

EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
PUBLISHED BY THE EVENING NEWS COMPANY.
CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.
Monday, Oct. 25, 1880.
BIENNIAL ELECTION.
Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880.
PEOPLE'S TICKET!
For Delegate to Congress,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
A tunnel dug down under the chin by a mull cast may be still, but it looks like a case of mumps.
San Francisco has now in its jails twenty-five persons awaiting trial for murder. That is a nice city from which to launch homilies on the Territory of Utah.
For the nine months ending September 30, 1880, the imports into France show an increase of 253,000,000 francs compared with the same period last year, and an increase of 189,000,000 francs in food. The exports during the same period increased 69,000,000 francs.
Religion with the latter-day Saints is not a mere matter of emotion and sentiment. It is practical. It consists in something more than faith. It provides something to do, all the time. And when it says "Come to Jesus" it shows how to come and how to obtain the unmistakable assurance of acceptance.
A minister once told Wendell Phillips that if his business in life was to save negroes, he ought to go south, where they were, and do it. "That is worth thinking of," replied Phillips; "and what is your business in life?" "To save men from going to hell," replied the minister. "Then go there and attend to your business," said Mr. Phillips.
The Greenback party cast but about 10,000 votes at the October election, yet against 39,415 in 1878. A falling off of more than two-thirds of the strength of the party inside of two years does not indicate that the organization will be long-lived. There is no place for such a party with the present prosperous times and equality of money.
Every preacher who is instrumental in turning men and women from evil ways to lives of morality and decency, does good in the world, and will be rewarded according to his works. But when he undertakes to act in the name of the Lord without Divine authority, he does grievous wrong, and will have to give an account to the Great Judge for "lacking the name of the Lord in vain."
A cable is projected between Matamoros, in Texas, the southernmost point of the United States, telegraphic system to Vera Cruz, in Mexico. The line will consist of two sections, one from Matamoros to Tampico, and some two hundred and nine miles long, and the other from Tampico to Vera Cruz, a length of two hundred and fifty-six miles.
The reason why no revival excitement can be raised among the "Mormons" is because they have got so far beyond anything that the revivalists can teach them. They have not only "come to Jesus" in theory and in the sense of belief and hope but in reality, by accepting and trying to carry out His precepts and commandments. "In vain ye say, Lord, Lord, and do not the things I say."
A new feature in magazine literature is the promised St. Nicholas Treasury-box of "English Literature." This is under the special charge of the editor of that magazine, and will be introduced by a paper from her pen, giving a full explanation of its scope and purpose. So far as we have learned, "The Treasury-box" will contain gems of standard English and American literature, with some mention of their authors. These will be selected with a view of directing and encouraging young people in the best reading and furnishing when possible, good pleasure and recreation. The selections will be illustrated with original pictures, and by some of the best artists in the land.
Professor Swift, of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., discovered another large comet on the evening of the 10th. It is in the constellation of Pegasus, right ascension, 21 hours, 30 minutes, declination north 17 degrees, 30 minutes. Its rate of motion is quite slow, being in a north-westerly direction, so that it is approaching the sun. It has a very strong condensation on one side of the centre, in addition to a star-like nucleus, which indicates that it is throwing off an extended tail. From the fact of its extraordinary size, it is presumed that it will be very brilliant, and the additional fact that it is coming almost directly toward the earth, gives good promise that it will be one of the most remarkable comets of the present century. This is the fifth comet which Professor Swift has discovered, and the increased facilities which Mr. H. H. Warner, has given him, by erecting a magnificent observatory for his benefit, promise much more in the future. There is a possibility that further developments may prove this to be the great comet of 1812, which is being constantly expected, in which event astronomers will have an unusual opportunity to test the spectroscopic for the first time upon these celestial bodies, and ascertain certainly what they are.

An "evangelist" who arouses faith in the Redeemer, in the hearts of sinners, labors in the right direction, and will be blessed in his work. But when he tells them that nothing more is needful for salvation than to cast themselves at the foot of the cross, he denies the Lord that bought us, and hinders those who would enter from going into the kingdom of heaven. And they who say that baptism and other ordinances of the gospel are non-essentials, should remember the words of Christ, "He that breaketh one of the least of these my commandments, and shall teach men so, the same shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven."
A UTAH GENIUS.
"THEY do these things better in France," used to be an English saying, and the saying is not unfrequently repeated in the United States. This aphorism may be applied to the treatment of art and artists. It is a very rare (if not unknown) thing for a State or a City in the Union to take public charge of a genius in any branch of art, and provide him with the means of fulfilling his "manifest destiny." The work of a true artist is appreciated by the public, and his talents claim for him and are accepted as a passport into the highest society, but he works out his own salvation, often with "fear and trembling," receiving no assistance from the great public, and as a general thing, no special interest is taken in his career. But in France, art is held in high esteem, and the State encourages artistic genius. A youth who exhibits unusual talent in any particular direction is an object of public interest, and is considered of value to the community. He is taken hold of by the State, trained and educated at the public expense, and every opportunity given him for the attainment of excellence until he reaches full maturity. Public work is provided for him. If he is a sculptor, monuments, statues, ornaments for palaces and public buildings are obtained from him; if skilful with the brush, paintings are given him to execute. The theory is that his work will enrich the nation and add to the national renown. The genius in art is prevented from entering the army, because his services and exceptional skill and taste are worth more than his life to the country.
This is one reason why France is foremost among the nations in everything artistic and tasteful. Some day this nation will no doubt take a similar course with its sons and daughters, gifted with remarkable powers, and exhibiting the tokens of rare genius. If the State assumes the common education of the masses, there is no reason why it should not especially care for special cases promising unusual returns for the public benefit.
Utah is not yet a State, and perhaps it is too much to expect that she will set an example in the encouragement of genius, to the older portions of this great country. But we expect one day to see the State of Deseret leading out in everything that is for the advantage of the body of the people, and giving aid and assistance to struggling geniuses when a public good is to be achieved thereby.
Just now we are moved to these reflections by the case of young Dallin, of Springville, Utah County, which we brought to the attention of our readers some time ago. The boy, of his own volition and choice, took to modeling forms and figures, and in the execution of his voluntary work showed such great skill that what he did was the subject of general admiration. It was considered a great pity that his talents should remain without careful and experienced culture, and he was sent to Boston to study in the School of Sculpture, under Professor T. H. Bartlett. We learn by letter from that gentleman to Brother D. O. Calder of this city, that the boy is making first-rate progress and shows admirable pluck as well as a real genius for his work. He is but 17 years of age, and among strange people and strange sights, he sticks to his studies and his work with commendable perseverance, which has called forth the eulogies of his instructor, who thinks that he will make a mark for himself and the Territory to which he belongs. Now it appears to us that a young artist of this stamp should receive encouragement. He needs the sympathy of his friends and associates, and the assurance that he is kindly thought of. And this could best be shown in a substantial manner. Without some help he will not be able to continue long at his present studies. His parents are by no means wealthy. His mother is straining every nerve to supply the necessary means for his board and tuition, but is not able to secure it. We do not propose to ask any gift for him, nor to treat him in any respect as a pauper. But we suggest to the public-spirited men who have means to spare for occasional luxuries, the propriety of encouraging him and art, by giving him an order for the model of a statue or monument or some piece of ornamental work.
He could execute plaster models for architectural adornments for public or private buildings. He could make many little artistic objects for the mantel-piece, cast in bronze or made in terra cotta, which would be suitable for the office or the schoolroom. By advancing him the money for some small objects of decorative art, or in part payment for some more pretentious piece of work, he would be assisted to pursue his studies and no one would lose anything in the transaction, but the generous individual as well as our Territory would be credited with an appreciation of art which might well be imitated in other parts of the Union.
We bring this matter before the attention of the public, and hope that Utah's first representative in the great art of sculpture will not have to slide back into the ordinary avenues of common life, for lack of a little substantial assistance in this critical period of his career. Any one wishing further particulars can obtain them from D. O. Calder at his home.

BY TELEGRAPH.
PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
AMERICAN.
Indian Outbreak Fears.
DENVER, 24.—A Republican's Gunsmith City special says: A courier from the Colorado, 50 miles below here reports a large number of Indians in that vicinity, running off horses. It is also reported that 50 horses belonging to Mr. Hartman, the Gunsmith postmaster, have been run off. A private letter from Postmaster Hotchkiss, at Powder Horn, states that an Indian outbreak is inevitable. The authorities have asked Gov. Pitkin to send 150 stand of arms and 10,000 rounds of ammunition immediately. Reliable reports are to the effect that Agent Berry is in Denver and Sheriff Youle sent a party after him this morning.
Hayes in Tucson.
SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Tucson dispatch says: The President and party were met this morning by a special train from Tucson with a party of leading citizens. The train was attached to the presidential car and arrived here at noon. Gov. Wilcox and his family, and a large number of people greeted the party and a military band was in attendance. The party were taken to the residence of Lord and Williams where a general reception was tendered. Three hundred school children were drawn up in line to whom the President made some pleasant remarks. Afterwards about a hundred Papagoes with their principal chief paid their respects. After a two hours reception the party returned to the depot. Before leaving President Hayes, Gen. Ramsey and Gen. Sherman made short addresses to the people. Hayes had assembled to see them off. A series of cheers for the President and his party and Mrs. Hayes were given. The distinguished guests left for New Mexico at 5:30 p.m. (Gen Wilcox and staff at 5:30 p.m.).
Military Telegraph Line.
NEW YORK, 25.—The signal service has just completed a transcontinental military telegraph line from Bismarck, Dakota, to Dayton, Tennessee, crossing the Rocky Mountains by the Soham Pass, over the Miller road. It furnishes connection between the following military posts: Fort Steiensen, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Yates, Fort Bennett, Fort Sully, Fort Meade, Fort Buford, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Ellis, Fort Assiniboine, Fort Benton, Fort Shaw, Fort Missoula, Fort Coeur d'Alene and Fort Lapwai. For the transaction of commercial business, it has offices open at the following points: Bismarck, Rapid City, Deadwood, Dakota Territory, Bozeman, Helena, Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, Spokane Falls, Colfax, Alton, Poncha, Dayton, Washington Territory, and Lewiston, Idaho Territory.
Reported Democratic Action.
The Times Indianapolis special says: The democrats are getting together a bundle of indefinite charges and rumors and gossip, which is to be made the basis of congressional investigation, to be used to prevent the issuance of certificates to such members of Congress elect as may be necessary to prevent the republicans from organizing the next House of Representatives, and finally to lay the basis for a similar action with reference to a presidential election next month, to throw the State into Congress and disfranchise it in the choice of president.
Oh, St. Louis.
The Herald's Cleveland special says: The difference between Garfield's bona fide writing and the forgery is in many ways so palpable, the English of the lithograph in some respects so glaring, and the counterfeit character of the stamp so plain that overwhelming proof goes with the General's positive denial. Then the opinions in the letter are so different from the really held by the General, who, above every one else in an official position in Ohio, has been recognized as the friend of the laboring classes. If Garfield were to break over his present determination not to submit to interviews, he would probably explain his silence. When the spurious money leaked out, something as follows: "After a careful consideration of the matter of the coming contest at the beginning of the year, I made up my mind that for me to constantly endeavoring to stop the batteries of mud that would doubtless be opened on me by the democratic party, I would every time a falsehood appeared, would be very foolish. Hence I resolved to pay no attention to them whatever. I have only consented to deny the forged letter at the earnest solicitation of Chairman Jewell and others, who telegraphed me several times that in their opinion it would be well to take some notice of this bold campaign by the democrats were striving hard to manufacture capital out of it."
Contrast Between Hayes and Garfield.
Monday's Times' Columbus, Ohio, special says: There has been no ill-feeling or criticism directed at President Hayes for not being in Ohio to vote at the recent election, when his presence might have been a source of encouragement to the republicans, and that, too, without uttering a word. One of the most prominent managers of the republican party in the recent struggle made the remark that if the President did not come home to vote, he would never forgive him for neglecting the interests of the party which placed him at the head of the nation. This gentleman was one of the faithful band who secured his nomination at Cincinnati by personal and persistent efforts. While the administration of Hayes has not been such as to place his party on the defensive during the past two years, his personal interest, the success of the party in his own State has not been of such a character as to increase his popularity. The delegations which visited Garfield almost daily show a marked contrast when compared with those who visited Gov. Hayes previous to his election. Garfield at Mentor, a comparatively inaccessible little village when compared with Columbus, the geographical center of the State with its twelve railroads, has been visited by five delegations, where Hayes was greeted by one. The marked increase in republican popularity is evidence of his popularity. It is said of him that during his congressional career he has never failed to let his voice be heard, and seldom, if ever, failed to be on hand at local or village elections. In Ohio, at least, he is growing stronger daily.
The Nicaragua Canal.
The report of the executive committee to the members of the Provisional International Canal Society on the present condition and prospects of the Nicaraguan Canal is just issued in pamphlet form. It sets forth the following among other statements: As soon as the concession was made by the Nicaraguan Congress, this committee sent one of its members to London and Paris to confer with bankers and other influential interviews were had with many leading financial men of the world. It is generally conceded that subscriptions in this critical period of the canal's history amount to \$15,000,000 to the Nicaragua Canal Stock, and guarantee of protection by the United States, which is fully provided for in the

treaty stipulations with Nicaragua, would secure the completion of the canal. Its comparative small cost will enable the company to earn paying dividends upon rates of toll that would be stupor to the Panama enterprise, without crediting any amount for passenger business and without an allowance for the growth of the canal, and the population of the Pacific States in the interval of the canal construction. We have found a traffic actually awaiting its opening amounting to 3,708,428 tons, most of which there is little room for dispute or doubt; but the committee prefers to adopt 3,000,000 tons as the basis of estimates while still awaiting all passenger traffic and not making reference to the valuable land grants. A charge of two dollars per ton for canal tolls and of 50 cents for all other charges would give for the business of 3,000,000 receipts, a net gain of 8 per cent, a business of only 2,000,000 tons would after deducting for expenses, net very nearly 6 per cent, on capital invested.
Withdrawal.
CHICAGO, 25.—The democratic nominee of the first Congressional district has gotten out of the coming shower by withdrawing, giving as a reason that the discoverers of it will be impossible to carry the first district, which heretofore has been a doubtful one, and frequently represented by a democrat, without the use of more time than he can give it. The democrats have nominated a weaker man to replace him.
Vanderbilt's Economy.
The Tribune has this interview between Eli Harkins and Vanderbilt: "I told Wm. H. Vanderbilt on the 19th that the republican party had been accused of legislating in favor of the rich and against the poor." Looking up quizzically, Wm. H. Vanderbilt said, "Then Eli, I must be an awfully poor man, for they have legislated me out of about two millions a year."
"How is that," I asked.
"Why," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "the republicans have legislated interest from seven per cent down to four haven't they?"
"Yes."
"Well, if reducing interest of the few millions I have from 7 per cent to four per cent, so that the poor farmers out west can have money cheap, if this helps me, they'll better take off the other four millions." Eli figures that New York will go republican by very nearly 25,000, although sanguine republicans claim as high as 50,000.
BRIEF TELEGRAMS.
Garibaldi has declined Tennyson's invitation to visit him in England.
Harry Beckett, the well known comedian, died in London yesterday.
The French cabinet has decided the continued enforcement of the religious decrees.
It has been resolved to remove the trials of the Irish agitators to London on certain conditions.
William R. Grace has accepted the democratic nomination for mayor of New York.
A storm last Wednesday in Denmark did incalculable damage to life and property.
Gen. Decissey has instituted proceedings against M. Rochefort's paper and the Petit Parisien.
The Twenty-fifth regiment is suddenly ordered to embark for Ireland at the earliest date.
The London News says: "The report of removing the trial of the agitators to London is wild talk."
Of all the persons invited to the Grant banquet at the Union League Saturday night the following three only failed to attend, or write regrets: Samuel T.ilden, John Kelly and W. S. Hancock.
Yesterday, Edward Lyons, one of the most skillful burglars in the country, and the husband of Sophia Lyons, the notorious shoplifter of New York, who recently attempted to release some prisoners at Sing Sing, was shot by Hamilton Brock, proprietor of the Star and Garter.
DIED.
In Almy, Wyoming Territory, October 12th, 1880, of diphtheria, CARRY BODEN, aged 6 years and 1 month.
Also, October 17th, 1880, of the same disease, HANNAH BODEN, aged 8 years and 5 months.
Both daughters of Thomas and Annie Boden of Almy, Wyoming.
Ogden Junction, please copy.
In Salt Lake City, October 24th, 1880, of general debility, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Joseph Perkins, in the 70th year of her age.
Funeral from Seventh Ward Assembly Rooms, Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.
SALT LAKE THEATRE.
(o)
Something New!
Remember, Remember, the 5th of November, 1880.
MR. WM. H. EVANS,
A young gentleman of this City will make the first appearance on the stage of the Salt Lake Theatre on the evening of November 5th, inst., assisted by some of the very best actors of the City, in the Great Sensational Historical Drama,
GUY FAUX!
OR, THE GUNPOWDER CONSPIRACY.
Written by GEO. MACFARREN.
This will be the first time the piece has been produced on the Salt Lake stage. November 5th, 1880, before the audience of GUY FAUX, of whom we read about in King James and all his followers to whom the world must in the British Parliament by the 13th of November, 1605.
WANTED.
BY A PHILADELPHIA GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURER, a first-class gunpowder maker, or of Civil and Military Engineers, to sell on brokerage to the large Dry Goods stores of Philadelphia, New York, and other cities.
Care 2. W. Price, 222 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NOTICE.
THERE ARE ANY GOOD SILK REELERS in the country there is employment for them at the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880.
NOTICE.
TO HEREBY GIVE TO ALL PARTIES interested in the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880, that at a meeting held on the Second Monday in October, 1880, all the parties interested in the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880, were present and the following resolutions were adopted: That the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880, be the day for the election of a committee to represent the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880, in the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880.
Wm. Fowler.
Residence 212 1/2 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sweep all Chimneys with good care and at low prices.
Sole Agent for the Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, 1880.
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All kinds of SAUSAGES a Specialty.

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FALL 1880.
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