LAS VEGAS DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. 3. SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1881. NO. 70

BROWNE & MANZANARES

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Organized.	Name of Company.	Location.	Assets.
1848	Mutual Life	New York	$ 91,735,786 02
1836	Liverpool, London and Globe	London & Liverpool	31,065,194 05
1853	Home Fire Insurance Company	New York	6,896,029 32
1720	London Assurance Corporation	London	15,886,111 16
1854	Phœnix	Hartford	3,217,119 92
1858	Queen	Liverpool	4,821,237 06
1849	Springfield F. & M.	Springfield, Mass.	2,128,626 91
1861	Commercial Union	London	9,698,571 24
1794	Insurance Co. of North America	Philadelphia	7,805,588 99
1879	Lion	London	1,340,141 14
1825	Pennsylvania	Philadelhia	2,151,039 17
1875	Fire Insurance Association	London	1,331,782 01
1809	North British & Mercantile	London	9,264,569 21
1876	Hamburg-Magdeburg	Hamburg, Germany	887,863 14
			$188,779,659 34

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THE CABINET.

Sweeping Changes Contemplated by President Arthur.

Lowell and Others Address the Americans and English on the Death of Garfield.

Several Children Burned to Death while Searching for Refuse Coal.

The Indians in Arizona at Their Old Tricks.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

New York, September 24.—The *Times* Washington special says: None of the present members of the Cabinet appear to be stated for Arthur's cabinet, except Lincoln, and he, it is said, only remains in event of Grant not accepting the War office which it is intimated will be tendered. For Treasurer, Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, has been decided upon. Morgan is regarded as political progenitor of the President, for the reason that when Governor of New York, he appointed Arthur on his staff and gave him his first start in public life. A close intimacy has existed between them since. Morgan, however, although still vigorous and well preserved, has passed his 70th year and may therefore hesitate to enter public life. Blaine, it is believed, will retire, and it is thought, if he wishes it, will succeed Lowell as minister to England. If Morgan goes into the Treasury, James will go out of the Post Office, as both are from New York, and it is not likely more than one will be selected from the same State. Hunt and McVeagh will probably go out. No other names except those of Ex-Gov. Morgan and General Grant has been mentioned in connection with the new cabinet.

HOW THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD IS MOURNED IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 24.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon about 200 Americans assembled at the American Exchange, and proceeded up to Exeter Hall. By half-past three large crowds and numberless cabs and vehicles assembled outside the hall. A large majority of shops in the vicinity show signs of mourning. Inside the hall was crammed with people, who continued to arrive in a constant stream, and the stars and stripes over the organ were deeply craped. A striking feature was the large proportion of ladies present, and the preponderance of English in the audience, everybody in deepest mourning. The assemblage included representatives of the press of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. Dr. Marshall, of Mississippi, opened the proceedings with a prayer that the affliction might serve the purpose of the Almighty by setting forth the example afforded by the dead and tender father and liberal administrator. He asked a blessing upon the Queen and royal family, and that the two great people might be drawn still nearer together through the sorrowing over the same grave. Lowell then addressed the meeting amidst impressive silence. He said: "We meet to testify our respect for the character and service of the late President, and to offer such consolation as is possible to the noble widow, the suffering of whom few women have ever been called upon to bear. It seems paradox; but only alleviation of our grief is since of greatness and costliness of sacrifice it has caused. It is no exaggeration to say that the recent profoundly touching spectacle of womanly devotedness has moved the heart of mankind in a manner unprecedented to Americans. It comes home with a pang mingled with sorrow and pride of unspeakable tenderness that none but ourselves can feel, yet you will agree that the feeling of universal sympathy expressed here by all classes has made us sensible as never before, that we are in a strange but not foreign land; that we are at least in what Hawthorne called, "The old home." I should do injustice to your feelings no less than to my own if I do not offer here our grateful acknowledgements to the August lady who herself not unacquainted with grief, has shown repeatedly and touchingly how a true woman's heart can beat under Royal Purple." (Tremendous cheering.) Pictoric relative to President Garfield's noble end is out of the question. If we were allowed to follow the promptings of our hearts we should sum up all in the sacred words, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The death scene was unexampled. The whole civilized world gathered about it. Let us thank God it was through the manliness, the patience, the religious fortitude of the noble victim, that the ties of human brotherhood was thrilled. That touch of nature that makes the whole world kin is the touch of heroism for sympathy which dignifies and ennobles. Mr. Lowell dwelt on the good nature which President Garfield displayed during his illness. He seemed good-natured even when dying, though there were men from whom death wrenched a fairer heritage. There were few who could, like Garfield, die well daily for eleven weeks. The fiber that could stand such a strain is only used in making heroic natures. General Garfield, twenty years ago, offered his life for his country. He has now died for her as truly as if he had fallen then. His blood has cemented fabric of union; his example is a stimulus to his countrymen forever. He compared President Garfield's career to that of Joseph from similar humble beginning. He had tied the tenant of an office second to none on earth. (Cheers.) He gave many pathetic instances of concern felt everywhere for Garfield during his illness. Lowell concluded it would be improper to discuss the character of him who is now our chief magistrate, but there is no indecorum in saying what is known to all is that he is a gentleman of the highest intelligence, of an impeachable character. I cannot believe that a democratic more than any other form of government will work of itself. But in common with you all, I have imperturable faith in the honesty, intelligence and good sense of the american people and destiny of the American Republic. Resolutions deploring the great public misfortune of the death which has plunged a nation in sorrow, sympathizing with the late President's mother aud widow, and acknowledging the affection and solicitude of the Queen and people of England, were adopted. In solemn silence the audience rose to their feet. After eloquent speeches by Gen. Merritt, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Mr. Channing, Julius S. Morgan and Moncure D. Conway, the meeting adjourned. During his speech Bishop Simpson, made a sympathetic reference to the Queen, nad the whole audience rose to their feet, cheering with remarkable enthusiasm amounting to furore. At the close of the meeting it was announced that there would be further services by Dr. Porter.

'TWILL BE NO SMALL TRIUMPH.

New York, Sept. 24.—A Sun's Albany dispatch says: The man who has beaten Conkling in his own town, and forced his stalwart friends to bolt the convention they could not control, will be an object of some curiosity in New York next month, when the Republican State Convention, or will it be a corner assembly. Samuel Lowry is very well remembered here. He came to Albany first in 1870 as assemblyman, and the next year made a jump to the Senate and was re-elected in '73, and he is from the county of Down, Ireland, a county in Protestant Ulster, adjoining that from which President Arthur's father was from when six years old. It seems probable now that he will be admitted to the next State Convention in place of Roscoe Conkling. That will be no small triumph in itself. Old legislative associates of Lowry say this is all he wants. He is not an office seeker, and will be satisfied simply to have humbled Conkling in his own bailwick, and taken his seat from him in the State Convention.

WILL MAKE A JOINT STATEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Dr. Woodward says: At the present time physicians and surgeons of the President will make a joint statement, but cannot run in innumerable lies in circulation in regard to the autopsy. Prof. Lamb, a physician, was entirely unconnected with the case, and he was a man of the highest personal and professional character.

APACHES SURRENDERING.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Indian Bureau learns that the Arizona war is ended, as the hostiles are surrendering. Agent Tiffany telegraphs that 4,960 of his Indians are on the reservation, leaving only seventeen White Mountain Utes out, probably at Cooley. He expects to receive the surrender of all but Pedra's band and Chief Tarana, who will surrender near Fort Apache.

COME HOME TO STAY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The funeral train was divided in two sections at Pittsburg, and they ran ten minutes apart. The newspaper train arrived at 11 a. m., but with a series of accidents from the start, none serious except at Beaver, Penn. The main arch at the cemetery is 26 feet wide, 40 feet high, and the side arch is 7x26 feet, all draped in black. Total height, 70 feet, gothic style, with the inscription, "Come home to stay."

MONUMENT TO GARFIELD.

Denver, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of prominent citizens to-day, to perfect plans for raising a Garfield monument fund, held at the News office this morning, it was decided to raise two funds, one for a national and one for a city monument, subscriptions to the former to be limited to twenty-five cents each, and the latter to be unlimited. Double subscription boxes, with two compartments, one box being for the receipt of subscriptions for the national monument, the other for the receipt of subscriptions for the city monument, were ordered. Subscription lists will also be placed before the public for the benefit of those who wish to donate large sums for the city monument.

FIRE IN DENVER—EXCURSIONISTS.

Denver, Col., September 24.—At 11 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in Denver & South Park car shop, destroying it together will the casting house, about 70,000 feet of lumber and a small dwelling house. Total loss estimated at $28,000; said to be almost fully covered by insurance.

The Western Passenger Agents excursion party, consisting of eighty people, arrived this morning. They were to-day, driven about in carriages and shown the city and will to-morrow morning leave for Manitou.

FRIGHTFULLY BURNED—ONE DEATH.

St. Louis, September 24.—At Harding's coal mine, near West Belleville, yesterday, Maggie Holmes, aged 14, and Dickey Holmes, aged 5 years, went about gathering coal. The boy went upon the slack pile which is generally a smouldering fire. He had reached about the middle of the pile when the smouldering mass caved in enveloping the boy in its firey mass. Maggie, his foster sister, jumped in to save the boy. She got him out but not before his little body was burned almost to a crisp, but her own clothing caught fire and she was frightfully burned. Her cries brought miners to her assistance. The boy died last night. It is believed the girl can not live.

JUST PUNISHMENT.

Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 24.—Yesterday Dr. Thos. N. Cream, the Chicago abortionist, on trial for the murder of Daniel Stoll, of Garden Prairie, by poison, was found guilty, and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVENOR TO BE OBSERED.

Chicago, September 24.—In the criminal court, this morning, Judge Gardner sentenced Thomas Burns to twenty years in the penitentiary and Cuningham, the wife murderer, for life. Both pleaded guilty.

Union Park and the First Congregational Churches will hold union services Monday in the afternoon, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor. At Union Park Church, tomorrow, the pastor, Rev. Farnable, preaches on the subject, "In the shadow of the Valley." Other Churches also hold memorial services in honor of the death of the President.

"Garfield the Good." Our President rests. He had joy in the glory of work, and he loved to talk of leisure that did not come to him. Now he has it. Dust is the clay precious because of services rendered. He is of the freed spirit absent from the body; he is present with the Lord on high, whence came his help; he finds repose what rest has been for those four days. The brave spirit which was in his body, I am tired, is "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," and patient the soul which groaned under the burden of suffering flesh. This pain is now in a world without pain. Spring comes, flowers bloom, birds sing, autumn rolls round; the birds have long since hushed their voices, flowers faded and fallen away, forest foliage assumes sickly hue.

JOURNALISTS AND KNIGHT TEMPLARS ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Pittsburg, September 24.—A special train containing representatives of Western and Eastern journals and 62 members of the Garfield Commandery, Knight Templars, arrived over the B. & O. R. R. from Washington about half past five this morning. After breakfast at the Monongahela House, the party left for Cleveland.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

London, Sept. 24.—Marston, a member of a well-known publishing firm, writes to the Times that he received on Friday a letter from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dated Congo river, July 4th, in which he says he was seriously sick all through May, so seriously that on the 15th day of his illness he gave, as he thought, his last orders to his European companions, but the crisis is passed and he is now strong and hearty.

GOING BACK TO THE HILLS.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—A Tucson dispatch, special to the Citizen, from San Carlos, says: A courier sent to Col. Sandford with orders last evening, returned this morning, scared back by hostiles of Sanchez and other bands refusing to come in and going to the mountains. Part of these hostiles were here yesterday and received rations, immediately leavin for their camps. They saw the arrests of the chiefs and preferred to take their chances in the hills.

Brief Telegrams.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A telegram from Tiffany, dated yesterday, says: Lieut. Keskill, aid-de-camp to General Wilcox, received the five chiefs who came in to me, and surrendered to him at your orders at ten o'clock this morning. The men belonging to these chiefs will number seventy.

London, Sept. 24.—Sympathy over the death of Garfield is increasing.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—The Chamber of Commerce adjourned for Monday with appropriate resolutions.

New York, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Garfield's fund amounts to $307,219.

London, Sept. 24.—Scotch iron masters at Glasgow agreed to reduce the make of pig iron 12½ per cent. for six months.

Pittsburg, September 24.—Chronicle's Beaver Falls journalist's train from Washington to Cleveland, struck a hand car this morning, killing four men, injuring one fatally, and another seriously.

Jerome Park, September 24.—Fall meeting; mile dash, Barett 1; Spendthrift, 2; Sir Hugh, 3. Time, 1.44½. Dash 1⅛, Duke of Montablue, 1; Regicide, 2; and General Weaver, 3rd. Time, 2.27.

Washington, September 24.—Secretary of Treasury called in 25,000,000 registered 6's, of July 17th, and August 5th; 6's continued at 3½.

New York, September 24.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold has been received from Europe today.

New York, September 24.—J. W. Simonton and wife left here for Colorado and California this morning.

Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Bulk shoulders and short ribs 10.60. Short clears 10.55. Coffee unchanged.

New York, Sept. 24.—Silver bars 112¼. Money 4 to 5. Governments quiet. Stocks closed strong. Western Union 88. Quicksilver 14. Pacific 51¾. Mariposa lost. W. F. 131. New York Central 143¾. Erie 46. Panama lost, offered 255. Union Pacific 123¼. Sutro 1½. Silver Nugget 14, Tombstone 5¼.

The Question of a Deputy Clerk.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

Having been requested, by a very prominent citizen of Las Vegas, to sign a petition to the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Chief Justice of this Territory, and Judge of the First Judicial District thereof, requesting the appointment of a Deputy Clerk of said District Court for this county of San Miguel, and declining to sign said petition for reasons hereinafter mentioned. We desire, through your paper, to show why we would not sign the same, although admitting at the same time that it would be a great boon and convenience, both to the bar and as well the citizens of this county, if such a clerk could be appointed under authority of law.

By virtue of the 33d Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States, by which it is declared that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belonging to the United States." The United States possess plenary and undivided sovereignty over the regions thus confided to their care; and in the exercise of this trust Congress has, from time to time, established Territorial governments over defined portions of the national domains.

The organic acts of the Territories so established, are in most respects alike.

The legislative power of the Territory so established, is vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of Council and a House of Representatives chosen by the people. The legislative power extends to all rightful subjects of legislation *consistent* with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the "Organic Act" and acts of Congress.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace.

The Territory is to be divided into three judicial districts and a District Court is to be held in each by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned for the purpose. (There being three who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court, who hold their offices for four years and no authority is given or recognized by law to remove them from office,) "at such times as may be prescribed by law." But by a general act, (Aug. 16, 1856, ch. 124. 11 Sta t at Large 49) the Judges of the Supreme Court of the several Territories or a majority of them is required, 'when assembled at their respective seats of government, to fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several Courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof. By another general act (June 14, 1858, ch. 166, 11 Stat at Large 366,) it is provided for the holding of special sessions of the District Courts, for the accommodation of private suitors alone, provided the expenses thereof be paid by the Territory, or by the County in which said Courts are held.

The clerks of the Supreme Court and of the several District Courts are appointed by these Courts respectively, and is required to keep his office at the place of holding the Court, when there is any one place; and when there are more, at the place appointed by the Judge. (Conk. treat. page 190, and by the General Act of Aug. 16, 1856, ch. 124,) the Judges are *forbidden to appoint more than one* clerk.

A public officer cannot delegate his powers without express authority of the law. There is no general act of Congress empowering the clerks of the Courts to constitute deputies, and consequently no such general power exists. In several instances this power has been conferred on the clerk of a particular district by special act. See Conkling's Treatise, page 193. By examination of the foregoing authorities and numerous other authorities on the subject it will be seen that Judge Prince has no authority to appoint more than one clerk for his district, and if he should do so he would lay himself liable to have charges preferred against him. But the acts of any such additional clerk so appointed would be invalid and void and could have no force and effect in any of the courts. But it may be said that the present clerk of the district could appoint a deputy, to reside at this place, as provided by the act of the Legislature of the territory February 6, 1855. Page 199, General Laws of New Mexico.

But unfortunately this act, like many others, is not authorized by the organic acts or the act of Congress, and is in direct conflict with the authorities theron. See Conkling's Treatise, page 193, U. S. Supreme Court Report; 20 Wallace, in Ferris vs. Higley, page 375; and 1st Kansas, Mayburg, Graham et al vs. Kelly, page 116, where is held that the acts of the legislature are not the only law to which we must look for the powers of any of these territorial courts. The general history of our jurisprudence and the organic act itself are also to be considered, and any act of the legislature, inconsistent with the latter, must be held void.

Therefore, after a complete review of the foregoing authorities and laws, in regard to the establishment by Congress of the Territories, and the organic act of same, we are of the opinion that Judge Prince has no authority whatever to appoint any additional or Deputy Clerk for this or any other county of this Territory, no matter how anxious we might be to have one appointed, and therefore we declined signing a petition requesting Judge Prince or any one else to do an act which we felt sure he had no authority of law to do.

LEE & FORT.

Latest Style.

French breakfast caps in all shades at Charles Ilfeld's. 8-10-tf