

BIENNIAL ELECTION

Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET

For Delegate to Congress.
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

MORE LIGHT—HASTEN SLOWLY.

On Nantucket beach, near Boston, the Northern Electric Light Company erected three wooden towers, about 100 feet high, and mounted on each tower a circle of 12 Weston's electric lamps, each lamp being estimated at 500 candle power. The towers were only 500 feet apart, and formed a triangle, so that the light (computed) of 3,600 candles was concentrated within a limited area. The motive of the electric light company in arranging this costly experiment, was to prove the feasibility of their proposal to light the city of Cleveland with incandescent lamps, from towers of similar design, numbering four to the square mile, and each mounting light aggregating 50,000 candle power. On the occasion under notice, the current was produced by three Weston machines, using 38 horse power, and the whole of the lamps burned well and steadily throughout the evening, with only one slight flicker. The light yielded was just sufficient to enable two sets of base ball nines to play in the centre of the triangle, but on account of the uncertain nature of the light, resembling that of a full moon, the games were poorly played, and there was little light given beyond a circle of one-eighth of a mile radius.

It should be observed here in fairness, that the experiment at Nantucket was with the Weston, not the Brush light. But it serves to show that elevated towers for city lighting are not all they are "cracked up" to be, and to support our advice to the City Council, "Don't be in a hurry."

Now it is folly for any stranger or speculator to proclaim to the Salt Lake public that the DESERET NEWS is against the electric light. Files of our paper will show that we have repeatedly drawn attention to the subject of lighting by electricity, and expressed our conviction that it would be the light of the period. But while we have full faith in the ultimate triumph of electricity as a popular illuminator, it does not follow that we are bound to support every project that is put forward by active business men bent on making money. We say again, this thing is in its infancy. Great improvements will be made in it. The problem of its distribution will yet be solved. We did not assert—that this individual says we did—that "Edison has perfected his light," but after naming seven different processes, each claiming to be the best, we added:

"To say nothing of the Edison, which the wizard of Menlo Park now claims to have perfected, and which comprehends the division of the light, the great desideratum for a general illuminator, for apart from household purposes, it is far preferable to have a divided light which will shine under the trees as our gas lamps do, than to have one big, elevated illuminator casting great shadows in every street."

The claim to which we alluded may be found in the *North American Review* for October. In view of the imminent probabilities of important improvements, it is wise to be in any great hurry to make the present contract?

Accuracy is one of the chief aims of the DESERET NEWS. If we make any misstatement—all persons and papers being liable to error, we never put our names to misrepresent, and we are always willing to rectify any error into which we may fall inadvertently. In this case it will be seen that we have made no "bundle of false assertions," nor even one incorrect statement, either purposely or unintentionally. We oppose nothing simply because it is new, we support nothing for the reason that it is old. We have no axe to grind on this wheel; we have no interest in stopping any one else from grinding, except public interest. But we candidly confess that we do not wish to see any agent or other person using the people's water power and the people's grindstone, just to sharpen his axe for his own personal use, in heaving his way in other directions to big pecuniary profits for his private emolument, with very doubtful prospects of any permanent benefit accruing to the public.

There is no need of a rush. Suspicion is naturally aroused when an effort is made to hurry any one into a contract without due consideration and careful investigation. Take time over this project. Find out for fact how it succeeds, if at all, in other cities. Popular petitioning is all right, but the popular mind is apt to run a little ahead of discretion sometimes. Wise heads will think deliberately and will not be misled by the national republican committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having said: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Ku Klux Klan, and the little segment in the north that is the heart of the democratic party." May I ask if you used these words, and if you did so, did you mean to connect me, directly or indirectly, with what was known as "Ku Klux Klan" and the democratic party, addressed to members of Congress, Schell, Esq., New York, I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1880.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir—Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at a conference held by the national republican committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having said:

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The light has been tried it has either been erected on the summit of some building or on the top of a liberty pole, and, as we before remarked, it is still an experiment, and generally viewed in the light of a toy or a curiosity rather than a practical method of lighting cities as a substitute for gas.

The Nantucket trial referred to in the letter first quoted from in this article, is thus described by a journalist:

"On Nantucket beach, near Boston, the Northern Electric Light Company erected three wooden towers, about 100 feet high, and mounted on each tower a circle of 12 Weston's electric lamps, each lamp being estimated at 500 candle power. The towers were only 500 feet apart, and formed a triangle, so that the light (computed) of 3,600 candles was concentrated within a limited area. The motive of the electric light company in arranging this costly experiment, was to prove the feasibility of their proposal to light the city of Cleveland with incandescent lamps, from towers of similar design, numbering four to the square mile, and each mounting light aggregating 50,000 candle power. On the occasion under notice, the current was produced by three Weston machines, using 38 horse power, and the whole of the lamps burned well and steadily throughout the evening, with only one slight flicker. The light yielded was just sufficient to enable two sets of base ball nines to play in the centre of the triangle, but on account of the uncertain nature of the light, resembling that of a full moon, the games were poorly played, and there was little light given beyond a circle of one-eighth of a mile radius."

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In reply I have to advise you that while I don't remember the precise language, the reporter correctly stated in a condensed way his idea of what I said. I have no doubt that I spoke of you as the leading representative of the Ku Klux Klan in the south, and referred to the Ku Klux Klan as the representative of the barbarous agencies by which the democrats have subverted the rights of the republicans of the south. I do not connect you personally with Ku Klux Klan. Indeed, I know you had in one or two instances, resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with its still, you and your associates, leading in the south, now enjoy the benefits of the political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan in which phrase I include all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known to the south. Your power in the southern States rests upon the actual crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan and its kindred associates, and as you know, some of the worst of them have been committed since 1877, when you and they gave the solemn assurance of protection to the freedmen of the south. These crimes are committed at the civil and political rights of the republicans in the South, and I believe but for these agencies every State that you represent, as well as many other States in the South, could be represented both in the Senate and House by republicans but for these crimes. The boast attributed to you that 138 solid Southern votes would be cast for the democratic ticket would be but yesterday, but now we feel it in sober truth. While I have no reason to believe you or your northern associates personally participate in the crimes I have named, yet while you and them enjoy the fruits of these crimes, you may in logic and morals be classed as I classed you, as joint partners with Ku Klux Klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which it is hoped, by the aid of a small segment of the democratic party in the North, may be extended to all departments of the Government. It is in this sense I spoke of you, the Ku Klux Klan and the northern democratic party. Permit me, in conclusion, while answering your question, to say the most fatal policy for the South would be by such agencies as I have mentioned to secure to you. The manhood and independence of the North will certainly continue the struggle until every republican in the South shall have the free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges including a fair court, free speech and free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such results may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the South.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHERMAN.

"CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 1st, 1880."

Sir—Your letter is received, and as you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what was absolutely false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be, Columbia, South Carolina.

I am your obedient servant,

W. W. PETERSON.

To Hon. John Sherman, Treasury Department, Washington.

October 10, 1880.

To Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., handed me unopened by Mr. C. McKinley a few minutes after my return from the West. I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you published in the *Charleston News and Courier*, and your reputation as a gentleman had denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper. What I said to you in my letter of September 21st, I believe notwithstanding your denial, and it can be shown to be true by the public records and as matter of fact, as you had long before your letter was delivered to me seen proper to make public a statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it the press without note or comment, and the public decide between us. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

THE INDIAN CRISIS.

Agent Berry still among his Indians.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The government authorities in this city have received no news from Colorado as recent as that given by to-day's press dispatches. The following dispatch, dated Los Pinos Agency, Oct. 15, was this afternoon received at the Interior Department, and immediately made the subject of consultation with the department of justice, but no decision was reached. Meanwhile the press dispatch announced that Agent Berry and other persons for whose warrants were issued had been arrested and lodged in jail at Gunnison.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

I have this day called in the commanding officer of the post in this vicinity to eject from the reservation one Smith and others, who claim authority to arrest me and which I don't recognize. I am, moreover, I consider the peace and welfare of the Indians, and the country in general on the reservation and in this State, demand this course.

(Signed) BERRY, Agent.

See, Schurz before leaving Washington to-day telegraphed as follows:

To Gen. Pitkin, Denver, Col.

The associated press reports that five companies of militia have been started for the Ute reservation to arrest Agent Berry, and that a conflict between them and the Indians is anticipated. It seems almost inevitable that if this proceeding goes on the conflict will come. Such a force is not necessary to secure obedience to State laws, and the part of government officers and the government of the United States will be entirely ready to aid in enforcing such process without the aggressive movements of State troops, calculated to bring on a disastrous conflict with Indians. Any prisoner arrested under process is entitled to absolute protection against mob violence. The State authorities should accompany arrests by adequate guarantees of personal safety to their prisoners. This being evident, there will be no reason why the (acknowledged) militia should obey any unlawful process, and if they did not, certainly the government of the United States would not countenance any such disobedience. I most certainly press upon you to restrain any movements or conduct on the part of the State militia which can possibly lead to so disastrous a consequence as an Indian war would be.

(Signed) C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The Facts from Agent Meacham.

Indian Commissioner Meacham writes, Oct. 24, a private letter from Los Pinos detailing the last 48 hours of excitement when the Utes stripped a fight and killed the murderer of the Indian.

He says the facts of the affair were that an ox teamster, upon little or no provocation, shot and killed the son of Chief Shavashung, from the agency. Next morning 50

armed Utes, before the agent's door, demanded the blood of the murderer, every man with his arms uncovered and the wife and mother of the dead boy filling the air with wild cries. The agent, however, assured them the man should be caught, and the agent went out after the murderers, followed by the mad, human tigers. To satisfy the Utes 15 men and one officer went along, and all of them were killed. The murderer was found in charge of citizens. The soldiers guarded him all night, the Indians forming an outer guard. The scene was exciting beyond description. It was 1 o'clock at night when all became quiet. The citizens desired to wreak vengeance on the murderer, and the Indians, as a matter of fact, like the Utes, every movement. Berry worked as man never worked before to keep the Indians from exploding, but at nine the Utes prepared for a general slaughter, saying: "No use, white man no die, all Utes die, white man no care." The citizens understood their peril. Berry consented to return the prisoners to their charge and they started with him to Gunnison. The Utes appeared to agree that the prisoner might be taken to Gunnison. The army escort then left for camp, and Berry and I remained until everything seemed settled and every Ute had started for home. Last night the three white men, good, sober men, came into the agency and reported that white men and Utes had surprised them and taken the prisoner. They were terribly excited. The name of the murderer is only conjectured at this time. The Utes are coming in as I close this. They seem quiet. I think the peril is over unless some attempt should be made to discover the rescuers of yesterday. If that is done I cannot see the end. The only thing that can save the treaty, save blood and secure peace is to let the matter rest where it is and make payment without delay.

(Signed) A. B. MEACHAM.

Mexican News.

MEXICO, 10.—A bill has been submitted to the Congress that the churches and currares now under the charge of foreign priests shall be restored to the dominion of the nation. This is a blow aimed at the Jesuits. Another bill removes obstacles in the practice of a profession making a possession of a title no longer a necessary qualification. It is doubtful whether this can become law, the innovation being too great. The law of the prohibition and refunding of a portion of the public debt is also instructed.

Frighful Accident.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 19.—A serious disaster occurred on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad at East Liberty, Page County, on Saturday, the engine No. 1, 200 feet long and 9 feet high, going down with a crash in one promiscuous ruin, instantly killing Walter Jones, of Barbersville, Grange County, and injuring seriously Edward Hays, of McKeenheigsville, Packhingham County. This accident will probably delay the completion of this section of road several months.

Opera.

NEW YORK, 19.—Col. Mapleson opened a season of opera at the Academy of Music last night, in Lucia, with good success. The house was crowded. Madame Gersten, Signor Ardit, orchestra and all the artists were received with great favor. Gersten was overwhelmed with offerings from her many friends in the city's best society. Signor Tass, the new bar, and Di Grazia, also commanded the favor, by the pure quality of his voice and the excellence of his method, and in the last act wrought the audience up to a remarkable pitch of enthusiasm.

Democratic Factions Harmonized.

At a meeting of the conference committee of Tammany and Irving Hall democracy last night, Tammany acceded to the desires of Irving Hall to have the nomination for mayoralty, and Wm. R. Grace was agreed upon by the Irving Hall party. The Tammany Hall committee accepted the name and Mr. Grace was unanimously elected for mayor. Two hours were spent in making the appointment of officers. No names being settled upon, Tammany is to nominate the judge of the superior court, and the judge of the superior court, and alderman at large, and the district aldermen to be equally divided. Judge of the marine court was open till noon to-morrow, to which time the conference adjourned. It is reported that Frederick A. Smith would be nominated for recorder, Augustus C. Doherty, register; Frank R. Lawrence, judge of the superior court; and Charles J. Nehas, judge of the marine court; Nicholas Houghton, Wm. Sauer, J. J. Shavin and Bernard Kennedy for aldermen at large. The meeting was perfectly harmonious.

The Snow Blockade.

ST. PAUL, 19.—The snow is mainly confined to the southern part of the State, along the Southern Minnesota river and Sioux City east of St. James. On these lines the cuts are full of snow and drifts are several feet deep on the track and no trains have moved since Friday night. On the Hastings and Dakota, travel is prevented by snow. East of Stewart on the northern lines, there is less snow detention to the moving of trains, arising mainly from the disabling of the telegraph lines by wind. Some snow is however on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, in the wooded country west of Red river.

Six negroes have been arrested for robbing at the democratic parade in Wilmington.

A desperate diatribe and distrust of Germany is beginning to be displayed throughout Germany.

It is stated that the French government contemplates a compromise which will terminate the religious trouble.

Secretary Sherman's speech last night was the most eloquent of his career and vehement when he spoke respecting the South.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Salt Lake Dramatic Ass'n, Proprietors.

ALF. THE WYMAN'S LULU

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Nephtalia Comedy Company.

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CARL AND GRETCHEN.

Introducing

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, airy hot breads, or light cakes, or buns, or rolls, or pastries, or pies, or tarts, or puddings, or any other kind of bread or cake, or any other kind of food, as this.

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FRESH AND JUICY, THE BEST THE

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JAS. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

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general public in the city as well as in the

country.

C. RICHENBERG,

No. 80 Commercial St., next door to Palace

Bath House, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office of the Utah and Salt Lake

Canal Company,

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 12th, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE

Land Owners in the West Jordan Irriga-

tion District, that the Stock Book of said

Company now open for subscription at

my Office at the County Court House, Salt

Lake City.

Those desiring an interest therein and ex-

pecting to work on their water rights in said

Canal, are hereby requested to come forward

and make their subscription as soon as

possible, as the completion thereof

will be held in a few days.

By order of the President,

D. BOCKHOLT, Secretary.

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