

Municipal Election!

MONDAY, FEB. 9th, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

MAYOR.
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
ALDERMEN.
First Municipal Ward,
E. F. SHEETS.
Second Municipal Ward,
HENRY DINWOOKEY.
Third Municipal Ward,
A. H. RALEIGH.
Fourth Municipal Ward,
DAVID O. CALDER.
Fifth Municipal Ward,
ALEX. C. PYPER.
COUNCILORS.
JOSEPH BOOTH,
JACOB WELLS,
JOHN CLARK,
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
HARRISON SPERRY,
JOHN F. SMITH,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
ORSON F. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.
RECORDER.
JOHN T. CAINE.
TREASURER.
PAUL A. SCHEITLER.
MARSHAL.
ANDREW BURT.
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.
JOHN R. WINDER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The youngest United States Senator is thirty-nine years of age. The "juvenile" is Senator Bruce.

Switzerland, like Utah, is passing through a severe winter. Last week Lakes Zurich, Neuchâtel, Bienna and others of less note were frozen over, a circumstance that has only occurred four times during the present century.

It is stated that during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, the loss by decrease of business on the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern lines amounted to \$350,000. Also that the Memphis and Charleston road has lost at the rate of \$50,000 per month from the same cause.

A rival to the "sweet singer of Michigan" has been found in Omaha. The Bee gives a sample of his poetic genius in the following:

"If gloomy views predominate the blues,
With notes and sighs in vain;
With notes and sighs in vain;
And then comes Mack Twain."

As an inducement to emigration and the visits of strangers, northern Wisconsin puts out the bait that it has over eight hundred distinct bodies of water within a territory forty miles square, and that "these waters are alive with the best fresh-water fish." Envious journals in neighboring states, regard the claim as altogether "too fishy."

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is now within sixty-five miles of Tucson, Arizona, and when the company recommence work they expect to finish it to that point in thirty days thereafter. The road will strike the Gila near San Carlos, follow down that river to the San Pedro, then up the San Pedro to Fort Grant. This will carry it to the neighborhood of some of the settlements of the Latter-day Saints in Southern Arizona.

The following from Harper's Weekly will be endorsed by every true lover of his country. It is sound common sense and carries the right ring: "There is no more intolerable and unreplicable nonsense than the talk of the necessity of a 'strong man' in the president's chair. It is the cry of distrust of American institutions. It is a cry of welcome to those who despise a republic and disbelieve in it. What we need is not the government of a strong man, but of a strong people, that is a people strong in their loyalty to law, strong in their faith in the popular institutions, strong to maintain every bulwark of liberty and the republic which the experience of a century and the example of our best and wisest patriots have erected. Our government cannot be 'stronger' than it is without ceasing to be a popular government."

Kensico, N. Y., has acquired a temporary notoriety through the kissing proclivities of the Rev. Mr. Lane, the pastor of the Methodist Church, whose idiosyncrasies are now undergoing investigation. The village morality, as represented by the village newspaper, is not of the kind that many would wish the people of Utah believe exists almost universally outside of its boundaries. Here is an extract from that paper: "The unhealthy moral state of the community is having so thorough an airing, that we can now see what wonderful people they are in Kensico. Some men are each accused of supporting as many as three living wives, while one woman is living with two men, who are both supporting her and claiming her as a wife. In Kensico they think nothing of taking wives by the quarter of a dozen at the time." Were the inhabitants of Kensico to live in strict accordance with the pure principles of the patriarchal order of marriage as revealed in God's law, how their neighbors, far and near, would howl, but as they shamelessly live for the basest gratification of the passions, it is a mere peccadillo, to be excused with slight censure, or winked at as an amusing weakness. The true coin, designed in heaven's mint, is rejected, the spurious imitation passes current.

DELEGATE CANNON INTERVIEWED.

The leading member of this nation seemed determined to keep the "Mormon" question before the public. Just as soon as interest on this subject begins to decline, some prominent official or politician raises it again by some project of legislation or other measure against "Mormonism." President Hayes' reference to this matter in his message has drawn public attention to it in a lively manner, and a spirit of inquiry has been aroused which will result in much good to our cause, for the reason that truth never suffers from fair investigation.

The interest re-awakened in regard to Utah and the "Mormons" is shown in one way by the numerous interviews of prominent newspaper representatives with our Delegate in Congress. Some of them give fair reports of the conversation; others, after the fashion of the professional "interviewer," sandwich between the Delegate's replies sundry remarks of their own, which are far from doing him justice.

The Chicago Tribune, of January 21, has a very fair report of a conversation with Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon. It occupies nearly three columns of that paper, and we make a few extracts therefrom for the benefit of our readers.

"The Federal officers in Utah in the past," said Mr. Cannon, "have not been governed by principle in their treatment of that question. A few have been fanatical upon that subject, notably Judge McKean, who prosecuted cases against the Mormons in the spirit of an inquisitor, rather than of a Judge. Others have been fanatical, apparently, in their treatment of cases by the fees that would result from their prosecution. There has been no uniform, straightforward, and upright course taken up to the present time in the treatment of these cases. If the disposition had been to win the people over from their so-called errors, instead of driving them into the arms of the fanatics, there would have been apparent now; but there has been a feeling in Utah that persecution and not prosecution, has been the motive that has been influencing those who have taken steps against polygamy. What Mr. Hayes can do in addition to what has been done it is difficult to say."

"You then think, as a matter of fact, that Mormon practices and Mormon belief will continue, the repressive statutes of the United States, and their execution to the contrary notwithstanding?"

"The belief certainly will. It would not do for me to say that the practice will. It must rest with each individual and his conscience as to whether he will incur the risk of martyrdom in carrying out his faith, but, as far as the belief in this doctrine is concerned, it cannot be eradicated. It will cling to it, and look upon it as of Divine origin. There is this about the Mormon people in relation to this doctrine. They have such confidence in its superiority over the present monogamous system, which is now in vogue in the United States, that they do not feel the least apprehension as to its results, if it only has a fair show. If it is as inferior and barbarous as it is described to be, and the other relation is so superior as it is vaunted, they are willing to let the two be brought face to face, and with all the advantages that 45,000,000 have on their side, with their churches, their schools, the press, and all these agencies, the Mormons are willing to let the contest go on, and, if polygamy goes down, they would have no tears to shed over it. They believe, however, that it can be maintained notwithstanding its unpopularity. They believe that there are features about it that are far superior to the system now in vogue."

"Does it seem probable to you that some of these men in Congress who are pressing these bills are influenced by fanaticism against the Mormons?"

"I think so. I think they do not understand the situation of the people. As far as morality in the true sense of the word is concerned, Utah Territory will compare favorably with any section of the United States. Certainly there are no people who excel the Mormons in industry, in temperance, in thrift, and in all the qualities which constitute good citizenship. The great charge against them is that they have (because their religion taught them) to taken more wives than one, and that has been, as they believe, revealed for a noble purpose—to save women. They think that there should not be that margin of women that is now left for the wicked to prey upon and destroy; that every woman in the community should have the privilege of being a wife and mother; and that if their system could prevail prostitution would be put an end to."

"Have your people ever taken a practical estimate of the excess of women in the world, so if their system should become general they could know about the average number of wives there would be to one man?"

"No. We have never done that; but it is very apparent, while births of both sexes are nearly equal, that, after the first marriage, the majority, the female element is in excess, owing to accidents, war, and other vicissitudes to which men are exposed. If every woman had the privilege of marrying, and every man did marry, there would be only a comparatively small number of women that would be unprovided for; but there are hundreds and thousands of men who will not marry, and many women are compelled to live old maids without any opportunity of gratifying their maternal instincts, or of doing so. If legislation were the ruling motive with the people of Utah, they could gratify it more cheaply, and certainly more popularly, than by taking wives and supporting them and their children."

This whole question of Mormonism is misunderstood. I think there has been a great amount of blundering on the part of those working against polygamy. If polygamy can be destroyed, it will be by taking the very opposite course to what has been taken, and I am satisfied it would be a better course. Fighting polygamy and keeping up a constant irritation has the effect to keep the people closer together. I can see the effect of this continual agitation of the subject upon the young people. The effect is to make them take sides and to become more pronounced. It is bringing them out. They have got to take sides.

"There never has been a time in Utah Territory when life has not been as safe in traveling from one end of the Territory to the other as it would be in Washington."

"Does such an order as the Danites exist among the 'Mormons'?"

"No; and never did exist. The term had its origin in Missouri. A man named Dr. A. A. A. a crazy sort of fellow, suggested the idea of getting up a society of Danites. No organization ever existed among the Mormons, and as far as shooting blood is concerned, the Mormons think that a man who sheds blood, takes lives, is damned. They shrink with horror from shedding blood, except in self-defense or war. I have never heard of anybody's life

being taken because he receded from the Church. To appreciate the forbearance of the people of Utah one has only to know how they are attacked. A paper is published at Salt Lake at the present time that without exception, is the worst paper in the United States—that is the Salt Lake Tribune. No man's character is safe. Tassals men, women and children without the least regard for truth. Such a sheet would not be tolerated in any community. There is not a public man in Utah who has not been slandered by the fact that it is permitted to publish such slanders is the best evidence in the world of the freedom of the press in Utah, and how much the people will bear without having recourse to violence. There has been a great deal of talk about the doctrine of blood atonement. This talk originated in the fact that we do not believe in hanging. We think that if a man sheds blood his blood should be shed by execution. In Utah Territory a criminal who has been sentenced to death can elect whether he shall be shot or hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk about blood atonement. It does not follow that because we believe a man who kills another should have his blood shed, each Mormon is going to be the executioner. It is a process of law, and has no reference to any Church ordinance."

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4. — Slater, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Umatilla, Warm Spring and certain other tribes of Indians occupying reservations in Oregon, for the extinguishment of their title to the land now occupied by them and for their removal to other lands or reservations without the limits of Oregon. Printed and recommitted.

Conkling moved an amendment that the claim be referred to the court of claims. The amendment was adopted by yeas 19, nays 11, and Edmunds, and a long debate followed.

Conkling's amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. The claim thus goes to the court of claims.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon took up Morton's nomination, and at 2:45 o'clock discussion upon it is in progress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4. — Consideration was resumed of the bill of the judiciary committee amending certain sections of the act determining the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, and regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over without action. The House then went into committee on joint resolution, appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to represent the United States at the International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin in April next.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON.

Territorial Care of Prisoners. — Washington, 4. — The House committee on territories agreed today to report favorably to the House the bill introduced by Delegate Amis (Idaho) which empowers the United States Marshal of Idaho to employ at hard labor all prisoners convicted and sentenced to hard labor in the prisons of said Territory. It provides that the proceeds of said prison labor shall be paid subject to the order of the Attorney General and be devoted to defraying the expenses of the prisons of said Territory. This bill is intended to meet complaints on the part of the Territory that heretofore they were compelled to meet all the expenses of their prisoners while the Government received and retained the proceeds of their prison labor.

The committee also agreed to report favorably to the bill introduced in the House, by delegate Otero of New Mexico, authorizing the legislative assemblies of the Territories to provide for the care and custody of their criminals.

Inquiry Concerning Northern Pacific Lands. — In the Senate to-day Teller, (Colorado), submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the general lines of location on the Northern Pacific R. R. company and what changes if any had been made by said company in their general line of location as approved by the department since its organization to the present date, giving the average distance respectively between several lines of location and the extent and general character of such changes; also a statement of the lands withdrawn from settlement in favor of said company under its several locations and to what extent such several changes of locations have effected the rights of settlers. Agreed to.

Endorsing Pinchback. — NEW ORLEANS, 4. — A petition signed by a number of prominent merchants has been forwarded to the President endorsing General Pinchback for naval officer of this port. The Colored Men's Protective Union endorses Pinchback and state that the telegram recently sent by the President and Secretary was sent with the knowledge of the association.

Pennsylvania Republicans. — HARRISBURG, 4. — A caucus of Blaine delegates was held last night at which there were 105 votes cast in his interest. Afterwards a caucus of all the delegates was held and it was decided by a vote of 123 to 110 that the convention to-morrow should select delegates to the national convention.

Republican Revolutions. — The republican convention to-morrow will adopt resolutions declaring that prosperity and specie resumption are due to the financial policy of the government, opposing any finance or tariff tinkering, denouncing the election frauds and intimidation, and congratulate the people of Maine.

Paper Mill Burned. — SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 4. — The Springfield paper mill, west of Springfield, one of the oldest mills in the State, was burned last night. Insurance \$70,000.

Illegal Voting. — WASHINGTON, Del., 4. — There have been four convictions for illegal voting in this city at the last election, all Democrats.

Effects of the Storm. — WASHINGTON, N. J., 4. — The roof of the Pennsylvania railroad station was blown away to-night by a gale, together with the wind wheel of the company's reservoir. The loss will exceed \$5,000.

Hallway. — The heaviest snowstorm of the season raged all yesterday afternoon and continued last evening.

Amesbury. — The captain of the brig *Augustine*, which came ashore here to-day, shot himself when he saw that the vessel must be wrecked. The crew was saved with difficulty.

No St. Patrick Parades.

LOWELL, Mass., 4. — A convention of 97 delegates representing nine societies voted, last night, not to parade next St. Patrick's Day, but to hold a coffee party in three weeks for the suffering poor in Ireland, and an entertainment on St. Patrick's night for St. Peter's Orphan Asylum.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, 4. — The republican State convention met in the Opera House at noon, and was called to order by Chairman Hooten, of the State central committee. S. H. Miller, of Mercer, moved that Russell Errett be appointed temporary chairman. Gen. Albright moved to substitute the name of Geo. V. Lawrence. A vote was taken and Errett, 198, Lawrence 92, a victory for the Grant people. It was decided that a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed on resolutions, and committees on contested elections and permanent organization were also appointed.

Cessna offered a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to report, subject to approval, a list of delegates with their alternates to the Chicago convention, and a list of electors, after consulting with local delegations from the various districts.

Stewart, of Franklin, offered the following amendment: Resolved, that a committee of one from each congressional district be appointed whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates at large to the National Convention and two electors at large and also a list of district delegates to the National Convention who are to be chosen by the delegates from the respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

Both resolutions were, however, voted down, and the convention took a recess for an hour.

The New York Post's Harrisburg special says: Senator Cameron was about the hotel all night endeavoring to arrange a compromise, but his effort has been of no avail, except on a few individuals. Cameron insists on carrying out his original plan of insisting the delegation to vote as a unit for Grant. Through his lieutenant this morning, Cameron freely makes the threat that if Blaine's men go on with their fight in the convention, not a Blaine man will be allowed in the Chicago delegation. The Blaine folks make a counter threat that in that event they will go back to their districts, elect delegates by popular vote of the party and appeal directly to the Chicago convention for recognition. They say this would destroy the moral force of the Cameron packed delegation.

METROPOLITAN. — A Bank Failure Denied. — New York, 4. — Unfavorable reports were circulated to-day regarding the condition of the Produce Bank, but officials of the institution say it is perfectly solvent and will continue business.

No Multiplex Telegraph Invented Yet. — The report that a new multiplex telegraph system had been invented by a Frenchman at Hartford, Conn., could not be confirmed yesterday. Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said: We have heard of this inventor for ten months or more. The statement that Wm. H. Vanderbilt has been at Hartford investigating its merits is certainly moonshine.

A Stirring Appeal for Aid for Ireland. — The daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland comes more and more urgent and widespread. Every day reveals new horrors and new scenes of suffering. The outlook for the coming months is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations and utter destitution which prevails. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an unnecessary, yesterday, will to-morrow be an underestimate. Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving and can only be kept from utter ruin by the aid of the part of their fellow-creatures. Some of them are living on one meal daily, of turnips or meal; thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor. The land agitation has hidden its head for the moment. The agitators are lending a hand in the common cause. Farrell's attack upon the Mansion House and the Duchess of Marlborough funds is a crime, the responsibility of which no man should take upon himself at this time. The confusion thus caused only blinds the eyes of America to the awful necessities of the Irish peasantry. If Farrell be a true Irish patriot he will sink the animosities which deprecate even his friends and sympathizers, and will become the champion in America of that cause in which all the world is one—the cause of charity.

The Herald publishes a long detailed list of suffering by villages in Ireland, arranged in tabular form, and announces that it will receive subscriptions and begs the people to give quickly.

The New York Herald opens the Irish Relief Fund with a contribution of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Herald editorial after calling attention to its table showing the Irish distress says in making this appeal to the benevolent it deems it fitting to set an example, which will be taken as a proof of its sincerity; the Herald therefore opens to-day a subscription for Irish relief heading it with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. It solicits other people to give in proportion to their willingness and means. It will receive subscriptions for any amount down to one cent, and will promptly publish the name and residence of every subscriber and, when desired, the place of his former residence in Ireland, that the people relieved may know to whom they are indebted.

Accidentally Killed.

During a storm this morning Wm. Murphy, a brickman on the Hudson River R. R., was blown from the train and killed.

Englishville, N. J. — Edward Nell, a New York newsboy, while passing through a train of cars this morning, was blown from the platform and killed.

Cecil County, Maryland, claims a genuine grandfather's clock which "stopped short, never to go again, when the old man died." Mr. T. M. Calvert, one of the oldest citizens of the county, had owned an eighty-day clock for a quarter of a century, which was always correct and never needed repairs. Mr. C. died suddenly, at his home on the 86th anniversary of his birthday. When he died one of the family looked up at the clock to note the time and found that the pendulum had ceased to move and that the clock had stopped. Furthermore, it is stated, that all efforts to make it go again proved unavailing, and that no one has been able to ascertain the cause of the trouble.

MARRIED.

At West Jordan, February 1st, 1880, by Rev. A. G. Gieseler, MR. JOSEPH IRVING to MISS NANNIE KING MAY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One red STEER, near three years old, white on belly and bush on tail, white, no marks or brands visible. Which if not claimed within ten days from date, will be sold Thursday, February 13, 1880, at 1 o'clock p.m.

JOSEPH RHEAD, District Poundkeeper, Corvallis, Summit County, February 21, 1880.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION THE FOLLOWING described animal, which, if not claimed within ten days, will be sold on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1880, at 2 o'clock p.m., to the highest responsible bidder, at the District Pound, Payson City, Utah. One red and white spotted COW, eight or nine years old, branded E U on right hip, also an illegible brand on right side, crop of left ear, salt in right.

ISAIAH M. COOMBS, District Poundkeeper, Payson City, Feb. 22, 1880.

Ho! for the Holidays!

STEARNS,

OF THE

NEW YORK CANDY STORE!

Has on hand an IMMENSE STOCK OF

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Christmas-Tree Ornaments, Sugar Toys, Concupisces, and everything in the line for the stocking business.

PILES AND PILES OF

HOME-MADE CANDIES

Made Fresh Every Day.

Ornamented Cakes for Weddings and Parties. Suppers furnished, etc.

H. O. STEARNS,

at

MAIN STREET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THURSDAY OF UTAH, 1880.

Salt Lake City.

I, John T. Caine, Recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby give notice to the Registered Voters of said city, that the Municipal Election of Salt Lake City will be held in the several municipal wards thereof, on

MONDAY,

THE 9th DAY OF FEB. A.D., 1880

For the election of the following officers: for said city, viz:

One Mayor, One Recorder, Five Aldermen, One Treasurer, Nine Councilors, One Marshal, And One Assessor and Collector.

To serve for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified to office.

PLACES OF VOTING:

First Municipal Ward, at the Ninth District School-house.

Second Municipal Ward, at the County Court House.

Third Municipal Ward, at Sixteenth District School-house.

Fourth Municipal Ward, at the Twentieth District School-house.

Fifth Municipal Ward, at the City Hall.

The polls will open at one hour after sunrise and continue open until sunset.

Said election to be held, conducted and returned thereof made in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of said city, entitled "An Ordinance Regulating Elections and providing for the Registration of Voters," passed November 15, 1878.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 3th day of January, A.D., 1880.

JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

A REVIEW

OF THE

DECISION

OF THE

SUPREME COURT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

IN THE CASE OF

GEO. REYNOLDS

VS.

THE UNITED STATES.

BY GEORGE Q. CANNON.

PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THE

DESERT NEWS OFFICE

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

WANTED.

A GOOD Girl to do general house work. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Utah & Northern Railroad Company, for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the City of Salt Lake City, at the Utah & Northern Railroad Company, on Thursday, February 21st, 1880, at 1 o'clock a.m.

H. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

.....AT.....

Z. C. M. I.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING PURCHASES.

And preparatory for

STOCK TAKING

We will Sell our remaining Lines of

WINTER GOODS

At Prices that

WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

at

MAIN STREET.

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