

The thermometer was five degrees below zero at Omaha today.

The ship *Sydney Daer*, from San Francisco for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea; the captain and thirteen of her crew are supposed to be lost.

The Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies are at loggerheads, their jealousy and rivalry being seemingly of a bitter and determined character. One good has already resulted to the passengers—a considerable reduction in passenger rates on the road of the latter company.

Five hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Port-au-Prince, Jamaica, on the 11th inst.

Dr. Kenealy, the counsel of the Fitchburg Claimant, has been elected to the annual Parliament.

It is said that the Carlists have raised a large sum of money, and intend to continue the war in Spain.

Measures have been commenced in the English House of Commons, with a view to prevent Mr. John Mitchell, the newly elected Irish member, taking his seat in that body.

The Tipperary electors are getting excited over the election of John Mitchell; they have resolved that, if the election of their representative is annulled, they will elect him again.

The new revenue bill was under discussion today in the U. S. House of Representatives.

One hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars in gold, awarded by the British-American Mixed Commission, to a British subject residing in Kentucky, for loss sustained during the war, has been paid by the U. S. government.

A bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate today for the government of the U. S. Army.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping from an outside gallery in the Capitol building at Washington, today.

Vise & Co., N. Y., dealers in straw goods, have failed; liabilities a million dollars.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Missouri Democrat of Feb. 13 has the following under the above title:

"We have observed in several Republican newspapers captious criticisms of the President's recent appointment of Hon. John T. Rount, of Illinois, to be governor of Colorado. The Washington Chronicle, for instance, says that, in this nomination, for some reason not known to the public, the President has made the selection in opposition to the policy by which it was understood he was governed in the selection of officers for the Territories.

"The Chronicle assumes a role against the President in regard to territorial appointments, and then condemns him for its violation, when, in fact, the President has not recently professed to be governed by any such rule. In the case of Colorado, the appointments immediately preceding the one of Rount were McCook, of Ohio, to be Governor, and Jenkins, of Virginia, to be Secretary. And only two days since Thayer, of Nebraska, was appointed Governor of Wyoming in place of Campbell, transferred to the State Department. So far, then, from its being true, as asserted by the Chronicle, that it has heretofore been announced, by what was considered unquestioned authority, that the selection of officers for the Territories should be made from the bona fide residents, the action of the President, not only in regard to Colorado, but in the coming and Utah, but in most of the Territories, has established a contrary policy. And this policy, be it altogether defensible or not, is the inherent vice of territorial politics. The unusual distinction attached to Federal offices in the Territories, where they are the source of supreme social distinction and political power, renders the struggle for their possession, intensely violent. And, as is the case in all sparsely settled communities, local and personal contests for aggrandizement alternate with sectional interest and violent antagonism; so violent, indeed, that either party—for there are always two or more parties struggling for the ascendancy—would greatly prefer the introduction of a new set of men, although 'carpet-baggers,' to having their hated set win.

"In the case of Colorado, if we recollect aright, when McCook and Jenkins were appointed, it was openly justified on the ground of the unending and unseemly contest that was raging in the Republican ranks in that Territory, involving every prominent resident, and rendering it impossible for the President to select officers from either faction without mortally offending the other. He accepted the rule, from bitter experience, of inability to heal local feuds, of appointing officers of intelligence and character from the States, who, going unbiased into the new fields of labor, would be most likely to do exact justice to all by an impartial administration. In the case of most of the Territories this policy has proved a success."

If the government of the United States, and of the several portions thereof, is to be, as boasted, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, the wishes of the people should be considered in regard to the appointment of officers to administer among them.

In the beginning of the government of this Union, the Thirteen United States of which it was composed solemnly and unanimously, in Congress assembled, declared to the world that human governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. The natural sequence is that those governments are under obligation to use those just powers according to the will of the governed.

Taking this to be the basis of all legitimate government among the people of this Union, we are forced to the conclusion that in the matter of appointments that in the hands of the President of the United States is entirely unjustified in disregarding the wishes of the people of the Territories respectively when making appointments for any of them.

Therefore as to this particular of appointing residents or non-residents to such offices for any Territory, the President should be guided by the wishes of the people

thereof, of all the people if possible, but that being impossible, as popular unanimity does not exist in any Territory, he should be guided by the wishes of the clear majority of the people. This course would honor the Declaration of Independence made by our patriot forefathers, and be in accordance with the great American principle of popular self-government.

The will of the people might be obtained in regard to candidates by election. In case of vacancy in any territorial office appointive by the President, the people of the Territory might be called on to vote for three or four or half a dozen candidates, showing their relative preference towards each of the same, and the President might choose one from these individuals so designated as the choice of the people. This would give him a choice as well as them, though choice for them is a fundamental principle of American government, while the Presidential choice is only an accident of that government.

Expenses of Courts in Utah.

In the House of Representatives, January 11, 1875, Mr. Burrows, on leave, introduced the following bill providing for the payment of certain expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah be paid out of the judiciary fund under the limitation contained in the existing laws in regard to fees of said courts, while exercising jurisdiction under the laws of the Territory, shall be charged to the Territory, or to the counties, as in other Territories, until such time as the legislature of said Territory shall make proper provisions for the payment of such expense.

WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO.—The following is a portion of a bill recently presented in Congress—

"Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

"For legislative expenses, namely: for compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and others, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars; and this appropriation may be used, under the direction of the Department of Justice, to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory; and the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said Territory; and until said reimbursement shall be made, the said amount shall be paid out of any moneys of the United States for rent of secretary's office, six hundred dollars; storage and care of government property, three hundred dollars; fuel, two hundred dollars; stationery, lights, and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars; in all [one thousand six hundred] twenty-five thousand dollars.

"For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, one thousand dollars."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 9.

REPORTS ON TERRITORIAL SURVEYS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, by unanimous consent, submitted the following report, which was read, and referred under the law to the Committee on Printing:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring), That there be printed four thousand copies of the annual report of the geological and geographical survey of the Territory of 1874; two thousand copies for the Department of the Interior and two thousand copies for the Smithsonian Institution.

He also by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and referred under the law to the Committee on Printing:

AMENDING THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND. This work of revision was done by three commissioners, the work being divided between the three. There was occasionally some matter that was left out. We have endeavored, as far as in our power, to supply every omission of that kind. I shall be glad to answer any question in reference to the matter we have covered. I am not sure, but I feel it my duty to call the attention of the House to two matters that otherwise would have been overlooked. The committee have felt bound, as we assumed the House when we had the revision before the House at the last session, that the majority and the committee to make no change in the law whatever—we have felt it our duty to bring before the House, that it shall not be said there has been any change of law through the action of the committee that has not been sanctioned by Congress.

On the fifth page of this bill, beginning at the ninety-sixth line, section 1842 is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That so much of this section as provides for making any bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of a Territory a law without the approval of the governor shall not apply to the Territories of Utah and Arizona."

The commissioners who made the revision were undoubtedly authorized by the law under which they were appointed to make changes in the law to produce harmony and symmetry. These territorial acts providing for the formation of Territories were all enacted in their general form, but there were differences in detail in their provisions, and perhaps there was no part of the work of the commissioners where they had done more in the way of change than they had in these acts establishing Territories. They endeavored to make them symmetrical and make them all alike, so that these minor differences between the various acts they struck out, making them all substantially alike.

The organic acts establishing the Territories contained provisions that where a bill passed by a territorial Legislature was disapproved by the governor or he refused to sign it, the bill might be passed over by a two-thirds majority of the Legislature, but that provision did not apply to the Territories of Arizona and Utah. The organic laws of those two Territories gave their governors an absolute veto upon the acts of the Legislature. But the revision, in respect to the other Territories, and in a great many other particulars, they had assimilated the territorial acts. Before this revision was accepted by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws under the act passed at the end of the last Congress, Mr. Durant was employed to go over the work of the commissioners and strike out every change which the commissioners had made, but this change he failed to notice, and the committee have therefore deemed it their duty to bring before Congress with a proposition to make the law precisely the same as those before the other Territories of the Territories of Arizona and Utah. There is one other matter immediately following this on the same page. I will read the paragraph.

"Section 2169 is amended by inserting in the first line, after the word 'alien,' the words 'being free white persons, and to aliens.'"

Mr. POLAND. I demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. POLAND moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND. I am not yet through with reports from the committee on the Revision of the Laws. I now report back a bill (H. R. No. 4585) providing for the distribution of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with an amendment.

The bill, which was read, provides that the Secretary of State is hereby directed to furnish, for the use of the Senate, one thousand copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for the use of the House of Representatives, three thousand copies of the same, to be distributed to the members of the present Congress.

Mr. RANDALL. It is proposed that these Revised Statutes shall be published at a fixed price, to be sold to anybody who may desire to purchase them.

Mr. POLAND. These Revised Statutes are already printed, and the price has been fixed by law. This bill merely provides for their distribution to members of Congress. Mr. RANDALL. I wish to ask the gentleman whether he proposes to make this provision for their distribution when they can be purchased by everybody at a very small percentage above cost?

Mr. POLAND. I ask that the amendment of the committee be read; it is to add an additional section.

The Clerk read as follows: "SEC. 2. That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to make arrangement with persons engaged in the business of selling books to keep for sale the Revised Statutes of the United States, but in any such arrangement it shall be provided the same shall be sold at the government price to all purchasers, and the Secretary may allow to any such person keeping the Revised Statutes for sale such part of the 10 per cent. above the actual cost as he may deem just and reasonable."

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman wish to be referred to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. POLAND. No; I desire it should be put on passage. It merely provides for the distribution of these documents. They are published under the direction of the Secretary of State. He is required to sell them at a fixed price, and, if of course, inconvenient the Secretary should be required to do this business himself. Therefore the second section merely authorizes him to arrange with booksellers throughout the country to keep these books for sale, to be sold at the government price, and further, to allow them such part of the 10 per cent. above the cost as he may deem just and reasonable.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Smith), the chairman of the Committee on Elections, rises to what he claims to be a privileged question.

Mr. SMITH. I call up the report of the Committee on Elections in regard to the charges made against the Delegate from Utah Territory.

Mr. GARFIELD. I hope the House will go into Committee of the Whole now.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. I raise the question of consideration in regard to the question of the Delegate from New York (Mr. Smith).

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hale), the colleague of the gentleman now on the floor, raised a point of order on this report of the Committee on Elections. The Chair does not deem that gentleman in his seat at this moment.

Mr. SMITH, of New York. Two gentlemen raise the point of order. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hale) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) the gentleman from Massachusetts is here now.

debate shall be limited to two hours.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections.

The Clerk read as follows: "Resolved, That George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah, being found, upon due consideration of the evidence submitted, and not controverted by said Cannon, to be an actual polygamist, and to have married his fourth wife, having three other wives then living, in the month of August, 1863, in open and notorious violation of the law of July 1, 1862, forbidding such marriages and declaring the same to be a crime punishable both by fine and imprisonment, and it appearing that he still maintains his polygamous practices in defiance of law, is deemed unworthy to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives as such Delegate, and that he be excluded therefrom."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Loughridge) raises upon this resolution the question of its constitutionality at this time.

Mr. DAWES. Back of that is the other question, whether it is before the House at all.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not. Until the question of constitutionality is decided, the resolution would not be sufficiently before the House to have a ruling upon the point of order.

The ruling upon the point made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hale) could not be reached if the House refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. DAWES. The Chair then decides that the point of order is not waived by the House agreeing to take the resolution into consideration.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is not thereby waived. The resolution will be subject, of course, to the point of order, whether or not that may have, after the House passes upon the question of consideration.

Mr. DAWES. I think the Chair is right in that ruling. The question being put on considering at this time the resolution, the question of its constitutionality, there were ayes 23, noes not counted.

So the House refused to consider the resolution at this time.—Congressional Record.

By Telegraph.

TODAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Logan introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. S. referred.

HOUSE.

The New Tariff Bill.

On motion of Dawes the House went on to a consideration of the whole on the tariff bill; by a vote of 90 to 56 the debate was limited to three and a quarter hours.

Banning and Cox opposed increased tax on whisky, holding that the higher the duty the less revenue was collected.

Chittenden denounced the bill as a comprehensive blunder, and in the name of civilized commerce protested against another tariff bill this session, unless it included tea and coffee.

EASTERN.

The Weather—On Time.

OMAHA, 17.—The weather is clear, the thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

The Union Pacific express from the east was on time today, at Green River.

Meets with Opposition.

NEW YORK, 17.—The proposition under consideration by the board of education to make obligatory the study of German in the public schools in this city, meets with influential opposition.

Heavy Failure.

The straw goods house of Vise & Co., suspended today; the liabilities are placed at about a million.

Dead.

MEMPHIS, 17.—A London O. Haynes, for many years a prominent politician in Tennessee, died here last night.

Awards Paid.

WASHINGTON 17.—The award of \$107,000 in gold, paid by the British-American mixed commission to A. F. McDonald, a British subject, a resident of Louisville, Ky., has been paid by the U. S. government.

The claimant was a cotton planter during the war, and being originally for two and a half the study of the cotton gin, his claim adjudicated by the commissioners.

Suicide.

This afternoon an unknown man, just as he was about to enter the gallery of the Capitol, and struck his head first on the roof of the main building, one hundred and fifty feet below.

United in its Favor.

The safe coast steamer and cutter in favor of the Hawaiian Republic.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, 17.—The captain and thirteen of the crew of the ship *Sydney Daer*, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, which was abandoned at sea, are missing; the remainder of the company have arrived at Valencia.

Mitchell's Election.

The electors of Tipperary have adopted a resolution declaring that if John Mitchell's election is annulled, they will again return him.

Mr. SMITH reported that Mitchell will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and that the house members of Parliament will therefore refuse to support him.

DIED.

At Midway, Prov. Valley, Westchester county, February 6th, ELIZABETH, wife of John Robertson.

Deceased was born March 30, 1835, at Andover, Mass.; was a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June, 1855; came with her husband and family to Salt Lake City in 1860; her husband died in 1861; she lived with her family and friends.

She gave birth to a daughter on the 25th of January last making her the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom are now alive. Sister Robertson was a faithful wife, a kind and affectionate mother, and a true friend. She died as she had lived, a true friend to the poor and needy.

At Lowell, Mass. and friends, Jan. 25th, of this year, died Mrs. Elizabeth A. Seck, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 11 days.

IMMEDIATE SALE

THE STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, French Cassimeres, and other MERCHANDISE, heretofore carried by our Clothing Dep't, has been transferred to the Wholesale Dry Goods Dep't, under the charge of H. S. BEATIE.

This Stock comprises an ENDLESS Variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing in all grades, and many remnants of French and English Cassimeres, principally SPRING STYLES, all of which, being of a better grade than our Wholesale Trade requires, will be JOB-BED OFF AT UNUSUAL LOW FIGURES.

MERCHANT TAILORS desiring to sort up their stocks, or any Gentleman wishing a Fashionable Outfit at a Low Price, will do well to call and examine these goods.

W. H. WOOPER,

SUPT. Z. C. M. I.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOTIFIES THE TRADE THAT he has been exclusively engaged in the Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe business for the last twenty-five years, and he wishes to call your attention to the fact that in order to secure the trade this season, he has made very large purchases in the above lines, and will keep the stock full through the season. Any orders that the trade may favor him with will have prompt and careful attention, and at the very lowest prices. He hopes, by strict attention to his orders, and not interfering in his neighbor's business, to merit a portion of the patronage of the trade.

GEO. DUNFORD.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES!

LOCK-STITCH. EASY RUNNING. DURABLE. NOISELESS.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THERE ARE NO HOLES TO THREAD.

Never Slips, Stitches, or breaks threads or needles!

The AMERICAN is not the Machine of twenty years ago, but the Machine of today, therefore we must expect improvements over the old styles!

We give no runners 10 or 15 per cent. to sell our Machines, but give our Customers that benefit.

For the American is the Highest-Priced Machine made, yet our prices are LOWER than those of other makers.

CAN BE HAD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS!

Call and see them, and at the same time hear the sweet tones of the BEST ORGAN.

DAYNES & SON.

H. WALLACE,

Pure CANDIES, Cheap CANDIES.

CORNUCOPIA.

CANDY TOYS.

RAISINS.

CURRENTS.

FIGS.

NUTS.

AND LEMONS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND CHEAPEST PRICES.

AT H. WALLACE'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CALLER HERRIN.

JUST RECEIVED, at Liddell & Brown's Scotch Store, a fresh shipment of Mol & Son's Aberdeen

Fresh Herring,
Keller's Dundee Marmalade,
Finnan Haddies,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
Edinburgh Oat Meal and
Oat Meal Grits,
L. Ross & Co's
Leith Lime Juice, &c., &c.

Remember the place, north of the Post Office.

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS.

We are constantly receiving Fresh Supplies of NEW GOODS, consisting of

CHOICE TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
FRUITS and
SPICES,
NEW HAMPS and
CHEESE,
BEST BRANDS OF
FLOUR, &c.

WE KEEP THE

FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF GROCERIES in the city, and sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

G. W. DAVIS.

Change of Base.

CRISMON.

COAL.

HEREAFTER THE ABOVE CEMENT brand of Coal will be sold exclusively at the new sales depot, on

Second West Street, between South Temple and First South Streets.

Immediately east of Bryant Bro's Lumber Yard.

by the Car or Ton!

the nearest to Main Street! that always gives satisfaction! in fact that cannot be excelled!

Leave orders at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and Boot and Shoe Dept.

P. O. Box 576.

GROESBECK & CRISMON.

W. HOWARD, Pres. P. PUGLEY, Sec.

SALT LAKE CITY IRON CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE SALT LAKE IRON WORKS, and added thereto the machinery belonging to WM. J. SILVER, are prepared to do

All Kinds of

IRON and BRASS CASTING,

FORGING, TURNING,

BORING and FITTING UP.

WM. J. SILVER,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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Half Block south of R. R. Depot

N.B.—Drawings, Plans and Specifications of all kinds of Mill-work and Machinery.

CLOSING OUT SALE!