

People's Ticket!

FOR DELEGATE
TO
CONGRESS,
GEO. Q. CANNON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fire at Toronto, \$30,000.
Do you wish to subscribe to the French statue of Liberty?
London stock exchange is easier.
Eastern question war news.
French minister at Washington resigns.
Political nominations.
The (Grecian) Government talks of calling out troops and sending money.
Army of Tennessee Society, election of officers.
The European press on the eastern situation.
Russo-Rumanian R. R. convention.
France does not want to interfere.
British North American fleet.
War considered unavoidable.
Divine preparations.
Quiet in South Carolina.
Fatal foundry accident at St. Louis. Six burned, two fatally.
The suspected Frank James released.
The Royal Hall wrecked, nine hands lost.
Ground broken on the Colorado for the Texas Pacific R. R.
Chinese and Japanese news.
Wreck of the *Albert William*. Loss of life.
Indian depredations east.
The grain panic in Chicago.
Fire at Chicago, \$54,000.
Boston wool market.
Aggregate vote in Indiana.
Sentence for assaulting the editor of the *Omaha Bee*.
Artillery and troops for South Carolina.
Frank P. Blair dead.
Troops and munitions for India.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Washington Star* of Oct. 19, says, "The U. S. Supreme Court met yesterday and adjourned, without transacting any business, to call upon the President, as usual. Justices Davis and Bradley were absent. To-day the call of the docket was commenced, which now stands seven hundred and seventy cases, being an increase of about one hundred over the docket of last year."
—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is rather savage, for a preacher, on the Eastern Question. He says, "I could speak thunderbolts and gaudy lightnings, I would exercise the fullest powers of oratory against the monsters who have made Bulgaria a pandemonium."
—The *Washington Star* of Oct. 19, says, "Colonel Boudinot, one of the most liberal and influential citizens of the Indian Territory, told a reporter in St. Louis last Friday that the civilized Indians of the Territory are bitterly opposed to the colonization of Sitting Bull and his braves on their land, and that they intend to urge the western representatives in Congress to oppose the new treaty. He holds that the new comers will have a bad influence on the Indians in the Territory, who are now peaceful and partly civilized, and that the adjacent states will be sure to suffer from depredations."
—The *Washington Star* of Oct. 13 says, "The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to powers of attorney, providing that in every case to be attested by the department in that department the attorney shall present a power of attorney from the claimant to prosecute the case, and shall be regarded as the attorney in such case, with the right to receive any draft therein. The claimant may change his attorney at any time with the consent of the proper officers of the department. In cases certified for payment by the court of claims or by any commission created by Congress, the persons certified by said court or commission as the attorneys of record shall be regarded as such by the department, and be entitled to receive the drafts in such case."

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINK.

The citizens generally will rejoice in the decision of Chief Justice Shaffer, in the *Ordre habes corpus* case, sustaining the right of the municipal authorities to restrain, in such way as they may deem best, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, at least, as in this case, by the imposition of a heavy license, so as to have the effect of reducing the number of places in the city wherein such liquor is sold, and of restricting them to as few as conveniently practicable.

There is no doubt whatever that there is much more harm than good done by the use of intoxicating liquors, and that the world would be better if none were sold or used for drink anywhere. But such a condition at present seems Utopian. Extensive experience is not of a character to inspire one with the faintest hope that such a happy condition can be attained and maintained extensively for some time to come.

At the same time, scarcely any person will allow that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be allowed to exist entirely unrestricted. The welfare of society and particularly of the rising generation, who are subject to temptations, but have not a man's wisdom and strength to resist the same, forbid that.

The next, and apparently the only practical and effective thing

then to be done is to restrict the sale of such liquor, and bring it under some sort of reasonable control, by instituting regulations which tend to limit the number of places in which that traffic is carried on. This the City Council have endeavored to do, and in this they are sustained by the recent decision in the Third District Court.

Correspondence.

The Liquor Question.
SALT LAKE CITY,
October 18th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The case of *Ordre habes corpus*, was permitted to take a course foreign, to a great extent, to the case proper, in that evidence was permitted to show the inability or indisposition of the liquor dealers to pay the tax imposed by municipal law upon that traffic. The question itself, as to whether *Ordre* was or was not guilty, as charged, was comparatively ignored, the desire being, of course, to make of this a test case and determine the equity of the assessment levied by ordinance upon the liquor traffic. All the witnesses called by *Ordre* testified substantially the same thing—that the license is too high to enable them to conduct that business and make a living at it, and is out of proportion to the rates of some years ago, when trade was considerably brisker. It should be borne in mind that a license is not imposed upon this business for the purpose of encouraging it or enabling it to spread, but on the contrary to hold it in complete restraint and subjection. It cannot be regarded as a strictly legitimate business, and is only specially legalized in order to confine what would otherwise be the narrowest possible limits. Were it otherwise, and did legislatures and city councils permit licenses to be issued indiscriminately upon such terms as were satisfactory to dealers, it would not be long before the number of the drinking shops would be doubled; this would still further reduce the receipts of the traffic, and another reduction in the license would be applied for, which, following the logic of equity advanced by the dealers, would have to be allowed also; and in a comparatively short space of time, as must be admitted, a grog shop would be found upon every corner, liquor being more accessible and convenient, would be in still greater demand, drunkenness would become more common, vice would abound, and eventually crime would hold high carnival. There must, therefore, be a limitation to the reductions granted, no matter if the business has fallen off; it is not only the right, it is the duty, of every city council, to place the liquor traffic under the most severe surveillance, by means of making it bear a much heavier share *pro rata* of the city's burdens than less harmful enterprises, and to take such measures and enforce such regulations generally as will act as a technical, though not prohibitory, upon their wisdom and firmness in the premises depends the welfare of society.

In his argument to-day, Mr. Tilford, for the defendant, took the ground that the power to license and control the liquor traffic was vested in legislative bodies, and that they had no power to "farm out" their power. He sought to evade this point a little, under the right of authority and reason. A standard work in law, *Dillon on Municipal Corporations*, lays down the doctrine that, "in the absence of special constitutional restriction, the Legislature may confer the power upon municipalities in such measure as it deems expedient; in other words, with such limitations as it sees fit." And the only conditions being that certain things enumerated in the Federal Constitution must be exempted, and these are exempted here and elsewhere. Now, if the Legislature can confer the power of taxing for special purposes in and by a municipality, it can certainly also delegate the power of licensing, which is always and everywhere the special prerogative of incorporated cities and towns—the difference being merely one of detail and the principle involved (being the question as to the delegation of authority) being identical. The same, in other matters perhaps this "farming out" would not be permissible or judicious; but in all cases affecting the internal welfare of municipalities, it becomes an absolute necessity. The argument tookfully as wide a scope as the testimony elicited. That for *Ordre* was particularly sweeping. Mr. Tilford claimed with great vehemence that, as it had been shown that some of the dealers had been compelled to leave the traffic and that others were about to do so, the ordinance was oppressive and should therefore be regarded as a nullity. The majority of the witnesses testified that they were able to pay fifty dollars a quarter, with such unanimity and readiness as certainly looked as if a preconcerted plan had been agreed upon; one, however, thought a hundred dollars per annum ample, and another declared he was unable to present to pay anything. These points were dwelt upon, and his Honor's especial attention directed to them. I should occupy too much space to entirely follow the fallacy of this kind of argument. But what kind of a condition would it place municipalities in if liquor licenses were granted to suit the especial circumstances and requirements of each separate dealer, or any class of dealers? For all the authorities support the proposition that taxation and licenses must be uniform. Shall those who conduct disorderly houses and therefore drive away the respectable and hard-working class of customers, with those who, through having inferior locations, or selling poorer articles, or through other causes, do the least business, be alone taken into consideration when this uniform license fee is adopted? Or shall those who testify that they could and would pay a still higher fee, enter into the act? According to Mr. Tilford the former should be the case; but experience and a disposition to look to the best interests of the largest number demand that the latter class have a portion, and the greater portion, of the consideration.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The French Minister Resigns—Nominations.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *World's* Washington special says it is announced in Washington to-night, on authority of the foreign legation, that the Duke de Chaudry, recently French ambassador at Madrid, has been nominated to the post of French minister to the United States. The change is thought to indicate an intention to take an active part in the settlement of the Eastern question, it being understood that Duke de Chaudry is in favor of the complete abrogation of France from having any part at all in the pending troubles. Cox was nominated to Congress from the sixth district, Ben. A. Wells, from the eighth, and, yesterday, and Elijah Ward was nominated from the 10th.

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American Mining Board Transactions.

The sales this morning at the call of the American Mining Board were as follows—
250 Bullion, 23 1/2
500 Con Impl, 5
1500 Grant, 54 1/2
700 Julia Con, 53
200 Leopard, 10
100 Savage, 16
100 Chollar, 94
100 Exchequer, 154
100 Norcross, 94
100 Justice, 28
50 Ophir, 52 1/2

The Army of the Tennessee—Election of Officers.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at a short business meeting this morning, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Gen. Sherman; Vice President, General Logan; Cole, Woodworth, M. D., Maj. Powell, Gen. W. T. Clark, Col. Know, Capt. Gill, Capt. Steel, Lt. Stevenson, Maj. W. B. Moore, Maj. Spear and Capt. Laird; Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Hickenloper; Treasurer, General Force. St. Paul, Sept. 9th, was chosen for the place and time of the next annual meeting, and Gen. M. M. Kane was elected orator. Thanks were tendered to the McPherson Monument Committee, and to Gen. Logan who originated the enterprise.

An Old Journalist and Politician Dead.

Francis P. Blair, the venerable journalist and politician, died yesterday at his residence, Silver Springs, Maryland, at the age of eighty-seven years.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question—War News.

LONDON, 19.—Late on Tuesday a summons was issued for a cabinet council to be held to-day, Thursday. Several ministers arrived last night. It is rumored that the government contemplates calling an autumn session of Parliament, in consequence of the grave aspect of the Eastern question. It is also stated that the government has applied to Lloyd's to have ships ready to transport troops.

The *Advertiser* says there is a report that Lord Napier, of Magdalen, has been ordered to take command of the troops which may be sent to Egypt.

The *Standard* prints an imposing table descriptive of the iron vessels of the Russian navy. It shows they are twenty-eight in number, carrying from two to twenty-six guns each.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says there is some talk of a proposal for an armistice till Dec. 31. It matters little what proposal is made, it is the opinion of well-informed people that Russian is bent on carrying out the war until she gains a clear road to Constantinople. Only the armed coalition of Europe will make her swerve. It is tedious to report this every day, but it cannot be too strongly impressed on Europe that preparations are making in Serbia utterly inconsistent with any pacific professions which the St. Petersburg cabinet may put forth.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it is stated that the cabinet are at the War Office to the command-in-chief, to hold three army dispatch in readiness for immediate use. The cabinet are also planning for the defence of Constantinople, prepared by the Royal Engineers, have been forwarded to the admiral commanding the British fleet in the Bosphorus.

The *Times* states that there is nothing but what is ordinary and necessary in calling the cabinet to order in such an emergency. It will be only common sense to await the result of the deliberations before giving credence to less authoritative statements. No such measures as those reported can be taken without the consideration of the cabinet, and the first council since events took their present turn, will be held to-day. For the purpose of action at sea we are near the seat of probable disturbance, and any other power. Much more must happen before English interests are menaced so as to call for immediate intervention. It is not to be denied that danger might arise. We must be prepared to defend all points threatened, but the mere danger of Turkey will not precipitate such measures. Neither Parliament nor the country would ever hear of going to war on behalf of Turkey. She had her opportunity and has thrown it away.

It would be folly to expend the smallest amount of English blood and treasure in her support.

The *Times* telegraph says that a European war will not begin till next spring, when, if necessary, Russia will be prepared to do something in the direction of India.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that Turkey seems favorable to the armistice six weeks, provided Russia does not insist on the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. If Russia does, Turkey will let her do her worst.

James left Portsmouth yesterday for India with 801 artillerymen, and upwards of seventy officers, surgeons, and staff, with a battery of the 1st battery of artillery at Plymouth. The departure of troops from Woolwich for Portsmouth was witnessed by vast crowds, and the excitement displayed was the greatest since the Crimean war.

The rumor circulated yesterday that the Duke de Chaudry, French minister of foreign affairs, was about to resign and be succeeded by the Count de Chaudry is, to-day, pronounced without foundation.

Lord Loftus for Livadia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says, Lord Loftus, British ambassador to Russia, will shortly proceed to Livadia. This is regarded as a symptom of a probable understanding between England and Russia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 19.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 20,577,000 francs the past week.

AUSTRIA.

Proposals for Calling Out Troops, Etc.

VIENNA, 19.—The newspapers publish intelligence from Athens that the Grecian Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for calling out sixty thousand men, and demanding credits of fifty million drachmas, and authority to contract a loan of ten million drachmas.

BRITISH AMERICA.

\$30,000 Fire.

TORONTO, 19.—Lipper's Hotel and several other buildings in Clifford, were burned this morning; loss \$30,000.

GERMANY.

War Rumors.

BERLIN, 19.—The semi-official *North German Gazette*, this evening, announces that it learns from a good source in St. Petersburg that the Czar will shortly leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin and London, for the purpose of personally promoting the unanimous action of the great powers in the interests of a satisfactory solution of the eastern question.

According to assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliances.

The United States Centennial map has just been placed in the Government Centennial Building. It was prepared for the Exhibition at the General Land Office, and is seventeen feet in height by twenty-two feet in length, and divided into nine sections, each mounted upon a separate stretcher. It shows the extent of all surveyed Indian and military reservations, land grants, roads, canals, cities and towns, and, in fact, every possible detail, from the most authentic sources.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animal:
One roan horse, about two years old, crop off left and underside in right ear. One red horse, about two years old, cropped on left hip, with a hole out on the underside of the neck.
One roan cow, about eight years old, branded on left side with the letter "A", and on her right side with the letter "B".
If the above are not claimed they will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on or before 27th inst. at 2 p. m. at the estray pound in this city.
JOSEPH HORN,
District Poundkeeper,
Salt Lake City, Oct. 19, 1876.

SMALL POX.

I HOPE wishing a preventive can get the small pox Dr. Russell and Sons' People's Drug Store, No. 25, 1st South St., as they have the latest homoeopathic remedies for the treatment of small pox, and as recommended, it is certain to make the patient well.

They have also the specific that the doctor used in his family in 1875, that worked in the prevention of the worst forms of the dreadful disease, and some from taking it at all who even slept with those that were sick.

DR. RUSSELL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN and Bacteriologist has removed to First West Street, between North and South Temples. Two blocks east of R. R. depot.

DON'T YOU BUY

HEATING STOVES

(Office or Parlor)

SOFT COAL

BASE BURNER.

HEAD LIGHT

(Until you have seen and tried our new)

S. P. TEASDEL.

RECENTLY SELECTED.

FULL ASSORTED STOCK.

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS ANY ONE

ELSE WILL SELL.

DRIED FRUIT a Specialty!

Delivery Wagons will call for Fruit at Residences, or at Railroad Depots.

S. P. TEASDEL.

WOOL. WOOL.

WASATCH WOOLLEN MILLS.

WANTED 100,000 lbs. of WOOL!

For which I will pay the Highest Price in Cash, Storekeepers and Householders, consisting of Downings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, etc. Also, Yarns, plaid and fancy.

Having made special arrangements with some of the best Tailors in the City, I am prepared to furnish Suits to order, in any style, costing from \$20 to \$30.

Office of the Mills—First South Street, opposite Townsend House, and at the Factory, three-fourths of a mile East of Pentecostal.

JAMES McGUIRE, Lessee.

THE PUBLIC WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING

Z. C. M. I.

LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THE TERRITORY,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

STAPLES, FLANNELS, LINSEYS.

Repellants, Blankets, Knit Goods, Shawls,

FELT & BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, Etc.,

Which we are Offering at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

FULL LINE OF HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Our patrons, as heretofore, can rely upon Securing the BEST GOODS at the Lowest Rates, and while no Baits are ever offered by this house, the public can always share with us the advantages we secure by purchasing from manufacturers who sell only to the Largest Dealers.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

POSITIVELY SO!

TAYLOR & CUTLER

WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF
Blankets, Clothing, Wall Paper,
Hats and Caps, Shoes,
AND LOTS OF OTHER GOODS,
CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN SALT LAKE CITY!

DRIED FRUIT TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

TEASDEL'S

Eagle House, Main Street.

POPULAR PLACE.

LOW PRICES. GOOD GOODS.

RECENTLY SELECTED.

FULL ASSORTED STOCK.

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS ANY ONE ELSE WILL SELL.

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JENNENS & GRANT, HIGHEST PRICES

General Insurance

PAID FOR
AGENTS,
No. 65 East Temple St.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DRIED FRUITS

WALKER BRO.'S

Grocery Department

SECOND SOUTH STREET.

G. F. CULMER & CO.,

Five Doors East of Godbe's
Drug Store,
HAVE A FULL STOCK OF
LARGE SIZE
WINDOW GLASS

WHEAT, OATS & BARLEY

CITY ORDINANCES!

Just Published,

A FEW EXTRA COPIES

Deseret Evening News.

PAINTERS, KATAMINERS, WHITEWASHERS,

STEWART'S BRUSHES,

FOR

PAINTERS, KATAMINERS, WHITEWASHERS,