

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, January 14, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT AND HIS
LABORS.

If we may believe some of our contemporaries, we are on the verge of a political millennium. The great pacificator, General Ulysses S. Grant, has been elected President, and the Republic is now about to enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity and glory. So they appear to think. The voices of those who attempt to express any other opinion are speedily hushed in the general congratulations and expressions of triumph to which the victorious give utterance. In fact, those who have been most noisy in their opposition to General Grant, previous to his election, have been very quiet since his election; and some of them appear to feel relieved at his success, as if the candidates whom they supported were not the men after all in whom they had the greatest confidence. There is doubtless not another man in the nation towards whom his opponents would have felt so kindly, or in whom they would have had such confidence, as General Grant. Previous to and since his election he has wisely held his tongue, and this silence has been more favorable to him and his cause than the most angelic eloquence could have been.

We have no wish to dampen the general joy which is felt at his victory. But we would remind politicians that however wise and influential General Grant may be, he alone cannot save the Republic from the dangers with which it is environed, nor redeem it from those evils which prey upon its vitals and threaten its very existence. It requires more than the genius, wisdom and influence of one man, however exalted his position, to do this. There must be a hearty co-operation on the part of the Cabinet, of the two Houses of Congress, of the office holders and of the people to accomplish this. It is one of the faults of our times to expect too many great results from the election of a popular man, forgetting that to ensure the success of such a man's measures and plans he must have the cordial support of the officers of government and the people, and that without this he is almost powerless.

General Grant has before him a labor of immense magnitude, and if he fulfill the expectations of those who appear to put their trust in him, he will do more than, without, any man in his position and with his surroundings can possibly accomplish. Well may he shrink from taking upon him the responsibility of the high office to which he has been elected. He doubtless knows that if he should fail in answering the expectations of his friends—and no mortal man should calculate on being able to answer them—that many of the men who are now loud in their professions of attachment to him will be his most noisy detractors.

The country is, in many respects, in a deplorable condition. The public credit is low; the finances are disordered; the burdens of taxation are great, and widespread dissatisfaction exists respecting them; the civil service is demoralized, and too many corrupt men hold places in it; in the South violence and crime hold high carnival, and the prospects of a change for the better are most discouraging. But these are not the worst features in the case. Throughout the Union there is a general demoralization of public and private morals. To support the luxurious and extravagant habits of themselves and their families public men have become venal and corrupt. They prostitute their offices and opportunities for gain; and they enrich themselves at the expense of the whole people. Of course, under such circumstances the poor suffer; they bear the burdens of the public extravagance.

Will the election of General Grant to the Presidential chair change all this? Will his election check the reign of luxury and extravagance which prevails throughout the land? Will virtue and morality gain numerous converts, and office-holders become pure and exemplary, and the simplicity of the early days of the Republic again prevail, because he is the Chief Executive? We should be pleased if we had good grounds to think so; but we cannot perceive them. The only good ground on which such hopes can rest is a radical change in the habits of the people. There is no prospect of such a change. In fact, everything that we see around us goes to show that the present course will be persisted in.

The Republic has great vitality; its resources are almost boundless; its form of Government is the best on earth; but it will require all these advantages, and more too, to maintain its position, if the evils which exist are not corrected. The election of General Grant may have the effect to postpone the evil day; but, unless there are thorough reforms, it must come; and when his friends look for him to reform all these abuses and to restore the Republic to its pristine vigor, they expect too much and disappointment must be the result.

Rothschild left an annuity of £100 to every child who had been ten years a his service.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL
SENATE.

Washington, 13.—Sumner presented the petition of Malon Loomes, of the District of Columbia, praying for an appropriation of \$50,000, to enable him to complete the demonstration of an alleged new mode of telegraphing, dispensing with the use of wire. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Buckalew introduced a bill to entitle the electors of Representatives to Congress to cast votes equal to the whole number of Representatives to be chosen from the State, giving them all one candidate, or distributing them: Referred to a special committee.

See Murphy's claim was discussed at length without action.

A concurrent resolution to give the Rotunda for an inauguration Hall was discussed and lost: adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution extending the protection of the United States to Hayti and San Domingo.

Butler, Mass., offered a substitute to the effect that the President be authorized to extend his protection over other islands of the Antilles to such an extent as he may deem expedient, not inconsistent with the law of nations; whenever any of them or the people shall desire such protection.

Spaulding offered an amendment to extend the protection to any islands in the Atlantic or Pacific oceans which lie nearer the coast of the United States than any foreign government.

Robinson offered an amendment to include Ireland in the protection, affirming that the time would come when that country would be annexed to the United States.

After debate, the whole subject was taken up.

Farnsworth from the Post Office Committee reported a bill to restrict and restrain the franking privilege. Washburn, of Illinois, wanted the bill passed at once, but the House would not consent.

A bill to provide for a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls came up as a special order, but by the consent of Van Horne, who had the floor, it went over till to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole, and after a short session, adjourned.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 13.—The Legislative Council and the British Consul are considering the question of reciprocity with the United States. The English gun boat *Chenab* arrived from Victoria to-day for Panama.

Washington.—Mr. Everts has issued instructions to the District Attorneys, directing that all suits for the crime of treason shall be discontinued.

A dispatch from General Sherman reports that Col. Evans has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. No Indians were killed. Col. G. A. Forsythe, who recently distinguished himself in an Indian engagement, has been promoted Brigadier General.

Baltimore.—Hon. Odlin Bowie was installed Governor of Maryland to-day.

St. Louis, 13.—The Radical legislative caucus at Jefferson City, to-night, nominated Carl Schurz for United States Senator on the first ballot; Schurz 60, Loan 40.

Trenton, N.J.—The Democratic caucus of the legislature nominated John P. Stockton for United States Senator.

New Orleans.—The stern wheel steamboat *Glide*, hence for Red River, ran aground and exploded her boiler last night, fifty miles above here. She buried to the water's edge and is a total loss. Five or six persons were killed instantly, or died since, and 25 are injured.

Washington.—In the criminal court this morning, District Attorney Carrington read the circular of instructions from Attorney General Everts, directing the discontinuance of prosecutions for treason under the President's amnesty proclamation. A *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered in the cases of Jeff Davis and Breckinridge; but the case of John H. Surratt being somewhat different, Carrington concluded to refer it to the Attorney General.

Delegates of the colored people from all the States, including those not admitted, assembled to-day, in Union League Hall, which was densely crowded, three hundred delegates being present. Fred Douglas was made permanent chairman, his speech was frequently applauded.

FOREIGN.

Vienna, 13.—The *Evening Post*, the official journal says, Bismarck told Count Wimpffen, Austrian minister to Prussia, that the retention of Baron Beust in office would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

London.—The merchants have extensively petitioned government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New York.

New York.—Panama advices to the 14th say the crops in Southern Chili are not likely to turn out favorably. Extensive gold mines are reported at Santa Rosa, causing great excitement and less talk of revolution in Peru. Earthquakes continue along the coast. The navigation of Peruvian rivers has been cleared free to all flags.

Paris.—The official Journal reports that the Conference on the Eastern question held a brief session yesterday, and adjourned until Thursday next. Rangabe, the Grecian Minister, was not present; and the conduct of the Greek Government, in taking exception to the exclusion of its representative from the Conference, is condemned; for it is argued Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Conference of 1856, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body. This is held as a precedent for the action of the present Conference.

Vienna.—A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European powers, justifying its recent action against Greece, is published here. It says the Turkish Government does not expect that the Conference at Paris will arrive at any settlement of the ultimatum sent to Greece, which was a declaration that the Internal Affairs of the Ottoman Empire must not be interfered with.

London.—The reports of the capture by the Turkish forces, of the members of the Cretan insurrectionist Government, are confirmed. Four Cretan officials were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The books and documents of the Government fell into the hands of the Turks.

Florence.—The *Epoca* asserts that the Governments of France and Italy, Senor Olaz Aguirre, Spanish Minister at Paris, and at least one member of the provisional Government of Spain, advocate the claims Prince Amedeus, Duke of Avanto, to the throne of Spain.

All disturbances attending the collection of the mill tax have ceased.

Paris.—It is stated to-day that Rangabe, the present ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled, and will be replaced by Bulgaria, president of the ministry.

Madrid.—The authorities are in receipt of offers of men and money from all parts of Spain to suppress the Cuban insurrection.

Havana.—The police discovered a secret deposit of arms in this city, and upon attempting to take them, were fixed upon by the populace. A policeman and a soldier were killed two citizens were murdered. The arms were finally taken away and quiet was restored.

The steamer from Santiago De Cuba brings news that Villa Calais has been retaken by the Spanish troops. Count Valmaceda deceived the rebels at Cascarro and Guemara, and then effected a junction with Col. Lono; and the united forces commenced an advance on Bayamo. A report from Manzanillo declares that Valmaceda has actually captured Bayamo. It is also reported that the revolutionary chieftains, Cespedes and Aquillera had offered to surrender to Valmaceda, provided their present rank in the Spanish army would be guaranteed to them. This account is discredited as incompatible with the reputed character of the men. It is not deemed probable that their companions would permit such action.

The official report of affairs in the interior of Hayti is contradicted by advices privately received by friends of the insurgents in this city. It is denied that Valmaceda has captured Bayamo; but it is maintained on the contrary that he has been defeated with the loss of many of his men and part of his artillery and baggage train. The next steamer from Santiago, bringing fuller news, is anxiously awaited.

Paris.—The exclusion of the Grecian Ambassador threatens to break up the Conference. It is not considered probable that the Greek Government will acquiesce. Its reply to the demand of its representative for instructions is not likely to prove favorable, in which case the Conference, it all probability, will adjourn indefinitely. In the meantime the plenipotentiaries have applied to their governments for further instructions. It is understood Russia condemns the attitude which Greece has assumed towards the Conference.

New York.—The *Herald's* London special despatches from Madrid state that one of Maximilian's Mexican Generals is secretly engaged in this city, making arrangements with a number of Spanish scientific military officers, with a view to placing Count Giganti, brother to the Ex-King of Naples, on the throne of Mexico. Two hundred officers of high rank are wanted to carry the movement into execution, their pay to be secured them from the time when they enter upon their duties. Several European Governments assist secretly in this enterprise, and General Frim grants a number of officers, desiring to join, unlimited leave of absence for the purpose of taking part in the expedition. Napoleon III is said secretly favors the project.

Havana.—The following intelligence is just received from Mexico: The Government of San Luis Potosi has been tried by the Legislature and found guilty of all the charges against him. Great misery prevails among the laborers in some parts of the country on account of the scarcity of money. The Indian war continues in Sonora. Much excitement is caused among the Mexicans by the report of a treaty with the United States, intended to entrust the republic into acknowledging debts heavier than she can pay, when upon default of payment, the United States will seize her territory and dismember the country.

The *Herald's* city of Mexico advices to the 25th state that at a cabinet breakfast, Roscoran assured Juarez and Secretary Tejada that the incoming administration of the United States entertained the most cordial feelings towards Mexico.

The *Herald's* Havana dispatch of the 13th, state that the Spanish General Valmaceda is reported, surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents on the road to Neuvevilas. A portion of Manzanillo volunteers has gone over to the insurgents. The troops are reported returning to the Neuvevilas plantations. Arms are said to be arriving for the insurgents.

Died:

In Provo City, January 4th, 1899, of dropsy John Ingledale, 62 years. Br. Ingledale embraced the Gospel in Birmingham, England, in August 1856 and emigrated to Utah last season from Sunderland. While in his native land, his house was always open to the poor and aged of the Elders, and he was energetic in faithful in the cause of truth.

In Provo City, December 25th, 1898, of inflammation of the lungs, Jonathan G. Duke, 63 years 3 months and 29 days. Br. Duke was born in Derby, England, August 31st 1837. He emigrated to America in 1853, and settled in the city of Albany, New York. May 20th 1858, he gathered with the Saints to Nauvoo in 1858; and from thence he emigrated to Utah in 1859. He moved from Salt Lake City to Provo, Utah Co., 1861, and was ordained Bishop of the 1st Ward in 1862. He remained Bishop of that Ward until 1863, when he was released on account of ill health, he having been troubled with lung disease for several years previous to his death. After being released from the Bishopric in Provo City, he removed to Provo Valley, and staid there two years, but his health still failing he removed back to Provo City.

Br. Duke was much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance. His seal in the performance of his duties, and his earnest exhortations to the Saints will long be remembered by those who have listened to his voice.—Com.

At Greenville, Beaver Co., December 30th, 1898, William Morgan, aged 60 years. Tne deceased was born in South Wales in 1838. He was baptized on the second Sunday in January, 1857; was ordained an Elder, and emigrated with the 11th-century company to the country in the year 1857; and was ordained a High Priest in 1858. He was a faithful member in the Church till his death.

In Spanish Fork, January 1st, 1899, David Hutchinson aged 85 years, 5 months and 5 days. He was a native of Scotland, and spent a great portion of his time in preaching the gospel. He died in full faith of the gospel.

Mill Star, please copy.

Wanted Immediately.

100 MEN TO CUT TIES AND
TIMBER!
Enquire of McNAESSER, CONNOR & Co., Salt Lake House; or at CLINTON'S, E. T. City.

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HANDS! CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE!

Lessee and Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calas.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA METIVA.

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REVIVAL FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Of the Grand Operatic, Scenic, Ballet and Romantic FAIRY SPECTACLE of

CINDERELLA:

Reproduced with all its previous

Gorgeous Scenery, Complicated Machinery, Beautiful Costumes, Extensive Apparatus, Ballet Groupings, The Original Music, Concerted Pieces, and Choruses, &c. &c.

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This Evening,

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1899.

The performance will consist of the Grand Operatic Spectacle of

CINDERELLA:

ON THE

Fairy and Little Glass Slipper.

CINDERELLA, with Gems from the Opera, MADAME SCHELLER.

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

DOORS OPEN at 8 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

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\$50 REWARD!

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ESCAPED FROM THE UTAH PENITENTIARY, on the night of the 13th inst. DAVID BERT, a man five feet, nine inches and a-half high, weight 168 pounds, 31 years old; sandy hair, light complexion, blue eyes.

Also, JOHN KIMBALL, a man about five feet, eight and one-half inches high, weight about 155 pounds, 35 years old, dark complexioned, black hair, dark eyes, large mustache, plaid with small-pox, and tattooed on right arm. The above reward will be paid for their arrest and delivery at the Penitentiary; or twenty-five dollars for either.

A. P. BOOKWOOD, Warden.

443

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST!

A fine lot of Bibles, Family Stationary, School Dictationaries, Diaries for 1899, Co-operative Store, Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping, Prevost on Silk Culture, Etc., Etc.

O. H. Elliott & Co.'s Book and Stationery Store, Opposite Bishop Hunter's Residence, 444 1/2

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NOTICE!

GODBE & MITCHELL have this day sold to G. F. A. MITCHELL their entire stock of General Merchandise, as well as their Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business. Mr. Mitchell will continue business, as heretofore, in EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and I respectfully solicit from our friends throughout the Territory the same liberal patronage for him as has been enjoyed by the firm.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 11, 1899. W. S. GODBE.

444 1/2

NOTICE!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. S. GODBE and F. A. MITCHELL, is this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the firm, by note or otherwise, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

WM. S. GODBE, F. A. MITCHELL.

Office, Exchange Buildings. 444 1/2

FOR SALE!

The following eligible real Estate for sale:

That large and commodious Building occupied by "The Miners National Bank," and recently by Messrs. Hussey, Dahler & Co., 107 feet deep and 45 feet front on East Temple Street, with Warehouse attached.

Also, that finely situated plot of Land, with House, Orchard and Improvements thereon, formerly owned by Jacob Houtz, Esq., and situated on the corner of East Temple and Emigration Streets.

For particulars call at

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IMPORTER and Dealer in Fanned Beef, Prime Saddle Steaks, Choice Cuts of Beef, HINDS' LEATHER AND MATERIALS, Russia Leather, Chinaware, &c., &c.

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4,500 ps. Prints,
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500 " Linseys,
150 " Choice Dress Goods,
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300 " Approved styles of Shawls,
500 " Ticks,
500 " Sheetting Stripe, Denims,
500 " Ea. Drills, Ducks and Osnaburgs,
200 " Assorted colors Cambrics,
500 " Bleach Goods,
250 " Jeans, Satinettes,
2,000 doz. Spool Thread,
1,000 " Worsted Braids,

500 lbs. Linen Thread,
200 doz. Suspenders,
300 " Hats,
500 " Overshirts & Drawers,
1,000 " Assorted Hosiery and Gloves,
200 cases Boots and Shoes,
200 Stoves,
75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected,
50 cases Axle Grease,
250 kegs Nails,
200 boxes 9 x 10 Glass,
200 " Palm and German Soaps,
250 Eight Day Clocks,
150 cases Detroit Matches,
150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles,
100 cases Saponifer,
250 chests Very Fine Teas,
5,000 lbs. choice brands of Tobacco,

5,000 lbs. White Lead,
1,000 gals. Kerosene,
500 " Turps, Varnish and Linseed Oils,
15 crates Ass'd Queensware,
Also a full selection of

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PURE LEAF LARD

EXTRA FOR FAMILY USE.

packed in Patent Air Tight Caddies of 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 7 lbs. and 10 lbs. each. This package is entirely new and found the most convenient ever introduced, both for dealer and consumer. The trade are invited to give it a trial.

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Family Sewing Machines

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BASSETT & ROBERTS.

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NEW CLOTHING!

For Sale, at

BASSETT & ROBERTS.

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200,000 TIES

On the Central Pacific Railroad,

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West of Monument Point.

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To responsible parties,

Of from 1,000 to 50,000 Ties.