

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT
NEW ORLEANS.

Saturday, February 7, 1880.

Municipal Election!

MONDAY, FEB. 9th, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

MAYOR.
FERAMORZ LITTLE.
ALDERMEN.
First Municipal Ward,
E. F. SHEETS.
Second Municipal Ward,
HENRY DINWOODEY.
Third Municipal Ward,
A. H. RALEIGH.
Fourth Municipal Ward,
DAVID O. CALDER.
Fifth Municipal Ward,
ALEX. C. PYPHER.
COUNCILORS.
JOSEPH BOOTH,
JACOB WEILER,
JOHN CLARK,
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
HARRISON SPERRY,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
OLSON F. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.
RECORDER.
JOHN T. CAINE.
TREASURER.
PAUL A. SCHENKEL.
MARSHAL.
ANDREW BURR.
ASSASSIN AND COLLECTOR.
JOHN H. WINDER.

THE DUTY OF CAPITAL.

SOME few days ago there appeared in the News an article on "the duty of labor," in which it was suggested as a first necessity that labor should seek self-knowledge, should realize its own inherent power and capabilities, and through this intelligent understanding learn to depend more upon itself and less upon those who in the community are so-called capitalists.

It would be unfair to infer from this that capital neither knows nor possesses any duties, for it has many, and duties too, in this section, and among this people, which should be as far higher than can exist elsewhere. This is the virtue of a religious sentiment and thought connected therewith.

The majority (including these capitalists) are of one faith, they profess one purpose, and seek one end. Their faith is claimed to be divinely revealed, their purpose is to labor for its diffusion, and the end sought is the establishment of divine order and government on the earth.

In a more than common sense, they are of one family, one house, a living brotherhood, with interwoven conceptions of that special interest in and for each other which such relationship implies, and which was so aptly expressed by President Young when he proposed to supplant the ancient maxim of "Live and let live," by the more noble and divine, "Live, and help live."

Now, human interests are numerous in aspect, but one in fact, and physical subsistence is necessary as a ground work for all progress both secular and religious. And that religious life which gives itself to the "saving of souls," ignoring the "saving of bodies," lacks one of the grandest elements of the Divine.

But it may be asked, what connection is there between the duty of capital and the religion of the cross? Much every way. The spirit of the latter should be the saving element of capital, purging it from selfishness, leading away from individual avarice, and endowing it with the momentum of a force working with a sublime idea.

It should not wait for coercion, or even the invitation of any authority to lead out in the interests of the Brotherhood, but should be prompt in devising, quick in execution, and unflinching in practice, until provision is made for every willing laborer in the brotherhood to earn subsistence, and attain independence for himself and family. It is very easy to understand that while labor is the creator of capital, when debt is a non-product, and the nature of society is and has been such (as a rule) that capital has provided for this labor, until labor waits without energy for its accustomed provision. Those who have means are the few who have escaped this condition, by reason of greater vitality, circumstances, or intelligence, personally, or the accident of the quest. Then, again, a poor man's labor is his all. In any enterprise (even a good one) he invests his entire time, the wife is at his door, while the man of thousands can invest in a long deferred and even finally unsuccessful scheme, and yet have of this world's goods in store, and in no serious sense the life's enjoyment much curtailed.

These thoughts lay at the foundation of one of our latest institutions. Had that been an absolute failure (in a fundamental sense) the great weight of original investment would not have crippled its leading stockholders, yet when it became a success, had the original intent been carried out, those same leading capitalists would have said to the people, north and south, "We with our surplus means have taken what risk there was in the establishment of this institution, and now that it is a success, we invite you (men and women of small capital) to lift this from our shoulders, buy us out, and move on, and we will stand forward in support of the decision, open up some new industry, and create opportunities for new labor, thus constituting this surplus the seed for many industrial pursuits."

Suppose that that was the objective point of this now released capital, (and a magnificent industry

it is), there may be obstructions in the way, difficulties to be surmounted, but under the vigilant supervision of these practical, experienced business men one after another gives way, and soon iron runs into stoves, forms into nails, lengthens into bars, and triumph brings enthusiasm as the word goes forth to the people, north and south, "See, after the exercise of patience, after much experiment, sometimes cast down but never destroyed, our iron industry is on a sure and permanent footing. Will you not buy us out?" And from every man who owns \$5, and from every woman who is an economist in 1880, comes the ready reply, "We have done pretty well with our little investment already and we are willing to try again!" Soon in the midst of the people, from every family the purchase money is on hand, and again the released and ready surplus capital goes forth to find in other avenues a field for its enterprise and power.

One after another these great industrial organizations spread from commerce to iron, from iron to glass, from glass to crockery, from that to railroads or something else, yet each in its successful issue becoming the property of the people, thus preventing the growth of plutocracy and class distinctions, as brotherhood indicates for ever.

And that which is true of the parent is true of all its children, in every settlement of our Territory. They were instituted as a means, they have become the end. They were meant for freedom, for too many instances they have become monopolies and provoked division. Meant as the stepping stones to independence, they have faltered as a whole, and, in isolated instances only, have dividends and increased capital been used to further the once grand aim of industrial independence.

Pioneers, they have not discovered the land they sought. Breakwaters against the encroachments of middlemen, they have created a new class, in places, whose "little finger is heavier than the father's loins." Dispensers of imported merchandise, they have become the great patrons of foreign labor. May we not quote here: "He that neglected to provide for his own, especially those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel?"

These organizations have been sustained because it was better to uphold them than to sustain an avowed enemy. But there is great scope for repentance, and great need for reformation, and the need of perfect cooperation will fruit in home industries, and prepare the way for that unity of interest so thoroughly necessary in the fulfillment of the mission given to us, or mistakenly assumed. Will our capitalists think on this? Will they heed the cries of the Saints for a chance to work, or will they place an embargo upon the gathering, and measurably frustrate the deliverance of Israel from the bondage of modern Babylon?

FORCIBLE EJECTION.
PROVO CITY,
February 3d, 1880.
Editors Deseret News:
It is lawful for delegates elected by the people in convention assembled to sit with closed doors and in the event of a citizen being forcibly ejected, are the persons electing him liable to punishment by law for so doing?
A DELEGATE.

In answer to the foregoing, being requested to reply through the News, we will say that it is very unusual for conventions of delegates chosen by the people to sit with closed doors. Such assemblies are generally considered open to the public. The delegates are the servants and representatives of the people, and their acts and sayings as such are open to scrutiny and criticism. Popular assemblies should be free to the people under ordinary circumstances. Some legislative bodies sit with closed doors when in executive session, but usually the public, under certain regulations to preserve order, have access to their meetings.

The second part of the question is too broadly put. It does not state under what circumstances the ejection took place or is supposed to have occurred. If a citizen present at such a Convention conducts himself in a disorderly manner, or interferes in any way with the proceedings, in which he has no voice, unless a delegate, his ejection might be perfectly right and indeed necessary. But if the citizen should be forcibly ejected merely because he was peaceably determined to be present, we think his ejection would be illegal and that the persons using or ordering the exercise of force for his removal would be legally liable for such improper action.

Not knowing the circumstances of the particular case to which our correspondent evidently alludes, we cannot return any more specific answer than this to his queries.

THE NEW CANAL.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Feb. 4th, 1880.
Deseret News:
As there seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to building the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal, and extending the bonds proposed to be issued for the purpose, the following questions would serve to enlighten the public mind in regard thereto:

1st. From whence does the City Council derive the right to build said canal (giving the language of the statute)?

2nd. If it is right to tax the whole population of Salt Lake City to finance only a portion, or how is the whole of the people to be benefited if taxed?

3rd. The irrigation law seems to be sufficient for the inhabitants of Salt Lake and other counties to build canals for their own use, and with such special legislation as asked for, except to be benefited in the case of like cases.

4th. Would it not be more republican in principle to submit a question to the people, and let them decide whether or not they will build said canal, and thereby test the feelings of the people, so that the council could be assured of their support or not?

5th. Where does the City Council get the right to divert the waters of the Jordan River, and other waters of the county, from their natural course, or spend the revenue of the city to the city of Salt Lake? Give language of statute, if any.

6th. Would it not be better for the Legislature, Salt Lake County and City to make special provisions out of their respective treasuries for the enterprise, if it is really needed?

7th. Should not the bonds issued by the City be taxed in preference to railroad bonds, whose property of every description is taxed which the bonds represent?

8th. If railroad property and its bonds are also taxed is it not double taxation?

9th. The issuing of a quarter of a million dollars in bonds of a million dollars worth of taxable money from the capitalists and they would get value received while the territory is in the hands of the capitalists, and the loss of this amount of taxable property. Would this not be unjust to other property holders?

10th. Will not the greater part of water run into the canal be wasted by seepage, leakage, evaporation and stealing during the extreme heat of summer?

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOTTO.

At the twelfth Annual Meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association, held January 21st, in Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., the following mottoes were hung upon the walls, which were decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens:

"True labor reform. The ballot for women, the unpaid laborer of the whole earth."

"Man's work is from sun to sun. But woman's work is never done."

"Taxation without representation is tyranny. Woman is taxed to support pauperism and crime, and to contribute to feed and clothe the law-makers who oppress her."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.
A Faculty of Central Pacific News.
New York, T. The New York Tribune says: Immediately after the recent sale on Stock Exchange, of 50,000 shares of Central Pacific stock, the following claimant they were entitled to the declared dividend of three per cent, which was payable on Feb. 1st. The stock of Central Pacific is peculiar in this respect, that the shares bear dividend coupon warrants, numbered consecutively, on which dividends are paid when placed in the hands of the holder. The ninth dividend was payable last Monday, but the coupons had been cut from the stock delivered last week by the syndicate. The claim to this dividend was referred to the arbitration committee of the Stock Exchange, which yesterday held a protracted meeting. All of the members of the committee, including J. D. Prince, J. E. Russell, and J. C. Hunt, were present. The syndicate was represented by its executive committee, consisting of J. D. Prince, J. E. Russell, and J. C. Hunt. The claimant was J. D. Prince, who was shown in behalf of the stock ex-dividend, and buyers of more than 40,000 shares of the stock sold on exchange were aware of the fact that the coupons had been cut from the stock delivered last week by the syndicate without the dividend coupon. After a long discussion, in which J. D. Prince made a large head of steam, and the syndicate, the committee decided that the stock was sold properly ex-dividend. The opinion, which is final, was unanimous. This is said to be the first time that a stock with dividend coupons is sold to be not uncommon.

Not to be Forgotten.
A dispatch from Galway states that a large body of men, headed by Father McNeill, beat off a number of process servers who were under the protection of a small detachment of constabulary. Great excitement prevailed among the populace, and some shots were fired, but no serious damage was done. The constabulary and soldiers, confining themselves to defensive measures. The process servers were thoroughly frightened, and withdrew, carrying their report with them. Rumor prevails here, but are not traceable to any authoritative source, that attempts have been made to assassinate the Rev. Father McNeill.

A Great Organ Speaks.
The Times, a strong Grant organ, says: "When we consider the character of a spontaneous and enthusiastic manifestation of republican sentiment, it will have lost all the title of public convenience. Grant's self-respect is not likely to permit a presentation of his name to a convention as a result of a personal course of popularity, and if it did, it would be a successful campaign in his favor would be eliminated in advance."

Political Reports.
Chicago, T. The Times Washington special says: "It is a fact of some importance connected with the Harrisburg convention not yet noticed, that five new members of the committee were elected. The holders of these seats were referred to the machine committee and all the contestants resigned. They were referred to the machine committee. This made a difference of ten votes on the test ballot, but for this arbitrary action of the Cameron managers, the machine have had only 10 instead of 20 majority."

Specials say there was a disagreement as to whether or not the district court should be held at the district convention to appoint delegates to the Chicago convention. The contestants were partisans of Grant and of Blaine.

The Times' Boston special says: A democratic plot has been discovered to Garcelone Vermont. It appears that the constitutional requirement that the ballots cast at elections be taken to Montpelier and counted, has long been disregarded by the legislature. The House conspiracy comprehends sending in the votes cast in all the democratic towns and at the proper time the presentation of a demand for a constitutional caucus, the results of which would be a triumph for their party. The scheme is said to have had its origin in the brains of the democratic national committee. To head off the attempt to carry it in execution, the republican managers will soon direct every town clerk to search the organic law of the State for a provision which forbids referring to election returns.

The Times says, referring to the Washington dispatches: General Grant's friends at Washington are so confident of his nomination at Chicago that they are discussing the advisability of sounding Blaine on the subject of accepting the second place on the ticket. The theory entertained in some quarters that the General will not enter the canvass unless his nomination is secured without a contest, is ridiculed at the Capitol. Opinions differ greatly about the position of Sherman and Blaine. One old political says it was Sherman who suggested to put up Blaine to antagonize Grant, said he: Blaine has begun to fight up Grant and it is now impossible for him to come in as an heir to the Grant strength in case Grant is withdrawn. These votes would much more naturally go to Sherman. A friend of Blaine said to-day the latter was not doing anything in the way of organizing, as he did last time, and that he did not intend to raise his hand, all that he must do was to have his friends stand by him and support him in this time.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Foreign Notes.
LONDON, T. Ultramontanes in the Bavarian Chambers resolved to appeal to the King, imploring him not to consent to the augmentation of the army.

The Russian government is about to start a journal to combat the Nihilists.

It is said the Count de St. Valier, after repeated interviews with De Freycinet and Gambetta, concluded to remain his post as ambassador to Germany.

A dispatch of January 15 says: A rupture is expected between Chili and the Argentine confederation. Chili was to call for full money, and heavy bonds were offered. The Argentines, it was said, purchased the Italian ironclads *Albatros* and *Vendicte*.

Jose Cayrol, President of the Republic in an interview with a committee on the amnesty bill, stated that the government objected to it as a re-opening of the question settled by law, and that he was partial to amnesty. They reserve to themselves, however, the right of individual pardons and would furnish a copy of the department against them to any persons condemned by default who might apply for it, though such favors were contrary to usage. The number of persons still excluded from citizenship is 800.

Election Monday.—Remember the election next Monday, and go to the polls and cast your vote, opposition or no opposition. See the ticket at the head of our editorial columns.

District Court.—Proceedings Saturday morning, February 7th, 1880, before Chief Justice Hunt:

Peter Nelson vs. O. C. Grimsby; motion to dismiss sustained. Exception.

Selig and Simon vs. I. S. Waterman; demurrer to amended complaint sustained.

F. R. Brown vs. Bridget McGrath; demurrer to complaint sustained. Exception, 10 days to answer.

W. Knapp vs. Societe des Mines; demurrer to complaint overruled. Exception.

F. Pugsley vs. A. C. Porter; demurrer to complaint sustained. Exception.

A. D. Wheeler vs. M. McKinnis; demurrer to complaint overruled, excepted; 15 days to answer.

B. W. Morgan vs. F. J. McGrady; demurrer to complaint overruled.

T. Tanner vs. R. Howe; appeal dismissed, with proceedings.

E. and H. T. Anthony vs. C. R. Savage; demurrer to third amended complaint overruled. Exception; 10 days to answer.

James Tucker vs. F. W. Billing; argument on report of referee, submitted.

S. S. Walker, et al. vs. Chicago S. M. Co. (L) et al; motion to strike out certain portions of the complaint and demurrer, argued and submitted.

Proceedings before Judge P. H. Emerson:

People vs. Stringham; witnesses excused till Monday; trial of case continued till that time.

People vs. Henry Keyser; swearing witnesses for the defense.

Some distinguished "savant" has lately discovered that Adam, the great father of us all, was an American and first breathed the breath of mortal life in Bolivia or Peru. This is nearer the truth than the generally accepted Christian idea that he dwelt in the valley of the Euphrates or his neighborhood. It is altogether possible that the learned gentleman has found some faint tradition of the abode of Neph, the founder of the Nephtite race, the first man in the history of this people, and consequently the first ancestor of the whole human race.

A dispatch from Bradford, Pennsylvania, states that Samuel A. Logan, a prominent citizen and member of the Health Board, has been captured leaving heavy debts behind. He was last seen with large family. The wives are sisters and live in the same house. Logan formerly resided in Brooklyn, which may probably account for his not having been reported as a pauper. The Health Board has been notified of his whereabouts and the law of marriage is being enforced in this case. It is, however, said, that Logan and his friends, regarding marriage and morals in Utah, might find material news home for their philanthropic labors if they felt so inclined.

LOST.
A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing nearly \$5000 in cash, and some jewelry, etc.
WANTED.
A GOOD GIRL to do general house work. Apply at this office.

WANTED.
A WET NURSE, A HEALTHY LADY, with good references. Apply at this office.

STRAYED.
FROM THE THIRD WARD OF THIS CITY, on Monday, February 2nd, a Black Cow with short horns and a sharp ringed tail. Any one who will return her or give information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

THOMAS MAYCOCK,
Third Ward, Salt Lake City.

EIGHTH QUORUM OF SEVENTIES.
THE members of the Eighth Quorum of Seventies will please take notice that their regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday, February 9th, at 7 o'clock p.m. Business of a specific and important nature will be transacted. For the convenience of the members, the meeting will be held at the residence of W. R. DUGGAL, Clerk, Salt Lake City, Feb. 9th, 1880.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One red COW, star in forehead and white on belly, 5 or 6 years old; crop of hair and under in left ear and crop of right ear, branded HELLSTON on left horn. Which if not claimed within three weeks from date, will be turned into the Payson District Pound on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1880.

ISAIAH M. COOMBS,
Payson City, Feb. 4, 1880.

Ho! for the Holidays!
STEARNS,
NEW YORK CANDY STORE!
Have upon an IMMENSE STOCK OF
CHOICE CONFECTIONERY
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
Christmas-Tree Ornaments, Sugar Toys, Comports, and everything in the line for the stocking business.

PILES AND PILLS OF HOME-MADE CANDIES
Made Fresh Every Day.
Ornamented Cakes for Weddings and Parties. Sippers furnished, etc.

H. O. STEARNS,
at
MAIN STREET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
TUESDAY OF FEB. 9th, 1880.
For the election of the following officers:
One Mayor, One Recorder, Five Aldermen, One Treasurer, Nine Councilors, One Marshal, and One Assessor and Collector.

PLACES OF VOTING:
First Municipal Ward, at the Ninth District School-house.
Second Municipal Ward, at the County Court House.
Third Municipal Ward, at the Twentieth District School-house.
Fourth Municipal Ward, at the Twentieth District School-house.
Fifth Municipal Ward, at the City Hall.

The polls will open at one hour after sunrise and continue open until sunset. Said election to be held, conducted and regulated in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of said city, entitled "An Ordinance for the Regulation and providing for the Registration of Voters," passed November 1st, 1879.

Scale of hereunto my hand and seal of said City, the 24th day of January, A.D. 1880.

JOHN T. CAINE,
Recorder.

A REVIEW
OF THE
DECISION
OF THE
SUPREME COURT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
IN THE CASE OF
GEO. REYNOLDS
VS.
THE UNITED STATES
BY
GEORGE Q. CANNON.
DESERET NEWS OFFICE.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

.....AT.....

Z. C. M. I.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING PURCHASES.

And preparatory for

STOCK TAKING

We will sell our remaining lines of

CO. & JAN TO 1000

WINTER GOODS

At Prices that

WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

SALE OF SAPONE

A HOUSEHOLD SOAP
FOR GENERAL USE.
HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF
TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

WM JENNINGS & SONS,

EAGLE EMPORIUM,

SALT LAKE CITY.

SELLING GOODS
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Notwithstanding the great Advances in
Merchandise!

WINDING CLOCKS
WOOD TURNING OF ALL KINDS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

WHITE WASH BRUSHES

IN THE TERRITORY, AT
C. I. CULMER'S,
TEA POT STORE.

Bought before the advance in Bristles, and Selling Lower than ever

Now is the time for Dealers and others to lay in their Spring Stock.

DAILY ARRIVALS

OF CHOICE
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

EDAY & CO.

Prices as Low as the Lowest!

DEMOREST FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS