

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1888.

## Municipal Election!

## PEOPLE'S TICKET!

For Mayor,

DANIEL H. WELLS.

For Aldermen,

HENRY W. LAWRENCE,

SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,

ALONZO H. RALEIGH, ed of

LE GRAND YOUNG, ad of

ALEXANDER C. PYPER.

For Councilors,

ROBERT T. BURTON,

ISAAC GROC,

THEODORE MCKEAN,

WILLIAM S. GODBE,

JOHN SHARP,

PETER NEBEKER,

THOMAS JENKINS,

GEORGE J. TAYLOR,

HEBER P. KIMBALL.

For City Recorder,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

For City Treasurer,

PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For City Marshal,

JOHN D. T. McALLISTER.

The pressure of interesting matter on our columns to-day crowds out our leading article.

## GO TO THE POLLS.

The right to vote—the right to say who we will have to fill offices of public trust and importance, is one prized by every intelligent man. It marks his sovereign power, it declares the great and fundamental doctrine that all governments rightfully emanate from the people, and it should be held sacred, exercised with intelligence, and viewed as a right too great to be treated lightly, bartered away, or neglected.

On Monday our Municipal election will be held. The duly qualified voters of this city have then the opportunity to express themselves, through the ballot box, with regard to who shall hold office in our municipal government for the ensuing year. There is too often a spirit of apathy manifested here concerning the exercise of the franchise. This arises from the fact that the people are fully satisfied with the candidates, knowing them, their antecedents, honor and worth; and, confident that no opposition is likely to arise that would be successful, they allow trivial things to prevent them from going to the polls and recording their votes. This is not as it should be. It is liable to convey a wrong idea as to the number of duly qualified voters within the municipal limits. It manifests a lack of appreciation of the right of franchise. It has a tendency to encourage opposition, if individuals or citizens, who desire to see our city overrun with the evils that are so plentiful in many western cities, should think there was a chance for overturning our city government and placing it in the hands of those who would direct it to suit their evil purposes. For these and other reasons which will readily suggest themselves, we invite our citizens to step forward to the polls on Monday, and record their votes for the men whom they desire to hold office in the municipal government.

**SALT LAKE CITY.**—"This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles—that is three miles each way. It is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is almost one continuous orchard."—*Ex.*

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegram.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION NOT PROSPERING!

CONGRESSIONAL

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PUBLIC DEBT

RAILROAD ACROSS THE COLORADO!

THE INDIANS STILL ON THE WAR PATH IN ARIZONA!

MINISTER ADAMS RESIGNED!

LOCK IN THE CONVENTION AT TALLAHASSEE!

MORE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS!

London, 7.—Late advices from the British expedition in Abyssinia are very discouraging and forbid hope of a successful or safe move this season.

**Senate.**—After some preliminary business the Senate took up Patterson's substitute for an act in addition to an act regulating the tenure of certain offices. The Senate refused to strike out the clause authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint five special agents. An additional section was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint Indian agents for Iowa, Dakota and Montana, when further consideration was postponed. Henderson introduced a bill to create an Indian Department and provide for the government and civilization of the Indians; also a bill to render more efficient the conduct of Indian affairs: referred. The Senate provided for an adjournment to Monday. A resolution was passed to print ten thousand copies of the report on the Stanton matter. The bill, in addition to the tenure of office act was again taken up, and Cole offered an amendment declaring offices vacant after thirty days instead of ten; and no further appointments to be made without the consent of the Senate, which was adopted and the bill passed. It authorizes twenty-five special agents to be appointed each by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General; twenty-five additional in the Treasury Department; and five by the Secretary of State. The bill passed, authorizing the Southern Minnesota railroad to build a bridge over the Mississippi.

**House.**—The bill passed restoring to the market lands along the line of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. It provides that nothing in any former acts shall be held to authorize the withdrawal from entry, under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead acts, of even numbered sections along the routes of such roads, provided they be in ratio at two dollars and a half per acre, and be subject to entry if under such laws. Morning hour expired. Wilson, of Iowa, rose to a question of privilege, and read a statement from the New York Herald, to the effect that he, Wilson, as chairman of the judiciary committee, had testified that he had heard several of the Supreme Judges, including Chase, declare the reconstruction laws unconstitutional. He pronounced the statement wholly false. The House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

The sessions tomorrow will be devoted to general debate.

**Washington.**—The new British Minister was presented to-day. Seward refused to allow reporters to be present, but furnishes for publication the following as occurring, in the President's reply to a pleasant address by Mr. Thornton. The President said:—"The people of the United States will believe her Majesty entirely sincere in the kindly message which under her command you have delivered; and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between the two governments."

The public debt statement shows the total debt on Feb. 1st, less cash in the Treasury, to be \$2,527,215,373.19.

A movement is being made to call, at Cincinnati, a national convention to represent the producing industries of the country with a view to place the government under the control of these interests.

**Boston.**—The commercial convention has agreed upon a plan to establish a national Board of Trade. It proposes harmonizing the commercial and industrial interests of the country, each Board of Trade to be entitled to one member, with one additional for Boards with over a hundred members, and three additional over a thousand members.

**Nashville.**—A riot occurred in Fayetteville on Monday which lasted seven

ral hours. One man was killed and a number wounded.

**San Francisco.**—Legal tender 70. Late Arizona advices say that Gen. Palmer of the Pacific Railroad survey was at Hardyville on January 15th. The line of survey crosses the Colorado river twenty-five miles below Fort Mojave.

The route is unexpectedly favorable, and the engineers on the thirty-second parallel are recalled, and the work stopped in that direction. There had been a great fight between the troops and the Wallapai Indians near Beale Springs, in which the Chief Serum was wounded and sixteen Indians killed. The troops were repulsed and two wounded. The savages were fortified among the rocks. Col. Price sent reinforcements and supplies. The Indians run off or killed all the stock at Williams' Fork. Over one hundred men are at work in the mines in that vicinity, and rich leads are being developed.

**Raleigh.**—The Convention adopted the report in favor of applying to Congress for the removal of the disabilities of all persons who support the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and rejected the resolution making negroes or persons unable to read and write ineligible for the office of Governor.

**Memphis.**—A portion of the remains of a negro woman was found in two bales of cotton yesterday. They had been stored for two years. The remains were shrivelled like a mummy.

**Havana.**—Mexican advices say the forced loans levied in the city of Guadalupe have driven the merchants to desperation.

Advices from Domingo say the people are protesting against the proposed alienation of the Bay of Samana. A provisional triumvirate has been proclaimed, composed of Senors Gomez, Barceto and Lucino, with powers to last until the return of Baez.

Advices from Hayti say the French clergy have excommunicated Salnave on the ground that he had established a sort of fetish religion. The British Government had refused to recall the British legation at the demand of Salnave.

**Atlanta.**—The Convention has adopted a clause fixing the term of the Governor's office at four years, and requiring a ten years residence in the State.

**London.**—The resignation of Minister Adams is announced. The Standard has an editorial highly complimentary to him.

**Florence.**—Farragut arrived and received special honors from the Minister of Marine.

**Berlin.**—It is officially announced that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation have commenced and are progressing satisfactorily.

**Tallahassee.**—The minority of the convention is still in secret session, having adopted a constitution. They are awaiting instructions from General Meade. Before adjourning the majority refused to recognize the acts of the minority, or to admit British subjects or non-residents to seats in the convention. The majority consists of four negroes and twenty-one whites, all eligible; the minority number twenty, of whom one is a British subject, three are non-residents, and the balance are negroes. The President of the convention and the chairman of the committee on eligibility and elections are included in the minority. The President rules that foreigners and non-residents are eligible, and refuses to entertain appeal from this decision without a two-thirds vote, which enables the minority to govern the convention.

**Havana.**—The latest advices from Vera Cruz say the revolution in Yucatan is suppressed.

An insurrection has broken out at Tampico. At last reports the rebels held the City and some Mexican gunboats were blockading the port.

**New Orleans.**—For the better protection of the northwestern frontier of Texas, Hancock has ordered the establishment of four new military posts.

**New York.**—The Tribune's Atlanta special says reports from Alabama are more favorable to the success of the new constitution. Large gains over the last election are reported in several counties.

The Herald's special says it is reported that a revolution has broken out in Sinaloa.

The election for Governor of Puebla will probably result in a new rebellion.

The railroad project to unite the capital of Mexico with the United States by a line along the Gulf has been referred to a committee of Congress.

Mexico pays her President \$20,000, which is \$5,000 more than the American President receives.

## A FEW THOUGHTS RELATING TO RIGHTS, DUTIES AND COMPROMISES.

BY HISTORICUS.

Concluded.

Having taken a short view of the subject as it existed, when the United States were colonies, I will now proceed to some instances at, and subsequent to, the Declaration of Independence.

In 1787, two years before the adoption of the Constitution, Congress passed the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory northwest of the Ohio. By it Congress declared that religion, morality and knowledge were necessary to good government, and that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in said Territory, and that this should be a Compact between the original States and the people and States in said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent. It also said this was established for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are created, and to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed, &c. Here I find the whole thirteen original States, by their members in Congress assembled, declaring that the fundamental principles of these republics are civil and religious liberty, not one without the other, both being pillars of governments, their constitutions and laws.

Civil liberty can not exist in this or in any other country without religious liberty, nor can religious liberty exist without civil liberty. They are "twin sisters," yea more, they are identical. To destroy one you by the same act destroy the other; in striking at one you strike the other.

These, then, being the pillars of the republics, their constitutions and laws, before the adoption of the Federal constitution, they, like every other power, would be retained for the States and the people, unless expressly surrendered to the United States. But, we have before said, no absolute right could be sold, transferred or surrendered, and consequently these could not be. The very sale, transfer or surrender would destroy the right. They, in the language of some of the books, are inherent, inalienable rights.

The very object of the Constitution and Laws of the republics, and the Constitution and Laws of the Federal Government, was the perpetuation and protection of these rights, not the destruction of them or either of them. The same sentiment is contained in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident," it says, "that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

With these views the Constitution of the United States was adopted, without saying any thing on the subject of religious liberty; but, subsequently, out of abundant caution, an amendment was proposed and adopted containing these words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This would seem to be a sufficient guarantee against all encroachments upon the rights of conscience and the free exercise of religious liberty, and it is conceded that, until a few years past, it has been sufficient.

It will be perceived that I have not examined the several State Constitutions on the subject; yet, I will say, that so far as my knowledge extends, the same doctrine is asserted in them all.

In 1847, the first settlement in Utah was made at Great Salt Lake City, by a community who came here to enjoy the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. On their arrival they bowed, gave thanks to God, and consecrated themselves and the land to Him; at the same time set apart ten acres on which to build a Temple and other houses of public worship, so much honored by the Prophets and Apostles of old. At this time Utah belonged to Mexico; but the community settling here being citizens of the United States, and it being a time of war between the United States and Mexico, it has been considered within the power of the United States. In the month of February following Mexico ceded it to the United States.

In September, 1850, Congress passed