

that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube. *La Presse* asserts that the Chevalier De Nigra, the Italian Minister at Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September convention as it now stands, and to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debts which were annexed to the kingdom.

London.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli gave a personal report, that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government. Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico; he said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican government declined all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire. Sir Stafford Prescott, secretary of state for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season. Tuesday, Feb. 25 has been assigned as a day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

San Francisco, 21.—The legislature has refused to repeal the present Sunday law. The bill, alienating a portion of the Yosemite grant, has become law notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. The consent of Congress is necessary to make its provisions valid.

Chicago, 22.—Specials say that the Senate adjourned over after seven hours in executive session. The excitement in Washington is greater than since the assassination of Lincoln. The Senate passed, by a strict party vote, a resolution declaring that the President had no authority for his course in the removal of Stanton. They ordered copies of the resolution to be sent to the President, Stanton and General Thomas. After adjournment a number of the Senators went to the war office to consult with Stanton. The latter avows his determination not to leave the office. He remained there during the night; he has his meals sent in. It is generally believed that the reconstruction committee will carry the report in favor of impeachment. It is reported that Thomas says he will seize the office by force if necessary, but it is not believed that such a measure will be resorted to. It is supposed the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *quo warrant* on Stanton, requiring him to make answer why he does not deliver the War Office to General Thomas.

Latest, midnight.—Several Senators have appeared before Chief Justice Carter of the District Court, and made affidavit charging General Thomas with violation of the tenure office law, and asking a warrant for his arrest. Justice Carter immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, which will probably be served in the morning.

New York, 22.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent had an interview with President Johnson late last night relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The correspondent remarked that the country was surprised at his action. The President smiled and said, "well what do people say? I suppose they are surprised, but I have only done what I determined on long ago." The correspondent said, "the removal then, is not in pursuance of a recent determination on your part Mr. President?" The President replied "not at all sir, the people seem to have mistaken my course altogether in the matter. I never had but one determination on the subject, but I have acted carefully, prudently, and moderately. Perhaps I have been too slow about removing Mr. Stanton, but not because I feared the bug bear of impeachment, or that I dreaded anything that Congress might do. Nothing that body could do, attempt or carry out would intimidate or surprise me, for I know they are capable of doing anything. I delayed final action, solely, to let the country see and understand the position of Mr. Stanton. We first intimated to him that we would like him to withdraw from our privy council; he did not take the hint. We then requested him to resign, here refused; we then suspended him under the constitutional power which we have to suspend or remove a member of our cabinet. The act of suspension was also not in conflict with the tenure of office bill, though, we did not therefore recognize its constitutionality, but as a matter of courtesy, we sent reasons for our action to the Senate. That body pretended not to consider those reasons sufficient and assumed to reinstate Mr. Stanton in office. Well, we still waited, hoping Mr. Stanton would see the propriety of resigning himself. General Sherman and Grant offered to go to Stanton and advise him to resign. Here is a letter which indicates what

they proposed. The President read part of the letter from General Sherman, dated January 18th, saying, Gen. Grant and himself proposed to go to Mr. Stanton and say for the good of the service of the country he ought to resign, and that it would be time after that to contrive ulterior matters.

The President then continued, "after waiting a reasonable time, we thought proper to-day to order the removal of Mr. Stanton and to appoint Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, this is the whole story."

The Correspondent, "Was this step discussed in the cabinet council?"

President, "No, sir, not precisely; the general policy was agreed upon some time ago, and the removal to-day is in accordance therewith. I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate, to-night, in executive session," the President here read the resolution.

Correspondent, "What will the Senate do, Mr. President, under that resolution if you still insist upon having Gen. Thomas act as Secretary *ad interim*?"

President, "I do not see that they can do anything; the resolution itself is the end of the matter so far as the Senate is concerned, unless the House presents articles of impeachment and the Senate undertake to try the executive, and resolves itself into a high court of impeachment."

Correspondent, "Do you think Congress will really attempt impeachment?"

President, "I don't know indeed, nor do I care, it would make very little difference to me." The correspondent here asked what the President would do in the event of the passage of Mr. Edmund's bill of suspension, to which the President answered subsequently as follows: "Sir, I would not obey the law if they attempted to suspend me. The law is clearly unconstitutional; there is a point against it, which you gentlemen of the press seem to have altogether overlooked. The bill of Senator Edmunds to suspend, pending the trial, would undoubtedly be an *ex post facto* law. So far as my case is concerned such a law is declared unconstitutional by the very law of the Constitution itself. My offence, we will suppose, is the removal of Mr. Stanton; that is an accomplished fact. Any law prescribing a penalty for that act would be *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional. How, therefore, can Congress legally pass a bill of such a character. The correspondent remarked, that certain radicals might argue that a persistence in keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, after the Senate had declared his removal contrary to law, and after the proposed passage of Mr. Edmund's suspension bill, would be bringing the question out of the operation of the *ex post facto* law. The President replied, that could not alter the case, as the offence charged would still be the removal of Mr. Stanton, an act performed before the passage of the proposed law. In reply to an inquiry as to whether the President had seen Gen. Thomas since the interview of the latter with Mr. Stanton, he said, "yes," and then proceeded to state what had occurred at that interview. Gen. Thomas, he said, waited upon Mr. Stanton and showed to him the President's order, removing him and appointing Gen. Thomas, Secretary of War, and *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton read the order and asked Thomas whether he would be obliged to vacate the office forthwith. Thomas replied, his instructions were to assume control immediately. Stanton then said he would like to have time to arrange and take away his papers and documents; to which Thomas replied, that considerable time would be allowed for such purposes; no time, however, was fixed for Mr. Stanton to finish his arrangements. The President repeatedly expressed his utter indifference as to what course Congress might adopt on the impeachment question, and in answer to a parting remark of your correspondent, that the President might sleep soundly in spite of the threatened impeachment, said, laughing, "I don't think my slumber will be much disturbed by that fear. I shall sleep soundly and awake refreshed."

San Francisco, 22.—The first annual convention of the grand army of the republic, department of California, met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part where the order exists in the State. Col. James was elected department commander for the ensuing year. The convention indorsed the first general order issued by General John A. Logan, grand commander of the order the United States.

The Italian bark, *Maria Guiseppeina*, from Genoa, via Montevideo, has arrived.

The crew mutinied during the voyage from the latter place; two of the sailors were killed by the first mate. Business generally, is suspended to-day. Mining stocks have advanced during the week and a further rise is anticipated.

Special Notices.

President Heber C. Kimball understands that there are many in this city and in other places adjacent, who have wool to card. He has put up a stove and has the place where his two double carding machines work, in the 10th Ward, near Fugley's mill and the Ward Meeting House, fitted up so that carding can be done occasionally when the weather moderates. He also has David Le Baron to work them—a man whom the people know to be honest, for he has been well known among them for many years. He can cheerfully recommend Br. Le Baron as an honorable man, who has always given satisfaction to his customers when running machines for him. People bringing wool can have it done when they bring it, if there is enough at the machines to run a day. Bring grease as usual, say one pound to seven.

If the people will not bring wool along to be carded, the place will be closed.

Mrs. White has arranged to prolong her stay in the city for a little time longer, and those who desire to rapidly obtain an acquaintance with music should see her, for she communicates a knowledge of the science, by "Robbins' American Method," so quickly as to astonish those unacquainted with it. We think our musicians who wish to fully understand Harmony or Thorough Base, applied to the piano, organ, &c., ought to make themselves acquainted with the system soon, as she will remain here but a short time. She can be found at the Townsend House.

20 PER CENT

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ON ALL

CASH SALES,

A MOUNTING TO One Dollar or over

WILL BE ALLOWED

For thirty days from this date.

Bassett & Roberts

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WANTED

WHEAT,

OATS

AND

BARLEY.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN

MERCHANDISE.

Eldredge & Clawson

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MARSHAL'S SALE.

WHEREAS, judgment was rendered in the District Court of the 8d Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, on the 18th day of January, 1888, in favor of Nounnan, Orr & Co., and against William Dallin, A. G. Sutherland, E. R. Young and Wm. H. Miles for the sum of \$1,600, I have levied upon the following goods, as the property of Wm. H. Miles, and will offer the same for sale at the Store of McAllister Brothers, on the State Road, above the Public Square, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of February, 1888, at 10 A.M., to-wit: Sewing Machines, Patent Enamelled Goods, Glassware, consisting of Lamps—both stand and swing, Glass Jars, assorted sizes, Lamp Wick, Lamp Burners, Brick Dies and Brick Moulds, and sundry notions too numerous to mention. Said Goods are to be sold to satisfy a lien on the same in favor of Godde & Mitchell, as well as said judgment. Also, 670-15. At 11 A.M., on the 15th day of March, 1888, the half-divided interest of Wm. H. Miles in the Llama, Kila, situated a little north of Hot Springs, Salt Lake City, (plotted north of the same) and D. T. McALLISTER, Territorial Marshal.

For Sale.

BY

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

- 20,000 Pounds NAILS.
- 20,000 Pounds SUGAR.
- 30,000 Yards DOMESTICS.
- 40,000 Yards PRINTS.

Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

General Merchandise!

CALL AND SEE US.

WE WANT TO SELL.

And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to

CASH BUYERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

YEAR 1888.

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WE return our sincere thanks to this People for the liberal Patronage we have received, and in view of the great scarcity of money and the decline in the value of some kinds of Goods east, we have determined to offer our Stock at a heavy Discount for

CASH!

WE will allow a Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Groceries, except Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.

A Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware, except Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods of this description, including Hats and Caps.

A Discount of from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Castors, &c., &c.

ARGUMENT:

THIS we think better for the Customer than Enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these having been tried elsewhere and not found profitable to the investors.

The People know quite well already who sells the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent., we think they will come to the conclusion that it is better to have the full benefit of what they spend at once and on the spot, than take ONE Chance in FIFTY of drawing something, some time in the future.

You are not required to purchase "Ten Dollars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but we will allow it in all cases, whether the purchase be large or small.

This is to give the poor man or poor woman, who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance to buy Goods Cheap.

COME AND TRY IT.

WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS? Because we are like most of our neighbors wanting money badly.

Ross & Barratt.

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