

THE EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, except on Sundays, and on the 1st of January.

Wednesday, November 19, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sanpete County now boasts of a sugar factory. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Wheat stores, take notice. It is stated on good authority that older leaves scattered among grain will preserve it from that destructive little pest, the weevil.

The City Council last evening passed a municipal ordinance in conformity with the Territorial statute regulating general elections. Every citizen should read it and become acquainted with its provisions. It will be found on the first page of this evening's News.

An invention of considerable importance is announced in England. It is for preserving butter without the use of salt, in ordinary kegs, even when freely exposed to the air. The particulars are not made known. It is likely to make a revolution in the butter business.

England is compelled to import a great many other articles of consumption besides breadstuffs. The value of the eggs and poultry she purchases from foreign markets amounts annually to \$4,000,000. Most of these latter products are obtained from France, her former bitter enemy.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 11th of January, visible to the western quarter of North America, the Pacific Ocean and the extreme northern edge of Australia, being central and total along a line distant twenty miles south of and parallel to a line drawn through Monterey City and Mariposa, Cal., and Salt Lake City.

As usual at this season predictions of a severe winter are common. The latest we have heard of is from an Indian source. The Putes prognosticate deep snow, high winds, and extraordinarily cold weather about Christmas time. The heavy disappearance of the birds, the heavy growth of moss upon the trees and the deep burrowing in the ground of animals and worms, are the signs which tell them of a rigorous winter. There are also certain insects which make provisions against the cold by rolling themselves up in coverings which they weave about their bodies in the fall. A mysterious instinct, which the wisest cannot fathom, tells these insects when to make their coats warm and thick, and the Putes hold that the thicker the coverings the colder the forthcoming winter. So long as we have plenty of snow in the mountains for the next season's irrigation we can stand a little extra cold and nipping frosts.

VISIT TO SANPETE.

FRANK TAYLOR and company who left the City on Tuesday, the 11th inst., to attend the Quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake of Zion, reached Ephraim on Saturday. The delightful Indian summer weather with which they were favored on the day of starting ceased very unexpectedly, the same night while the party was resting at Nephli. The sudden change had the happy effect of awaking for the moment, the slumbering muscles of Frank Taylor, which thus described the outlook of the following morning:

"The storming site on the mountains high,
And the dark clouds roll on the murky sky;
And the flying snow and the sleet and rain,
Proclaim that winter has come again."

At Moroni the following day, the party was divided, in order to take in the whole of the settlements in the valley. Frank Taylor and Elder Pratt and wife accompanied by Sister M. Fitchforth and Brother and Sister May, of Nephli, making their way to Mount Pleasant and Spring City, and from there, passing through Ephraim, to Mantli, which was reached on Friday afternoon. While Elders Brigham Young and George Teasdale, and Bishop Andrews made for Fairview to meet with the other division of the party at Mantli. The company were met by Elders Peterson, Beal, Malen and Folsom, the first three joining President Taylor, and the latter, Elder Young.

Meeting was held at all the places named, bested Nephli and Fairview. On Saturday morning the Temple grounds were visited. All of the company were most agreeably surprised as they looked upon the walls of the building, not because of the rapid progress that had been made since the corner-stones were laid, but rather at the beautiful appearance they presented, the rock being white and dressed, and consisting of choice blocks. And, indeed, no one appeared to be more pleased with the labor accomplished than President Taylor himself. He expressed himself to Brothers Folsom and Fitchforth as being satisfied with the appearance of the work, and looked forward to the time when a really handsome structure would overlook the beautiful valley of Sanpete.

The main walls are only seven feet from the surface of the ground. But then it must be remembered that 55,000 yards of rock and debris have been excavated and moved away in preparing the foundation; and that the four terrace walls—each of which is seventeen feet high from the surface of the ground, and 1,000 feet long—contain 2,400 cords of rock; and besides this, two wing walls, each five feet at base, to form the back-ground, facing in the hill, have been commenced and are already carried to a considerable height. This preparatory work of converting a mountain into suitable temple grounds, involving as it does immense expense, will be fully com-

pleted when the Temple shall be completed; for a more fitting place for the House of the Lord could hardly be conceived of, standing alone and towering, as that edifice will, above all the works of man around.

The sand used on the building is ground on the premises from a pure sand formation obtained from a quarry in close proximity, and makes a first-class cement. The steam power that grinds it forces water from below to the temple-site, and also runs a "boring" machine which is used in making log piping to convey clean water to supply the Temple. The water will be brought from a spring situated in the mountain side about a mile and a quarter east, and will have a fall of 79 feet into a reservoir, and 100 feet from the reservoir to the building, which will be sufficient to serve all purposes, the height of the Temple being 82 feet. The supply will be sufficient also to water the shade and ornamental trees, grass, flowers, etc., that will doubtless be planted to adorn the terrace walks and to help to beautify the sacred place.

The party then drove down to Ephraim in time to attend the afternoon meeting of the Conference, which had commenced at 10 a.m. that day, and met there Elder J. F. Smith and Bishop Shelders, who left this city on the 18th inst.

The Ephraim Tabernacle, which is a large, commodious building, having a gallery all round, was none too big to accommodate the people; and had winter not set in so suddenly, it doubtless would have been far too small. The people here and throughout the settlements listened attentively to the preaching of the brethren and manifested not only a deep interest in the counsel and instruction imparted to them, but also a marked appreciation of the presence of so many of our leading Elders.

Among the reports presented to the Conference was one from the Female Relief Society of Thistle Valley, which is composed of white and Indian sisters in about equal numbers. Besides other donations made to the Temple from this Society was a neatly matched patch-quilt, the handiwork of the Lamanite sisters, and \$10 the proceeds of the sales of their Sunday eggs. And it was reported in private conversation by Bro. Spencer, who has charge of the Indians in Thistle Valley, that the Lamanite sisters, as well as the brethren, contribute in their small way as freely and willingly as the white people.

The great benefits derived from the labors of our Sisters associated with the Female Relief Societies are being realized in Sanpete as well as elsewhere. The Mantli Society, presided over by Sister Wareham, commenced a small business in home made articles about three years ago, with a capital of about \$300. To the home products they added, in a small way, a stock of general merchandise. They now are a corporate body and the business represents \$2,400. They have published about four rods frontage on the main street, and are now finishing a large, two-story rock building. The upper story is a hall 40x25 to be used for society purposes, the lower story has two rooms, one to be used for the store, the other for a millinery shop. A striking peculiarity of the woman's store is the absence of loafers.

In Mantli there is no liquor traffic, not even for medicinal purposes. This is due to the labors of the sisters. (The way they accomplished it was this: they talked the matter over privately, and prayed a good deal about it; for as they say, they needed help, and as they met with a stout opposition from certain quarters, they thought they would go to the Lord. And after a good deal of timid deliberation they concluded to get up a petition to the City Council and have it circulated on every block of the city at the same hour; because, said they, "If we give them time to discuss it we may get beaten." The result was, they got about 300 signatures, which they presented to the Council; and their prayer was granted.

The party returned to the city last evening much pleased with their trip south.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

UTAH TERRITORY,
Executive Office.

Whereas, His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President, has, by his Proclamation, appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November, to be observed throughout the United States and Territories, as a day of NATIONAL THANKSGIVING and PRAYER;

Now, therefore, in accordance with said Proclamation, and in accordance with our custom, I, George W. Emery, Governor of the Territory, do hereby designate the said 27th day of November to be observed by the people of this Territory as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

I recommend to the people the observance of this day, in the usual manner, especially to refrain from secular labor; to meet in their accustomed places of worship, and there to offer praises to Him who has carried them through the vicissitudes of another year, and caused the earth to yield to them the fruits in sufficient abundance to supply their wants.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Salt Lake City, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1879, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

GEO. W. EMERY,
By the Governor,
ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
EASTERN.

The Evening News.
WASHINGTON, 18th. At yesterday's Cabinet meeting additional consideration was given to the choice of topics for the annual session of Congress, the character of the recommendations to be made in the forthcoming reports of the

various heads of departments. Yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal law is unconstitutional was referred to and in view of the existence of treaties with several foreign nations under which they have guaranteed trade-mark protection in this country to their subjects, it was agreed that the President should request Congress to enact some legislation on this subject which shall be free from the objections of unconstitutionality, but afford protection to foreign trade marks.

Greenback and Labor Meeting.
The following were issued tonight:
Washington.
The national committee of the national party are hereby notified and requested to attend a meeting of the same committee to be held here on the 8th of January, 1880. A full attendance is requested.
(Signed) F. P. DENVER,
Chairman National Committee National Party.

Washington.
In view of the gravity of public affairs and the imminent peril to the representative government, the undersigned chairman of the congressional committee of the national greenback labor party and of the national committee of the national party, hereby invite the Union greenback national committee, chairmen and members of the various State committees, representatives of greenback and labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country, friendly to the principles of greenback and labor, to meet in conference at Washington on the 8th of January, 1880, the congressional committee of the national greenback labor party and the national committee of the national party, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place and basis of representation of the national committee to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for president and vice-president.

(Signed) T. H. MURCH,
Chairman Congressional Committee National Greenback Labor Party.

F. P. DENVER,
Chairman National Committee National Party.

More of the Lake Ontario Disaster.

NEW YORK, 19.—A special to the New York Times, from Oswego, says: The crew of the schooner, *Nellie P. Downey*, report that at 11:30 o'clock, last night, when about 15 miles off Oswego, they had a narrow escape from collision with the *Seymour's* tow. They saw a long line of lights through the mist and snow and supposed it was Oswego. They shouted and were prepared to turn, when suddenly they saw a derelict under their jib-boom. They heard no voices and saw nothing more.

The revenue cutter *Manhattan*, with the Oswego life crew, went out upon the lake to-day, in search of wrecks, but reports that nothing was seen.

A dispatch from Soda Point stated that some of the scows and dredges were to be seen adrift off that point 40 miles from here, and a large tug, the *Gardner*, was started for Soda Point to render assistance. The *Gardner* picked up one of the dredges and towed it into Soda. Another dredge is now off Soda and will be towed in to-morrow morning. When the gale struck the fleet at the tug cut loose from the tow except the *Seymour*, and rough weather was the result.

The tug *Becker* was abandoned in a sinking condition, but in getting her along side of the dredge *Gardner*, they gave a hole in the latter, which quickly filled with water and both crews were lost, except Thos. Smith and two Swedes. They clung to the cabin of the dredge and were picked up at daylight this morning by the *Seymour*.

Grant and the South.
The *Harold* says of the southern Grant movement: We do not like the intelligence we receive on this subject, but that in no case, why we should withhold, or disguise, or color or distort it. We need not say that we deprecate the nomination of Grant as dangerous to our free institutions, but if the southern republicans should be sold for Grant, this danger will have to be met and parried by the people after the nomination is made.

The *Triune's* Washington special says: It is believed the southern men are prepared to attempt to obtain control of the Presidency at the next election by throwing out the votes of republican States and the electoral proceedings at the capital.

A *Harold* correspondent writes: Having just returned from a six weeks' tour among the people of the south, during which I enjoyed special opportunities, social and personal, for observing the drift of personal opinion, am compelled to say, as a mere matter of simple truth that the editorial suggested in the *Harold* of the possibility of Grant being, in certain contingencies, the favorite presidential candidate of a large portion of the southern people, is strictly correct. To my utter amazement, I have found Grant as possible President for the next term freely and favorably canvassed by representative southern men of all classes and professions. The writer sums up his conclusions and classes: the Southern States, so far as Grant is concerned, are about as follows: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, probably, for Grant; Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, certainly against Grant; Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, doubtful for Grant, as against Bayard or a strong democratic candidate, but probably for Grant as against Tilden or other democrat.

The *Evening News* correspondent at Augusta interviewed Blaine on the Maine situation, who said: The republicans demand fair play and fair count, and they mean to use all reasonable means to secure it. The present Governor and Council have secured the returns, which have always heretofore been open to the gaze of any respectable citizen I have lived in sight of the State House for 25 years, and an intelligent citizen could, during these times, have had access to the election returns sent in by the various towns and city authorities to the Secretary of State. It is, to say the least, suspicious that an innovation should be made now. Blaine further declared he thought the conduct of a strong not feel any of the did yesterday, and that the presence of prominent republicans had frightened them off.

Hamlin also told the reporter that the republicans would not submit to be counted out.

Garcelon said no fraud would be attempted, but the votes would be counted according to law.

The Three Issues.

The World hopes, at the coming session of Congress, the democratic will not discuss the three questions which were uppermost at the extra session, namely the toll oath for jurors, military and the poll tax, and the Bayard law. The writer, concluding the article says: What need or occasion can there be, as these can hardly be any natural subjects for serious discussion, and the agitation of any of the topics which were uppermost during the extra session.

The Salt South.
Republican journals are prominent in stamping the State, having

been invited by men of all parties. The democratic papers, however, declare none will go, as "The Solid South" is to be the war cry next year, and the republicans have no disposition to beat themselves by making the South unsteady.

Geographical Society.
At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, last evening, the Earl of Dunraven read a paper on "Hunting in Colorado and in the wilds of Canada." The paper was a narrative of the speaker's own experience in hunting in Colorado and New Brunswick. At the conclusion of the lecture, a resolution congratulating James Gordon Bennett on the success of the expedition of the *Jeannette* thus far was passed. Dr. Hayes, in his remarks on this resolution, said he was thoroughly convinced that the *Jeannette* would reach the North Pole successfully, and return in safety.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Reception and Imposing Ceremonies.
The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had a business meeting in the forenoon. Upon the platform were Gov. Matthews and General Hunter Bushfield and Kimball. The meeting was called to order by Gen. James A. Garfield, who stated that owing to the illness of the president of the society, Gen. P. A. Shelden, he was unable to be present. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, Sr., vice-president, was unanimously elected presiding officer, and made a brief address. District Commissioner Phelps bid the society welcome to the city. Gen. Shocum followed with a short eulogy upon General G. V. Thomas, whose name would go down to posterity second to that of no man who ever walked the earth.

A communication was read from Gen. Sheridan, expressing deep regret at his absence, and committees were appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the coming year, to decide upon the time and place for the next annual meeting and to select the orator for that occasion.

After some routine business the meeting was adjourned, and the members went to their positions in the procession.

The Thomas Memorial Procession.
The city presents a gala day appearance. The streets are thronged with people seeking places from which to view the march of the Army of the Cumberland, and the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas.

Buildings, public and private, are profusely decorated with national colors, etc., displaying a large number of flags that were torn and riddled on the battle fields of Mexican war. Stretched across the street is a well executed portrait of General Thomas. The decorations on the Fourteenth Street circle, where the statue is erected, are very rich. Around the circle are 35 lofty poles united by a rope of evergreens, each pole bearing the ensign and coat of arms of the State and a panel enumerating the various battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged or the name of one of its deceased general officers. At each four corners of the pedestal upon which the statue stands there is a pole corresponding with the poles representing the States and flanked by stacks of muskets and field pieces, the spaces intervening being ornamented with pyramids of cannon balls. Here also a platform has been erected, capable of seating 1,500 persons.

The platform for speakers is within this and its panels bear the names of Anderson, Sherman, Buell and Rosecrans. In addition to these appear panels at various points bearing the names of Brigadier Generals Terrell, R. S. McCoy, Sill, Lytle, Marker and Daniel McCall.

Hundreds of other panels are scattered throughout the decoration, and are inscribed with the names of all corps and division of the army of the Cumberland. The handsome private residences around the circle are also very tastefully decorated. The procession was formed on Penna. Ave., near the capitol and started promptly at one o'clock.

Correspondence.

OBITUARY.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 24, 1879.
Editors Deseret News:

Isaac Dunford, whose sudden death was briefly noticed some few weeks since, was born June 24, 1824, in Trowbridge, Wills, England. He was baptized in said town by Elder John Halliday, in the month of July, 1845, was ordained an Elder under the hands of his brother, George Dunford, and was appointed President of the Steeple-Ashton branch, Jan. 9th, 1853. On his departure for America, the Saints over whom he presided, presented him with a beautiful memorial, inscribed on parchment, as a token of the high esteem and respect with which he was regarded. Brother Dunford remained at Saint Louis, where he labored for the support of his family, and to acquire the necessary means for the journey to Utah. He was always faithful in his times and liberal in his offerings, and those in need found him a friend in distress. He was subsequently appointed President of the Saint Louis Conference, which position he filled with dignity and honor, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley Sept. 29, 1869. He was employed by the Hon. Wm. Jennings as a salesman, for two months, whose salary he left voluntarily, and in company with Elder James H. Hart, in the cold, dreary days of December, wended his way, with ox teams, via Franklin and Soda Springs, to the great Salt Lake Valley. He located in Bloomington, where he made, by his industry, a comfortable home. Although unaccustomed to manual labor on his arrival in Bloomington, he worked alongside and shoulder to shoulder with born and bred farmers and mountaineers, and by his energy and perseverance succeeded in getting a comfortable home and beautiful surroundings, which he had scarcely completed when he was called away.

He was actively engaged as a home missionary, in which capacity his labors were appreciated by the Saints, and by the people. He was ordained a High Priest, under the hands of President Charles C. Rich, which office he strove to magnify. He was modest and retiring in his manners, and would take the lowest seat in the synagogue; but he was uncompromising in defence of the Gospel, in his testimony of the latter-day work was bold as a lion. On the last Sabbath of his life, his correspondent called him from the humble cot he had selected to sit among his peers and fellow-laborers.

He was thrown from his wagon in Blacksmith's Fork Canon, whilst en route, to Salt Lake City, to attend Conference, on the 4th of October, 1879, and was killed. His wife and three children with him at the time escaped unhurt.

He was the father of seven sons and six daughters. He leaves a loving wife, the six children and a daughter, with a host of friends to mourn his loss.

JAS. H. HART.

PHILADELPHIA COFFEE HOUSE.

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FOR SALE.
A GOOD Family Carriage, suitable for a family, for sale. Apply to MAQUIST & POZBY'S Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, next door west of Main Wagon Depot. 639 1/2 W.

NOTICE.

A Public meeting of the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at the residence of S. B. Marquette, in the Block east and 1 block south of Lake City, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1879, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before said meeting.
PHILIP FUGSLEY, President.
W. C. STAINES, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 10, 1879. 4102

MASON WORK.

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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. 6382 2/2

NOTICE.

THE qualified Voters of the Eighth School District, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the School-house of said district, on Monday, November 24th, 1879, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing two years.
JOHN NEEDHAM,
S. W. ALLEY,
J. W. SNELL,
Trustees.

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I will sell for

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BETTER AND PURER

LIQUORS,
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Than can be found at any other House in Utah,

AT A COST!

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23 and 31 First South 64 east.

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Call and examine our Stock of Utah Tweeds, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, we have on hand a fine selection of imported Suits and Overcoatings.

The trade and public supplied with Cut Lengths at Low Figures. Patterns in any Style Cut to Order.
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Full line Samples of Boots & Shoes from P. Porter, Oppenheimer & Ward, 112 Battery St., San Francisco. Same prices and terms as the largest buyers. Transient, Santa Cruz.

STOVES DIRECT FROM THE WORKS. Agents for Maclean & Retterer, 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 them at the Wholesale Price.

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RICHARD GOODHIND, Agent,
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59 Kimball Block, 1st South Street. 124

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JUST RECEIVED.

We have Just Received our first shipment of

NEW FRUITS, CANDIES, ETC.,

Consisting of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON FRUIT, ORANGE PEEL, LEMON FRUIT, CANDIES, NUTS, Etc.

An Immense Assortment of

CANDY TOYS,

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