

EVENING NEWS. PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR DOLLARS. Friday, February 12, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One colored woman attended the woman suffrage convention at Washington.

Three bills have already been introduced in the Iowa Legislature, one making ladies eligible to the office of County Recorder, another to the office of County Auditor, and a third conferring upon them the right to vote for school directors. The House has passed a bill making women eligible to election to the Legislature.

If the following be true we scarcely realize the wealth we are treading under foot. The story is that a learned Florentine has lately been collecting the dust on the roadways of Paris and finds therein one-third iron, whose presence is caused by the "abrasion of the horses' hoofs." (Carrying his researches to the foot-paths he gathered from them thirty per cent. of transparent glue.

Measles is so rapidly on the increase in New York City as to cause fears of an epidemic. In January, 1879, there was not a single death from that disease in the entire city. Since that date the increase has been gradual, until during the first four weeks of last month, 31 deaths from this cause were reported. The health officers, however, claim there is no cause for alarm.

A virulent and dangerous disease of the eyes, supposed to be of foreign importation, has appeared in the East End of London, where it has received the name of "the blight." A month ago, there were 69 cases in Whitechapel alone. The native oculists are not familiar with its workings, but find that it frequently destroys the sight if not promptly taken in hand.

Another New England Methodist minister is in trouble. The same old story. Under the cover of religious advice and comfort he seduced his victim. She is now in the insane hospital. He pleaded guilty of lascivious conduct, was fined seven dollars and costs with three days in the county jail. His name is Rev. A. W. Page, of South Glastonbury, Connecticut. What a punishment for such a crime!

The fact that a steam engine is being erected in a flour mill in Jerusalem is a startling announcement, but it is an evidence of the progress of civilization. The "infidels" who have thus introduced modern inventions to the "holy" city are a firm of Wurtemberg colonists, who, with the characteristic enterprise of the Teutonic race, are doing all the Oriental Powers will let them to make the "historic and Old World city" march with the times.

A remarkable story is told by a correspondent of the New York Star. He claims that in Monroe County, Missouri, a cave has been discovered containing a temple, a collection of bronze implements, tablets covered with written characters, finely carved columns and a well preserved mummy, nine feet four inches high. He decides from internal evidence that the cave must have been constructed at least 3000 years ago. His story needs confirmation.

INTemperance.

THAT intemperance is one of the most glaring social evils of Christendom is beyond dispute, not only in and of itself, but for the great variety of consequences which follow it. These are not confined to the offender, nor is its worst feature the simple use of intoxicating drinks. Men who become slaves to drink, become indifferent to every other social virtue, indulgence runs riot in sensuality, gambling and dishonesty, and causes a general perversion of all the faculties. Home, family, friendship, social standing, religion, and manhood are swept from the social platform, and the altar of self is made to occupy and become the whole sphere of an irrepressible and slavish appetite. No more is incense or worship offered to the "household gods," these have been dethroned to make room for the one god, the one altar and the one worship.

For a man's life to be absorbed in a good thing is praiseworthy, and when this is in a direction which aims at the target and widest circle of good, labor marks the philanthropist and thought honors the man. If there is a field which needs active, unselfish workers, it is among the victims of strong drink, and where such workers are found, even those who occupy and act from a higher standpoint can well afford to give credit for every effort, and yet realize that there exists a more thoroughly efficient and a "more acceptable way." In Utah we have a community in which, while there may be some drinking, is yet a general public sentiment opposed to such a habit and practice.

It is well known that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints professes to be built upon present revelation, but it is not so well known to outsiders at least that the revelation is in regard to "eating and drinking." A revelation which to some may appear to be couched in "measurably vague language," as if those to whom the same was directed needed an apology for its interference, and yet in that vagueness there is more comprehended than many who read it and some who try to keep it have yet understood. It was a great thing to establish in the 19th century the idea which was indubitably connected with the early history of mankind that God who created man not only able but willing to give instructions and commandments to that food, which would give the best physical condition and the greatest longevity to the human race.

Those who accept in their faith and practice this revelation, are be-

yond the reach of the special organizations which may legitimate some success in other localities. Good Templars, Rechabites, Temperance and Teetotal Societies and "Blue Ribbon" brigades are among the Latter-day Saints altogether out of place, being unadapted and superfluous, inasmuch as their aims are all provided for and their ends all anticipated by the religion of Jesus Christ, or what is called "the Gospel." There may be and doubtless is, room for professional temperance lecturers here as elsewhere. There are in this community many transients, many outsiders, who are not amenable to the covenants of "the Gospel." There may be those who have been of the yet-professed members of the Church, who need, apparently, purification from their tastes, propensities and appetites. But as far as the latter class is concerned, when they forsake the covenant of their faith to seek salvation in the covenants of Babylon, they are like those who, ignoring consecration, had to submit to the law of tithing, or like those of ancient Israel, who rejected the gospel and had to be subject to "the law of carnal commandments," which "made nothing perfect," but was useful only "as a schoolmaster to bring unto Christ." To be sure the salvation attained by this process is better than none, but it is not in keeping with the "law of liberty;" it is but an expedient, dealing with a sad and terrible evil, like using lotions and plasters, and ointment and quackery, instead of laying the axe at the root of the wrong, and hewing down the decaying tree, and then casting it into the fire.

Drunkenness has always been reprehended of God; it has always been opposed by his servants. It would be an almost unknown thing in Utah if the authorities of the Church and the faithful saints had the power in the premises which they desire, but the appetites, backed by the legal rulings of the champions of drink have made powerless in the large cities of Utah the wishes of the best as of the majority. These have not forgotten that revelation was given to the priesthood of God in ancient times, the Lord saying to Aaron his servant, "Do not drink wine, nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die; it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations, that ye may put a difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean." (Lev. 10: 9, 10) And in this dispensation the Lord said through his prophet, "I have warned you, and forewarn you, inasmuch as any man drinketh wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good, neither meet in the sight of your Father in heaven." (Doc. and Cov., Section 1, page 240). And if Paul is to be believed, "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Cor. 6: 10). Men in and out of this Church who remain unimpressed by these considerations, who are not soberly, piously, or soberly, and set themselves as hardly likely to work out for themselves a thorough reformation, even by the aid of a pledge or the wearing of a ribbon.

All questions of moral and social ethics are circumscribed by and provided for, in the gospel. The acceptance of any other method is to hasten the "birthright" for a "mess of pottage."

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 12th, 1880, 3 p. m.

The following communication was received from the clerk of the House: I am directed to inform your Honorable Body that the House has this day passed H. R. 72, "For the organization of Utah County, etc." H. R. 69, "Providing for the organization of Utah County, etc." passed its first reading.

Counselor Thurber presented a petition from Emanuel Bagley, in behalf of the people of Castle Valley and other eastern settlements, asking appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in the construction of a road through Salina Cañon, which was read and referred to the committee on claims and appropriations, with instructions to inquire into the amount in the general appropriation bill.

H. R. 58, "Providing for the organization of Utah County, etc." was taken up, amended, passed its second reading, and sent to the House for its concurrence in the amendments.

Counselor Cliff submitted the following resolution: Your committee on roads, bridges, etc., to whom was referred (H. R. 47), "A bill pertaining to highways," have had the same under consideration, and now report the bill back with amendments and recommend its passage as amended.

H. R. 27, "Pertaining to highways," taken up on its second reading, by sections, as amended by the committee, pending which, the following message was received from the Governor: Hon. Lorenzo Snow, President of the Council: Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the bill for the organization of Utah County, etc., has been passed by the Legislature, and I have the honor to certify that it is now a law. A communication was received from the House, stating that that body had received a communication from the Governor, announcing the passage of the bill for the organization of Utah County, etc., and recommending its passage.

The second reading of (H. R. 27), "Pertaining to highways," as amended by the committee, resumed, pending which, the bill was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report the same to the House, with amendments, as recommended by the committee.

appropriation be made to aid the corporations of Salt Lake City and Ogden City in establishing a hospital and enforcing quarantine regulations in each city.

We have also considered C. F. No. 30, A bill to establish a Territorial Insane Asylum, which was referred to this committee, and recommended that the same number of copies be printed and the bill be put upon its passage.

On motion of Counselor Smith, the report was adopted and the bill was ordered printed.

Communications were received from the House of H. F. No. 70, "Amending the laws on fish and game," H. F. No. 72, "Allowing rewards to convicts, etc.," H. F. No. 69, "For the protection of the culture," and that the House had concurred in Council amendment to H. F. No. 68, "Utah County, etc."

H. F. No. 69, "Amending the laws on fish and game," was taken up, passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on agriculture and horticulture. H. F. No. 72, "Allowing rewards to convicts, and commuting their term of imprisonment for meritorious conduct," passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on penitentiary.

H. F. No. 69, "For the protection of the culture," was taken up on its first reading, and passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on culture.

Council adjourned to the regular hour on Friday.

HOUSE.

Thursday, Feb. 12, 1880. A message from the Council was received stating that that body had passed H. F. No. 54, "Amending the laws on fish and game," with amendments.

A motion was carried that a conference committee be appointed on the proposed amendments to H. F. No. 54. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Fisher, Fenrose and Francis said committee.

A message from the Council announced that that body had passed C. F. No. 16, "To incorporate Park City," on motion of Mr. Dusenberry, C. F. No. 16, "To incorporate Park City," was referred without reading to the committee on municipal corporations, etc.

Mr. Hatch, chairman of counties, presented the following report: Your committee on counties to whom was referred petition of W. C. Britt and 180 others, praying for a county to be created in the eastern portion of Wasatch County, have had the same under advisement, and report favorably to their petition, and present the following bill, and ask that it be put upon its passage.

H. F. No. 68, "To organize Utah County," was read and passed. Mr. Smith, chairman of agriculture, etc., presented the following report: Your committee on agriculture, trade and manufactures, to whom was referred petition of W. C. Britt and 180 others, praying for a county to be created in the eastern portion of Wasatch County, have had the same under advisement, and report favorably to their petition, and present the following bill, and ask that it be put upon its passage.

H. F. No. 69, "A bill to provide for the encouragement of bee culture," was read the first, second and third times, and passed.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of fish and game, presented the following report: Your committee on fish and game, to whom was referred the petition of P. Madsen & Sons, respectfully ask leave to report that we deem it inadvisable to grant said petition.

We also submit the accompanying bill on behalf of the petitioners, and ask that it be put upon its passage. (H. F. No. 70), "Amending the game law," was read and passed.

On motion of Mr. Dusenberry, (H. F. No. 71), "Defining the First and Third Judicial Districts," was read the first time, and adopted as substitute for (H. F. No. 41), "Providing for the organization of Utah County," with amendments.

Council amendment read and adopted. (H. F. No. 72), "Allowing reward to convicts and commuting their term of sentence for meritorious conduct," was read the first time, and adopted as substitute for (H. F. No. 41), "Providing for the organization of Utah County," with amendments.

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Counselor Thurber presented a petition from Emanuel Bagley, in behalf of the people of Castle Valley and other eastern settlements, asking appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in the construction of a road through Salina Cañon, which was read and referred to the committee on claims and appropriations, with instructions to inquire into the amount in the general appropriation bill.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and filed with the Secretary of the Territory H. R. 58, entitled "An act creating Utah County, etc." H. R. 58, "Providing for the organization of Utah County, etc." was taken up on its second reading by sections, pending which, the following message was received from the Governor:

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Friday, February 13, 1880. On request of Mr. Smith, the petition that have been presented in relation to foul brood in bees, were withdrawn from the House, having been acted upon and placed in the hands of Mr. Smith to file for future reference.

Mr. Francis presented petition of J. Kingston, assessor and collector, Morgan County, asking for \$31.25, remission of certain taxes. Referred to committee on claims.

O. H. Riggs, asking for \$500 to pay his expenses as Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, in attending the National Educational Association in New York City, 11 and 12, 1879. Read and referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Hatch presented petition of J. J. Thayne and 30 others, asking to change the location of the town of Summit and Wasatch Counties.

Mr. Pack presented remonstrance to the National Educational Association, signed by S. F. Atwood and 85 others, which referred to committee on counties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LANE.

EASTERN.

Political, Boiler, Canal, Etc.

New York, 13.—The Herald relief fund yesterday contained the names of Jno. McCullough, Fanny Davenport and Frank Mayo for large contributions. The names of 239 congressmen, which is believed to be all there are in Washington. They gave precisely five dollars each in order to make the donation a representative one in every respect.

Bret Harte, it is reported, is about to resign his consulate and return. The German climate has not agreed with him and he has been far from well.

The war of the candidates in the republican journals is increasing. One would almost think to find the papers supporting respectively Grant, Blaine and Sherman that the other two names mentioned above were those which had already been adopted by the regular democratic convention. It is difficult to see how in case any one of the three is nominated the supporters of the other two would be able to do anything.

The Presidential campaign is already opened and all signs indicate that it will be an exciting one. Of course the democratic newspapers are no better off, though their choice is more narrowed down. Tilden or not seems to be their dilemma.

Argument was made before the House committee on claims by representative Wilshire, of Arkansas, urging the payment of the claim of General John A. Sutter for \$50,000.

The New Hampshire republican State committee fixed upon May 6 as the time for holding the State convention to select delegates to the republican national convention. There is a strong feeling that the delegates should go to Chicago unpledged.

A determined effort will be made at the present session to pass the bill granting an extension of time to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in which the national mention. There is a strong feeling that the delegates should go to Chicago unpledged.

The President will bring up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the cabinet to-morrow the subject of the inter-oceanic canal. He will probably propose an occasion to impress upon the members the very decided and earnest views which he entertains in regard to the canal.

He is not in sympathy with the policy of delay of Executive action. He thinks it will be far more manly and statesmanlike for this Government to define its position at once in unequivocal language than to wait in expectation that Congress will raise the money to carry out his scheme, or that some other event may occur that will make definite action by the United States unnecessary.

In other words, the President believes that the Government will be stronger and will command more respect in Europe if it takes its stand now on the main question of the inter-oceanic canal, and in favor of the broadest interpretation of it.

The Duchess of Marlborough has called Bennett for permission to distribute the Herald fund. Bennett, however, is in Africa.

United States Vessels as the Isthmus. The Herald's Washington special has the following important announcement: "The naval expedition which has been sent down to the Bay of Chiriqui, has for its purpose the establishing there and on the other side of the isthmus, in the Gulf of Dulce, two coaling stations. This action has been taken by the administration with the advice and consent of leading gentlemen in Congress of both parties.

It means nothing more than is stated above, two coaling stations at convenient points of the isthmus, such as the Navy Department has at many other points, and is frequently established. For instance, the Department has now a cargo of coal on the way to the Samoan Islands.

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After a Funtionist. AUGUSTA, Me., 13.—John Benson Jr., fusion Deputy Secretary of State and a member of Gov. Smith's staff, was arraigned before Judge True yesterday, charged with the larceny of the manuscript tabulation of the legislative returns from E. C. Moody, Jan. 30th, 1880.

The plaintiff also contained a count for inciting unknown persons to commit said crime. Several witnesses testified for the government, when the case against the defendant was heard. That proof had been presented as to guilt, and asked defendant's discharge, stating that he should offer no evidence in defense. The Judge, however, ordered the defendant to give bail in \$500 to appear at the April term of the Supreme Court.

Blaine's Candidacy. CHICAGO, 13.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Senator Blaine's friends had a conference at his house last night, when it was decided that they shall henceforth make an active open fight for the republican nomination.

Gen. A. H. Bright, of Pennsylvania, says he knows that 20 of the 58 delegates from Pennsylvania will not respect the rule adopted at the Harrisburg convention, and indignation meetings are being held throughout Pennsylvania, protesting against that rule and insisting the Blaine delegates to vote for Blaine.

Senator Nelson Gordon's Thunder. Senator Eaton has rather unwittingly Senator Gordon in the inter-oceanic canal matter. While Gordon was busy in the republican cloak room, soliciting support to defeat the confirmation of Simmons, Eaton had quietly passed a resolution from the foreign affairs committee calling upon the President for information relative to canal matters.

It is quite probable the President will in answer to this resolution transmit to both houses of Congress a message on the subject. Some of the democrats are endeavoring to dissuade the President from presenting any such message as they do not wish the administration to have any benefit from taking the initiative in a resuscitation of the Monroe doctrine.

The President will bring up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the cabinet to-morrow the subject of the inter-oceanic canal. He will probably propose an occasion to impress upon the members the very decided and earnest views which he entertains in regard to the canal.

He is not in sympathy with the policy of delay of Executive action. He thinks it will be far more manly and statesmanlike for this Government to define its position at once in unequivocal language than to wait in expectation that Congress will raise the money to carry out his scheme, or that some other event may occur that will make definite action by the United States unnecessary.

In other words, the President believes that the Government will be stronger and will command more respect in Europe if it takes its stand now on the main question of the inter-oceanic canal, and in favor of the broadest interpretation of it.

THEATRE.

Friday Evening, Feb. 13, 1880

In response to a request made by a large number of citizens of Salt Lake City, to show their esteem for his gratuitous labors among them, and the use of the theatre having been generally offered for the above Evening.

DR. MCKENZIE.

Has consented to give his Highly Entertaining Lecture, entitled,

"The Life and Labors of FATHER THEOBOLD MATHEW."

The Great Irish Temperance Advocate.

Interperred with Humorous and Pathetic Anecdotes.

This Lecture has been well received by the audience of Salt Lake City, and has received flattering criticism by the Press wherever given.

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Mr. Johnson, Second and Third Circles, 15c.

137 Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture to Commence at 8.

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NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TERRY-TRIST Quartet of Seventeen are requested to report themselves, by letter or otherwise, immediately to the Secretary of the Quartet.

By Request of the Presidency of the Quartet, Address—PETER GILLESPIE, Salt Lake City, 605 3d Ave.

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