next summer, will be in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Indicted for Embezzlement and Grand Larceny.

The grand jury has indicted Theodore R. Wetmore, vice-president of the Security Life Insurance Co., for embezzlement and grand larceny, also Robert L. Case, president, Robert T. Case, Jr., secretary, and Isaac H. Allen, secretary, for perjury. Allen spent in the terms of his late associate officers, and says he has lost a considerable sum himself by undue confidence in them.

Associate Counsel.

CHICAGO, 2.—Hon. James P. Root, of this city, has been invited to act as associate counsel to the arbitration commission on the republican side, and left last night for Washington.

Maddox Still before the House Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Maddox continued his testimony, to-day, under the examination of Representative Burdick. He said while in New Orleans he spoke to several democrats, in a general way, had an interview with Judge Walker, who proposed introducing him to Baldwin and Corcoran in the Louisiana vote. Col. Zacharie was the person alluded to in the telegram signed Joseph Hancock.

Q.—Did you not agree to take a share of the one million have been proposed to be raised by you and Col. Pickett to affect the Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters?
A.—I thought it was not unusual to buy a right.
Witness was allowed till tomorrow to produce the papers.
Q.—Judge, did you not enter into a double game to turn over the State of Louisiana to either the democratic or republican party, whichever should furnish a million dollars?
A.—When I went to New Orleans it was with the view of examining the canvass for myself. After my interview with Gov. Wells I was satisfied that his proposition to his northern friends was not to be met. I did not wish it to be met.

Witness delivered a letter to President Grant from Gov. Wells, intended for submission to the Cabinet. Governor Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties, and the President said he should receive it, remarking that he was a fair count and an honest declaration of the vote.
General Anderson, of the returning board, testified to the sessions of the board being public, and attended by the visiting members of the republican and democratic parties. Each side had stenographers to report the proceedings. When the board went into executive session it was to consider the statement of the supervisors and affidavits bearing upon the returns; only the officials of the board were present at the compilation of the votes.

Burdick interrogated witness with regard to certain affidavits appended to the former special message of the President on Louisiana affairs, charging intimidation, etc. Witnesses were called for the collection that these affidavits were before the board. Remembered the names of two of the affidavits.

Proceedings of the Electoral Count Commission.

The electoral commission met at 10.30 this a. m.
The presiding justice said the question had been asked, yesterday, what was the case. To which he had replied, it consisted of three certificates with accompanying papers and objections to same. He would now state that two objections on each side would be allowed to speak. On the opening of the case, these representing objections number one, which was presented by Field, would speak first, and under the fourth rule would be allowed two hours to state the case and argue in support of the objections.
Field asked whether after the objections had been spoken and the opening argument was made any reply would be allowed?
Justice Chase stated that the rules made no provision for a reply.
Field then opened the argument as an objector in the case of Florida, and argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns, on the ground that if this could not be done the American people would be in a position of standing powerless in the face of a gigantic fraud. He was followed by Representative Tucker, another of the objectors, on the same side of the case.

Senator Bingham and William E. Chandler, being familiar with the subject under discussion, are present with the republican counsel.

Field reviewed the action of the Florida returning board and of Gov. Stearns, and read from the evidence taken before the House committee to show that the vote of the precinct had been thrown out without a particle of evidence and upon mere suppositional belief that intimidation had been practiced.

NEPHI CITY, Jan. 29, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

For many years the people of Utah have been counseled by those of wisdom and experience among them, that there would a time come when the people would be able to manage the land, and to prepare for that time by building granaries and storing up grain in sufficient quantities if possible for seven years' consumption. A few have attempted

to comply with this instruction, but the masses of the people have utterly failed, and as a proof of this, as far as my observations have extended, which includes bases, our prominent towns and villages, as harvest was approaching there were but very few bins that were not entirely empty.
Individual attempts failing, does it not behoove the people in suitable company organizations to take the matter in hand? The people of Nephi have come to this conclusion, and as a result, on the first of December, 1876, we organized "The Nephi Grain Saving and Trust Company," with a board of trustees, consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer, who qualified by giving bonds, to the acceptance of the Probate Judge of Juab Co., adopted articles of agreement and by-laws, and prepared to receive grain, for which certificates of shares were issued.
The principal feature of the affair is that our exertions shall be confined to the seed business in hand, the storing up of grain for a day of scarcity, and not to be used as a matter of speculation, further than to sell as we see a bountiful harvest approaching, with a view of replenishing with new grain. We anticipate, before another harvest, erecting a suitable granary, so that as many of the people as wish may have a place to deposit their surplus grain, subject to their individual use in a time of want. We have now, as a start, some two hundred and forty bushels of wheat in our bin, and considerably more promised, with shareholders not only in Nephi, but at St. George, Salt Lake City and Ogden. We have selected men for officers whom the people have confidence in, and firmly believe we have selected the plan that will make practically the counsel which heretofore has seemed almost chimerical.

—Senator Anthony suffers from indigestion.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1877.

12.20 p. m.

Con Va, 46 1/2 b, 47 a, 46 1/2 a

Cal, 45 b, 45 1/2 b, 45 1/2 a

B & B, 34 b

Savage, 8 b

Mex, 17 1/2 b

G & C, 11 1/2 b, 12 a

Impl, 2 1/2 b, 2 3/4 a

Bullion, 16 b

Exchng, 6 1/2 b, 7 a, 7 1/2 a

Belcher, 8 b

Modoc, 8 1/2 a

Overman, 98 1/2 b

Justice, 74 b

MORNING BOARD.

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12.11 p. m.

400 Ophir, 27 1/2; 27; 26 1/2

240 Mex, 18

510 G & C, 12 1/2; 12 1/2; 12 1/2

827 Cal, 46; 46 1/2; 46 1/2; 46 1/2; 46 1/2

220 B & B, 35

10 Chollar, 68 1/2

70 Savage, 8 1/2

125 Cal, 45 1/2; 45 1/2; 45 1/2

2370 Con Va, 48 1/2; 48 1/2; 48 1/2; 48 1/2; 48 1/2

30; 45 1/2; 45 1/2

490 Point, 8 1/2; 8 1/2; 8 1/2

100 Kentucky, 7 1/2

170 Alpha, 20; 20

100 Jack, 16

1700 Impl, 22; 22; 22

230 Belcher, 8 1/2

90 Confidence, 9; 9

255 B Nev, 8 1/2; 8 1/2

20 Confidence, 9

215 Utah, 15 1/2; 15 1/2

735 Bullion, 17 1/2; 16 1/2; 16 1/2

785 Exchng, 6 1/2; 6 1/2; 6 1/2

10 B Belcher, 8 1/2

715 Overman, 100; 101; 101; 100; 100; 100

101; 100; 100; 100

10 Exchequer, 7 1/2

384 Justice, 14 1/2; 14 1/2

340 Union, 9 1/2; 9 1/2

240 Julia, 4 1/2; 4 1/2

910 Caledonia, 10 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2

45 B Nevada, 10 1/2; 10 1/2

750 Dayton, 11; 11

200 Dardanelles, 2 1/2

80 N York, 60; 60

100 Sheridan, 3 1/2

60 Alpha, 11

30 Woodville, 25; 25; 25

50 Andes, 11

220 W Fargo, 25; 25

20 Wash, 2

350 N Con Va, 1; 1

In this city, February 1st, 1877, of coroner RICHARD WILLIAMS, aged 2 years and 2 days, son of Charles M. (deceased) and Elizabeth (deceased), died of diphtheria.

Funeral from 10:15 to 11:15 A. M., at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

At Smithfield, January 11, 1877, ROBERT GARDNER ALTHAM, aged 2 years and 2 days, son of Charles M. (deceased) and Elizabeth (deceased), died of diphtheria.

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