

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE excitement about electricity as an illuminating agent has, to a great extent, subsided. Edison's scheme by which the electric light was to have been utilized for household as well as public purposes, does not seem to be so feasible as at first supposed, and the gas companies in consequence experience a feeling of greater security, while gas stocks are firmer and the public mind is quieted on this subject.

But experiments continue to be made with this subtle force called electricity with a view to the illumination of the world, and we believe that the time will come when it will be brought into general use to "lighten our darkness," and turn night into seeming day.

We learn from London papers that a trial has been made with the electric light in the reading room of the British Museum. Students who have availed themselves of the privileges afforded to a select number, of examining the literary treasures stored in that wonderful library, with its numberless manuscripts and over half a million of choice printed books, have been greatly annoyed by being compelled, at the approach of dusky eve in the fall and winter months, to cease their investigations for lack of light. For, in fear of fire, and for other prudential reasons, no gas pipes are laid in the reading room and library and their approaches.

But during the month of October the Siemens apparatus for lighting by electricity was tried in these apartments with full success, and in all probability they will in future be lit up by this means during the early hours of winter evenings. In the reading room itself, we learn from the Standard, there are four lights, each equal in power to 5,000 candles, though capable of being lowered to 4,000 or raised to 6,000. They are fixed about midway between the floor and the grand dome which covers the room, a position which is necessary to prevent the eyes of readers and the officials from being dazzled. The brilliancy of the illumination leaves nothing to be desired, being greater than that given by the daylight. It cannot be said, however, that the light is perfect, for although it is as a rule quite pure and steady, it occasionally flickers unpleasantly and shows colors. The former drawback will, it is said, disappear in a short time. The latter results from the fact that each light is produced by a continuous current, the advantage of which is great power from a comparatively small amount of electricity. If necessary, it will be possible to get a light less likely to show tints by using the system of alternate currents. This is the plan adopted in connection with the electric lights outside the reading room. Two of these are in front of the building, two in the lobby beyond. Each is of the power of 400 candles, and their steadiness and purity are nearly perfect.

The cost of this illumination, if kept at the power of four thousand candles, is estimated at one shilling, or twenty-four cents per hour, including every expense. The cost of the apparatus is not given. It is in this, we believe, that the greatest obstacle to the use of this light for household purposes consists. But this will not be obviated when experience suggests improvements and modifications in present methods, and when the brilliancy and purity of the illumination and the absence of heat and smoke and scent, as well as the safety of the process, are taken into account, the question of cost will not enter so largely as at present into the calculations of those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The electric light will yet supersede coal gas and coal oil, and shine out for the convenience of man and as a potent aid to true civilization.

TREASON!

The dispatch from Robert Toombs, the irrepressible Southern "rebel," to the Chicago editor who telegraphed to prominent Southern men for congratulations to General Grant on his return to America, is characteristic of the man, expresses the feelings of more people in the South than is generally supposed, and will by some people be denounced as "treasonable." Here is the message:

Atlanta, Georgia.
Mr. E. Stone, Editor.
Your telegram is received. I decline to answer, except to say, present my personal congratulations to Gen. Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won. I fought for mine, and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union.
Signed R. TOOMBS.
The sentiment contained in the closing sentence will be considered, especially by Northerners as simply atrocious. But there is no "treason" in it. Citizens of this Republic may entertain what opinions they please. And they are at perfect liberty, under the law, to express them, no matter how much they may be opposed to the general view. If they can get any one to hear or print their utterances. "Treason" against the United States is defined in the Constitution. It is declared to "consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." That something more than expressing a feeling or opinion is necessary to constitute the offense is plain from the further provision that, "No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

An overt act must be committed or no crime is perpetrated. When many people, therefore, cry out "treason" on the utterance of sentiments denigratory of the Gov-

ernment, its principles or its officers, they only manifest their ignorance. Occasionally a public speaker in this Territory expresses opinions as to the course of Federal officers, the rulings of Courts or the passage of laws, which he considers inimical to the good of the public or to the community with which he is associated. The cry of "treason" is at once raised by rash and rabid people, and to hear them talk one would imagine that the freedom of speech guaranteed in this land of liberty, meant only freedom to speak in favor of popular ideas and practices.

Congress has passed a law against a tenet of the "Mormon" faith, and the Supreme Court of the country has supported the law by a judicial decision. But this does not put a gag on the mouth of any one who does not agree with the statute nor endorse the ruling. A man has just as much right to believe in the rightfulness of that which the Congress and the Courts have condemned, as to coincide with those bodies. And he has the equal right to speak against it in favor of his proceedings. The decision alluded to specifies that people may entertain what opinions they choose on the subject, so long as their belief does not "break out into overt acts against peace and good order."

We may think, therefore, as our minds may move, and we may express our thoughts if ever so much opposed to popular opinion or the views and doings of the powers that be, and until we perform some act of positive hostility against the United States, no one but a lunatic or an ignoramus will yell out the too ready cry of "treason! treason!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Sun this morning prints the official statement for the State officers as made by the supervisors of counties. In New York and Kings Counties the official count has not been completed, but the result will probably be changed. The votes from an unofficial count on election night are used. The table shows the following majorities: except for governor, the figures given in this case indicating a plurality: Cornell (rep.) governor, 40,172; Hoskins (rep.) lieutenant-governor, 1,130; Carr (rep.) secretary of State, 4,411; Wadsworth (rep.) comptroller, 7,659; Ward (rep.) attorney general, 7,909; Wendell (rep.) treasurer, 4,651; Seymour (dem.) engineer and surveyor, 9,909; Kelly's vote was 77,471.

Weather.

The weather is warm and rainy.

Killed.

Theodore C. Vermyle, a well known lawyer here, was thrown from his carriage last night and killed.

Reckless Stock Speculation.

The reckless purchasing of stocks continued yesterday with but slight abatement. It is asserted that on Wednesday the Exchange and its members were unable to record the sales as fast as made, and it is claimed that the total transactions exceed 700,000 shares. Yesterday the recorded aggregated in the neighborhood of 550,000 shares, making the day's business among the largest ever done on the Exchange.

Expecting a Monstrous Fraud.

The Tribune says: A Portland dispatch embodies the report current in Maine, that the fraud threatened by the democrats is about to be attempted. It is said that the democratic State authorities have prepared certificates of election for seventeen democratic "senators" and eighty-five democratic "representatives." This will give them a majority in both house and a quorum, should the republicans refuse to recognize the fraudulent legislature as they might do. The enormity of the fraud can be shown in a single instance by stating that the republicans actually elected 19 senators to 12 for the combined opposition, and 91 representatives to 60 for the combined opposition. The pretext upon which this monstrous fraud is perpetrated is to be reversed is that of bribery by the republicans, and it is understood that by a singular coincidence the democrats State officials find the votes only of strong republican towns to have been invalidated in this way. The people of Maine know their own affairs best and there seems to be a clear expectation in that State that this preposterous and infamous fraud will be attempted. To outsiders it seems scarcely credible. But the democratic party deliberately adds to its many burdens the weight of crime like this at the very outset of the presidential campaign, it must expect to be crushed under the weight of the condemnation of the people.

Five Persons Killed by a Burning Building.

This morning a fire took place on the second floor of a tenement in Canon Street. Mary Babalik, who occupied the apartments on the third floor, leaped to the street and was probably fatally injured. Joe, Botzkie, who lived on the fourth floor, unable to escape by the roof or stairs, threw himself from the window and was killed. His entire family, consisting of his wife, two children and mother-in-law, were suffocated. The damage by the fire will amount to \$500. Later—When the cries of the neighbors brought the police and firemen to the house, Botzkie was seen rushing wildly to the window of his bedroom, and returning, as if endeavoring to drag something with him. The smoke drove him back, but he returned again. This time a sheet of flame shot into his face, and with a despairing cry he seized the window frame and sprang out. The distance was not so great, but in his green coat the man's feet were caught by the lintel of the window below, and he was turned head down; thus he struck the pavement with a skeleton's thud, and his head before he could be raised. The flames and smoke now poured through the upper story windows, from which not a groan was heard and no sign of life was seen after the fall of Botzkie, but the firemen were at work and soon the flames were under control. When at length the top floor was gained, four human bodies closely huddled together on the bed in the little side room met the eyes of the firemen. Half conscious, and unresponsive, the firemen awoke them, with the cry of his husband ringing out from the window whither he made his two ineffectual attempts to come to her assistance, the wife rolled upon the floor and reached her children's room, her first thought being for them. There the smoke had overcome her, and with her last strength, feeling about for her boys, she had fallen upon them and died there. Their drawn up

limbs showed the agony of their death struggle together. Their cheeks were slightly scorched, otherwise the fire had not touched them. The smoke had done the work effectively.

While the police were endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of Cohen and his wife, Mrs. Cohen appeared and, at the sight of the scorched house called to a neighbor, "My God, what is the matter with our house?" "You may well ask," said the neighbor. "Our persons have been carried out of here dead. What did you do to your room last night?" "I am insured. Our property is all right," was the answer. Mr. Sheldon, insurance man on post at the door, interfered and spoke to the woman, who defiantly replied, she did not suppose she had any business to give him information. His turned her away and she was not seen again until 12 o'clock when a detective brought her to the police station a prisoner. At eight o'clock Cohen himself had come there, he too, was bent on money, bringing with him a lawyer, who was guardian of his insurance policy. He had roomed him from his bed at 7 stating his house was burned and he must come with him to the police to show his policy, no one had seen him near the burned house before that. Cohen could hardly tarry till the lawyer put on his clothes, and rushed him at once to the station where without word or thought for the dead, he exhibited the paper proving he was insured for eight hundred dollars in the Pacific Company. Sergeant Griffith informed him he was a prisoner. A sense of his position appeared to slowly creep over his mind and he made haste to inform the Sergeant he knew nothing about the fire, had been to work all night at his trade, at 205 Delany Street, his wife and children had gone the night at his brother's house 105 Foster Street, his brother's wife had met with an accident and they had gone to spend the night with her and take care of her.

Heavy Failure.

The well known house of Morris S. Heymann & Sons, importers of ostrich feathers, No. 505 Broadway have today failed to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

Grant and the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, 14.—This morning Ammen called on Hayes with a letter from an acquaintance in Paris assuring him of the satisfactory arrangement in Paris for the immediate advancement, when required, of one third of the capital necessary for the Nicaragua canal enterprise by one of the most substantial banking houses of Europe, upon condition that Grant will consent to accept the presidency of the American company organized for the construction of the work. The writer adds that he leaves immediately for America to confer with parties in this country interested in this great enterprise. On receipt of this letter, Ammen immediately telegraphed the facts to Grant at Chicago.

New York, 14.—Referring to the above, the Herald's Chicago special has this: A Herald correspondent called upon Grant this evening to "smoke the joint" with him in regard to the Nicaragua Canal Company. After a few preliminary remarks, the correspondent asked, "Would you accept the presidency of the Nicaragua Canal Company, if proffered to you?"

"I should not like to say I would accept it," replied General Grant, "upon such a subject, I should want to know first that ample subscriptions had been made and that certain conditions were obtained from the Nicaragua Government."

"You favor that route, then?" "Yes, it is by far the best. The surveys made were I was President, were at my instigation. In fact I instigated the plan indirectly. I tried to get an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the work, and had I been in office a little longer, I think I could have accomplished something."

"What is your plan as to its management, should you accept the presidency?" "I think it should be neutral water, and that Congress should pass an act assuming some sort of supervision over it, and I have an eye to its protection, because it is on our continent."

"Do you think subscriptions would be made if you signify your willingness to serve as president of the company?" "I am not sure," replied Grant, "but French capitalists would be influenced at all by that. I say I should want to know authoritatively just what will be done if I consent."

"Will this canal project cause any change in your plan?" "I should perhaps go to Cuba for the winter, but I would defer my visit if I could assist this project in any way. I have strong interest in it, and whether I am an officer in this company or not I shall always aid the accomplishment of the plan in any way I can."

The World says: The Ishman laborers of Lesseps have not been in vain. The Washington dispatch which we print this morning, indicates they have had the result of effectually turning the subject and that European capital which could not be commanded in Paris itself for the construction of the canal by the route, and under the conditions favored by Lesseps can be commanded by the United States and constructed as Americans shown that such canal ought to be constructed, through Nicaragua. The conditions attached to the offer of the capital already raised in this country for such a canal are that Grant shall accept the presidency of the company, and that in the official capacity thus given him he shall apply to the Nicaraguan government for the necessary concession. It cannot be doubted that Grant will very seriously consider the proposition thus made and the opportunity is offered him, not to say the duties which it imposes upon him.

A Homicide.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., 14.—W. H. Coombs, of this city, was shot and killed on Main Street at 6.30 o'clock last evening. Coombs was Ferguson's sister and a promise of marriage and having refused to comply with his promise, Ferguson approached him with a shotgun at the hour named and emptied the contents of both barrels into his body, one lead taking effect in Coombs' right arm and side and the other in the back of his head. His death was instantaneous. He was alone at the time, and was lodged in jail.

Executions.

GALVESTON, 14.—The News special from Sherman says: Julius Tootel was hanged to-day for the murder of Joseph A. Brennan, in Denison, on the 15th of January. About 1,000 people witnessed the execution. He exhibited but little emotion, and died in eleven and a half minutes by strangling, a six foot drop failing to break his neck.

Cooperstown, N. Y., 14.—Myron A. Beall, aged 20, was hanged to-day, for the murder of Joseph A. Brennan, on the 15th of January. About 1,000 people witnessed the execution. He exhibited but little emotion, and died in eleven and a half minutes by strangling, a six foot drop failing to break his neck.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.
LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Malta announces that the British fleet is ready to sail at a moment's notice.
A dispatch from Bucharest says: Hon. J. Kossuth, United States Minister at Vienna, who has been expected here the past 10 days to recognize the independence of Roumania, and open diplomatic relations in the left Balcans for Vienna. It is believed here that Minister Kossuth has been requested to delay his action in the matter until the European governments are ready to jointly recognize the independence of Roumania and it is believed further that the signal for recognition will be given at Berlin.

A Cape Town dispatch, October 28th, says: The embassy from Chief Zecoceni came to Webster saying Zecoceni desired peace and to be under English rule. An embassy was sent back with the official conditions of peace. A week has since elapsed without an answer from Zecoceni.

At a meeting of the Russian Society in St. Petersburg, a lecture was delivered on the subject of fitting out of four famous Russian cruisers in the United States. The lecturer especially referred to the sympathy and co-operation which all had received from the American people. Six men, he said, deserted from the expedition, who preferred to remain on the free soil of America, but they were Germans from the Baltic provinces, not Russians. The trouble on the stock exchange originates in Paris where there is a panic in consequence of the rumor that the British fleet has been ordered to enter the Black Sea which Russia will probably make a casus belli.

The Agency Russe contradicts the statement published in several foreign newspapers that Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to Russia, has been instructed to submit a plan for *modus vivendi* between the two governments in regard to Central Asia, and declares that Lord Dufferin was absent from St. Petersburg at the time the alleged instructions were stated to have been sent him.

The Liverpool Post says: The government has information from New York that American financiers are offering money and arms to the Irish tenant farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The correspondent adds the Irish executive fully credits the statement that such offers are made, but does not believe anything will result therefrom, nevertheless he will be on his guard against insurrectionary movements.

The Liverpool Courier says: Sir Austin Layard, British ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed to hold no further communications with the Porte regarding Asia Minor, but to send for the British fleet so that it may anchor in Turkish waters by Suez or Malacca. Subsequent proceedings will depend on whether the Turks proceed to the fulfillment of their promises.

Advices from Scotland apparently afford ground for belief that the American demand for iron has temporarily slackened.
A dispatch from Candahar says: Sir Richard Temple, superintendent of Boleu line of Sukkur Dadrud railway, has arrived here. He held a brilliant levee, the Afghan Governor of Candahar being present as well as the chiefs of the city and surrounding districts.

Even the bootblack says his business is brightening up.

Angelina (scientific): "Do you smell the iodine from the sea, Edwin? Isn't it refreshing?" Old salt (overhearing): "What you smell ain't the sea, miss; it's the town drains as flow out just 'ere." —Punch.

We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. And nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features; any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them. —Thoreau.

WANTED.

To exchange land in Missouri for property in Salt Lake City or to lease same. Address Box 74, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.

THE qualified Voters of the Ninth School District, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the Schoolhouse in said district, on Monday, November 24th, 1879, and for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing two years.

JOHN NEEDHAM, J. W. SNELL, Trustees.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Family Carriage for sale Cheap. Also a pair of Horses. Apply to MALCOLM PUGH, Blacksmith and Waggon shop, next door west of Main Street.

THE ADVANCED

PRICE PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF

DRIED FRUITS

AT

TEASEL'S

To Country and Other Buyers.

FULL line Samples of Boots & Shoes from Porter, Oppenheimer & Kissinger 117 Battery St. N. Y. Price and terms as the largest buyers. Tanney, Santa Cruz.

STOVES DIRECT FROM THE WORKS. Agent for Maclean & Rotters, Chicago. The largest and most varied stock of STOVES west of New York.

Parties wanting a Stove, either for public or private use, can have one or more sent direct at the WHOLESALE PRICES. Buyers can see all the above firm's new designs at my office.

RICHARD GOODHIND, agent.

1,000 tons Dry Milling Salt, Price Lower than the Lowest.

200 Tons Snow White Table Salt, All Standard.

BURTON HAND SEWED ORE SACKS from the Works of the

Grand Sewing Machine BUPLAP DUCK ORE SACKS from the Works of the

Agents for Eastern Heavy DUCK ORE SACKS for High Quality.

Orders from the Interior Promptly Attended to.

RICHARD GOODHIND, Office and Manufacturing, 80 Kimball Street, 1st South Street.

LOST.

BETWEEN the 10th Ward and 11th Ward D School-house, a Ladies Gold Out Pin. The finder will please leave the same at this office.

MASON WORK.

Persons Building, will find it advantageous to call on

T. JONES & CO.,

And get their Figures before going elsewhere, as they guarantee satisfaction in Work and Price.

For particulars call on them at their residence, 1 block east and 1 block south of 11th Ward School House.

TAKE NOTICE!

I will sell for

30 DAYS, FOR CASH,

BETTER AND PURER

LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS

Than can be found at any other House in Utah,

AT COST!

We advise you to call and see

N. BOUKOFSKY,

29 and 31 First South Street.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION.

Call and examine our Stock of

Utah Tweeds, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, we have on hand a fine selection of Imported Suitings and Overcoatings.

The trade and public supplied with Cut Lengths at Low Figures. Patterns in any Style Cut to Order.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,

MAIN STREET.

Opposite Walker House, P. O. Box 882.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for

Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of

Brigham Young, deceased.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah.

I, O. Melville A. Young, Louis W. F. Ferguson, Maria H. Y. Conrad, Vilete Y. Decker, Elizabeth Y. Ellsworth, the heirs of Ernest L. Young, deceased, Dora Young, Leonard B. Miller, Mary Ann Angel Young, Brigham Young, Luna Young, Charles, John Willard Young, Mary J. Young, Minnie Young, Robert W. Young, Elizabeth Y. Brown, Catherine A. Young, Amelia Young, Eugene J. Young, children and heirs-at-law of Joseph A. Young, deceased, and Alexander C. Fryer, guardian of said Catherine A. Young, Amelia Young, Joseph A. Young, Ernest L. Young, Walter S. Young, Lester K. Young, Eugene J. Young and Junius Young, minors; John Willard Young, Leo H. Young, Walter Young and Sedon Young, children and heirs-at-law of Joseph A. Young, deceased, and B. B. Young, guardian of Leo H. Young, Sedon Young, minors; Lucy Ann Decker Young, Fanny Caroline Young, Thatch, Heber Young, Shantine Young, Rosetta, Alta J. Christa Young, Fernand Little Young, Clarissa Hamlin Young, Mary Ann Young, Mary J. 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