

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 10.

**Excommunicated.**—To whom it may concern.—This certifies that Sylvester Marsh was excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints November 5, 1884, for drunkenness and unchristian-like conduct.

T. J. McCULLOUGH, Bishop.  
J. Devey, Clerk.

**Anniversary.**—On Friday evening, November 7th, Brother William F. Cahoon, of the 12th Ward, completed his 71st year. The occasion was celebrated by a reunion of his family, to the number of 40, consisting of four generations. After wishing him long life and happiness, and partaking of supper, the party spent the evening in conversation, songs, etc. The affair took place at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Vilate Angel. The veteran is one of the oldest members of the Church, having been baptized October 15th, 1830.

**In Arizona.**—We are in receipt of the following:

SAFFORD, Arizona,  
November 3, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Apostles Brigham Young and H. J. Grant are now with us; both well, and seemingly enjoying themselves. Yesterday (Sunday Nov. 2,) they preached to a congregation of nearly 1,000 in Cluff's Hall, Smithville. This morning at 10 a.m. they preach in Curtis Ward. At 3 p.m. in Centre, and at p.m. in Thatcher; to-morrow at 10 a.m. in Graham Ward, and 3 p.m. in Laytor Ward. The people gratefully received them and their counsel.

Respectfully, etc.  
J. B. GROESBECK.

**"Did You feel the Earthquake."**

—This question passed from mouth to mouth, this morning, among neighbors in different parts of the city. "Yes" and "No" were the answers elicited. From several reliable sources we learn that about 2 a.m. a low rumbling was heard, which lasted a few seconds and passed; others felt a shaking which awoke them, and windows and pieces of furniture were affected by the vibration. Others heard and felt nothing at all, being sound sleepers. That it was an earthquake tremor there is but little doubt, as so many experienced its effects which though not violent, were plainly manifest.

The following dispatch was received this morning:

[SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.]

PARIS, Idaho, Nov. 10, 1884.

Six distinct earthquake shocks were felt here this morning. The first, at seven minutes before two, was terrific, and lasted over half a minute. Five other shocks, comparatively slight, occurred at brief intervals afterwards; the last at twenty minutes after four. The shocks were felt through the valley as far as heard from. Considerable damage to houses is reported, and some moveable articles were broken, although nothing serious occurred. People were affected as if by sea sickness. The movements of the first were severe shocks from northeast to southwest, and then a swaying motion from north to south. The others were from east to west.

## A REPORTER RAWHIDED.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN AND A "TRIBUNE" REPORTER.

A *Tribune* reporter named Lipman, noted for his effrontery, mendacity, vulgarity, and the free use in the columns of that disreputable sheet of the names and personal affairs of decent and respectable citizens, was soundly thrashed on Saturday afternoon by Mr. John Q. Cannon. The provocation was given over a week ago by the publication of an article in the *Tribune*, not only false in every particular, but outrageously personal, dragging the names of several very respectable people, most of them ladies, into the full glare of publicity, and connecting them with a matter, which, from a *Tribune* point of view, at least was equivalent to an accusation of crime.

The reporter had prepared the article several days before, and impudently sent word to the friends of the parties he was about to assail, that the price of his silence was the privilege of interviewing the young lady chiefly involved in the web of personality and falsehood he had woven. Mr. Cannon sent back that if the reporter wanted to interview anyone to come and interview him, and that he would hold the reporter personally responsible for any article he might publish about him unless it appeared over the signature of his (the reporter's) informant. Instead of seeing Mr. Cannon, the malicious scribbler published what he had written. Mr. Cannon was away when it was done, and his cowardly assailant no doubt knew it. However, on returning he made repeated visits to the *Tribune* office in quest of Mr. Lipman, only to be told each time that he was "out."

The two finally met on Saturday about 4 p.m. on the Theatre corner. Mr. Cannon accosted the *Tribune* scribe with:

"Your name's Lipman, I believe."  
"It is," replied the one addressed.  
"Mine is Cannon, and I want you to get right down here on your knees and apologize for the lie you published about me last Sunday."

"I never published any lie about you."

"You did, and you knew it was such at the time. Now I want you to apologize."

"I will not."

The words were not out of his mouth when he found himself flying through the air as if a cannon-ball had struck him. He was knocked about ten feet and lit on the back of his neck and shoulders. Before he could scramble to his feet, Mr. Cannon stood over him and was reaching for a little rawhide in his pocket, with the intention of giving him a taste of its keenness, when the prostrate reporter began to cry most piteously and beg for his life, making all sorts of promises about future good conduct, and at the same time wriggling his fingers in front of him as if he expected the grim visage of death to stare at him from the muzzle of a revolver. But his fears were in vain if he thought there was any intention of killing him or even drawing a pistol. Mr. Cannon gave him one or two lashes across the head and hands, and then let him go. He said he had not the heart to strike him again or to thrash him as he intended to do, the fellow begged so piteously for mercy.

In the meantime the police, hearing the disturbance, rushed across from the City Hall and took both the parties into custody. Mr. Lipman told his story and Mr. Cannon, who had all along intended to give himself up to the officers, admitted all that was true about it, and was bound over till Monday to appear for examination. This morning at ten o'clock, accordingly, the case was heard and Mr. Cannon was fined \$15 and costs for his infraction of the law. His only remark on handing out the money was that he hated to pay so much for so little.

Of course no law-abiding citizen can countenance assault and battery, and the fine was justly and properly imposed, but to those conversant with the outrageous course which the *Tribune* and its editors have pursued for years, it is only surprising that such occurrences have not happened oftener.

## THE JOLLIFICATION.

THE DEMOCRATS OF SALT LAKE AND OTHER TOWNS REJOICE OVER THE ELECTION OF CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The enthusiasm awakened by the first tidings of a Democratic victory in the Presidential election, just past, reached its climax Saturday night, in the tremendous demonstration inaugurated and carried out by the Democrats of Salt Lake City and other neighboring towns of the Territory.

At sunset one hundred guns were fired from a battery of cannon, stationed opposite the Temple Block on Main Street, and rolled their deep reverberation southward. Meanwhile, bonfires of blazing tar barrels were lighted at different points along First South Street, red fire gleamed from the roofs of principal buildings, bombs burst in all directions, and sky rockets and other pyrotechnics kept the upper deep alive with their fantastic brilliance.

Most of the bands of the city, including the Sixteenth Ward, the Firemen's, and others, also the Provo band, went playing along the streets, and tin trumpets, bass drums and other improvised means of uproar, added to shouts from thousands of throats, created an incessant pandemonium of political enthusiasm. Never has Salt Lake witnessed such a scene as that of Saturday night. The streets were filled with people, swaying, marching and moving hither and thither, and windows, doors, roofs and every other point of view where standing room was available, were literally black with spectators.

Towards half past 7 o'clock, a vast procession moved along First South Street in the direction of the City Hall, where the People's wing of the Democratic Party of Utah—if we may so describe them—had decided on holding their mass meeting. The "Liberal" wing—if we may so describe them—witness characteristic liberality had in their narrow-mindedness refused to allow any speakers at their proposed meeting, who were supposed to be in any way connected with the People's Party; hence the latter withdrew and jollified upon their own account, leaving their "Liberal" friends to "paddle their own canoe." Their action was much the same as that of the shortsighted individual who sawed off the limb upon which he was sitting between himself and the tree. They held no meeting at all, and it was just as well they did not, for they would have had no one to speak to, anyhow.

The multitude gathered in front of the Hall, filling the street and extending east and west out of hearing of the balcony upon which the speakers stood. A mammoth sheet of canvas was stretched across the street, from the City Hall to St. Mark's School, and upon it in huge letters appeared the following: "Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, President and Vice-President-elect of the United States." The interior of the Hall was a blaze of light, and numbers of prominent citizens appeared at the windows upon the balcony, and within the upper west hall of the building.

The assembly was called to order by Hon. William Jennings, who proposed as president of the meeting, the Hon. John T. Caine. Mr. Caine was sustained by unanimous acclamation. Speeches were made by Hon. John T. Caine, Professor T. B. Lewis, A. Miner,

Esq., Dr. J. M. Benedict, Hon. W. N. Dusenberry, Hadley D. Johnson, Esq., Doctor S. B. McKee, (colored), T. V. Williams, Esq., S. A. Kenner, Esq., and H. J. Faust, Esq.

This meeting then adjourned, but another one more brief was held at the Herald office, a little later, at which Hon. S. R. Thurman, Byron Groo, Esq., Messrs. S. A. Kenner and D. C. Dunbar addressed the populace. This closed the formal proceedings, which were more or less impromptu from beginning to end, but the hubbub and excitement extended far into the night, and had scarcely died away at day-break.

Hon. John T. Caine, chairman of the committee which had arranged the meeting, sent the following dispatch to the President-elect of the United States, or the gentleman who in all probability now occupies that high position:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
November 8, 1884.

To Hon. Grover Cleveland, Albany, New York:

Ten thousand citizens of Salt Lake, to-night, are enthusiastically celebrating your election. Their joy is as sincere and honest as their jollification is demonstrative. We heartily greet you because of our confidence that your administration will be as pure and glorious as has been your administration in the Empire State, which has sustained you in the great struggle just ended. Accept our warm congratulations.

JOHN T. CAINE, Chairman.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—At the request of the Democratic State Central Committee, John Kelley ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired in front of Tammany Hall at 12 o'clock to-day.

Augusta, Me., 8.—The democrats are celebrating here to-day.

Memphis, 8.—The demonstration to-night celebrating the election of Cleveland and Hendricks was the grandest ever witnessed in this city. A torch-light procession with transparencies marched through the principal streets of the city. The population of Memphis seemed to turn out en masse. Nearly every business house in the city, was illuminated. A mass meeting was afterwards held on the bluffs. The attendance was fully 20,000.

Louisville, 8.—This has been a gala day, and no such demonstration was ever seen in Louisville or the South. The city has been wildly enthusiastic, and 10,000 Kentuckians and Indians in uniform, carrying brooms and roosters, paraded the streets this afternoon, preceded by bands and artillery. The whole city turned out, and 100,000 people witnessed the procession and rejoiced over the triumph of the democracy. To-night the procession is being repeated, with the addition of fireworks and speeches. The *Courier-Journal* building is the point of concentration, and the streets are blockaded with men, women and children, gone mad with joy. Among the speakers were Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. Henry Watterson and Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Chicago, 8.—A national salute was fired here to-night by direction of local democrats, and during the evening a parade by the young democracy occurred through the business portion of the city, between 8,000 and 10,000 being in line. There was a liberal display of pyrotechnics and some wild scenes of enthusiasm. The building occupied by the Iroquois and Cook county democratic clubs were decorated with bunting and covered with flags, and at these points on the line of march great crowds were collected to view the line as it passed.

New York, 8.—The merchants held a meeting at the Academy of Music to-night to celebrate the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. All the exchanges and trades that represented in the parade of November 1st, sent delegations. The building was packed, although notice of the meeting was first given out only yesterday. The enthusiasm was extreme. The great crowd plainly made known that the democratic candidates had been elected. Carl Schurz met with the wildest kind of a reception. He and Samuel J. Randall sat together near Chairman Augustus Belmont. Mr. Belmont, in his opening address, said the democratic party had won a victory, and nothing would be allowed to interfere with Cleveland's inauguration. Every time this sentiment was expressed during the evening the building shook with applause.

When Carl Schurz was introduced, there was another tornado. Mr. Schurz said: "I am here to exchange congratulations as one of the independent republicans who felt it to be their duty to turn their backs upon the candidate of their own party and to support Grover Cleveland as the exponent and representative of official integrity and administrative reform. I apprehend that this is not a mere party triumph in the narrow use of the word, but it is emphatically the victory of honest government in America and of national honor in the eyes of the whole world. Its greatness cannot be measured by the size of our own majority, for that majority is not very large, but it may be measured by the power we have had to overcome and the great-

ness of the result it has accomplished and is still destined to accomplish. I am candidly of the opinion that if we had failed this time, the powerful interests clustering around the ruling party, under the leader they then would have had, in a few years, perhaps, been strong and daring enough, if not too corrupt, to defy public opinion and perhaps to resist and baffle the peaceful expression of it. I repeat my conviction that, as long as you and our children and their children live, no political party in the United States will dare to nominate a man whose hands are not clean."

Mr. Schurz concluded by extolling Governor Cleveland and was continuously cheered.

Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, in a short address, said: "Grover Cleveland has been elected, and, by the living God, all the powers on earth and in hell shall never tear the purple from his shoulders."

Mayor-elect Grace also made an address.

Samuel J. Randall met with a very demonstrative reception. He said, when he got a chance: "The democratic party has as much at stake in this country as the republican office-holders at Washington. We have acquired the capacity to control the government in a better and purer way than the country has been recently accustomed to. We mean to make no assault on any of the many material interests of the nation. On the contrary we mean to see that no unkind thrust is made at capital. We mean to secure, if we can, a solid financial policy; we mean to put an end to the corruption of the administration, and we believe that the past life of Grover Cleveland (cheers) gives promise of those reforms when he shall assume executive control."

New York, 8.—The county democracy held an impromptu meeting to-night and appointed a committee to arrange for a meeting of celebration over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and their local ticket. E. Elery Anderson presided. Mr. Anderson said that John Kelly had been taught that he would not be tolerated as boss. Other local speakers made speeches in which they execrated Tammany Hall and declared the people would not submit to being counted out. A resolution was adopted calling for sworn information as to any selling out known to have taken place on election day.

San Francisco, 8.—The democrats had a mammoth torchlight procession this evening in honor of the election of Gov. Cleveland. A salute of 100 guns was fired on the plaza in front of the city hall.

ALBANY, 8.—There is no diminution in the number of congratulatory dispatches received by Cleveland.

Col. Lamonte, the Governor's private secretary, and several attaches of the office, were constantly employed opening and arranging messages. At least 4,000 of these have been received during the last two or three days, and they have come from nearly every State in the Union. The Governor's mail is also exceedingly large.

The Executive Chamber was thronged with visitors all day who shook Cleveland by the hand. Among the callers was ex-Secretary of the Treasury Benj. F. Bristow.

The following letter was received by Gov. Cleveland from Wm. H. Vanderbilt:

Hon. Grover Cleveland:

My dear sir—I congratulate you and the people of the whole country upon your election to the Presidency of the United States. You owe your election, in my judgment, to the fact that the people believe you to be an honest man, not to any particular efforts made by any faction of either the democratic or republican parties. Independent men who care more for good government than for parties or individuals, have made you their choice because they were convinced that your administration would not be for the benefit of any political organization or favored persons, but for the interest of the whole American people. This is just the result which is most desired. We have reached a time when party amounts to little. The country is above all, and wants an honest government by an honest man. The belief that we will find it in you has led to your election.

Yours very truly,

W. H. VANDERBILT.

New York, Nov. 8, 1884.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, 8.—Following will be the Louisiana delegation in Congress: First district, S. R. Martin, democrat; Second, Michael Hahn, republican; Third, Edward Gray, democrat; Fourth, N. C. Blanchard, democrat; Fifth, J. Floyd King, democrat; Sixth, A. Berwin, democrat.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, 8.—The *Free Press* to-night has a report from Calhoun county that the Butler votes of that county were not counted, and from this estimates have been made, and it now claims that the present plurality will be materially reduced and the Fusionists may secure a few electoral votes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, 8.—The democratic majority in North Carolina is 25,000. The Congressional delegation stands, one republican and eight democrats. The Legislature is more than two-thirds democratic in both branches.

NEW YORK.

New York, 8.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day there has been no change in the vote of

the State, as reported in the morning papers. It then stood with Cleveland's plurality 1,460.

ALBANY, 8.—The *Evening Journal* claims to have discovered an election fraud in the Twelfth ward of that city. It claims the figures were so altered as to elect the democratic county treasurer, when all the figures on election night elected the republican treasurer. Should the county be thrown out Cleveland would lose 388 votes, although it is not claimed there were any frauds in regard to the electors.

New York, 8.—Sec'y. Fessenden, of the republican national committee, this afternoon had a conversation at police headquarters with John J. O'Brien and Prest. French, of the police department, and at its conclusion telegraphed to Elkins and Geo. Bliss or any others who might be in the republican headquarters, to come down at once to police headquarters, as something of great importance demanded their immediate attention. It is stated that mistakes will be found in the 24th Assembly district and Westchester county, which, when corrected will give 400 votes in favor of Jas. G. Blaine.

A telegram received last evening by Judge Bennett, of the republican national committee for Utah, says:

"Official returns will confirm our claim to a plurality in New York."  
S. B. ELKINS."

The dispatch was dated New York, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock p.m.

New York, 8.—The Republican National Committee have issued the following:

REPUBLICAN NAT'L HEADQUARTERS.  
New York, Nov. 8.

To the Republicans of the Country:—We have carried New York. The official count will prove it. Blaine and Logan have 218 electoral votes and are elected. (Signed)

B. F. JONES, Chairman.  
Samuel Fessenden, Secretary.

ALBANY, 8.—The plurality in this State is now shown, by figures received by chairman Manning of the Democratic State Committee, to be 1,240.

New York, 8.—The following address was issued by the Republican National Committee this evening:

Republican National Headquarters,  
New York, Nov. 8, 1884.

The Republican National Committee are taking the most careful and thorough measures to ascertain errors, if any have been made, and frauds if any have been committed, in the returns of the late election in the State of New York. If Mr. Cleveland shall be found to have a plurality of even one vote, a prompt acquiescence will follow from the Republicans of the United States. If Mr. Blaine shall be found to have a plurality of only one vote, a prompt acquiescence will be expected from the Democrats of the United States. The belief of this committee, founded upon investigation, is that Mr. Blaine has a plurality of several hundred votes, and if that be so, every honest man will demand that it be officially declared. Until the official declaration shall be made, we ask the public to unite with us in an honorable effort to secure a perfectly fair count. Purity in elections is the only safety for republican institutions.

(Signed) B. F. JONES, Chairman.  
S. FESSENDEN, Secretary.

ALBANY, 8.—The following was issued this afternoon:

State of New York.—Proclamation by Grover Cleveland, Governor: The people of the State of New York should permit neither their ordinary occupations and cares, nor any unusual cause of excitement, to divert their minds from a sober and humble acknowledgment of their dependence upon Almighty God for all that contributes to their happiness and contentment, and for all the success, greatness and prosperity of our proud commonwealth. In accordance with long-continued custom, I hereby appoint and designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1884, to be specially observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Let all the people of the State at that time forego their usual business and employment, and, in their several places of worship, give thanks to Almighty God for all He has done for them. Let the cheer of family reunions be halloed by the tender remembrances of the love and watchful care of our heavenly Father, and in the social gatherings of friends and neighbors, let party good will and fellowship be chastened by confession of the kindness and mercy of God.

Done at the capitol, in the city of Albany, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Governor.

DANIEL LAMONTE,  
Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, 9.—Headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, Nov. 3, 1884. We deem it our duty to announce to the people of the State that the republican managers have, within the last 48 hours conceived a new scheme for throwing again into dispute the result of the election in our State. For several days after the election they in entire bad faith, claimed for the republican candidates several States which they knew they had not carried. In the same bad faith, when every source of information, including the Associated Press, had demonstrated that the vote of New York had been given to the Cleveland electors, they still claim the State. No fact of history is now better known than that the results of the election ascertained declared [and