

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PIERCE, EDITOR.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 1880.

BIENNIAL ELECTION.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

RAILROADS IN COLORADO.

To Presidents of States and their
Governors, and the Bishops of
Wards and their Clergymen, and
to the Latter-day Saints generally.

What a wonderful feeling has been
aroused in various
settlements by reports which
have come from Colorado
regarding the terms of the
contract which labor can be
obtained in grading the Denver
and Rio Grande Railroad, and many
inquiries have been addressed to us
as to whether it would be advisable
for men and teams to leave this
territory and go there, to perform the
work of grading. The distance to
the point where the labor is to be
performed is about 450 miles, and
the journey to and from with teams
will occupy at least six weeks. The
contract which has been given to the
brethren generally in this northern
country upon this subject is, that the
distance is too great, and the weather
at this time of year too uncertain
to make this labor remunerative to
those who engage in it, and that it is
not advisable for the brethren to go
there.

One or two companies, however,
have been organized at points
south, under the direction of
Boards of Trade, who have sent their
agents to examine the route
contracted for, and to do everything
necessary to prepare the way for
companies to follow them. This has
been done at a moderate percentage,
barely enough to cover the actual
expense. These are companies who
have thus organized have gone
or will go under the direction of
some man of whom will reside
there, and who will carry with
them in their camps the ob-
servances of our religion. Under
such circumstances, even if
money is not made, at least
good habits will be maintained, and
our young men will thus be pre-
served from many of the contaminat-
ing and destructive influences
which prevail in railroad grading
camps.

We think it would be very impru-
dent for single parties, or for a few
individuals, to go off in mixed com-
panies to work on this railroad, as
however much profit might be
made from the labor, the probability
is that the parties themselves who
go would receive more injury to
their morals than any amount of
money could compensate them for.
We hope the brethren in au-
thority will use their influence
with the Latter-day Saints, and
counsel them upon these matters.
Wisdom would suggest that our
young men especially should not be
exposed to the temptations and the
wickedness that abound at such
points.

The Twelve Apostles will visit the
various States as soon as practicable,
and from them counsel can be ob-
tained as to the best method to be
adopted in relation to this matter.

Your Brethren,
JOHN TAYLOR,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

First Presidency of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A colored washerwoman of New
York recently died leaving property
valued at no less than \$30,000. Now
talk about the economy of the Chi-
nese laundry men!

We acknowledge the receipt of a
public document of more than usual
interest, containing a report on the
Geology of the Henry Mountains by
Mr. C. K. Gilbert, transmitted to
the Secretary of the Interior by J.
W. Powell, in charge of the Geologi-
cal survey of the Rocky Mountains.
The document contains much scien-
tific information, and is embellished
with numerous illustrations and
maps.

A story is told with much glow in
several eastern republican journals
that Landers, Democratic candidate
for governor of Indiana, at the late
election in that State voted for his
political antagonist, Judge Porter,
as well as the whole Republican
ticket. The paper says he was de-
ceived by the Republicans printing
on their ticket the names of the Demo-
cratic ticket. It seems incredible that
so transparent a trick should entrap
any intelligent being, and the story
may well be doubted.

Great Britain is beset by trouble
on all hands. Affairs in Afghanis-
tan no longer assume a partially set-
tled condition, than trouble is re-
ported from Cape Town, where the
warlike Basutos are harassing and
murdering the colonists. The Irish
agitation is also a source of some un-
easiness and the presence of troops
is ordered in several parts of the
Island. True these disturbances are
what might be called trivial to a
power like England, but they are
troublesome to the British govern-
ment, require all the sagacity and
wisdom of Her Majesty's minis-
ters.

A promising young man called
"Little Horace" has just been ar-
rested by one of Pinkerton's detec-
tives, charged with the stealing of some
\$33,500 from a Connecticut bank.
The story of his life as told by him-
self is one continuous scene of guilt,
and he has shared in many bur-
glaries of immense proportions. He
has about a dozen aliases and has
been in all parts of the Union, mak-
ing it his policy to leave a locality
just as the very time that he was most
wanted. His prospects now indi-
cate a long rest from the cares of the
world in the sweet solitude of Sing
Sing.

The action of Gov. Pitkin in de-
manding the immediate arrest of
"Burr" Berry, notwithstanding the
protest of Secretary Schurz, is decid-
edly satisfactory to the majority of
the Coloradoans. The arrest of
Berry will probably be accomplished
therefore, and it remains to be seen
what the result will be. The advice
of Meacham it seems to us, was
good, and it received the sanction of
the Secretary of the Interior. Pit-
kin, however, is determined, and if
he shall succeed in bringing in his
prisoners without provoking the In-
dians to further hostilities, it will be
a matter of some surprise. In this
matter, as well as some others, too
much haste may prove injurious, if
not disastrous.

SIEMENS OR BRUSH?

We are in receipt of the annexed
communication:

SALT LAKE CITY, October 23, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

An article in the Herald of the
22nd inst., on the electric light,
bears the inference that the London
docks are lighted by the Brush
electric light. Can you inform me
and several friends who are inter-
ested, whether this is so or not, as I
am under the impression that the
Brush system is not used in the
docks. And oblige,
ENGINEER.

The article referred to gives as its
authority the New York Herald.
But while it speaks of the Brush pa-
tents being in use in London "for
street and dock lighting and for
stores," and follows this up by an ac-
count of the lighting of the Royal
Albert and St. Katherine docks, and
the solicitation of tenders for light-
ing the embankment and the ad-
jacent bridges by electricity, and of
the docking of the ship Garonne by
the electric light, yet it does not say
definitely that this all applies to the
Brush patent. The reader would
naturally infer this from the word-
ing of the article, but whether this
was the intention of the writer and
whether he was aware of the facts in
the case or not, we do not pre-
tend to know or assume.

But the truth is that the docks
above named are lighted by the
Siemens light, and so is the Thames
Embankment. This is well known
to those familiar with the progress
of electric lighting, and we have
kept track of it for a long time, being
convinced, as we have shown in sev-
eral articles in this paper, that it
would eventually be the material
light of the world. And that what
we have stated in relation to the
docks is correct we think we can
prove beyond dispute.

In the October last number of En-
gineering, a weekly, standard jour-
nal, published in Bedford Street,
Strand, London, there appears a full
account of the lighting of the docks,
with a diagram illustrating the meth-
od of illumination. It is spoken of
as "the most extensive installation
in the world of the electric light just
completed by Messrs. Siemens Bro-
thers." The Royal Albert docks are
an extension of the old Victoria
docks, both belonging to the
London and St. Katherine
Docks Company. These docks cover
an area of 6,500 feet long and 490 feet
wide, with quays, warehouses, grav-
ing docks, locks, jetties and an en-
trance dock of twelve acres. The
whole space is illuminated, not by a
central tower, but by twenty-seven
lights on iron poles, 80 feet high, so
placed that one light overlaps the
other, and thus, it says, "all dark
spots are eliminated." There are
twenty-seven Siemens machines in
use—one for each lamp. The motive
power is supplied by four
20-horse power horizontal condensing
engines fitted with automatic
condensing gear, each of these en-
gines having a cylinder 14 inches
in diameter and 2 feet 8 inches
stroke, and being capable of working
up to 97 indicated horse power with
steam at 80 lb. pressure. There are
several novelties and improvements
introduced into the apparatus, which
we have not space here to describe.
But it should be understood that
there is nothing "Brush" about the
affair. The lamps are the Siemens
lamps, the machines are the Siemens
machines, and Engineering says:
"All the work of the splendid installa-
tion of the electric illumination
has been carried out under the
direction of Mr. Alexander Siemens,
who has had the management of
most of the great installations car-
ried out by Messrs. Siemens Bro-
thers during the last two or three
years."

Last it might be still objected that
this illumination is not the one re-
ferred to by the Herald, we will
make another quotation from En-
gineering:

In proof of the value of the light
in the saving of time, we may
mention that shortly before the in-
spection took place on Monday night,
the magnificent Orient steamship
Garonne arrived unexpectedly and
entered from the river, was docked
and moored as easily and as rapidly
as in broad daylight.

The Siemens process has been
known for many years, long before
the Brush system was patented, and
improvements have been going on
at intervals up to the present time;
so it is of no use to say that the
Siemens is an "infringement" of the
Brush patent.

We notice in a clipping from the
Cleveland Star a complete corrobora-
tion of the statement of four cor-
respondents about the posts (only 30 feet
high) placed at different points in
one street of that city. It has been
announced and published in Ogden
that among the places where the
Brush process is a success for light-
ing cities, is Akron, Ohio. By the
article from the Star it appears that
Akron purposes putting up an iron
mast for the light and placing an
other light on Butcher College, each
four-light group to illuminate a
mile in diameter, and it is the in-
tention of Akron to put up other
groups to do away with street light-
ing by gas. "Intention" is one
thing, adoption another, "purposes"
and "successes" are not by any
means synonymous.

The moral of all this is, "Don't be
in a hurry" to adopt anything until
the whole subject is investigated. If
we want a change in our method of
city lighting, we want the best to be
had, and to the best advantage of
the public. And we cannot be too
cautious about accepting the declar-
ations of interested parties about
the superior claims of any particular
system, or its alleged success, par-
ticularly when disingenuous state-
ments are made which will not bear
the test of the common daylight of
indisputable facts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

More of the Money Letter.

New York, 23.—The following
statement was issued last night
from the headquarters of the Demo-
cratic National committee and is a verbatim
copy.

October 22, 1880.

Mr. H. M. Munsell one of the New
York State agents of the North-west-
ern Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany accompanied by a personal
friend to-day called upon upwards
of 50 of the most prominent
bankers of New York with Garfield's
so-called Chinese letter, a fac-
simile of which was published in
this morning, and exhibited it in
connection with a genuine autograph
letter of Gen. Garfield's. The hand-
writing was pronounced by the
magnifying glass, showed not only
that the letters were differently
formed but that the angle of inclin-
ation to the line was different.
In the genuine letter Mr.
Garfield's writing is full, free,
clear and round. The forged
letter is cramped, angular and trem-
ulous. The peculiar personal char-
acteristics of Garfield's letters are
entirely different from the genuine.
It is what experts call a pasted,
painted signature. One expert said
the signature to the forged letter is
no more like the genuine letter than
chalk is like cheese, and that any
teller who would pay a check
upon such a signature was not fit for
his post. Two instances of forgery
on was declined, but in every other
case, experts, whether president,
cashier or teller, without respect to
party politics, pronounced the
forged letter when compared with
the original letter from Garfield,
in possession of Mr. Munsell, to be
a forgery and a very poor one at
that. The letter was then shown
to many of the most prominent
financiers in New York, who
daily pay out millions upon a
knowledge of signatures.

Western Prospects.

The Sun says: Ex-congressman
McCurry, of California, is here. He
says that the Democrats are thor-
oughly organized in that State and will
carry it. That republicans dare not
introduce the tariff issue because
men of all parties there are revenue
reformers and for lower duties and
free ships. That the Chinese ques-
tion is the principal issue and on
this the Democrats are making their
fight. He has been in Nevada too
long and expresses himself as en-
couraged with the Democratic
prospects there. He says that Fair
is making a determined fight and
will carry the State and legislature.
The fact that Sharon has not a re-
sidence in Nevada is hurting him
badly.

Gorham's Opinion.

George C. Gorham told a Herald
reporter that California is considered
perfectly safe although he under-
stood that the forged Chinese letter
had been sent there and published
before its appearance in the east. He
thinks New York would go re-
publican without question. The
only northern States doubtful are
Maine and Nevada and he looked
for them to turn out all right.

That Letter.

The Tribune says of the forging:
As printed in the fac-simile, it was
a self-evident forgery, a clear imi-
tation of Garfield's handwriting, a
mis-spelling of the word in the body
of the letter, and other facts clearly
shown. The forgers who attempted
to palm off the spurious letter on the
public were not bold enough in
counterfeiting the post office stamp
in Washington even to bring out the
date. The supposed fac-simile stamp
is so much smaller than the real one,
and both the letter and envelope
bear many marks of the ignorance,
carelessness and bungling methods of
the men who devised the fraud.

A Healing Salve.

INDIANAPOLIS, 22.—A lad named
Ankney, living near Bend, In-
diana, who last week received 40 bucks
for refusing to take off a 320 badge,
has received a sympathetic auto-
graph letter from Garfield enclosing
his photograph.

Chicago's Wife.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Boston
special says: It is rumored from
Providence that Sprague is endeavor-
ing to find the whereabouts of his
wife, ascertained that she was accom-
panying Conkling in his campaign
in New York State, tracing his
special car, registered at the hotels
where he stopped; but the story is
not credited here.

Victoria's Death Confirmed.

SANTA FE, 23.—Terrace, chief of
the Mexican troops, writes Gen.
Hatch that on the 15th he killed
Victoria and 40 warriors and 19 wo-
men and children, and captured 80
Indians at large. Terrace has 1,800
men operating and there are 800
United States troops out on the
border of New Mexico. The Mexi-
can troops are ordered to drive all the
Mexicans absent from the agency
back to the same.

The Tennessee Campaign.

The Times Nashville special says:
The Democrats allege that republi-
cans Wilson, Belmont, and the Demo-
cratic State Convention have the
quence of a secret alliance with the
republicans to capture the legisla-
ture and make Horace Maynard sen-
ator. The republicans claim 65,000
votes, while the united Democratic
vote is 125,000. The debt paying
Democrats declare themselves able to
overcome both republicans and re-

putators. The campaign has grown
suddenly exciting.

Chicago Democrats on Diverse Polit-
ical Subjects.

While the Times editorially sug-
gests that the Democrats in Florida
were really indicative of a republi-
can fraud, it denounces Barnum for
exceeding his authority for publish-
ing private dispatches which he ob-
tained surreptitiously or through mis-
take. The New York special, however,
regards Barnum's claim as ridiculous,
and says that the Democrats' cam-
paign is degenerating into a stage of
weakness and almost into despair, as
evidenced by the bogus Chinese let-
ter, and by the fact that Barnum's
letter was addressed to a union which
is a myth, and as shown by this last
desperate and contemptible trick,
the Democrats themselves unite in
condemning such methods and agree
that the cause of the democracy is
becoming hopeless unless it must be
bolstered up by such means.
Some of them accuse Jewell of hav-
ing a trap for Barnum, and say that
the Democrats are easily and weakly
dropped. The accessories to the
republican ranks of known Demo-
crats are now numbered by the
score, and the Democrats are in the
chief danger of the agitation of the
tariff question among manufacturers,
the solidity of the south, the disre-
putable tricks resorted to by the
Democrats, and the superiority of the
republican nominations in the State
and national tickets, and perhaps
more than all, the desire of the
young voters not to throw away
their first vote on a losing candidate
who represents not altogether the
best elements of society. It is be-
lieved that the republicans will roll
up surprising majorities in the ager-
ing States, and that they will gain
six congressmen in the States of
Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois
and Missouri.

The Times editorially says of the
alleged letter of Garfield on the Chi-
nese question, probably the fabrica-
tion of that section. The letter, who
some bungling ignoramus who did
not know the difference between
free trade and "protection, or possess
ability to discriminate either from
the rest of the Indian nation.
D. B. Atiger, postmaster at Wash-
ington, D.C., writes Marshall Jewell
to-day, that no such cancelling
stamp being made of rubber and
portable to the envelope in which
Garfield enclosed a letter on the
Chinese question, was in use in the
Washington postoffice on the 23rd
of January, after which date the
cancelling stamp was mailed. The
facsimile of the stamp appearing on
the envelope in question is a good
imitation of the cancelling stamp in-
roduced in the Washington office
in April last. The letter says: It is
totally unlike the one in use in this
office on the 23rd of January, the old
stamp being made of rubber and the
new one of steel and very unlike in
their arrangement. It will there-
fore be seen that the postage stamp
as well as Garfield's letter is proven
a forgery.

The Times says: The democratic
State central committee of Indiana
is moving for a complete exposure
of the frauds perpetrated at the late
election, and issues an address to
the Democrats urging that Senator
McDonald be furnished details of
every case of perjury or bribery
which can be upheld by legal evi-
dence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russian Notes.

St. PETERSBURG, 23.—An address
is being privately signed among
students of the university here, em-
bodying a petition already submitted
to the rector for presentation to the
Minister of Public Instruction. It
demands the establishment of a special
student corporation, with the right
of making representations to the
authorities by deputies, the right
of holding periodical meetings, the
right of association for objects to be
submitted to the authorities, the
substitution of a Court of Honor for
the purpose of expelling offenders
from the university, the right par-
ticipating in the deliberations of
the council of professors, and finally
the right that no student shall
be subject to summary treat-
ment by the police or reported
without previous cognizance of the
rector without having been expelled
from the university.

The Color Devels.

The Color Devels a long article to
the failure of crops. It says the out-
look for Russia is very gloomy, as
the country, whose ordinary export
is forty million quarters, will have
to buy grain from abroad. It fore-
casts the peasant the coming win-
ter is the problem occupying the se-
rious attention of the government
and there is ground for expecting
a good harvest in the future. Thou-
sands of insects defy the efforts to
exterminate them and lie hidden
under the deep snow until spring
enables them to renew their work of
destruction. The Color Devels the
result of the past financial year,
showing the expenditures to exceed
the estimate by 2,000,000 roubles.

Capetown War.

CAPETOWN, 23.—The following are
details of the fight which took place
between the forces of the British and
the Boers on the 21st inst. An am-
bush of Boers was made up of
armed men, who descended the hills at full
speed. A battle to hand fight en-
sued. The Boers were armed with
assaults imitating the Zulus and
killed 24 Boers. Reinforcements
arriving, the rebels were repulsed
and the Boers made a second charge
which was entirely checked by the
well directed fire of the Capetown
forces. The enemy were estimated
to be 8,000 strong. The Boers are
reported to have occupied the coun-
try in the year of the force, which
relieved Mafeking.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES
interested, that at a meeting of the
Board of Directors of the Bank of
the State of New York, held on the
21st day of October, 1880, all the
capital stock of the Bank was voted
to enlarge the capital. Work will com-
mence on the 1st day of November, 1880.
W. M. FOWLER,
Cashier.

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Bladder, and all other Urinary Affec-

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