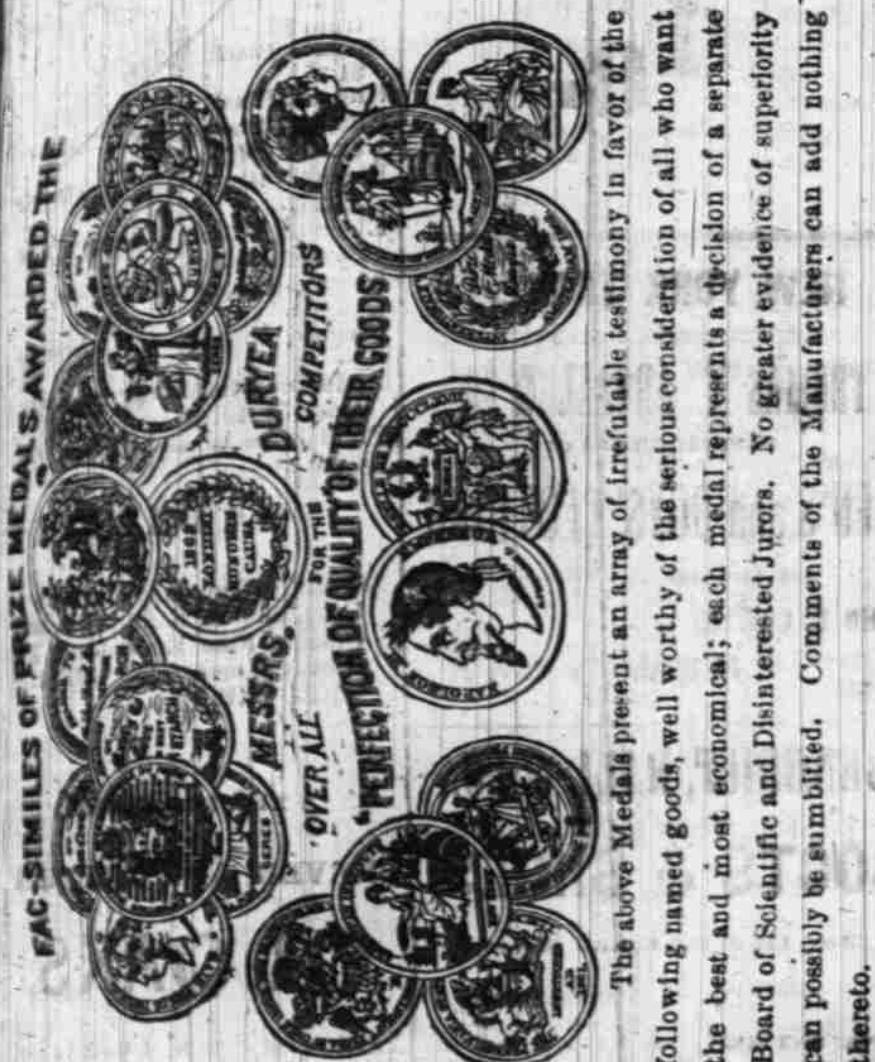


CALENDAR.
1877.

FEBRUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			



DURVAY'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH.
IN SIX POUND BOXES AND ONE POUND PAPERS.
USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.
DURVAY'S IMPROVED CORN STARCH.
Manufactured by a greatly improved process, from the best selected Indian Corn, and warranted perfectly pure.
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FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.
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of the Art, at Bed Rock Prices,
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SPONGE-IRON
STEEL PENS.
For sale by all dealers in Salt
Lake City.
For the convenience of those who may
not have the opportunity of visiting
the office of the inventor, the following
list of agents is given, who will be sent by
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Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Goodrich & Co.
Selling dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.
Joe Barker
Sharpening saws, repairing stoves, and doing all kinds of carpenter and joiner work.
Charles & Charles
Selling Mason & Hamilton and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.
Dr. A. W. Calder
Practicing in dentistry.
G. F. Palmer & Co.
Selling family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.
Devie, Moore & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and raising machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.
Day & Co.
Selling dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, family groceries, flour, feed and grain, double-barreled shotguns and general merchandise, and carry direct trade.
Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.
Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Rice and O'Neil) Sells and repairs all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc.; and does carriage painting and trimming.
Dr. A. E. Elison
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.
Geo. C. Ferguson
Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.
John Hume & Son
(Successors to H. Hume) Deal in gun pistols, ammunition and fishing tackle, and do practical gunsmithing.
David James
Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gas-fitting line.
Lawrence, Taylor & Co.
Selling lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings and frames, and everything in the building line.
James McIndoe
Sells all kinds of Washable woolen mill, home-made cloth, and boys' wool.
McIndoe
Makes brushes to order.
A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counsellor-at-law.
Moore & Evans
Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.
Morton & Taylor
Sells wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.
Howard Roberts
Sells the Bain Wagon Wood Mower and Reaper, Padlock Sulky Rake, Oliver Chilled Plow, Concord Ranges and Carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon wheels, etc.
McNara Nevada Lumber Association.
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lathe, wood turned and water pipes, chop, at wholesale and retail.
A. G. Gault
Is agent for the Red Canyon and Rock Springs Coal.
C. W. Sawyer
Attorney and notary public, secures patents and drafts for inventors and gives information concerning the same.
Taylor & Taylor
Sells all kinds of general merchandise.
S. P. Toole
Sells family groceries, paraffin, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.
James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.
Sells dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.
Workmen's Co-operative Association.
Make and sell best-class boots and shoes, repair boots and shoes, etc.
Z. C. M. L.
Sells dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.
James Townsend
Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

By Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Upon returning at 2:30, the secretary read the following dispatches:

ALLISON submitted a resolution that Croswell's vote be counted notwithstanding the objection.

Stevenson asked Allison if he knew that Hanchett was a government officer.

Allison said no, but he heard the testimony read before the joint meeting.

Rayard said the testimony was as clear as the day.

After considerable debate Allison modified his resolution to read:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Allison, Croswell, and the electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence.

Resolved, That said vote be counted with the other votes of the electors of said State, notwithstanding the objection made thereto.

White said he could not vote for the resolution of the Senator from Iowa as it stood. He therefore submitted the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That while it is the sense of the Senate that no senator or representative or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed elector, and that this provision of the constitution should be carried into its whole spirit into right execution, yet the proof is not sufficient to justify the exclusion of the vote of Daniel Croswell as one of the electors of Michigan, and that his vote should be counted.

Norwood said when he signed the objection to the vote of Croswell, this morning, he knew nothing as to what the proof would be. He was satisfied now from the evidence submitted that it was not sufficient to exclude the vote of the elector.

The substitute of Whyte was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 27, nays 33.

The question then being on the resolution of Allison, McDonald moved to amend the first resolution so that it would read:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Croswell, one of the electors of Michigan, is not sustained by lawful evidence.

Rejected.—Yeas 26, nays 38; a strict party vote.

Croswell demanded a separate vote on the resolution, and the first one, as submitted by Allison, was agreed to by yeas 40, nays 17.

The second resolution was then unanimously agreed to—yeas 63, nays 0.

Christianity moved that the House be notified of the action of the Senate, also that the Senate was ready to meet the House and resume the count; agreed to.

Harvey presented the credentials of P. B. Plumb, elected United States Senator from Kansas; placed on file.

At 6:15 a message was received from the House announcing the action of that body in regard to the vote of Croswell, the Michigan elector.

The Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives to resume the count.

On returning, the objection to Daggett's vote was read, also the testimony of Daggett taken by the committee on the powers and privileges of the House in regard to his holding the office of clerk of the United States court, but which he stated he resigned on the 6th of November last.

Jones, of Nevada, submitted a resolution that the vote of R. M. Daggett be counted with the other votes of Nevada, notwithstanding the objection made thereto.

Agreed to unanimously, and the secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

At 6:15 the secretary returned and reported that the House had taken yeas 63, nays 0, and agreed to the resolution.

The Senate then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention and President Ferry, after the usual preliminaries, said the two houses not having agreed otherwise, the election of the commission the vote of Louisiana, which Senator Allison, as teller, announced as eight for Hayes and Wheeler, would stand approved.

The counting then proceeded and Maine's seven votes were recorded for Hayes and Wheeler.

Maryland's eight for Tilden and Hendricks.

Massachusetts' eight for Hayes and Wheeler.

Tucker objected to the eleven of Michigan being counted on account of the illegibility of Daniel L. Croswell, and declaring that one Benton Hanchett having been elected elector for Michigan, and having held and still holding the office of United States commissioner, had absented himself from the electoral college, and his place had been filled by the remaining electors. The objection, which Hanchett being absent did not create a vacancy, and therefore Croswell was not duly appointed.

The testimony of Hanchett was that he never resigned his office, and therefore remained away as submitted.

Sensors Norwood, Wallace, Barons and Rayard said, however, that Croswell was not duly appointed.

The Senate then withdrew to allow each House to consider the matter separately.

After the Senate had retired Southard moved a recess till to-morrow.

He raised a point of order that the electoral commission could not admit a recess.

Tucker declined the authority of the Senate to grant a recess, and desired to take proceedings.

Southard defended his motion declaring that the members should have time to consider. He desired delay and was in haste to install a man in the presidential chair.

On a standing vote the motion was defeated by a large majority.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 112, nays 67.

Tucker then stated and argued his objection.

Daggett said it was not the first time that a great statesman had jumped at a conclusion without knowing the law, and quoted the law of Michigan showing that Croswell was duly appointed.

Buckner, of Ohio, then stated that he supported the objection.

Lawrence argued, from the statement of Croswell, that he could not be a senator, as in this case there was no proof of Hanchett's disqualification, and could not be, because of his alleged resignation of his office.

Foster, of Ohio, representing Gov. Hayes' district, said this is no time for mere party excitement, but for quiet consideration of the facts.

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