EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - - Nov. 3, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Foggery and falsehood are vile weapons in the hands of any party, and never ought to prevail.

With every exertion the best man can do only a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief.

The greatest heresy that can deceive the human mind is the heresy that makes a man believe that he can meet with mercy while he lives in sin.

The excess of American exports over imports for the nine months ending with September, was over seventy-three and three quarter million dollars in value.

It is to be hoped that politicians will learn by the lessons of the campaign of 1880, the folly, if not the evil of personal defamation. Principles should be the points of controversy, and policies the objects of attack in a political struggle for preeminence.

We learn from an article in the November *International* that in 1842 the Western States were in debt $59,931,553; the Southern States $73,341,017, and the Middle States $71,348,072. In 1852, the first reliable report of the valuation of property, the Southern States exceeded in wealth the Middle States by $89,169,346, and the Western States by $1,069,759,983. To-day the debts of the two latter sections are $15,671,575 and $36,565,367 respectively; while the South, before repudiation, owed $73,205,185, and to-day recognizes $113,957,243 debt.

We do not know of any work which is calculated to do more good among our young people than the Faith Series, which is being published at the office of the *Juvenile Instructor*. The second volume is poetically entitled "A String of Pearls," and consists of a number of sketches illustrating the power of faith and the manifestation of God's mercy in answer to prayer. It forms a mighty weapon in defense of true faith in the midst of a skeptical generation. Every young man and woman should read it, and older members of our Church might peruse and ponder on its contents with profit. It can be had for twenty cents.

A forcible writer in the *Christian Register* describes the Pan-Presbyterian Council as a body of men with a sad-colored expression of countenance and cadence, and a rigidity of feature corresponding with their creed. He speaks thus of their sentiments: "There seemed to be no abatement, on the whole, in the utterances made of the old doctrinal demands of Calvinism. When one member, in the course of a running discussion, reiterated strongly the dear old doctrine of eternal damnation, the applause was greater than I had heard it before. Election and predestination were the postulates of all the speakers and total depravity their tacit assumption."

The *International Review* for November opens with a well-written article entitled "West Point and the Colored Cadets," in which Professor George L. Andrews, of West Point, fairly and candidly reviews the case of the Cadet Whittaker, which has been so amply commented upon by the newspaper press. This is followed by an article from Dr. E. de Pressense, on "The French Republic and the Jesuits," which will be read with all the interest the question of perfectly free religion must naturally evoke in this country. T. C. Felton writes of the drama at Munich, under the caption of "The Master Vorstellungen at Munich;" and one of the editors, Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., contributes a reminiscent article upon Boston Lawyers in the Old Days." Mr. Charles S. Baker writes upon "The State and the Railroads," an article which will be read with great interest by railroad men. Mr. Robert P. Porter, contributes an article of great value on "State Debts and Repudiation." "Contemporary Literature" contains readable criticisms on recent valuable works.

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

At the triennial Episcopal Convention in New York, the committee on Christian education made a report to the effect that endowments should be secured for parochial schools, and that the Church schools should be assisted so that their rate of tuition might be as low as those of other "Christian" bodies. The report included the following remarks:

"The church also deprecates the practice of churchmen sending their children to schools specifically under the auspices and control of other denominations in which the religious teaching is different from that of the church. In Roman Catholic schools, both doctrine and practice are, in our opinions, erroneous, and, besides, our people are taught that the Holy Church is no part of the church of Christ at all, but a schismatical body. The practice of sending children to such schools had been prolific of perversions."

The report and suggestions were adopted. From the standpoint of the Episcopalians they are right. But this is the view entertained by the Latter-day Saints, which meets with so much unfavorable comment from those who are not of us. We are denounced as exclusive, bigoted and opposed to education, because we advise our Church members not to send their children to schools taught by persons hostile to our faith. We presume that Protestants generally will endorse the sentiments of the Episcopal Convention on this subject. They will admit that it is very unwise for Protestants to send their children to Catholic schools, because the doctrine and practice of that Church and its schools are in their opinion erroneous. For the same reason the "Mormons" object to sending their children to sectarian schools. We consider their doctrine and practice erronous and desire, naturally, that our children should grow up in the faith of their parents. We think it the height of folly to send children to a Latter-day Saints Sunday School for an hour or two on the first day of the week, and then place them under the influence of schools or teachers opposed to our Church during twice that time every day for five days of the week. It is in our opinion inconsistent to do so, and those who are so regardless of the impressions made upon the juvenile mind must be very weak Saints, or exceedingly thoughtless, or utterly indifferent as to the future of their own offspring.

Is there anything "bigoted" about this? We think not. If our doctrine is true, we would be wrong not to teach it to our children. And we would be culpable before heaven and our own consciences, if we, by our own acts, placed our little ones right within the grasp of error, and in the position most likely to lead them from the path which we proclaim to be the way of life and salvation.

Is such a course as we advise "opposed to education?" Not at all. There are enough schools taught by members of our own Church for all our children to attend. There is no need to send them to educational establishments where they will be under anti-"Mormon" teachings or influence. They can be educated within the purview of the Church, and therefore need not be sent outside. And if the Episcopalians are right in formally proclaiming against Protestants sending children to Catholic schools, are not we right on the same grounds and for the same reason, in counselling the Latter-day Saints not to send their children to anti-"Mormon" schools?

The objector will say, "Ah, but your doctrines are wrong and your Church is not the true church." Indeed? And will not the Catholic make the same retort to the Episcopalian and to Protestant sects generally? Of course he will. It is a question of consistency. And we maintain that if the Episcopalian believes that the Catholic Church is a departure from the true way, he is justified in keeping his children from Catholic education. And certainly if the Latter-day Saint really knows, as he testifies, that his religion is direct from God and the only true way of life, he is not only justified in keeping his children away from the educational influences of any sect, or school that is infidel in its tendencies, but he is positively under condemnation before God and in the light of common sense, if he does not keep his little ones from the danger of false impressions in their tender years. This is a subject of the utmost importance, and we invite to it the careful consideration of every "Mormon" father and mother.

VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The news received to-day confirms the reports of yesterday as to the Republican gains and Garfield's victory. New York, as we have stated repeatedly, was the pivotal State. That is now conceded to have gone Republican. A solid North, offsetting the solid South, there is now no room for much dispute as to the result; the votes of the doubtful States all told, even if they were cast for Hancock, not being enough to balance the loss of New York.

There is no doubt that the tariff letter of the Democratic candidate, and the failure of the bogus Morey letter scheme had considerable to do with the defeat of Hancock. At the same time it cannot be denied that the great balance of power was in the hands of the Republicans. A host of office holders, a large amount of money, the great network of telegraph wires, and the possession of the government fort made up an immense advantage on their side. Then we must confess that the Republicans are better political managers than their opponents and have the prestige of successive triumphs for two decades.

We are glad that the "cruel war is over," and although we confess to disappointment that a new administration is not yet to be inaugurated, we think the country will prosper under the Garfield *regime*, and hope that he will not become the instrument of the extreme radical wing of his party, but, standing by the Constitution he will execute the law according to the spirit and meaning of that guardian of right and palladium of liberty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MAINE.

Maine, Portland, 3.—A careful estimate indicates a majority for Garfield of 4,500 in the State The *Argus* concedes 4,000 and a plurality over the Hancock ticket of 5,000.

OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, 12, midnight.—Returns from 600 precincts, wards and townships, half of the State, show a net republican gain of 9,400, and indicate a majority for Garfield of nearly 40,000.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—319 precincts, wards and townships give Garfield 12,150 majority.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul.—The republicans have carried the county ticket in St. Paul and probably elected two out of three members of the Legislature. St. Paul is usually democratic by 2,000 majority.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling.—Nothing in reference to the Congressional results can yet be told.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.—Two hundred and seventy voting places, or one-fifth of the State, show a net democratic gain over the governor's vote of October of 124.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Thirty-eight of the 44 precincts of this city, with five precincts in the county, give 4,026 majority for Hancock, which is a gain over '76. The same precincts in the congressional election gave 8,277 votes for Willis, present representative, democrat, 2,685 for Hayes, the democratic nominee, and 6,394 for Burns, republican nominee. Willis is re-elected. The election was very quiet throughout the State. The election of McKenzie in the second district, Caldwell in the third, Knott in the fourth, Carlisle in the sixth, Blackburn in the seventh and Thompson in the eighth are certain. All democrats and all members of the present Congress.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—All the wards except two in the second congressional district of this city, give Sissinhaus, republican, a majority of about 1,300 over Frost, democratic.

ELECTION SUMMARY.

Which Shows that Garfield is Elected.

Chicago, 3, 11.30 a.m.—Returns received from about 300 towns outside of Chicago show a net republican balance of the State, will give Garfield about 44,000 plurality. Cullum for governor will have 40,000. The republicans gain one congressman in Peoria district.

Iowa's plurality is about 60,000.

Returns from one-half of the State of Indianapolis show a net republican gain of 695, which indicates a plurality for Garfield in the State of 8,343.

San Francisco, 2.—At 12.30 Garfield had 7,041; Hancock, 7,991; Weaver, 218. For Congress Davis, republican, has 7,152; Rosecrans, dem. 7,736; Maybell, greenback, 247.

New York.—The apparent republican defeat in New Jersey is attributed to the Pennsylvania R. R., which threw its great power against them because Potts, rep. candidate for Governor had identified himself with their Central road.

Your special correspondent proudly requests your readers to contrast his foreshadows of the presidential election with the now ascertained result and determine for themselves whether his predictions were not more judicious and reliable than the buncombe prepaid telegrams with which Chairman Barnum flooded the country. Let the results decide our respective titles to fairness and accuracy.

(Signed) J. W. Simonton.

The latest returns from New York for the mayoralty give Grace, democrat, 98,051; Dowd, republican, 96,748. Fifteen election districts are missing.

New Jersey is claimed by both parties. The legislature is republican on joint ballot.

Connecticut is about 3,000 republican.

A newspaper extra insists that Dowd is probably elected mayor, but this still doubtful.

A special from Mentor, O., says: Garfield received the news at his home in company with a few friends without any excitement, and was at first incredulous when the reports arrived claiming New York. After reading another bulletin from the Empire State, Garfield expressed his opinion for the first time. Said he, Gentlemen, if we have got New York, as the indications are we have, we can give them the entire Pacific coast, New Jersey and Connecticut and the solid south, and then beat them." Even as he said this there was no particular excitement in his manner. He was, as one of his neighbors said, "the coolest man in Ohio to-night."

The appended message was hailed with cheers:

James A. Gerfield:

The republicans of New York city assembled in meeting at Chickering Hall send their most hearty congratulations to the President-elect and assure him of a handsome majority in the State of over 40,000. Down goes 3:9." From this the President-elect felt more free to express himself. He said after one of the most favorable dispatches: Gentlemen, this result means three things; first, that the American people believe in the nationality of the government; second, that they believe in a good, honest, healthy financial policy; third, they are determined not to be narrow and disgrace the sphere of American politics by endorsing a campaign of personal abuse

Denver, Col., 3.—Forty-nine towns and precincts covering about half of the State, give Garfield 2,840 majority. The balance of the State will probably increase these figures.

Chicago, 3.—Returns have been received from half of the State of Illinois, but the comparison has only been made with 297 towns and precincts outside of Chicago. This shows a net republican gain of 2,385. At the same rate for the rest of the State the plurality in the State for Garfield will be about 44,000. The vote on governor and congressmen is little less. The secretaryship does not seem to have been very pronounced in any section. The republicans certainly gain one congressman.

Trenton, N. J.—Returns are so incomplete that it is impossible to give Hancock's majority in this State, but it will undoubtedly reach 5,000

St. Louis, Mo.—Almost complete returns give Hancock a plurality of 428, Crittenden, democrat, for Governor, a plurality of 514, and the remainder of the State ticket pluralities ranging from 28 to 748, excepting for Secretary of State, Broadwell, republican, for that office, receiving a plurality of 632. The city part of the first congressional gives Fletcher, republican, about 1,800. Five counties outside of the city belonging to this district, will probably give Clardy, democrat, a majority, which will elect him by perhaps 2,500 majority. The second district gives Thomas Allen, democrat, between 2,500 and 3,000 majority The third district is very close and will probably require the official vote to settle it

Des Moines, Ia.—Garfield's plurality in Iowa is about 83,392.

Nashville, Tenn.—The vote between Hawkins, republican, and Wright, funder democrat, is very close for Governor, with the chances in favor of the former. As the republicans elected a member of the legislature in Shelby and Davidson Counties, it is thought they will control the legislature, and thus secure a United States Senator and the State officers.

Hartford, Conn.—With five towns to hear from the State gives Garfield 65,745; Hancock 62,879; Weaver 769; Dow 333; total vote 129,727. Garfield's plurality 2,867. Majority over all 1,765. For Governor, Bigelow, republican, has 64,873; English, democrat, 62,157; scattering, 2,044; Bigelow 1,682 majority. The legislature is estimated at 73 republican majority. Buck, republican, in the first district, 1,998 plurality; Philps, democrat, second district, 1,984 plurality; Waite, republican, third district 2,666 plurality; Miles, republican, forth district, 677 plurality.

Boston.—The gubernatorial vote with 28 towns counted is large; rep., 150,616; Thompson, dem., 104,064; Sargent, 3,801; Almy, 672.

Philadelphia.—Garfield's majority in 61 out of the 67 counties is 25,899. Five of the remaining counties gave 3,151 majority for Hayes in 76, and the 6th Lackawanna was not then in existence. Garfield's majority in the the State will be about 30,000. The total vote in Philadelphia was Garfield, 96,796; Hancock, 76,067; Weaver, 261; Dow, 45. Republican plurality, 20,727. For auditor general, Lutton, rep., gets 18,257 plurality; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Green, rep., gets 22,243 plurality. The republican city ticket is elected by at least 20,000 majority; except Jeffries for controller, who is defeated by Pattison, dem., by 13,000 majority.

New York.—The city elects to the assembly 18 democrats and six representatives. Late returns show the vote on the mayoralty to be—Grace, democrat, 96,051; Dowd, republican, 96,748. Grace's majority 1,303. Forty-five election districts are missing. The vote for register is—Docharty, democrat, 101,244; Hess, republican, 93,524. Docharty's majority is 7,720; fifteen election districts are missing. It was expected the republicans might capture these two offices.

Rejoicing republicans paraded the village of Flushing early this morning; they were assaulted by the democrats with sticks and stones. The attacking party was routed, one of them being fatally and several seriously injured. A number of republicans were wounded.

Cincinnati.—The *Enquirer*, (dem) says: It appears that Grant, Conkling, Cameron and Logan have been elected It appears the effect of the October elections was too patent to overcome. It is not the triumph of Garfield, it is the victory of the strong who came to his rescue in Ohio and Indiana before the 12th of October and in whose hands he is.

Returns from the various States indicate that Garfield and Arthur are elected beyond doubt. The republicans gain in every northern State except New Jersey, from which the returns are as yet very incomplete.

Chicago.—Mayor Harrison's plan to allow voters the privilege of depositing their ballots after the close of the polls, did not succeed, as only 37 votes were deposited in one of the boxes.

Excitement is intense in the city. At midnight a procession, formed in irregular manner, began marching about the streets gathering numbers at every street corner, until the procession became the largest ever seen here, estimated at 50,000. They secured bands, fireworks and transparencies and were still marching in the early morning hours to the music of artillery.

New York, noon.—Latest returns from New York for mayoralty gives Grace, democrat, 98,051, Doud, republican, 96,748. Fifteen election districts missing.

New Jersey is claimed by both parties.

The Legislature of Connecticut is republican on joint ballot by about 3,000 majority.

Chicago.—Returns from 333 towns and precincts in Illinois outside the city of Chicago give a net republican gain of 3,027. This indicates that Garfield's plurality in the state is 45,000. Nothing definite is yet received from close congressional districts. Some anxiety is yet felt for Davis in the second district, but the democrats concede his election. Farwell, in the third district, runs ahead of the ticket in Lake County where he resides. In three towns in Lake to hear from Garfield's majority is 1,175, Farwell's majority 1,246.

It is agreed here that Garfield has 219 electoral votes with the probability of three more from Nevada and the bare possibility of 9 more from New Jersey. Hancock has a solid south, 138, possibly Nevada and probably New Jersey.

Indianapolis.—The State republican majority is probably not over 800.

Michigan probably sends a solid republican delegation to Congress.

At Governor's Island yesterday afternoon the first dispatch regarding the result was from Colorado as follows: "By the Eternal God Colorado will surely go democratic." Hancock returned to Governor's Island from the city at 6 o'clock, he walked in his customary slow way up the hill, up the stone steps to his mansion. He was in citizens dress. As he stepped upon the porch he was greeted by friends who warmly shook his hands and congratulated him on the favorable news that had been received. Hancock received the salutation with a smile and hearty shake of the extended hand but said in reply to the congratulation, "we shall know more about the election later." He then entered his house and did not leave it during the evening. All callers who had no special business were requested to excuse him from receiving them. The impression prevailed for a time that he had been elected, but it is said the General never gave indication that he shared in the general exultation.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—It is probable in the third district, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, democrat, has been elected to Congress over Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, republican. Rev. Mr. Smith ran independent, but was endorsed by the democrats. In the fourth congressional district Archibald Bliss, democrat, is re-elected over Talmadge, republican. Isaac S. Catlin, republican, is elected district attorney, over ex-Judge James T. Roy, democrat.

Cox is elected to Congress from the sixth district.

Syracuse.—Hiscock elected to Congress.

Wilmington, Del.—Returns received indicate a majority in the State of at least 1,000 for Hancock. The democrats will secure at least 14 of the 20 legislators and the probabilities are that the entire ticket will be unanimously elected.

Hartford—The legislature is republican.

New York, 2.35 a.m.—Asler is defeated in the 7th district by a small majority.

Wilmington, Del.—Returns indicate Delaware has gone democratic by 5,000 majority.

New York.—With only 20 election districts to hear from, Grace's majority over Dowd's for mayor is only 300. The districts to be heard from are democratic.

The *Times* puts the republican majority in this State at 25,000; the *Tribune* at 40,000 and the *World* at 10,000 to 15,000. The two former papers claim a republican majority in the new congress, while the *World* says the next House will certainly be democratic by a small majority.

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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 his FIRST APPEARANCE on the Salt Lake stage on the evening of November 5th, next, assisted by some of the very best talent in the City, in the Great Sensational Historical play, entitled,

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 5, 1880, being the anniversary of the notable GUY FAUX of whom we read about in English history, and who was about to blow King James and all his Nobles to atoms when they would meet in the British Parliament, by placing 36 barrels of gunpowder under it, in A. D. November 5, 1605. d284.

CASH!

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN, ALL WOOL Rags, delivered at this Office.

d 74 & 8 & w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red COW, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, white belly, some white on top of shoulder, bush of tail white, brand on left hip supposed to be J P.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date hereof, said animal will be sold at the district pound at Bountiful, Davis Co., on Saturday Nov. 13, 1880, at 2 p.m.

THOMAS F. FISHER,
District Poundkeeper.

Bountiful, Davis Co., Nov. 3, 1880.

NOTICE.

Office of the Trustees of the North Jordan Irrigation Company,

SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 2, 1880.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE NORTH JORDAN CANAL:

All persons owning Water Right in the North Jordan Canal, or those desirous of acquiring an interest therein, are hereby notified to be and appear at the 38th District School House, Taylorville, Salt Lake County, U. T., on Monday the 8th day of November, A. D., 1880, at 10 a. m., to represent such interest, with a view to incorporate into a Stock Company.

By order of the North Jordan Irrigation Company.

M. D. COOK,
Secretary.

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A FULL LINE OF LACE CURTAINS, IN ANTIQUE, NOTTINGHAM, Tambor AND BRUSSELS NET

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A COMPLETE LINE OF RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

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We would call attention to our extensive assortment of

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NOW ARRIVING and consisting in part of

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Etc., Etc.,

In Great Variety and of Superior Quality.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

Eagle Emporium!

FALL. 1880.

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IN THE CITY, CONSISTING OF

A Large Assortment OF THE LATEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

Elegant Lines OF Fall and Winter HOSIERY & GLOVES.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF STAPLE & FANCY NOTIONS.

LINEN & WHITE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

BEST LINE OF CLOTHING and OVERCOATS IN THE CITY.

BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL GRADES. A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED BURT'S SHOES.

GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF HATS & CAPS TO SELECT FROM.

A LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES.

CHOICEST GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.

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