

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1880.

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1879-1880.

There are few of us but can welcome the New Year, this bright, clear morning, more cheerfully than we received 1879 one year ago to-day. Then it was with hope that we looked the coming year in the face; now it is with confidence. The twelve months just ended have proven that the hope was well grounded, for 1879 has been, for America, a year of peace, plenty and prosperity—a year that will mark an era in the social, financial and industrial history of the country. The confidence reposed in 1880 will not be misplaced, unless some unforeseen and improbable event shall interfere to disturb the natural order and course of things.

At each successive death of the old year we naturally recall the scenes, events and incidents of the past twelve months, and more than at any other time think of ourselves and how we have employed the days and weeks going to make up the year. While it is a merry, joyful season, there is a thoughtfulness inspired during the hours making the death of a year that adds a tinge of sentimentality if not sorrow to the human heart. One may have been unhappy on each of the 365 days, yet when night settles down, shrouding the world in darkness, and telling of the approach of the minute when the year will be forever buried, he cannot help a feeling of regret at the parting; if he has been prepared and happy he may look with cheerfulness and hope to the coming year, while at heart mourning for the dying. Then there is the fact forced upon us that we are a year older, a year closer to the end of mortality. On respective birthdays this fact is impressed upon individuals; on New Year's Day it comes to all.

Last night was devoted to reflections on the past; this morning thoughts of the future. It was the business of yesterday to retrospectively glance at our lives during 1879; it is the custom of to-day to mark out paths to be pursued in 1880. It is the day for good resolutions, and there are few who cannot and will not suggest to themselves some improvement—in social deportment, in business conduct in personal habits, or in all of these. And good as mankind is generally, there are few who cannot suggest some improvement to themselves. While it may be that of the many good resolutions for the year formed to-day only a small percentage will be maintained during the twelve months, society is no worse for having made the better promises.

The year just closed has been one of events. In the older world these have generally been of an unpleasant character. Famine and want have visited parts of Europe and Asia, and thousands of human beings have perished thereby. Disease has prevailed to a sad extent in portions of Europe and Asia. There have been wars, bloody and disastrous, on four of the five continents, and three of these wars are yet in progress, while others are suspended only temporarily, and there is imminent danger of new conflicts breaking out. It has been a hard year for all the world except North America. The crops have failed in many countries, floods have deluged portions of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and whole provinces of Spain, sweeping away numerous towns, villages and cities, impoverishing and making homeless thousands of people, and carrying other thousands into slavery. Another unpleasant feature of the old year picture is the number and appalling character of the disasters on land and sea, one of the most terrible occurring only three days ago in Scotland, as if to crowd the year full of dire catastrophes. It has also been an exciting year for certain European monarchs, who have been kept busy dodging assassin's bullets, warding off murderers' daggers, and steering around loaded bombs and mines of dynamite. The old world, from the sovereign on the throne to the base-born, ill-clad, starved peasant, cannot wish for a repetition of 1879, with its many sorrows and few pleasant features.

In the United States there have been peace—disturbed only by some minor incidents, as the present political struggle in Maine, or the Utah Indian trouble; such plenty that none have wanted; prosperity in every branch of trade and industry; happiness; and there would have been contentment were it in the nature of the American people to be content. After long years of depression, of suffering for the poor and low for the rich, of a war for the many and plenty for the few, 1879 brought the glad change and wrought the great improvement that we see on all sides—in employment for the working man, in new houses, in bounteous crops, in plenty of money, and in the general cheerfulness of the people. The United States can look with pleasure and confidence back upon the old year.

Here in Utah the year has been eventful in many respects. To the Mormons it opened with an important event in their history—the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, on January 6th, pronouncing the anti-polygamy law constitutional. This was followed, six or seven days later, by the imprisonment, under sentence of George Reynolds, and by vigorous efforts to convict others of violation of that law. In one of these a most damnable and cowardly outrage was perpetrated by a federal judge, in sending Gen. D. H. Wells to jail, on May 3d. On the 6th the people gave a sovereign rebuke to the shameful abuse of power, and since then the judge guilty of the wrong has been despised by the masses, and held the respect of the very few. The Mormon church has chosen a new apostle—Moses Thatcher, April 7th—in place of Orson Hyde, deceased. It has also been engaged, as one of the leading parties, in an important lawsuit, which was a disturbing element in the community, and at times threatened to bring about serious troubles. This suit also gave narrow-minded, partisan judges opportunities to strain the law most villainously, and they took advantage of those chances on every occasion, to the great shame of the bench and the gross injury of individuals. Death has been at work here during the year, carrying off Judge R. H. Robertson on January 4th; Judge James B. McKean on January 5th, and his widow on the 24th of the same month; Hon. A. P. Rockwood in November, and other less noted persons during the year. Some changes have been made in the corps of federal officials. Secretary Levi P. Lacey resigned on the 29th of March and was succeeded by Arthur L. Thomas, confirmed by the Senate on the 14th of April. The President appointed a notorious carpet-bagger, D. T. Cubin, for chief justice, but the Senate, after having the nomination before it for three months, rejected it, when John A. Hunter was nominated and confirmed on July 1st, succeeding Chief Justice Schaeffer—lay, queer old Mike, of mixed-pleasant and unpleasant memory. The change was one that so far has proven most satisfactory to all. We hope 1880 will see two or three others that shall be as welcome. Industrially the territory has thrived wonderfully. One hundred and twenty-nine miles of railroad have been built, opening up new coal fields, and extending to counties and mining districts heretofore isolated. The harvest was the largest ever gathered here, while the output of precious metals has been enormous, though something of a falling off from previous years is noted.

Utah can find small cause for complaint with the dead year, and if 1879 has been prosperous, 1880 promises much more than its predecessor gave. Of deep personal interest, and of more or less interest to the general public is the fact that the HERALD has enjoyed one of its most prosperous years. Its steadily increasing subscription list, and its large advertising patronage are gratifying and convincing evidences to the publishers that their efforts in behalf of the people are appreciated. The paper is more solid to-day than at any time in its history, for the reason we take this occasion for returning thanks to the many friends and patrons of the HERALD. As this is the time for making promises, we will pledge ourselves to keep the HERALD the people's paper, and the people's friend; and in all controversies it will be found on their side; it will continue free from party or political alliances, an independent newspaper.

While welcoming 1880 with its good and bad, its pleasures and trials, its successes and disappointments, the HERALD heartily and sincerely wishes

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE NEW YORK Produce Exchange has finally adopted the cental system, deciding that hereafter all kinds of produce shall be sold by weight, the pound avoirdupois and its multiple 100 pounds being substituted for the measures. Several boards of trade throughout the country have accepted or endorsed the action of the New York Exchange, and all must eventually do so, in order to bring about a uniformity so much needed. The measures vary in nearly every state, and vary also with the different kinds of grain. As an instance, the legal weight of a bushel of rye varies in the several states from 32 to 56 pounds, the latter being the standard in most cases. There are even greater variations in the legal weight of a bushel of wheat, which is uniformly sixty pounds. The change will be appreciated and its advantages approved as soon as it comes into general use.

Miss Susan B. ANTHONY feels hopeful over the prospects of the woman's suffrage movement. She tells a Chicago reporter that the woman's cause is steadily and surely gaining ground, and that one of these days the dear creatures will obtain all of their political rights. She says, concurring the present situation: "While the public agitation or excitement in the movement seems to be less than it was, the general public sentiment is growing very rapidly in its favor. We have not gained suffrage for any where, but we have gained a great many thousands of considerable importance. The fact that the legislatures have granted the vote to women shows the advance of public sentiment, and the many women's benevolent organizations are the results of the education accomplished by the woman suffragists. The women have been taught to believe that woman must do something for the elevation of humanity, and not be afraid to do it. You may add to this, too, the opening of all colleges, trades and professions to women as additional results of our agitation."

THE DENVER News: If a Mormon lives with another woman than his wife, the law of Congress makes the fact proof of bigamy. Of course such a law would send Christian statesmen, like Beecher and Conkling, to the penitentiary. But it don't apply to them. They believe in one wife, but prefer several. It is the faith and not the practice of the Mormons that is awful. If they would keep their wives as mistresses and denounce polygamy as a burning sin, they would be all right.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

A Brace of Asses. Paris, 31.—The duel between M. Meyer, editor of the *Leveur*, and Humbert, of the *Met D'Ordre*, which was stopped on the 25th by reason of the breaking of Humbert's sword, has since been fought out. Meyer was wounded in the thigh and Humbert in the chest.

The Evil Root and the Staff of Life. Chicago, 31.—Four million dollars in gold was sent here from New York to-day, by James Keene, and smaller sums by other owners of wheat in the market, to conduct their January deal. It is not known what the intentions of Keene really are, but it is supposed that he will carry wheat along for another month.

Grant. Augusta, Ga., 31.—General Grant and party arrived here, this evening, and were received by crowds at the depot, notwithstanding the rumors that they would not reach the city to-night. They were escorted to the hotel by the mayor of the town, with the councilmen. An informal reception was held, and continued to a late hour. To-morrow a reception will be tendered the party and they will be shown over the city. The reception here is cordial and hearty.

Domestic. New York, 31.—A snow storm, followed by sleet, prevented any business at the wharves in California vessels to-day, and the dullness of the market was enhanced by it being the last day in the year.

Leaville, Col., 31.—The *Chronicle's* annual trade report of Leaville, for the past year shows the bullion and ore product to be \$12,382,808.61; the mercantile trade of the city, \$20,000,000; sales of mining property for sums over \$555,850,940.

Foreign Flashes. London, 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Minister Layard's note to the Porte in reference to the Mohammedan riots, who are under sentence of death for circulating pamphlets subversive of Islamism, being still unanswered, Minister Layard has suspended official relations with the Porte. The British semi-official intercourse with the Porte, no actual rupture of diplomatic relations having occurred. Meanwhile, Sir Austin Layard awaits instructions from Lord Salisbury. General and Austin have urged Minister Layard and the Porte to come to an arrangement in the matter.

Mysterious Murder. Boston, 31.—The death of Mrs. Helen J. Ward continues the subject of universal comment. The daughter, who it is thought, shot the mother, will probably remain in jail until January 7th, when the examination will occur. The medical examiner made an autopsy of the body of Mrs. Ward to-day, which developed the fact that two shots were fired, one of them fracturing, but not entering the skull at the forehead; the other, passing into the brain and producing fatal results. The bullet in the brain was extracted and a flattened bullet, which undoubtedly caused a wound on the forehead, was found on the floor of the room. This discovery involves the case behind the ear, passing into the brain and producing fatal results. The bullet in the brain was extracted and a flattened bullet, which undoubtedly caused a wound on the forehead, was found on the floor of the room. This discovery involves the case behind the ear, passing into the brain and producing fatal results.

That Interview Denied. San Francisco, 31.—Regarding the alleged interview in the east with Senator Jones, which went the rounds of the papers and in which he is represented as saying that the Comstock was played out, and that Colorado afforded a much better field for mining operations than Nevada, a reporter of the Gold Hill News, to-day, interviewed Jones on the subject. The senator denied that he had no recollection of ever having been interviewed on the subject and certainly never expressed such sentiments as a politician attributed to him. He was sure of this, because he never entertained such sentiments, and his name would not be likely to misrepresent himself. As to the present prospects of the Comstock, Jones said: "I have firm belief that this next year will be prolific in important developments and that they will be made at various points. The outlook was never more hopeful."

Harder and Suicide. Burlington, Iowa, 31.—A terrible double tragedy occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Jas. A. Woodward, only son of Ex-mayor Woodward, and himself a ticket agent here, shot and instantly killed Edward Price, a young man and a merchant of some what untidy habits, and then put the pistol to his own head and fired with fatal effect. Two years ago Price, who was twenty years old, married the foster-sister, then fifteen years old, of Woodward, and lived with her unhappily for three years, after which they separated and Price went west. He returned recently and a reconciliation followed, but it lasted only a short time, and was succeeded by another separation, and by successive quarrels between the husband and his wife, the former exceedingly bitter, especially because Price took away a child which was the result of the ill-assorted union. After frequent recourses, Woodward made a threat to shoot Price on sight. Price, to-day, hearing of this, at once took up his abode at Woodward's store, and that with the result stated.

The Exodus. Topeka, 31.—The staff correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* who has been making an investigation of the exodus in Kansas, during a four weeks' travel through the state, writes a letter from here giving his conclusions. He estimates the number of refugees in the state at 15,000; of these, he thinks probably one-third, able to buy a ticket for the west, and good progress in farming. Most of the balance have found, through the Freedmen's Relief Association, places as laborers, and are giving satisfaction, and in no county did he find them applicants for charity, but the demand for these laborers has been stretched to its fullest capacity, as the accumulation of refugees at the barracks, now nearly 700, for whom no places can be found, clearly indicates. Judging from what he has learned from the refugees themselves, and from the increasing number, from twenty-five to fifty arriving every day, the *Inter-Ocean* representative predicts that the movement to Kansas will soon again assume such proportions as to bring a serious contest, and unless the tide can be turned, or the charity of the north more readily bestowed, great suffering and destruction will ensue.

CHEAP.—A new Victor Sewing Machine. Apply at the office. 1210

WASHINGTON.

Washington, 31.—The violent talk so generally prevalent a few days ago in regard to the situation in Maine has greatly subsided, and it is now almost universally believed that some solution of the difficulties will be reached without resort to forcible measures on either side. It is known that several democratic senators have telegraphed from this city to Governor Garcelon, earnestly advising him to agree to ex-Senator Merrill's proposal for an arbitration of the matter by the state supreme court, and it is understood that a number of republican senators, including Edmunds, Anthony and Burdette, have advised the Maine republicans not to take any step which might look like appealing to force, but in default of Garcelon's agreeing to refer the case to the supreme court, to submit to their wrongs under protest, and endeavor to induce the legislature to carry out the spirit of the law, under the letter of which Garcelon claims to have acted. One of the most prominent republican senators now in Washington expresses the opinion that the Garcelon legislature will assemble without molestation on the 6th of January; that the republicans will then demand that immediate steps be taken to correct their alleged wrongs before an election is had for governor, and that this demand will at least to some extent, if not wholly, be complied with. It is still expected, however, by most of the republicans in this city, that in the event of a non-compliance with such demand, the Maine republicans will organize a legislature of their own and proceed to elect Davis governor. It is also now remarked that in case this does not, it would be very easy to throw to the whole moral power of the national administration into the scale in favor of Davis, by a simple congratulatory telegram to be sent by Rufus B. Hayes, in acknowledgment of a telegraphic announcement from Davis that the legislature had on such a day duly elected him governor. This course, it is argued, would avoid all question of right of formal recognition of one of the two rival governments by the President, but would exert practically the same effect as a favorable official response to a call for national assistance to suppress democratic insurrection.

The House passed a resolution, before recess, calling upon Secretary Evans, if it is intended to furnish copies of the correspondence of Col. Mesby, consul at Hong Kong, with the state department, in relation to the consular affairs in China, Secretary Evans has declined to do so, as it is incompatible with public interests to make this correspondence public until the reports are received from the department special agents who are now investigating the matters referred to. It seems to be universally understood, however, that official developments on this subject may soon be expected which will lead to important changes.

Assistant Postmaster General Brady, who had contemplated resigning his position, will in a few days retire until Congress disposes of the charges made against him by certain newspapers relative to the increased mail service on the Star route, either by an investigation or as Brady predicts will be the case, by granting an appropriation to meet the deficiency about which all the clamor has been made. General Brady, ridicules the charges, but says he does not care to go out under fire.

General Garfield has gone to Ohio, but will return to Washington before the Ohio senatorial election. He feels so confident of his election that he will not put in an appearance at Columbus at all. Nearly all Ohio politicians in Washington, democrats and republicans alike, concede that Garfield will be elected.

The attorney general of Colorado writes to the acting commissioner of the general land office, that after consultation with Governor Pitkin, he has concluded to take no appeal from the recent decision in the Silver Cliff case, both believing it to be sound in law. The department will, therefore, immediately make the commissioner's action final. This was a claim of the state to a sixteenth section, on which the town of Silver Cliff is located. It was urged upon the ground that the mineral character of the land had not been discovered at the time of the survey.

Senator Bots has returned from New York to spend New Year's Day in Washington.

The loss by last night's fire in ex-Senator Stewart's residence is, to-day, estimated not to exceed \$15,000 upon the building. The amount of the loss on personal effects cannot be known until the inventory is taken, but will be much less than was at first supposed. The silver and gold carrels and valuable furniture on the first and second floors were saved, together with most of the paintings and the work of art.

Senators Morgan, Eaton, Allison and Blair, as the committee in behalf of the Senate, left here, to-night, for Alabama, to attend the funeral of the late Senator Houston, accompanied by a similar committee from the House, consisting of Representatives Hendon, Shelley, House, Calhoun and Thomas.

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The Popular Artists: Willard E. Welch, Violinist; Mrs. J. A. Scott, Soprano; G. D. Bath, Clarinet; of the 13th Infantry Band, Have also been engaged.

The Valuable Assistance of the following Ladies and Gentlemen has been secured: Miss Belle Anderson, Edith Clawsen, Mattie Horne, and Maura B. Gardner, H. G. White, and F. Chandler. Accompanists, A. Peterson.

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The Programme will consist of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GEMS, SOLOS, DUETS, ETC. Grand Orchestral Selections, Overtures, &c.

Box Office open at Careless' Music Store till and secure your seats at once. 421

SELECT SCHOOL! THE THIRD TERM OF MRS. M. E. RANDALL'S Select School will open on Monday, January 5th, 1880, at 9 a.m., in McNeal's College. Also, an Evening School, at the same place, commencing at 6 p.m. The latter is designed for persons who cannot attend during the day.

For further information, apply to M. E. RANDALL, Principal. COLLAGE BUILDING, 11th Ward, Salt Lake City. 421

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