

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, July 18, 1870.

GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1870. PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:
WM. H. HOOPER.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS:
JOHN VAN COTT,
LEWIS S. HILLS,
JOHN ROWBERRY.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY:

ORSON PRATT,
JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
B. YOUNG, JUN.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

SELECTMAN:
WILLIAM C. NEAL.

TREASURER:
THEODORE McKEAN.

SHERIFF:
ROBT. T. BURTON.

CORONER:
HAMPDEN S. BEATTIE.

SURVEYOR:
CHARLES W. HARDY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS:
ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

FOUNDERKEEPER:
BRIANT STRINGAM.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

First Precinct, Salt Lake City:
J. P.—ADAM SPEIRS,
CONSTABLE—R. W. McALLISTER.

Second Precinct, Salt Lake City:
J. P.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
CONSTABLE—B. Y. HAMPTON.

Third Precinct, Salt Lake City:
J. P.—LE GRAND YOUNG,
CONSTABLE—GIDEON H. C. GIBBS.

Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake City:
J. P.—JETER CLINTON,
CONSTABLE—JOHN READING.

Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City:
J. P.—DANIEL CARN,
CONSTABLE—CHARLES I. ROBSON.

Mill Creek Ward:
J. P.—JOHN F. SNEDEKER,
CONSTABLE—E. F. M. GUEST.

Big Cottonwood:
J. P.—B. B. BITNER,
CONSTABLE—BRINTON.

South Cottonwood:
J. P.—SILAS RICHARDS,
CONSTABLE—RICHARD HOWE.

South Willow Creek:
J. P.—HENRY DAY,
CONSTABLE—JOSHUA TERRY.

West Jordan:
J. P.—THOMAS ALSOP,
CONSTABLE—SAMUEL BATEMAN.

South Jordan:
J. P.—WM. WINDWARD,
CONSTABLE—HENRY BECKSTEAD.

Fort Herriman:
J. P.—JAMES CRANE,
CONSTABLE—WM. FREEMAN.

Brighton:
J. P.—A. W. COOLEY,
CONSTABLE—

THE NOMINEES FOR OFFICE.

A MASS MEETING of citizens was held on Saturday afternoon, July 16th, at the Tabernacle. Judge Elias Smith was called to the Chair, and Paul A. Schettler, Esq., was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Speeches were made by the Chairman and the Hon. Geo. A. Smith. After which Hon. Wm. H. Hooper was nominated to be the Delegate from Utah Territory to the Forty-Second Congress. The vote on this nomination was entirely unanimous. A committee of thirteen, composed of the following gentlemen, Daniel H. Wells, Geo. Q. Cannon, John Sharp, Robert T. Burton, Elias Smith, Joseph F. Smith, B. Young, Jr., Reuben Miller, Isaac M. Stewart, Archibald Gardner, Andrew Cahoon, Hosea Stout and A. C. Pyper, was then nominated, for the purpose of ascertaining the offices to be filled at the next general election, and to report same to the meeting. The gentlemen whose names we have placed at the head of our columns to-day as candidates for the suffrages of the people to fill the various offices at the next election were the unanimous choice of the nominating convention; indeed, unanimously characterized the entire proceedings of the meeting.

There is one feature about the political affairs of this Territory which is worthy of note—the men whose names have been presented to the people for their votes in years past have not sought the offices to which they were elected. Instances of men seeking office have been exceedingly rare in this Territory. The result has been that we have had officers who have labored for the welfare of the people, and have endeavored to fill their positions conscientiously and in such a manner as to promote the public weal. They have not been adventurers who have intrigued for office for the sake of the spoils; but staid and reliable men, whose interests have been identified with the Territory, and who in taking office have, in many instances, assumed its cares and responsibilities at the sacrifice of personal

convenience and profit, prompted solely by the feeling that it was the duty of every citizen to serve the State to the best of his ability whenever in the opinion of his fellow-citizens his services were required. This is the case also with the present nominees, whose names we publish to-day. Not one of these men have aimed to secure the office for which he has received the nomination. All have been selected with a view to their fitness. They are all well known to the voters, having established reputations which entitle them to credit.

Not only has this rule prevailed where officers have been filled by popular vote; but also in all appointments made by the Legislative Assembly. Men of known character and influence, who had reputations to sustain here, and who were possessed of means aside from the pay of the office, have as a rule been selected. The result is that in no portion of the Republic has there been so little peculation, fraud and the misappropriation of public funds as in this Territory; and the public finances are in a healthy condition and debts do not exist. The people of this Territory have proved by all their experience since they came here that it is a great advantage to a commonwealth for its citizens to be united, and to frown down political divisions and parties and the appointment of political aspirants to office. They have proved that it is every way advantageous for the office to seek the man instead of the man the office.

In this connection we may with propriety allude to our Delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper. He has filled his position in the trying circumstances which have surrounded him with eminent ability. His indefatigable industry and urbanity, and the dignity and firmness with which he has attended to the duties of his position have drawn forth encomiums from all quarters; and it is generally conceded that Utah is better and more ably represented on the floor of Congress than any other Territory. If there is any man who needs the confidence and the support of his constituents it is he; for his labors are of an arduous and frequently of an unpleasant character, because of the constant stream of misrepresentation and slanders which is poured forth against his constituency. At this juncture it may not be inappropriate to give an extract from a private letter, which we received from a prominent gentleman in Washington, not a "Mormon," who thus alludes to our Delegate:

"As I said the contending forces are resting after a hard fight, and for a time those on your side are victorious. For this time your people have to thank their Delegate, W. H. Hooper. I never before saw such an admirable combination of pluck, patience and great good sense. He seemed to feel his way along to success with an instinct second only to the wisdom with which he pursued his arguments when the open fight became necessary. The delivery of his speech in the House was one of the bravest events I ever witnessed. Surrounded by the ablest men in the country who gave him undivided attention, curious to hear what he would say in defense of an unpopular creed—with the floors and galleries crowded and no friends among them—he calmly stood up, and delivered his earnest appeal in behalf of religious liberty in a way to awake sympathy if not to convict the reason."

"I think it but right that you should know this and that your people should appreciate their representative."

He as well as every other officer should have as strong a vote as the Territory can give. Election matters will receive further attention in future numbers.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

GEORGIA.

Judge Longstreet dead.

AUGUSTA, 16.—Judge A. H. Longstreet died to-day, at Oxford, Miss., in the eightieth year of his age.

LOUISIANA.

Importing negroes.

NEW ORLEANS.—A schooner has arrived from Hayti with eighty-nine negroes for the plantations; she will return for more.

NEW YORK.

The New York Press on the European Embargo.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Tribune says, in an editorial. A declaration of war, threatened on account of the nomination of Prince Leopold for the throne of Spain, has at last been made on the pretext of incivility to the French Ambassador at Berlin. The difficulty on the part of France has been from the first a fraudulent quarrel and it is fitting that it should culminate in a diplomatic falsehood, so gross that the world can hardly feel seriously angry at it. War between France and Prussia has been inevitable ever since the reorganization of Germany. The Bonaparte Dynasty can maintain itself only by tickling the French passion for glory, and all Europe has felt that Napoleon must soon make some desperate movement to recover the prestige he lost during the seven weeks' war of 1866, and the disastrous experiment of the Latin empire in Mexico. The war of the Tribune says, we suppose will be a severe one, though it is not likely to be long. A few weeks more will probably decide whether Prussia shall retain her precedence on the first place, or whether it shall hereafter belong to France. So far as we can judge from statistical returns, the two powers are almost evenly matched, but the victory will remain with that of whom reserve can be the more readily mobilized

and whose organization will work the more perfectly in practice. Prussia is no match for France on the sea, and it is doubtful if any serious engagement takes place on the water. The front of the campaign will be on land, on the Rhine, in the midst of that network of fortresses upon which the military engineers of so many generations have expended their ingenuity. Here Prussia has the advantage of previous possession, and the most minute acquaintance with the country for years. Her officers have traversed the provinces back and forth, her soldiers have marched over all the roads, and it might almost be said have drilled in all the fields ever since the first threatenings of war. She has been concentrating her armies in these strong places, and when the last of battle comes she will work in her favor almost every aid which military science has devised for a defending force. She will have a patriotic and enthusiastic people supporting her and a just cause to give her confidence. From present appearances it would seem that the odds are in her favor; but how well she has preserved the admirable organization which gave her such a superiority in 1866 is a question which can only be answered by the test of war.

The World, editorially, says both the Great Powers now committed to this war of battle, destined, we think, to be the greatest in many particulars which even our times, so terribly splendid with shocks of human passion and of national power, have known, have many and grave and various claims upon the sympathies of the people of America. The war comes at last in a form and under conditions which seem, to justify the hope that its scope may be limited, as far as the scope of such a war can be, by a wise diplomatic regard to the permanent and pacific interests of nations rather than the evanescent and provocative plottings of dynasties. The government of Prussia, under King William, has gradually become, of late years, the most authoritative of Europe; as such it has repeatedly dealt with grave public questions in a spirit more nearly akin to that by which the unfortunate Czar Nicholas brought down upon himself and his empire the calamities of crime and war, than to the just and deliberate temper in which it is felt, by the free nations of our time, that public questions should be debated and decided.

The World continues, Prussia persistently refuses to respect the obligations of the treaty of Prague, as regards Holstein, and says, if the federal council denunciation weighs heavily at once against Prussia it will not fail also to be felt eventually, as a restraint upon France. By the forms in which she has put herself under bonds, as one may say, to the public opinion of Europe, to make her war not against Germany, but against Prussia; a war of reparation and correction for specific insults and wrongs, not a war of adventure and ambition, not yet a national vengeance and aggrandizement. To the letter and the spirit of these obligations we may hope she will be rigidly held, not by the sentiment of the civilized world alone, but by the enlightened opinion of all that is best, noblest and worthiest among her own people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Enthusiasm, singing the "Marseillaise"—Patriotic subscriptions for the wounded—Refused to vote—Fighting commenced—Speech of Rouher.

PARIS.—Last evening the artists of the various pleasure gardens received permission to sing the Marseillaise; the audiences joined in amid immense excitement and enthusiasm. Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor; several club-houses were illuminated. All the bridges over the frontier, between Belgium and France, have been destroyed so that the territory of the former shall be respected. The Senate will vote to-day, on the measures voted on yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, after which the declaration of war will be officially transmitted to all the Governments in diplomatic relations with France. An effort will be made to localize the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the question at issue. There will be a council of ministers at St. Cloud to-day. Military preparations are to be pushed in all directions. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the army and people; many regiments have already marched for the frontier. It is positively asserted that the Emperor will start at once for the field of action.

Before the departure of Baron Werther, yesterday, the foreign minister expressed regret on account of the conduct of Prussia and the course Werther had chosen to take before the final rupture of friendly relations. It is said when the Baron returned from Ems, a few days ago, he neglected to call on Grammont until the latter sent for him, and then he was so busy that he had nothing to communicate. This coldness creates great surprise. The Bourne closes quiet 66 francs 10 centimes, 50 centimes higher than the opening.

The Gaulois announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic, for the wounded, etc., in the coming struggle. Girardine opens the list with 10,000 francs.

In the Corps Legislatif last evening many members of the party of the Left refused to vote on the proposal of law submitted by the government.

PARIS, 17, a. m.—A rumored engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is 2,000 killed. The report is traced to no reliable source.

The Emperor issues a manifesto to the States of South Germany, assuring them of the good will of France. The war feeling has taken entire control of the people. Yesterday the Duke de Grammont was greeted by crowds with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation, in front of the residence of M. Thiers. He expressed dissatisfaction at the latter's course in the Corps Legislatif, this was followed by a demonstration in favor of Thiers.

Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm. Le Peuple Francaise, a ministerial organ, contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them.

cerned for the welfare of Belgium and France desires the neutrality of Belgium to be maintained, but will require Prussia to be held to an equal responsibility. The Moniteur, thinks that after all, England is more uneasy respecting the attitude of Prussia than of France with regard to Belgian neutrality. Some journals hold friendly language towards Spain; and intimate France will be willing to support the father of the king of Portugal for the Spanish throne. General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and is named a marshal of France. An Embassy will be sent to-night to Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian government an official copy of the French declaration of war. The Moniteur opens a subscription to aid the government in prosecuting the war. All the Paris journals send numerous special correspondents to the field. Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

The Opinion Nationale, Prince Napoleon's organ, says:

"We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid."

It adds:

"Prussia has offered a province to Austria for an alliance."

Last night Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke de Grammont had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians; a force of the enemy had advanced as far as Zwick, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but retired precipitately. There is great activity in the fortress of Raastadt. The soldiers of Baden man the ramparts and parapets, and they are commanded by Prussian officers. This morning all communication by the new bridge across the right and left banks of the Rhine is interrupted. Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue against Prussia; everywhere the boulevards and streets are crowded with people wild with excitement.

The Journal Officiel denies that the Prussian troops have entered France; telegrams on this subject are contradictory, the latest report being that no force of Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments, and to be in readiness for active service.

PARIS, 17.—After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. Rouher, president, said: "The Senate thanks the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A moral and political combination injurious to the prestige and security of France has been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain, Spain also returned our friendship, and renounced a candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt immediate danger has been avoided but our legitimate complaint remains. It is not evident that a foreign power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Have we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against the possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused, and the dignity of France insulted, your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for and proud of the occasion. You have waited long, but during this time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared; her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let the Emperor again become the depositary of Imperial power. The great bodies of the State will surround your Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume, with noble confidence, the command of legions, as at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come, the hour of victory is near, and the grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph. Soon Germany will be free from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your Majesty, who so recently received proof of the national good will, will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded; the Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate."

HOLLAND.

Will Leave the Event in the Hands of God.

HAMBURG.—King William has sent to the Chambers of Commerce of this city, his grateful acknowledgments of the patriotic address of that body; he regrets the address that the honor of Germany exacts, but says he shall do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

TURKEY.

Vice Royal Manifesto.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Viceroy of Egypt has given forty thousand Turkish pounds to the sufferers by the late conflagration here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"Heaven's patience exhausted"—Bank stopped—"The Shipping Gazette" on the situation—Grain and Flour Market.

LONDON.—The Spectator predicts as the result of the war that the Bonapartes will be found to have exhausted Heaven's patience.

The bank of Harvey & Hudson, at Norwich, has stopped payment; great crowds of excited people collected about the building. It is said Harvey died to-day.

The Daily News expresses sorrow at the recall of Motley.

LIVERPOOL.—California white wheat is eleven shillings and three pence to eleven shillings and eight pence; flour twenty-five shillings.

The Shipping Gazette feels certain of the recognition of the doctrine of the Paris conference on privateering and blockades, and possibly immunity of private property. It thinks England should remain neutral, even if France take Holland and Belgium. The German shipping will remain at home; the

French will find no charter and business will fall to the neutral flags, and will be active at the neutral ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Italy and Denmark assure the Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude. The troops of Saxony are in motion. The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

Belgium relies upon the British, French and Prussian assurances for the immunity of her territory.

ITALY.

The First Effects of Infallibility—Proclaimed on the 24th.

ROME, 16.—A liberal uprising is expected here, and fears are entertained of an attack on the city.

The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma on the 24th. A leave of absence for three months will be granted to the fathers desiring it. Those who remain may discuss minor questions.

Special Notices.

Dayton Sully Makes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited.

H. R. CLAWSON, Supt.

LADIES, take care of your soles this warm weather. To do this wisely, you will buy your Buckskin Slippers at the Mammoth Shoe and Hat Store of

DUNFORD & SON.

Post masters and other persons throughout the country are in daily receipt of speciously worded circulars from Oroide Watch dealers in New York City, to invest, or to act as agents, for some so-called celebrated Oroide Watch.

Our readers will save themselves, and perhaps their friends, from humbuggery in this matter, by remembering that Oroide is simply a high sounding word for brass, and that Oroide is brass—only brass and nothing more.

The brass is tintured with some preparation to prevent its coloring, and is called Oroide, but the value per pound is the same as the original brass. In a suit brought against a New York firm, by the National Watch Company, for advertising Elgin watches C. O. D., numerous Express agents throughout the country made affidavit as to the worthless character of most of the watches so d by C. O. D. advertisements, and of the numerous class of Oroide Watches sent out by Express from New York.

The Agent at Madison, Wis., testified that "of all that class of Watches that I have passed through his hands, he had never known one to prove worth a five dollar note, and that the purchasers were invariably dissatisfied, and considered themselves swindled." Other Agents testified from practical observation to the same effect. In view of the light thus thrown upon the Oroide Watch business, we trust none of our readers may be taken in by those circulars. If a person is inclined to buy a watch, let him go to a dealer whom he knows, and can hold responsible, and buy a watch of known character and of value, such as those made at Elgin, Ill., Roxbury and Waltham, Mass., and by the best Swiss makers; they are all good and will last five times as long as the Oroide watches. It certainly is a better investment to pay twice as much, and get a valuable article, than it is to pay out money and have a piece of brass to show for it.

d198 3 w24 1

ALL OVER the American Continent, the educated palate has pronounced in favor of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

BURNETT'S KALLINTON CURE, as well as sunburn.

DANDRUFF can be killed by the use of Burnett's Cocoa; also Irritation of the Scalp.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.—"The best kind extant."—Scent National Review.

IMPROVANT DISCOVERY.—A real Remedy for Asthma in Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the U. C. R. R. are hereby notified that there will be a general meeting of the company at my office, next door east of Historians Office, Salt Lake City, on Monday, August 8th, 1870, at 10 a. m.

By request of Stockholders.

d192 2d JOHN W. YOUNG, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR CALVES!

Will pay a liberal price, in CASH, for Calves two months old and upwards. Apply at once to A. J. FENDELTON, at his Blacksmith Shop, near the U. C. R. R. Station, South Street.

d193 1m

WANTED

TO RENT a convenient HOUSE near the central part of town, containing five bed rooms, a sitting room, dining room and kitchen. Apply to GOVERNOR SHAFFER, at Mr. Boler Roberts' residence, 13th Ward.

d195 1f

WANTED!

ROCK, ADOBIES, SAND AND LIME.

AT THE U. C. R. R. Station in this City.

d194 4 JOS. A. YOUNG, Supt.

TO EXCURSIONISTS!

The side-wheel steamer "KATE CONNOR," having been thoroughly overhauled and furnished with new machinery, will be chartered to excursion parties by the day, week or month. She will make an excursion to Corning, on Sunday, July 30th, and an excursion from Corning to Bear River to the Lake, on the 4th of July, and will leave Lake Side at 7 a. m. Apply to Capt. J. H. HOWARD on board at Lake Side, JOHN CUNNINGTON, Elephant Store, Salt Lake City, or O. D. CARR, Corning.

d185 1m

RACES!

There will be a meeting of owners of Fast Horses on the Race Course, over Jordan, on the 2nd and 3rd of September. Trotting, Steeple Chasing and Running Horses invited.

Arrangements will be made for entering horses to give a chance. Owners of fast horses throughout the settlements are particularly invited.

d193 6 w21 2 H. J. FAUST.

COMMISSION HAT HOUSE.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FUR AND WOOL HATS

By the Case, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Also, BUFFALO, WOLF AND ALASKA ROBES.

SAMUEL SHELTHAR & CO.,

d190 17 545, Broadway, NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

PARTIES having claims against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for damage done to Crops, Fences, etc., will please send them to the undersigned.

They must be written in detail, giving name, location, description and amount of damages, etc.

JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, Traveling Auditor, U. P. R. R.

d187 1m Laramie, W. T.

The Steam Power

DESERET NOVELTY WORKS!

JORDAN STREET.

17th Ward, Salt Lake City Utah.

HIGGS, BRO. & COMPANY.

The proprietors would respectfully inform the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they have now in operation their Steam Machine Works, and are prepared to do all kinds of Machine Works at the shortest notice. Eastern Prices, freight added.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery: Tools, Turning Lathes, Planers, Gear Cutting and Bolt Screwing Machines, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to Models of various kinds, Brass and Iron Castings and Machinery in General.

Job work of all kinds, such as

Repairing Machinery, Millwright Work, Sewing Machines, Reapers & Mowers, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply at the Works.

HIGGS, BRO. & Co.

d188 1m w23 1

ELGIN WATCHES!

MANUFACTURED BY

The National Watch Company



All the grades of the Elgin Watches

INCLUDING THE

"LADY ELGIN"

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE.

The company also call the attention of Watch buyers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now offered have an added improvement over all others, in a new

PATENT DUST EXCLUDER

So constructed as to enclose the works, and form a protection against dust, allowing the movement to remain in order without cleaning double the time that a watch will ordinarily run without this