

Saturday, November 9, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dwyer has just received Zadkine's Almanac for 1880. It contains predictions of the weather, names of the stars, etc., etc. Price 25 cents.

The late Senator Chandler, in his last speech, is said to have made the following remark: "But we ain't going to die yet. We have made other arrangements." He alluded to himself and the republican party.

It is reported that the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, which for years has been used exclusively by the Turks, has been thrown open on two days of each week for Christians. On these days a reconciliation between the different creeds is to be attempted.

France is becoming an unpleasant place of residence to that portion of the human family known as confirmed bachelors. According to a French paper, the General Council of the Department of the Rhone, has passed a decree that all bachelors from the humblest degree to the highest, pay a tax of one quarter of his salary, which is used toward the maintenance and education of abandoned children. The council consider "celibacy contrary to nature and the ends of providence," and look upon celibates "as men who fill the States with corrupt opinions and evil morals."

The election of the State officers in New York, with the exception of the Governor, is still in doubt. The Tribune, (Republican) claims the election for its candidates. The impression has been, apparently, that the Democrats had elected the Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, but to-day the Tribune claims that Hon. George C. Heekin, the Republican candidate, is elected by a 1,400 majority. We must wait further advice before we can speak with certainty as to who is elected, as neither party concedes the election of the ticket of its opponent. Whichever is the winner the election is undoubtedly a close one. This is clear from the delay there is in arriving at a decision as to who the successful man is. Let it be Republican or Democrat who is elected Lieutenant-Governor, New York is sure to have a good officer. Mr. Potter and Mr. Heekin are both clever, estimable gentlemen, and possess extensive experience in public affairs. The former has been frequently mentioned as a desirable man for Democratic Speaker of the National House of Representatives (in which body he has served several terms with distinction), and the latter's name, while he was a member of Congress, was prominent among the Republicans as a gentleman who would carry the honors of the same position with dignity if his party should be successful in securing a majority in that body.

A GROWING EVIL.

The American Consul at Sheffield in describing the habits of the English workmen in the district where he resides, doubtless portrays with entire accuracy the habits of the workmen of most English cities. Certain it is that the distress in that country is greatly aggravated by the wretched habits of drinking which prevail among the people. The Consul says:

"A bold rookeries as to earning and spending prevails among the Sheffield workmen. Many a man who can easily earn his \$14 to \$19 a week will be satisfied with earning half that sum, or just enough to provide him with his food, beer and sporting, allowing his wife but a mere pittance of his wages for herself and children. Large numbers, who might make themselves independent, make no provision for the future, except to pay into their club or two a week, which assures them, if not in arrears, some aid in case of sickness. This method of insurance, good in itself, seems to operate here to paralyze the desire to save. One thing, however, seems evident, that notwithstanding the great depression in the manufacturing interests of Sheffield, there would be but little destitution among the working people but for their drinking habit. Any one walking these streets will see at once where the earnings of the workmen go, and in many cases the earnings of the working women also, for there is in this town a far greater population of women employed in the various kinds of labor than will be found in the cities of the United States, excepting it may be the great cotton manufacturing centers. The fact is to be considered in estimating the amount of earnings that go to the support of families, such earnings being largely taken at first appearance. Were the same property used, there would be comparatively little suffering or poverty."

In the Sheffield district it is estimated that each workman loses one day of each week through drink. This is a loss of time equal to a loss of one-sixth of the productive power of the district—a serious drawback to the prosperity of that section. But of other places besides Sheffield the same report can be made. Most of the evils with which the laboring classes of that country are afflicted can be traced to intoxicating drink.

No country can be truly prosperous whose working classes are intemperate, worthless and idle. The change which has taken place in this Territory within a few years in respect to the consumption of intoxicating drink, is one that calls loudly for every friend of the people to use his utmost influence to check the growth of the hateful vice of drinking. We have been under no necessity as Latter-day Saints in this Territory, to have recourse to temperance organizations—Washington Societies, Father Matthew Societies, Red and Blue Ribbon

Societies and kindred societies—to induce our population to take pledges that they would not touch intoxicating drinks. Our religion has possessed all the power necessary to keep intemperance in check. It is clearly evident that no man can be a drinker of intoxicants and be a Latter-day Saint. The entire spirit and genius of our religion and institutions is opposed to such a practice. No such man, whatever his professions, can be in perfect fellowship with the faithful members of the Church; and if the teachers would do their duty, no such characters would be recognized as members of the body in good standing. They would either repeat of the vice, (and by so doing they would lose their continuance), or their standing would soon become questionable. It is due to the Church, to its Great Founder, to our country, and to posterity, as well as to the victims of strong drink themselves, that we use every agency placed in our hands as an organized religious body, to stamp this hateful vice out of existence. Let so strong a public opinion be maintained against this habit that no one can delude himself with the idea that he can indulge in it with impunity and still be looked upon as a Latter-day Saint!

BY TELEGRAPH.

PACIFIC UNION TELEGRAPH LIT.

EASTERN.

The Stage.

NEW YORK, 8.—The London World says positively that Grotter will not go to America this winter. Gilbert and Sullivan who arrived on Wednesday, brought Miss Rosevelt, their prima donna and Alfred Siller, another of their company. The remainder are on the way. The season begins on the first proximo with Pinafore, Sullivan leading the orchestra. He will conduct hisatorio "The Prodigal Son" on the 23d inst., for the Handel and Haydn Society. A new opera has been written by himself and Gilbert. It is not yet named, but is written in the same key as Pinafore and promises equal success. Hathaway & Paul, of Boston, also managers for Gilbert and Sullivan, will bring over Mrs. Ormond the American soprano.

Gilbert's comedy "Engaged" was produced on Monday at Haymarket to a good house.

"The Flair" was highly successful at the Union Square. The receipts of the first nine performances were over eighty-five hundred dollars which is more than the Banker's Daughter drew in the same time.

"Our Girls" at Wallack's is cleverly produced, promising a run of four or five weeks. The management is not likely to produce Boucicault's piece on account of his ill health. It is stated that he has been on the verge of paralysis body and mind.

The old Broadway opera on Monday as the Broadway Opera House under Tye, who promises a series of English operas. The Philadelphia Church Choir Pinafore Company appear Monday.

The Olympic produces "Falanstique" on Monday with a picked company.

The Fifth Avenue, under Ford, reopens Thanksgiving week probably.

"Princess Toto" succeeds "Pinafore" at the Standard soon. It was written by Gilbert and Frederick Clay.

Adelaide Neilson is reported as doing a large business in Philadelphia, after her San Francisco engagement with Maguire she sails to Australia.

There is a prospect of litigation between Hickey and Mary Anderson's manager, regarding the former's rights. Hickey is now here.

Mayda Ischick, the German tragedienne, appeared as "Thais" on Monday, in "Media" to crowded houses.

Hornea Wall travels with Sothen who is now in Boston drawing wages.

George McDonald, the Scotch clergyman and novelist, is expected here with a part of his family, to produce a dramatized version of the Pilgrim's Progress.

Wambold, of minstrel fame, has separated from his wife, charging her with infidelity.

The Juvenile Pinafore Company performed at the Aquarium, were prevented yesterday by the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

H. J. Sargent proposes taking Booth's and running it on the popular plan, with combinations, at 50 cents admission fee.

POLITICAL.

The Tribune's Figures.

The Tribune says: It has made special efforts to secure complete returns from the counties where they were still lacking. With the results thus obtained, and with careful estimates in the very few where the returns were not received, Ward, for attorney general has a majority of more than 9,000; Wendell for comptroller, a majority of more than 8,000; for governor, of more than 4,500, and Hekline, for lieutenant-governor, somewhere about 1,400. Returns upon the vote for state treasurer are so incomplete that no definite statement of them can be made, but there is nothing to show that Wendell is running behind his ticket, or is in any danger of defeat. The Tribune's results of the recent election, the Tribune says, the success of the republicans in electing the Governor and a majority of the legislature, in each State, gives them the power, they think best, to avoid the possibility of corruption in election, or fraud and dispute in court, from the appointment of election officers in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Laws can be passed, also, if it is so necessary, in any State to guard honest voters against fraud and to render a false or disputed count of votes impossible. It is clear that no successful attempt to build this country into the support of an unscrupulous presidential candidate, a candidate who with the aid of the Tilden faction in order to capture the control of the police board and other important departments. It is not improbable that the republican government and legislature may find something to say about the conduct of the tug in Brooklyn and in some other cities now under democratic rule. A thorough purification of the government of corrupt officials might make a great difference in the political situation prior to the presidential election.

Co-operative Societies.

The same paper says: It will be strange if the visit of George Jacob Holyoke to this country does not result in the establishment of a co-operative store for the working classes, such as he has been so largely instrumental in founding and carrying forward to success in Great Britain.

The Bayard Room.

A Wilmington, Delaware, speech says: Great preparations were made for the reception of Senator Bayard and considerable disappointment is felt at his unexpected arrival here last night from Europe. Next Monday is already called "Bayard Day," and republicans vie with democrats in preparing a hearty ovation to the distinguished townsman. People from [redacted] parts will join in the ceremonies, which will consist of a [redacted] address and reception at the Opera House and illumination at night. The address of welcome will probably be by a republican.

Republican National Committee.

The Herald's Philadelphia special says: A meeting of the Republican National Committee will be called for December 17th, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, signed by Governor [redacted], and Thomas M. Keogh, chairman of the republican committee of North Carolina. Owing to the death of Chandler, the committee is without a chairman and Secretary McCormick resigned. The appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. The object of the meeting is to select a candidate for the death of the chairman, and select the place for holding the next republican convention, also to select officers. Cornell, it is now understood, is a candidate for chairman, as also McCormick. Keogh wants the secretaryship. The next convention will probably be held in the west.

A Steamboat Collision.

LEWIS, Del., 8.—The steamship Champion, from New York, for Charleston, was run into and sunk yesterday morning off the Cape. Thirty-two lives were reported lost. Twenty-five persons were saved. The ship Lady Ocatavia, from New York, for New Orleans, was in collision with the Champion, striking her in five minutes. The collision occurred 20 miles off the Cape at 4 yesterday morning. The ship is badly damaged, and is being towed to Philadelphia.

WESTERN.

News From Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Advice from Samoa to Sept. 21st says: That Allet's forces and that of the old government had a fight on Sept. 15th, which is mentioned as a naval engagement, probably between small craft, in which Malietoa was victorious. Houses were ruined by the quarrel between the two factions. Malietoa has concluded a treaty with Sir Arthur Gordon on behalf of England, the principal point of which provided for the establishment of a British coaling station and naval depot at some place other than that selected by the United States government. An agreement has also been reached between Sir Arthur, Capt. Chandler, of the United States, and Mr. Webster, German Consul, at Apia, which is placed under the government of a municipal board consisting of foreign consuls, resident at Apia, who a government has treaties with Samoa. The parties to the convention recognize Malietoa and have returned official relations with his government.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 8.—A St. Petersburg letter says: "If the new British Parliament sustains Lord Beaconsfield's policy, Russia will occupy Northern Afghanistan."

The short time interval between the movement in Odium cotton mills, which has now lasted eight weeks, shows signs of breaking up. Many companies have already prepared for a change. The result of the experiment, however, are regarded as highly satisfactory.

A Paris journal describes a plan about to be carried into effect, depending the Seine, by which vessels drawing nine feet of water will be enabled to reach the eastern extremity of Paris. This work will cost \$2,000,000 francs.

A Madrid dispatch says: Two Cayle tribes in Morocco have made a desperate effort, 19 were killed on one side and six on the other.

The London Times says: Money continues in large supply on short loan, but discount rates are still somewhat unyielding. More gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. This was fully expected and probably there will be further withdrawals.

If they continue the bank will have to supplement its action of Thursday, by absorbing the surplus supply of money in the open market, so as to force the rate up nearer to its own minimum and thus try to make shipments profitable.

The projected railway through the Aisberg Mountain meets with increasing favor in Austrian official circles. As soon as the plans have received the sanction of the Emperor they will be laid before the parliament.

WASATCH QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Held in Heber City on November 1st and 2nd, 1879.

Present on the stand, Elders Brigham Young and Joseph F. Smith of the Twelve Apostles, Patriarch John Smith, Elder E. L. Wilkin, and Elder Henry Fowler, Abram Hatch, President of the Stake and his counselors, the Bishops of the several wards of the Stake and their counselors, students of quorums, high council and numbers of high priests.

President Hatch called the meeting to order, and after the singing of hymns, made a few remarks by way of introduction, and spoke of the many reasons we have for being thankful, and how little we appear to appreciate the privileges and blessings we enjoy.

The bishops of the several wards made reports of the condition of their wards, all speaking favorably of them, their general good health, and the majority striving to do their duties.

The speakers followed the conference were as follows: B. Young and Joseph F. Smith (the principal ones), Elder Charles E. Wilkin, Patriarch John Smith, Apostle B. Young explained his views in regard to the sickness amongst us, saying he did not consider it necessary that we should have these diseases. We are so much under the influence of the world that we cannot master the necessary faith to prevent them.

He related a circumstance that happened up north, where the diphtheria was prevailing, where the people assembled together, fasted and prayed, till they found faith, and their sick were healed.

Apostle Joseph F. Smith, said there is no principle belonging to the Gospel but that every member an abiding interest in. He said of our manner of voting, also a few words upon the causes of apostasy, and upon the witness that every honest man should have of the truth of this work, after having embraced it, which will never leave him if he continue faithful. He

spoke at some length upon the law of celestial marriage, and upon the antagonism of the world to the work of God.

The half yearly statistical report of the Stake was read. The general authorities of the Church were presented before the conference by Pres. A. Hatch, all of whom were unanimously sustained, also the local authorities of the Stake were presented to the conference by the clerk, all of whom were sustained without dissent.

A very great amount of instruction was given and appreciated, and the brethren who were present served great credit for their efforts to make agreeable music, which they did to the gratification of all assembled.

CHAS. SHREVE, Clerk of Conference.

Correspondence.

Castle Valley and its Facilities
HEBER CITY, Wasatch Co., October 30, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As perhaps some of your readers would like to hear something about Castle Valley, I will give a brief account of my trip through that country.

We came to the summit of the mountains northwest of Castle Valley about noon, October 19. The valley viewed from this point looks very rough and broken, deep washes running in every direction, forming a series of narrow valleys and gulches varying in width from ten feet to several miles. The valley is surrounded on the north, east and west by towering cliffs, some of them rising up almost perpendicular for thousands of feet, but to the south there seems to be a broken mass of low mountains as far as the eye can reach. The mountains or benches throughout the valley are level on the top, covered generally with a dense growth of piñon pine and cedar. The sides of these benches are very steep, in fact, they are quite perpendicular for a distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the top, then slope off at an angle of about 60° to the level bottom of the cañon or valley below, a distance of probably 200 feet. There is no vegetation growing on these slopes, owing, no doubt, to the character of the ground, which is composed of loose rocks and sand. The soil at the bottom of the cañons and valleys is a light colored sandy loam, and seems to wash very easily as the creek beds are often 25 or 30 feet below the surface, the banks on either side being perpendicular.

The valley along which the Little White River flows varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half in width. The wide at this point, about four miles below its entrance into the valley, is quite small, affording but little more water than the average of the mountain streams in Salt Lake Valley. Along this stream for a distance of about eight or nine miles, there is some very good farming land. The water keeping the west side of the valley all the way, gives settlers a good chance to make farms on the east side. There are several claims made along the stream but there has been nothing done, as yet to improve them, with the exception of here and there the foundation of a log cabin. There was but one man in that section of country when we were there. He had been living there alone all summer. He had raised some very good potatoes and melons, such a thing, such a thing that the land there will produce excellent crops when rightly attended to.

Leaving White River, we traveled southwest to Huntington, a distance of 20 miles, over a rough, dry country, destitute of water, except when it rains, the land would appear as the low places are arid. Huntington Creek runs southwest for a distance of four or five miles after leaving the mountains, then takes a course nearly due south, and empties into Cottonwood Creek. The creek bottom is from 100 yards to half a mile in width, the greater portion of it being covered with low, nearly level cottonwoods are seen growing along the banks of the stream. The soil along the bottom is very fertile, and produces excellent crops of corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, &c.

On the south side of the creek, up near the foothills, is Gardner's proposed townsite. It is situated on a level bench containing about 1,000 acres of land. A canal is in course of construction to bring water out upon this bench.

A saw mill is being built in Huntington Cañon, about 10 miles from the settlement, where, I am told, there is timber enough to keep it running for at least fifty years. There are present about 15 families living on Huntington Creek, and about 10 more are expected this fall.

Cottonwood is about 10 miles south of Huntington. In this extraordinary little settlement, there are about 25 families, and more coming or expected to come. There are two canals finished to bring water out of the creek to the north side of the creek. The proposed townsite lies on the north side of the creek. It will irrigate 1,500 acres of land, and the lower 1,300 acres.

Cottonwood is plentiful in both Cottonwood and Huntington, as the foot hills are covered with piñon and cedar. Building lumber will have to be hauled about 25 miles to Cottonwood, and about 10 miles to Huntington. There is no grist mill in the valley yet, but an expected this fall or as early next spring as they can get over the mountains with it. There is a saw mill in Cottonwood Cañon, about 25 miles from the settlement. Their lumber will have to be hauled from Cottonwood to the settlement. It is about 40 miles from Cottonwood to Pleasant, Sanpete Valley, by way of the trail, and about 60 miles by the wagon road.

Respectfully yours,
WM. BUYS.

NOTICE.

THIS Tax-payers of the Seventh School District, having been notified that a meeting will be held in the school house on Monday, November 18th A. D. 1879, at 7:30 o'clock, a.m. for the purpose of voting on the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of land for the purpose of building a school house and other school purposes.

WM. McLAHLAN,
GEORGE C. LAMBERT, Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 8, 1879.

THE ADVANCED

PRICE PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF

DRIED FRUITS

AT

HEADBEL'S

ORDERS, Cakes and BIRTHDAY

CAKES!

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:

One dark red COW, three years old, white spots in forehead, crop and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One brown COW, five years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One gray COW, three years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, five years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.
One light red COW, eight years old, crop off each ear and udder in left ear, crop and udder in right ear, no brands visible.

SAMUEL T. O'CONNOR,
District Poundkeeper,
Parowan City, Nov. 8, 1879.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

A brown and white spotted COW, about eight years old, right horn clipped off, branded M S on left hip.
Which if not claimed will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, November 17th, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the estray pound in this city.

JOSPH. HORTON,
District Poundkeeper,
Salt Lake City, Nov. 6, 1879.

MASON WORK.

Persons Building, will find it advantageous to call on

T. JONES & CO.,

And get their figures before going elsewhere, as they guarantee satisfaction in all their work.

For particulars call on them at their residence, 1 block east and 1 block south of 14th Ward School House.

TAKE NOTICE!

I will sell for

30 DAYS, FOR CASH,

BETTER AND PURER

LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS

Than can be found at any other House in Utah.

AT COST!

We advise you to call and see

N. BOUKOFSKY,

29 and 31 First South St., cor.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION

Punctuality

WANTED!

FIRST CLASS TAILOR, CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. Apply Personally or by Letter to

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,

MAIN STREET,

Opposite Walker House. P.O. Box 83

Confectionery at Wholesale

JOBBING TRADE & CONFERENCE VISITORS

R. GARDINER,

Manufacturing Confectioner!

Wishes to call attention to his

HOME-MADE CANDIES,

Which he offers to the Cash Trade at

Remarkably Low Figures, and would say that his Home-Made Candies are the

MOST PURE

And Highest Flavored Candies this side of Chicago.

And those wishing Good Candies should ask for

R. Gardiner's Candies

And see that they get them.

He also keeps in Stock