

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

SPECIAL ELECTION

SATURDAY DEC. 27th, 1879.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

For Representatives to the Legislative Assembly.

CHARLES W. PENROSE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The lady candidates for positions on the Boston school board were neither of them elected. The women voters supported them, but the men didn't.

An oscillation of the waters of Lake Geneva has been observed, the period of the rise and fall being seventy-eight minutes. When the water is at its greatest height on one shore it is found to be at its lowest point on the opposite side of the lake. The cause of this phenomenon has not yet been explained.

A recent report to the French Anthropological Society states that the Island of Andaman, in the Indian Ocean, is inhabited by a race of wild men, little superior to monkeys. In counting, these people are said to slap their nose for units, and to pull down the corners of their eyes for tens. The hundreds are rather beyond their mathematical powers.

A child in Auburn, Maine, ill of diphtheria, whose life was despaired of, was cured by sucking lime. Small lumps of lime were kept constantly sucking near its mouth for more than a day and a half, until more than a hard crust of lime was thus slacked. The child was thought to be dying before this remedy was employed. It breathed the fumes of the lime constantly until cured. It is not certain that the lime performed the cure, but we have heard of other similar cases, and it appears to be at least worth a trial.

Some, or rather most, people will remember the furor caused by the so-called tempered glass invented by M. De La Bastie, and the multiplicity of purposes for which it was said to be admirably adapted. But the light and airy material had a fatal facility of suddenly exploding into a thousand fragments, sometimes explosively. It is now announced that De La Bastie has made such improvements in his glass-tempering process that the quality of the product is immensely more durable.

We notice that the New York Tribune, as well as the Sacramento Record-Union, takes the same view as this paper of the Opinion of Judge Field on the Central Pacific Railroad question, in which he dissented from the ruling of the majority of the United States Supreme Court. The Tribune says: "It sets forth the rights and duties of the Company and of the Government with singular clearness. We confess that the reasoning in support of the decision of the majority does not seem to have been presented as yet with equal force." Judge Field's name is prominently put forward as the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If we had any vote on the issue we might have something to say in support of Judge Field; as it is we are silent.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ILLUSTRATIVE ART.

The place of punishment for the wicked, usually called Hell, has received much more notice from the divines of Christendom than its opposite—the abode of the redeemed; the terrors of the former being far more frequently portrayed than the glories of the latter, it appears to the unprejudiced and exhortations to the erring. But of late years there has been a great deal of discussion concerning the nature, extent and even existence of the orthodox hell. Some eminent preachers have lost faith in it entirely, and others have so modified their views in relation to it that its fires have been quenched in their minds, and they no longer picture its horrors to frighten weak women and tender children, but expound scriptures references to it as figurative and metaphorical.

But a revival of the doctrine of literal flames and brimstone, and of frightful fables as attendant demons to perpetuate the terrors of the damned, is likely to arise to some extent through the publication of a work by Prof. Leuchin, of Moscow, entitled, "The Mysteries of Hell and its Inhabitants." It is a full volume, illustrated with seventy photographs. In the preface to his book the Professor says: "We have heretofore only been able, by the aid of conjecture, to arrive at a dim apprehension of the tortures that await us in the subterranean realm; but I have at last, after prolonged and all but superhuman exertions, succeeded in throwing light upon this most mysterious and long-ignored subject, and in producing an absolutely authentic description of hell and its inhabitants. Saving the verities of original photographs of eminent infernal personages, and a faithful depiction of the Last Judgment will be

found to represent completely and exhaustively all those phenomena which have hitherto proved insolubly enigmatical to humanity at large."

By what process the Russian savant obtained the "striking original photographs of eminent infernal personages" we are not informed, but it appears as though he must have paid a visit to the sulphurous regions and back again, and found the dignitaries there very amably inclined, and also become possessed of a novel kind of camera and other apparatus by which the diabolical likenesses could be obtained. Leuchin's pictures may do very well as objects to frighten the superstitious, and as subjects for fire-and-brimstone revival harangues, but we should not think they will become popular as album portraits, nor obtain a very wide circulation outside of Greek and Roman Catholic communities. The days of the orthodox, material hell are numbered with the past, but to all people will be rendered justice "according to their works."

AUDITOR'S WARRANTS AND SCHOOL TAXES.

In our last issue appeared a letter from a Grantsville correspondent on the school tax question, to which it was stated that:

"The Collector of Territorial and County taxes requires the payment of the school portion in cash, but he will take the Territorial portion in Auditor's Warrants. The allotment of the school districts by the Territorial Superintendent of the District Schools, are paid in Territorial Warrants, etc."

On these assertions an argument was based showing that school teachers, by the working of this system, suffered an injustice, and that a revision of the law was therefore necessary. But we learn by inquiry the following facts:

This subject was fully discussed by the Territorial and County officials of this county more than a year ago, and it was decided by them that the school tax of three mills on the dollar was virtually a Territorial tax, having been made by territorial legislative enactment, and the Auditor of Public Accounts, so we are informed, notified the Collectors of the different counties to receive Territorial Auditor's Warrants on school, as well as Territorial taxes, and that the same should be paid into the Territorial Treasury. This has been so far as we can learn, universally complied with. Toole county, at least for the year 1878, not excepted. And although the taxes were almost entirely received in Auditor's Warrants, one-fourth of the whole allotment for school purposes was paid to the Trustees in cash.

The grievance of our correspondent therefore has little foundation, and as we have previously shown, there is no reason why the law should operate in the least degree unjustly towards the school teachers, for the portion of the allotment which is paid to the trustees in cash should be also paid to the teachers in cash, and that portion paid to Auditor's Warrants at its actual value in the market.

The difficulty then vanishes and the controversy is at an end.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A SPEECH FROM BERMAN.

"The President of the United States."

NEW YORK, 23.—At a dinner of the New England Society last night Secretary Sherman responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," and in the course of his remarks said: "It is one of the first duties of the average American to vent all his spleen and often against the president of the United States. It is a very safe and easy occupation because the president can only answer by his dignity and in silence. But in late years the press of this country has greatly improved. No other presidents of the United States were ever spoken of with such ill-will as Washington, Adams and Jefferson, and yet now we are brought to respect the name of Washington as first in our hearts and first in the hearts of our countrymen. (Applause.) Adams and Jefferson each set against the other in our hearts and in the hearts of all their posterity. I have, during my official life, personally known six presidents of the United States. Among them probably one of the most abused was Abraham Lincoln. (Loud Applause.) A man who bore for four years the cross of the American people and whose martyrdom will be remembered by nations yet unborn. (Applause.) The only one of these presidents now living is the illustrious soldier and statesman, who, having conducted a great war and won many battles, battles greater than any in modern history, including even those fought by Napoleon Bonaparte—and after having served his country for eight years, and received all the honors the American people have ever given to mortal man, he now, after a circle of the globe, returns with blessing heaped upon him in the language of the civilized world. (Cheering and applause.) All these presidents have not been equally distinguished and probably will not be equally remembered, but there is not one of them who has not been true to his country's honor as he believed it and saw it at the time. For ninety years the great powers of the government have been administered by men selected by the people, and no one of them has disgraced the honor conferred upon him in the way that is common in the countries where the king, or the president, or the ruler for the time being holds his seat by hereditary descent. The great principle of the selection of the highest magistracy by the people has been entirely justified by the experience of the American people. (Cheering and applause.) I trust you will not deem it amiss for me to say a few words of honor and respect for the President of the United States that now is. When President Hayes assumed executive functions—yes, before he assumed them—he was encompassed with difficulties that his predecessors did not have. For the first time, for the second time perhaps, might say, a great doubt existed as to who was elected president, and no doubt gentlemen here have heard of the confusion that was produced by the question as to who had been elected that the question was settled by a tribunal organized for that purpose in peace and quiet in the great hall of the House of Representatives. (Loud applause.) When he entered upon his office he found two States in which were opposing parties, ready to come to blows, and though men have differed as to the mode and means in which these difficulties were avoided, and evaded, yet I believe it is the common judgment that the administration of President Hayes acted in this respect with wisdom, and prudence, and to preserve the peace of the American people. His administration was commenced when we were involved in financial difficulties of a serious character, and nearly all our industries were impeded, and all over this broad land were parties demanding legislative interference. If emergency was free, it was less than that which had been promised, but such has been the policy adopted by President Hayes, that the serious evils have been removed, and now peace and plenty spread themselves all over the country. Men who were idle are now working, and are receiving fair wages, and you in this great mart of commerce are receiving the fruits of this boundless prosperity, and about it all should be the man who by his firmness aided in bringing this about. No doubt many causes have contributed to this, our largest success as a nation, and the absence of crops in foreign countries, the surplus of five years of hard times, and the boundless resources of this great country is our chief reliance. You must admit that it was by the firmness of the President of the United States that the measure which finally brought to a successful issue (applause).

On the Use of Quinine.

The following is a report of Sherman's speech on the use of quinine. We all know the poor Indian. I know my friends here, and I know my friends in the West, who have been conversed about it to-night. I pity the poor Indian, (applause) but the conclusion is that he should be civilized. The Supreme Court of the United States has been pronounced, (G. forth and multiply and replenish the earth.) (Applause.) I have come from Massachusetts to New York, have gone to Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania they have gone to Ohio, why there are more Yankees there than in Massachusetts, and so people have spread to the west and south, and you find Yankees every where. I am a Yankee, and I am proud of it. The Indians are entitled to our humanity and consideration. Admit that fact, (applause) but at the same time we must do something for their own living and they must get out of the way. (Applause.) I will merely point out to you the steps which we have been taking with these Indians. We have been negotiating and negotiating and negotiating for weeks. They have been ordered to deliver up twelve Indian murderers and they can't do it, are you to sit down like a parcel of fools and let these Indians treat us as they please? (Applause.) I am not going to tell you what we are going to do, but these Indians must submit and deliver up these murderers or the consequences. (Applause and cries of "Good, good.") If that be the result, I don't understand what business we have in this country. We may for several weeks or more until the snow deepens, for there it is from 16 to 17 feet deep, but just as sure as the snow will pass away the Indians must take their place among the nation or disappear from the face of the earth. (Loud applause).

West Indian Affairs.

San Domingo dates to the 8th inst., confirm the announcement of the flight of Prest. Guillermo. The city suffered from hunger before the surrender, and Guillermo is greatly disliked for his responsibility for the distress. As a consequence of this feeling the triumphal entry of the revolutionary army on the 17th of November was attended with perfect order. It is still unknown who will be the next president. Peace has been entirely restored. None of the plantations have been destroyed. An outbreak was feared at Cape Haytien and troops were sent to prevent it. Some arrests were made. Business is active.

The Tribune's Trial to Defend Itself.

The Tribune says: Yesterday's charges against Indian Commissioner Hay and Inspector Hammond were made by one of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners who says he will be responsible for their truth. The Tribune reporter called on the parties to whom it is alleged it transferred the San Carlos minge. They acknowledge holding title to the property, but deny the information as to how it came into their possession. Both have business relations with Hay.

Bay Denies Crookness.

The Tribune has this: Washington, 22. The statement in today's Tribune, headed "An Indian Scandal," is utterly unfounded and all things that reflect on me. I request the publication of this dispatch. (Signed) E. A. HAY, Commissioner.

Not Much in Favor of Grant.

Senator Booth said at the Senate House yesterday that he did not think popular feeling in his State was in favor of the nomination of Grant, and that an ex-President would undoubtedly enjoy strong support if nominated and would carry the State.

Child Again Victorious.

A dispatch says: On the 27th of November, a bloody and stubborn battle took place between the Chilian and allied forces. The Chilians remained masters of the field, occupying the town of Tanaofo.

San of Bonds.

It is intimated in Treasury circles that while in New York Secretary Sherman will arrange for the sale of the balance of 4 per cent. bonds authorized to be issued under the refunding act of July 14, 1876, and the supplemental act of January 20, 1877.

American Silk Production.

The next annual report of the New Jersey labor bureau will deal largely with the silk and pottery industries of the State, and it is expected that the statistics of these industries, contained in the report, will surprise even the best informed. For instance, the reports have been received from sixty-seven silk mills, mostly in Paterson, whereas the Silk Association of America has never been able to get statistics from more than half that number. The Patterson silk mills alone employ 10,000 hands, besides from 2,000 to 3,000 employed in their own homes. The annual production of these mills reaches a total of \$14,000,000. It is predicted that in five years Paterson will exceed Lyons, France, in the value of her silk production.

Options on the Maine Senate.

Washington dispatches say: The President says that he expects the republicans of Maine will go on and they are now doing in awaiting public opinion, and he will give the democrats no rest. In this respect he thinks the republicans are doing just right. "What," said the conclusion, "the Maine troubles will be settled in Maine, and by the people of Maine, without any assistance from Washington." That the President has been giving considerable attention to the subject is evident from his conversation, ready and calm today. Lawyer-like, he has been looking up precedent, and finds that they do not all sustain the Governor and Council in the course they have pursued.

Representative Reagan, of Tex., said: "If the democrats are right in the technical interpretation of the law and at the same time it appears to the popular understanding that the republican majority has been overthrown, that it will be a great misfortune for the democratic party. My first impression is that it is unfair, and if so, it is a bad mistake for the democrats to have made."

Will Not Close Friday.

The members of the Public Exchange yesterday decided not to observe Friday next as a holiday. The vote was for closing, 653; against, 278. It requires a two-thirds vote to close the exchange, the motion was lost by one vote.

Edison's Light in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, 23.—R. J. Rudgar and John A. Russell, representing Edison, have been in the city several days to arrange for the introduction of the new electric light. They have made a contract with John Shillito and associates to give them the preference in bidding for the management of the business of lighting Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Soon as experiments show the invention practicable.

Impersonated For Forgery.

BOSTON, 23.—James F. Edmunds, heretofore a highly respected citizen of Newton, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forging the names of Lords & Fernald, his former partners in business, to a check for \$50,000, and was sentenced to five years and six months in the State prison.

Republican Leaders in Meeting.

AUGUSTA, Me., 23.—A meeting of the republican State committee and prominent republicans from various parts of the State, was held in Senator Blake's residence, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to so arrange as to cooperate with the republican members of the legislature.

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Governor Emery's Chance of Reappointment.

The friends of Governor Emery, of Utah, here say they did not know that there was any opposition to his reappointment and that a monster petition will soon be sent urging his reappointment. Chief Justice Hunter, of Utah, who is here, urges his reappointment, and says there has never been a time in Utah when there have been so few obstacles to the reappointment of Emery as now, and that this is largely due to Governor Emery.

Utah Disturbances.

A Havana dispatch says: Captain General Blazquez has issued a proclamation announcing the incarceration and robbery captured in disturbed districts will be tried by court martial, and upon conviction sentenced to death. The chief officers of the army provinces have authority to approve the sentence. An official dispatch states that the insurgent chief, Paredes Jimenez, lately pardoned, took up arms again on the 20th inst. and joined a party of insurgents from Santo Spiritas, in an attack upon Arroyo. Blazquez repelled the attack, killing Jimenez and two of his so-called lieutenants and capturing the remainder, and capturing a great number of 1,000 cartridges.

Reception to DeLease.

A committee has been appointed by the local government of Panama to receive a proper reception for DeLease. The foreign merchants have no place on this committee, yet they are the principal contributors to the fund.

LOST.

SOMEWHERE in the 11th Ward, or on Main Street, between the hours of 9 and 10 on Saturday morning, a lady's brown fur coat was lost. If the owner at this office, and oblige.

AT AUCTION!

Dec. 24 COMMENCING AT 10 a.m. In front of —SALT LAKE HOUSE— Messrs. Moore, Allensworth & Co., wishing to introduce their new Improved CARRIAGES, have instructed me to sell a Carriage of the best and strongest without reserve. Phantoms, Top and Open Buggies. All of the BEST MATERIAL and Sued to this Country. Do not fail to attend this Sale, as every CARRIAGE offered will be sold Without Reserve. TERMS CASH OR APPROVED SECURITY. H. A. Reed, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

A Public meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Fuel and Coke Company, will be held at the residence of E. B. Markham, on Monday, the 23rd day of January, 1880, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for coal lands and other purposes.

PHILIP FUGESKY, President.

W. C. STAINES, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18, 1879.

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