

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
BISHOP AND PRESIDENT.

Monday, October 20, 1879.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
For Delegates to Congress.
GEO. Q. CANNON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Look into the private life of the man who figures as a bitter enemy of plural marriage, and a hunter of family scandals, and in almost every case you will find him only to be branded as an adulterer and a scoundrel.

A great many people are in the same condition as this Scotch objector to a preacher's sermon. "Ye dinna tell us enough about renegeing 'our ain' righteously," said he. "Indeed," the parson replied, "we never noticed that you had any to renounce."

It takes two great nations a long time to settle a fishing dispute. England and the United States are still squabbling over the "ward." Two little boys would be ashamed of themselves for quarrelling so long over so simple a matter, particularly after a third boy had decided the question for them.

Rumors of war again fill the air. Trouble is brewing upon the eastern continent, and all the nations of Europe seem to be anxious to put something into the conflict. Even the Atlantic Ocean has scarcely been able to hold its own for many years, talks in a belligerent strain, and steps forth as one of the powers that has an interest in the ever troublous "eastern question." Great events are in the immediate future.

The Roman campaign, hitherto a very unhealthy locality, noted for malaria, is likely to be made healthy and productive by means of dynamite. A thin layer of soft lime upon a stratum of tufa and other volcanic material, about seven feet in thickness. Water does not sink through this stratum, but rises upon the surface. Holes have now been bored down through the tufa to the fertile soil underneath, dynamite has been introduced into them, and the explosion which is brought about by electricity shatters the thick crust that occupies the productive earth. This process, which is not too expensive in view of its results, will add many acres of fresh land for agricultural purposes, and will thereby conditions favorable to malaria.

The November-December number of the *International Review* will devote forty of its pages to an extensive review of Social Democracy in Germany, by Dr. Huber of the University of Munich, which will be found of unusual interest. The subject forms the life-question of European governments, as they now exist, and no man could read it better than Dr. Huber. He combines two mental traits seldom found in conjunction. The power to perceive and still clearly the most minute distinctions of philosophy, and that to draw graphic pictures for the popular mind. He employs both these powers in this paper. He traces the social democracy back to its source in the abstract speculations of philosophers. He has contributed to it, and suffered from it. He shows how governments have provoked it to the point of their very existence. He especially in his account of Lassalle's agitation furnishes one of the most moving of descriptive statements. The whole has the unique character, which will make it of equal interest to all classes, whether their chief attention is directed to religion, politics or society, for all are equally concerned in the movements described.

FILLING A MISSION.

To be called on a mission, although it entailed many privations and much self-denial, was regarded by the Elders of this Church a mark of distinction and a cause of rejoicing. To be counted worthy of a special call to labor in the great latter-day work was esteemed a high honor, and although it was often received with trembling, yet it was accepted in faith, and an Elder would reason that of leaving the Church entirely as of attempting to excuse himself from the responsibility imposed upon him. The servants of God went forth wherever sent, stayed as long as they were required, worked diligently for the salvation of souls, and, after remaining in the field, two, three, four or five years, returned with joy, bringing their sheaves with them, and feeling happy that they had performed a solemn duty.

So far as foreign missions are concerned the situation remains essentially unchanged. Few would think of asking to be relieved, or of the preceding authorities, and sustained in the calling by the voice of the people. True, circumstances are greatly changed, and there may not be the same necessity now as existed in the early days of the Church, for every man to be ready at a moment's notice, to start in the face of every obstacle. The leaders of the Church make no unreasonable requirements, and when it is found that a man whose services are called for is not, he is not, in circumstances to respond without material injury to himself or those dependent upon him, they are always ready to consider his case in wisdom and charity. But they would be with him a difference in regard to the apathy with which a mission for the peo-

formance of home labors is received.

Persons are called to colonies a locality necessary to the growth in the work of the Lord expands, and the numbers of his people increase. In fulfilling this requirement the servants and handmaids of the Lord are supporting the institutions of the Church and working for the building up of the kingdom, just as much as if they were bearing testimony to the gospel abroad, and disseminating the truth among the nations. Yet such a mission is often viewed in a different light, and some who are called feel at perfect liberty to remain at home without practical response.

Again, those who move forward in obedience to their appointments, in some cases seem to consider themselves under no obligations to continue in their new locations any longer than it appears desirable to them, but take their departure without advice and without release, and still imagine they are not doing anything at all culpable or censurable. We think a little reflection will show the impropriety of such a course and the fallacy of such a conclusion. When any one is appointed to and accepts a mission, that individual is under moral and religious obligations to fill, honorably and completely. And this cannot be accomplished by giving it up until relieved by proper authority. If an Elder is called to a foreign mission, he does not consider himself at liberty to return home until his presiding officer signifies that it is right for him to do so. This rule certainly holds good in regard to colonizing missions. Men and women are not appointed to them, as we understand the matter, simply as a pleasure trip, or a visit of exploration, but with a view to the settlement and cultivation of the spot to which they are assigned, and if it is not deemed expedient to abandon the place for them, their journey should be at least as long as they remain unrelieved.

We offer these hints for the consideration of those who have been called and set apart for missions of the latter class, that they may be led to consider the subject in its true light, and to act, not from motives of personal advantage and private choice, but from duty, a sense of obligation to God and the Church, and a determination to "seek first the kingdom of God," the benefit of humanity and the extension of that cause which calls for our lives if necessary to its advancement.

It has been seen in our past history that those who strive for the glory of God rather than for individual aggrandizement, have the most joy, and, in the course of the mission, the most comfort, while those who put self foremost, fail in the end to secure either temporal or spiritual exaltation. "He that seeketh to save his life shall lose it; but he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." The man who is called to labor in the vineyard in the last days, in any section thereof at home or in distant parts, will find the principle that is conveyed in the words to be absolutely and verily true.

Let them who are called specially to work in any department of the kingdom of God, consider themselves worthy of so high an honor, and then prove themselves diligent servants, that they may obtain the reward which will only be bestowed upon those who are faithful to the end. "The right of inheritance is mine, but it may be acquired by all."

"CAN'T STAND IT."

A few Sabbaths ago, a well known "Christian" preacher of this city conducted himself in such an unseemly and disgraceful manner in the Tabernacle, during divine service, as to attract the attention of all who were present, and to disgust some of the people. "Mormons" and non-"Mormons." We took occasion in this paper, to administer a mild rebuke to the bad-mannered minister without naming him, and with the hope that he might be induced on future occasions, either to behave with common decorum, or to keep away from a place of worship in which he could only make himself an object of contempt.

Last evening this person delivered himself of an exceedingly intemperate harangue on the subject of polygamy, and endeavored to arouse the passions of his auditors against the "Mormons." He avowed that he would "stand it no longer," and called for the use of "the knife to cut these excrescences from the body politic."

We would advise the hot-headed orator to keep cool. If he can't "stand it any longer," he had better get out of the city, and let the "Christian" and reasonable method of overcoming that which he thinks, or pretends to think, such a flagrant wrong. The great Author of the true Christian religion, advised his followers to "overcome evil with good." Supposing he were to set a better example to his co-religionists—who have been trying for nearly half a century to cut out "Mormonism" with carnal weapons like "the knife," and to overcome it with the good which he has so often preached, he would be a true Christian.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
EASTERN.

The Fishery Awards—England and America.

New York, 23.—The *World's* Washington special says: "The serious correspondence between England and America, touching the virtual nullification of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty by the United States, is being carried on with the best authority. One of the fisheries, which was secured by the treaty of Washington, and which was important to secure, was what is known as the herring fishery. First, in the catching or purchasing chiefly in Newfoundland, and of herring, which are then dried and kept for half. Either to save time, our fishermen have generally purchased their herring from the Canadian fishermen, but with the privilege of fishing within a three-mile limit, they are gradually catching for themselves. They go from Gloucester, about November, and occupy several months in their business. Last November, the Gloucester fleet, about 20 sail, went as usual to Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, but were driven from this bay by a very violent assault from a large and excited crew of colonial fishermen, who cut and destroyed some of their timber, and drove off the rest, the crew being unwilling to run the risk of disturbance. Representations were duly forwarded to our minister in London. The English government, justified in an inquiry, and recently Lord Salisbury communicated to the United States government, a report, the British secretary for foreign affairs used language which seemed very distinctly to accept the conclusions of the report, which was in substance that the Americans had no ground for complaint as they were fishing within the limits of the law as understood. First, in fishing on Sunday. Second, in fishing between October and May, and third in using seines. The English government, however, was based upon what was said to be a competent testimony, but none of the facts have been transmitted either to the British government or to the United States in a communication from that government. Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch from London, our minister there was instructed by Mr. Everett to say that such conclusions of fact could not be received as conclusive against the sworn statements of our citizens until the British government had submitted the testimony upon which their officer relied, to the consideration of the United States. That that even a statement of facts presented itself or justified the charge of violation of the law on the part of the Americans, will there was a great difference between the regular and judicial consideration of the law and such a rough and riotous method of its execution by a mob of excited fishermen; but, writing consideration of the points, all the facts have been properly ascertained. He was further instructed to say, with earnest distinction, that the United States government could not accept, for a moment, the conclusion which the language of Lord Salisbury would seem to indicate, or the opinion of his officer, that the right of fishing secured to American fishermen within the three mile limit was subject to the discretion of the British government. The United States government might see fit to impose. The very particular in which these laws were said to be violated were avoided, and the British government, in fact, the value of the fishery. Our vessels, at a heavy cost, were obliged to fish when fish could be secured. The monthly catches were very much smaller, and the privilege, and the prohibition of the use of seines was equivalent to a total prohibition of the fishery. The shore fishery which it was the object of the local laws to encourage and develop, was quite a different thing from the vessel fishing, and was a judicious regulation of the one was totally incompatible to the other. Such limitation upon the treaty right was unusual and not to be justified by the views of its own interest by one of the parties to the treaty. It was not permitted by the treaty, and was not to be interpolated by construction; and, however unpleasant it might be to the fishermen, the question of fishing was not a question of the two governments, the United States must ask for a distinct declaration of the British government, which it very doubtful what advantage, if any, where secured by the treaty.

Excitement over the Attempted Assassination of King Alfonso.

The *Herold's* Madrid special says: "This excitement occasioned by the attempt on the life of King Alfonso, has not by any means died out. The criminal, fired from the side walk in front of the house No. 56, Calle Mayor, made a desperate attempt to escape. He was followed by a crowd of people, who were standing near the man who fired, pointed him out, with great cries, and he was at once captured. He did not make the slightest attempt to escape. Terrible indignation was manifested among the people. An attempt was made to break vengeance upon the assassin when he was on his way to the Gabelle Prison. He was soon removed to the Gabelle Prison, where he was kept in great security. The prisoner displayed great courage during his confinement. He was a man of medium height, with a light complexion, and had his hair closely cropped. He admitted the crime, and joyfully declared himself a patriot. He was a very young man, and when interrogated as to who his accomplices were, he denied that he had acted in concert with any one. He said he was alone, and was going purposely to kill the king. This was his first serious disappointment in life.

The Southern Carolina Troubles.

The *Tribe*, reviewing its special from the south, says the persecution of the Republicans in the Southern States, has been such in jail to keep them from holding meetings. Meetings in Louisiana were broken up by an armed mob, and in one of the counties the democrats will not permit any political activity whatever on the part of their opponents. This state of things in the South, as it is called, is a very old story, and shows that that state as well as others is to be carried at the coming election by military power.

The Canadian Government and the Fisheries Question.

The *World's* Montreal special says: "If the American government comes to the conclusion to make a treaty with the Canadian government, it will be put into an awkward position, and if the responsibility for this is thrown upon Newfoundland there will be trouble perhaps of a serious character with the maritime provinces. The matter is engaging the attention of Sir John Macdonald.

The Silver Dollar Controversy.

The *Times* Washington special says: "It is authorizedly stated that Sherman will, in his next annual report, recommend the limitation of the coinage of the silver dollar. This statement was confirmed by the secretary in his speech at Cumberland fair, upon which occasion he said: 'The coinage of \$2,000,000 monthly of silver dollar of full legal tender is disorganizing all elements with which we cannot now compete. We can only hope that before its issue is greatly increased, Congress will either limit the amount or make it contain enough silver to be equal in value to gold.'

Help for the Widows and Orphans.

Postmaster James announces that the contributions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, made to the post office in the next three days, will be added to a fund to be held in trust for the widow and children of Lieut. Banner, U. S. A., who died while in charge of the relief steamer *J. M. Clifton*.

The Robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution.

The gigantic robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution is the sensation in banking circles. Notices have been posted in the bank saying: "For the purpose of preventing loss to depositors, it is ordered that no payments be made without 30 days' notice. The surplus of the bank is more than sufficient to cover any probable loss that may be sustained by reason of the robbery." A great number of depositors have given the necessary notice. The directors were in session to-day. It is said to be a rule for the janitors of bank buildings in this city to have the combination of vaults. Every available director in town has been assigned to the case.

WANTED.

FROM \$5 to \$200 per day, partly in cash, or in exchange for young stock, cash and other property, for a horse, stable, harness, and other articles, at this office, stating location and price.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

1000 HEAD for sale cheap, for cash. All American stock from estate of O. F. Rockwell.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD FARM of One Hundred and fifty acres, about seven miles from this city, one hundred acres under cultivation, together with a large number of fruit trees, and a complete outfit of farming implements can be bought at a bargain at this time. Apply to
COOPER BROS.,
Real Estate Agents, under 7-15, Jones bank.

THE

LONDON BANK OF UTAH,
(LIMITED).

Capital, \$1,600,000; Pay \$800,000
Called up, \$320,000; Pay \$160,000

The Commercial and Mining Public will find every facility for the transaction of Strictly Banking Business.

Exchange Drawn on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS

In London.—The London and County Bank. The London Bank of Utah, Limited.

In New York.—Messrs. Morton, Rice & Company.

In Chicago.—The First National Bank.

In San Francisco.—The Bank of California.

In Omaha.—Omaha National Bank.

ANTHONY GODDE,
MANAGER.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

47TH SCHOOL DISTRICT, SALT LAKE CITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the 47th School District, Salt Lake City, will be held on the 30th day of October, 1879, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a trustee for said district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Hirst.

JACOB GUNN,
H. J. SPRINGER,
Pleasant Green precinct, Salt Lake County, Oct. 18, 1879.

DRIED APRICOTS

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

TEASEL'S!

Delivery Wage will call for by Leaving your Address.

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 25 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, and wine and beer for the trade. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

CONRAD & HUNTER,
Corner Granite Theatre.

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