

Sunbeam and the Brook," a song, and the "Sardinian Shepherd Boy." Organ Music: "Manoah," and "Angels' Hymn."

"Benham's Musical Review" for January contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Miss Grazelia Ridgway, an American prima donna, "Abbe Volger and his pupils," "Tuning," "Love," and a variety of other interesting reading matter, besides the following new music—"Daisy and I," "Purity," and "Notre Dame Waltz." Both can be obtained at the music store of Calder & Careless, East Temple Street.

Horse Thieves.—This morning deputy sheriff S. D. Sirrine and Mr. Thomas A. Starrh reached this city from Laramie, bringing with them a couple of horse thieves, James Dougherty and Robert McCausland. They also brought in nine head of mules which had been stolen by the two thieves named, and which are the property of Mr. Starrh. Dougherty and McCausland were placed in the County jail.

Deputy Sirrine, accompanied by Mr. Starrh, went to Laramie for the purpose of capturing the thieves and the animals, and have had a successful though a hard trip. They were compelled to leave Mr. Golding's mules behind. The officer obtained possession of them, but they were replevined by a party named Granger, who claimed to have purchased them from another party.

Deputy Sirrine speaks highly of the excellent treatment he received at the hands of Sheriff Brofy, prosecuting attorney Bramel, and in fact all the Wyoming officials with whom he met.

"Bob" McCausland is the same who was pardoned out of the penitentiary about three years ago, by Governor Woods, the same also who was held in the county jail pending trial on a charge of abducting a China woman, and the same who, with others, knocked down and overpowered the county jailer and escaped from jail. He is an exceedingly hard case, or perhaps he would not have been pardoned. Lately he had assumed the name of Hunt.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 1.

"On a Bender."—Early yesterday morning a Dutchman, known by the alias of "John Bender," was upon East Temple Street, "on a bender." He got an idea into his head that somebody had been knocking him down, so he walked up to a man, apparently with the impression that he was the party who had attacked him, and, with the ferocity supposed to be a proclivity of his notorious namesake, struck him in the face with a knife, inflicting a severe cut.

Bender was before the police justice this morning, when, in answer to the charge of being drunk, &c., said, "Well, I guess I was a leedle drunk. I took some good deal of lager beer, but dot man he use me ferry bad."

"Fine of \$15; stand committed till paid," said the Judge.

Lively Marshals.—On Saturday night deputy U. S. Marshal Wm. Showell and a man named Grimes, who had no feet, had a few angry words, when the former talked about pummeling the man that has no feet. Grimes said if he would do it he would lay his fine for him. The two clinched, the valorous deputy going under, and getting some hard knocks. Deputy U. S. Marshal W. Gilbert then stepped up to the rescue of his prostrate compatriot, but a bystander seized him and said, "No, you don't," and the cripple and the deputy, the original combatants, were soon after separated. Showell charged the interfering bystander with kicking him and the matter came up for trial before Justice Pyper to-day, when Showell was fined \$10 and the bystander was discharged, the charge against him having been withdrawn.

Sharp Proceedings.—On Saturday we made mention of the arrival of deputy Sheriff Sirrine from Laramie, with a couple of horse thieves and nine head of mules, claimed by Mr. Starrh, who accompanied the deputy on his trip, to be his property. It appears that an execution had been issued by the District Court here against Mr. Starrh, and under cover of this process, a deputy U. S. Marshal went to the corral where the animals were stalled, levied upon and took them away. As there had been no ex-

amination of the men accused of stealing the mules, and therefore Mr. Starrh had not yet proved in the courts here that they are his property, and the animals being still under the supervision of the sheriff, this action was somewhat premature, and Mr. Sirrine was decidedly of that opinion. He succeeded in regaining the mules after they had been in charge of the deputy U. S. Marshal about a couple of hours.

Combative Marshals.—Nicholas Dramer and W. Gilbert, both deputy U. S. marshals, commenced growling at each other on Saturday night, continuing until their angry passions led them to commence a fight, when the matter was nipped by the prompt interference of two other deputies, at whom Dramer became so enraged that he drew his pistol and threatened to shoot. Dramer was arrested, but owing to the prosecuting side appearing to weaken he was let off with a fine of \$5.

The notorious Wiggins has been the cause of no end of trouble, this difficulty having grown out of the circumstance of his sudden departure. We understand that at about the time of the escape Dramer played off a hard joke on Gilbert, by setting him to watch by the side of the Methodist church for a clue that would lead to the capture of Wiggins. The disconsolate deputy kept faithful watch, but the clue never appeared, and the humorous Dramer chuckled over his joke. It is no wonder that the two were not on the most friendly terms.

North Ogden.—Elder F. Dudman paid us a visit to-day, and from him we received the following concerning North Ogden.

The weather has been quite seasonable, sufficient snow having fallen to cause sleighs to become convenient vehicles, in which young and old have enjoyed a season of great pleasure. The health of the people has been generally good.

In the settlement are three day schools, two of which are graded, the higher department being under the care of Mr. H. C. Wardleigh, and the primary in charge of Misses G. and J. Spackman, both in the first division, and the other a "mixed" school under the management of Mr. Wm. Godfrey. The pupils are making rapid progress under their respective teachers, who deserve credit therefor.

Two Sunday schools are in successful operation, attended by nearly all the juveniles in the district; also a Young Men's Literary Association holds regular meetings on Wednesday evenings, presenting lectures, essays, etc., thereby benefiting the community at large. A theological class, under the care of Mr. R. G. Berrett, superintendent of the Sunday school, is well attended, and is a means of disseminating useful religious information.

Altogether the winter, so far, has passed agreeably and profitably to all.

The choir, which is under the leadership of brother F. W. Ellis, is in an excellent condition of efficiency. A donation of \$240 has been subscribed for the purchase of an organ for their use, the instrument having been ordered from the east.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court met at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, all three judges on the bench, when decisions were delivered in the following cases.

Kramer vs. Union Pacific Railroad company. Appeal from District Court on demurrer. Order overruled and case remanded.

Foster vs. Wright. Appeal from Third District Court. Judgment affirmed.

O. F. Strickland vs. Flagstaff Mining Company. Two cases. Appeals from the Third District Court. Dismissed.

Golding, administrator vs. William Jennings. Remanded to Third District Court.

Faust vs. Williams et al. Appeal dismissed and cause remanded to Third District Court.

Milner vs. Friel. Appeal from First District Court. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Eclipse Manufacturing Company vs. Nichols. Judgment reversed and cause remanded to Third District Court.

Smith et al. vs. Richardson, et al. Judgment reversed and cause remanded to the Third District Court.

Ex parte Susan Ann Dixon. Habeas corpus. Petitioner discharged from custody.

Burnes vs. Crane. Remanded to

Third District Court, with order to overrule demurrer of defendant below.

Greenfield & Strauss vs. Wallace. Judgment affirmed.

Wines et al. vs. Stevens et al. Reversed.

The People vs. John J. Mahon. Judgment of Third District Court affirmed.

After some remarks, by all of the judges, regarding the advisability of adjourning the District Court for the purpose of continuing the session of the Supreme Court until the large amount of business still remaining should be disposed of, it was decided to take an expression of the members of the bar regarding the matter on Monday, when the Court adjourned till four o'clock to-day.

Brainard's New Method for the Piano-Forte.—We have received a copy of this new and very excellent instruction book and, after having looked it carefully through, we can scarcely say too good a word for it. It was evidently prepared by parties who are thoroughly conversant with the difficulties of this beautiful instrument, and with the varied needs of students thereof. One feature of the work is the strikingly progressive character of its studies, beginning with the most simple and gradually, and slowly but surely, enabling the pupil to master the mechanical difficulties, as well as leading him on to an acquaintance with the beauties and intricacies of piano-forte playing. Its explanations are lucid and its suggestions timely in regard to the various stages of the road which all who hope ever to become pianists must tread. Its studies are, in the main, selections from the works of the greatest masters of the instrument, and their arrangement is all that could be desired. The work is interspersed with excellent suggestions to teachers as well as pupils, and at its close is a compendious glossary of musical terms with their English equivalents, and "Musical Hints For the Million," containing in a brief space, much that is really valuable to the student regarding the acquisition of good, and the avoidance of evil, habits in playing the piano. Taken as a whole we are decidedly of the opinion that Brainard's New Method for the Piano-Forte is one of the very best books on the subject published, and on this account we heartily recommend it. It can be obtained at the store of Calder & Careless.

The British Mission.—From the *Millennial Star* of Dec. 29—

"Bristol, Dec. 10.—Since I last wrote to you we have baptized two very promising young members, also have re-baptized two persons that had been excommunicated from the church several years ago. —B. H. WATTS."

"Ennotchul, Switzerland, Dec. 7.—The kingdom of God is still onward in this land; we have good spirited meetings, a few strangers are generally present and perhaps more would come, but they are afraid to be seen to attend a Mormon meeting; most of our people are poor, but are alive to their duty. The Utah brethren in this land and Germany are all well. We are united and work together as Mormon elders should. —FRED. THEURER."

From the *Millennial Star* of January 5—

"INFORMATION WANTED.—Thos. S. Bailey, of Liverpool, England, desires to know the whereabouts of John Ridgway, who emigrated to Utah, from Burton-on-Trent, in 1873."

"ARRIVALS.—Elders Edward Snelgrove, George L. Farrell, William L. Binder, and Robert Hogg arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, Jan. 2nd, per the Guion S. S. *Wyoming*. They left Salt Lake on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, and embarked at New York on the 22nd, enjoyed a pleasant journey across the continent, but experienced a rather rough passage across the ocean. They are now enjoying good health and spirits."

Some of the papers in publishing birth notices follow them up with the explanatory numerals: "an 11 pounder," "a 12 pounder," etc. Why wouldn't it be as tasteful to finish up death notices the same way?—"a 160 pounder," "a 300 pounder," or marriage notices?—"respectively 100 and 170 pounders." But then some of them would be wife-pounders and that wouldn't do. Take it all back—let 'em pound.—*Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 28.—Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Coquille river, in Oregon, by the construction of a canal connecting its waters with those of the Pacific Ocean; referred.

The following bills were passed: A bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the territory which was subject to the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of '46 and 1871, between the U. S. and Great Britain; the senate bill amendatory and supplementary to the act of March 1, 1872, entitled an act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park.

Conkling said the time had come when silence only prolongs the wrangle. He then referred to the President's message which, he said, should have ended the discussion by its manliness. Thurman, who occupied the time of the senate for hours yesterday, didn't tell what to do with the Louisiana question, though he was the recognized leader of the democratic party. It had been the gospel of the democrats to keep up a ferment since reconstruction began, and it was their policy to do this till the nation demanded a change of any kind. He affirmed that Warmouth, the leader of the opposition, made the election of 1872 a fraud. He was to have carried the state for Greeley, and therefore the election in Louisiana was an organized fraud. His control of the election machinery was worth twenty thousand votes. Congress, the courts and the President decided against McEnery. The President was not responsible for the doings in New Orleans on the 4th, the President only heard of them, like any other citizen, through the papers. Conkling then stated the President's reason for sending Sheridan south, which was the suffering there, not the elections. Had the army been withdrawn from New Orleans the President would have been openly in league with murderers and traitors. He referred to the whisky riot in West Pennsylvania, when Washington quelled the riot with fifteen thousand men. The White Leaguers had seized the U. S. arms in September, and though often commanded to lay them down they had not yet complied. He arraigned Schurz for declaring that he would speak with calmness and impartiality and then condemning the President without stint and without knowledge. He justified the position taken by Sheridan, although unfortunately his advice could not legally be followed out. Conkling then argued that it was the encouragement which the democrats of the south received from those of the north that caused these outrages. The northern democrats must no longer seek to deter them by denouncing the laws of Congress. He next referred to the recent outbreak in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., and to the call of the governor for federal troops from Omaha, which was instantly obeyed. This was a parallel case.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The credentials of Francis Kernan, senator from N. Y., for six years from the fourth of March '75, were presented and placed on file.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Sprague, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely on the bill providing for the permanent location of the southern terminus of the Oregon Central Railway, and to amend the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, Oregon, approved May 4th 1870, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Conkling defended the federal troops against the charge of being hirelings, which was applied to them by the senator from Maryland, Hamilton. He said that they received but eight dollars a month, and to them the senate owed its existence, but for them we might not be permitted to breathe the free air of the republic. This remnant must remain somewhere. If south of Mason and Dixon's line the nobility of the South was offended. The democratic party buried the soldiers there with anathemas; their lot was hard. This was not always so. Once the democratic party was the

party that sighed for war with Cuba, and then they applauded the soldiers. When Andrew Johnson set a military guard over the assembly of Louisiana and imprisoned a judge the democrats glorified him.

When a democratic executive and a democratic secretary of war dispersed and humiliated both houses of a state legislature, congress and the country rang with democratic plaudits. That was one page in one of the most revolting chapters in the history of human tyranny and wrong. In the days of human slavery, fraud and violence the democrats never apologized for law breaking, but ridiculed the idea of punishing it. The senator here quoted the expression, "Bleeding Kansas," as a specimen of the ridicule of the democrats. He mentioned a number of instances showing a difference between the opinions of the democrats formerly and now. Among other cases he alluded to the U. S. marines killing five men and wounding seventeen in a municipal election in '56, to McClellan's arresting the members of the legislature of Maryland in 1869, to Burns' arrest in Boston in 1851, on which occasion he was defended by federal bayonets, to John Brown's death, and exclaimed—"Yes, the soldiers are hirelings, the senators are hirelings, the great body of the American people are hirelings, but no man forfeits his citizenship or his rights in this country by being a hireling."

Conkling argued that citizens might be called on as a *posse comitatus*, to quell a disturbance just as citizens, and read a law to fortify his position. Even if Kellogg was falsely counted in, as these desperadoes claimed, did that justify the nameless horrors that have stained the annals of the State? So was Hoffman counted in Governor of New York in '68, when Griswold was elected. This was done by the managers of the democratic party, who for years had seated in the legislature men whom the people voted down. These men also made fraudulent naturalization papers, appointed corrupt returning boards and inspectors of elections, and arranged for repeaters. The republicans did not resort to sword and ball and outrage, they called on congress, and the democrats jeered them. But the law was passed in spite of their denunciations, and an election approaching fairness was held.

He next referred to the moral rebellion of to-day, and said that various ways were suggested to repress it. Peace would be brought about in time by a manly acquiescence in the system under which we live, the best system mankind had yet known.

Schurz desired to modify his resolution, making it set forth that interference by the federal military in State legislative proceedings was repugnant to the principles of constitutional government, and that De Trobriand's interference was unwarranted, and that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into it. He said the first part was from the President's message and the second only asserted a conceded fact.

Gordon, referring to his recent speech, said he made no attack on the President; he believed the people of the North did not sympathize with the bitter feeling that characterized this debate. Since the surrender of the confederate army at Appomatox, he had spoken no word against the federal government. Gordon continued at some length in answer to Conkling and others, who had spoken on this question. He repelled the statement made before the House committee recently, as untrue, that he had made a speech in Alabama advising the democrats to carry the election by force. He had read, at the clerk's desk, telegrams from various parts of the South to refute the charges of oppression and outrage. Gordon refused to yield the floor to Pease, who rose to ask a question, and in conclusion he appealed to the republicans to do to others as they would be done by.

HOUSE.

The roll still continues. Many of the delegates appear pretty thoroughly wearied and disgusted. It is not unlikely that the proceedings may run all through the night. The last call showed the presence of 150 members.

BORN.

In this city, January 21st, to the wife of John Sholdebrand, a son. Scandinavian Star, please copy.