THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - July 27, 1871.

THEODORE TILTON is jubilant. He informs his readers of the *Golden Age* that there is a decided break in the "Mormon" line. And who, may it be supposed, is the chief instrument in effecting this break? No less a personage than Susan B. Anthony. Hear his description of her labors. Speaking of a meeting which she attended, he says, she

"Prophesied as she was moved, in true Quaker fashion, saying things which a less brave and impulsive soul would not have dared to utter then and there, and beautiful women wept and men ached to applaud by shouting."

All this will be news to our readers. They will be curious to know when and where Miss Anthony uttered such wonderful prophecies which required so much daring to make public. She certainly had every opportunity that could be desired to say what she wanted; for Mrs. Stanton and herself had public meetings in the Tabernacle, which both sexes attended, and they had a private meeting, to which none but women were admitted.

There are so many contestants for the honor of making a break in the "Mormon" line, that Mr. Tilton will have to be awake to secure any laurels for Miss Anthony. There has scarcely been a time since we can recollect that there have not been claimants for this honor. We could name twenty who are now in the Territory, each one of whom prides himself on the idea that he is the agent to accomplish this. The Triumvirate think they deserve great credit for the courage and finesse they have displayed since they have been here; if there is not a break in the "Mormon line," they are not to blame. Then we have the acting-Governor. There is something touching, his admirers think, in the heroism which he displayed respecting the celebration of the Fourth of July. He would be delighted with the credit of making a break in the line. We might mention many more who will not concede to Mr. Tilton that Miss Anthony is entitled to any honor of which they themselves are not worthy.

How long will it require to satisfy preachers, politicians, editors, etc., that a break in the "Mormon" line cannot be made? It might be thought that the experience of the last forty-one years would have taught them something. But crowd after crowd of these classes have arisen, each flattering itself that it would succeed where its predecessors had failed. We have had a "ring" here, a combination that flattered itself that the solution of the problem was in its hands. Its members have not lacked position, money, and a certain kind of influence, and what have they accomplished? Their prospects for success are not so encouraging as they were months ago. Baffled, foiled and discomfited on every hand, they have not succeeded in anything. When they have framed a scheme to make a break in the "Mormon" line, it has in the end plagued and annoyed themselves. Let any man acquainted with affairs here for the past few months calmly reflect upon and weigh the events which have transpired during that period, and he will be forced to acknowledge this. But who will learn from this the folly of forming schemes? Some may. But for some time to come there will be people found who will re-enact the proceedings of the "ring" and feel as sanguine of success as its members now are, or as Theodore Tilton is of Miss Anthony's visit. If Judges and Governors could be profited by the lessons of the past, the present incumbents should exhibit some sense. If these lessons could be of benefit, then Branderbury, Brocchus, Drummond, Echols, Sinclair, Cradlebaugh and others among the Judges, and Harding, Dawson and another among the Governors, would not have made asses of themselves in vain. Mr. Tilton might write more sensibly about "The Mormon Experiment" if he were better acquainted with its history, or if he were to visit the country.

THE details which are gradually reaching this country of the famine now raging in some portions of Persia are of the most heart-rending character. In five of the largest ports of that kingdom the sufferings of the people are said to be so fearful as to defy tongue to describe. Money in Persia is worth five times more than in this country, and at a late date the prices of grain per bushel in the afflicted districts were: wheat $8 (equal to $40 here) barley $7, millet $6; and cotton seed and rice at still higher prices. In some of the villages three-fifths of the inhabitants have died of starvation, and those who remain are so emaciated that they look very little like human beings. The dead and dying are met with in every direction on the streets; while the armies of the hungry are so numerous that shopkeepers have to beat them off with clubs. So great are their sufferings that blood, the flesh of dead horses and donkeys, the husks of barley or anything that can be eaten is eagerly sought after by the hungry crowds, from whom lamentations and cries for bread are continually heard. They will sell their clothing or anything they possess that will fetch a few pence, in order to obtain a morsel of bread; while mothers are heard frantically crying: "What shall I do, my children are dying for bread." Mr. Bruce, of the Church Missionary Society says that three-fourths of the people of Ispahan are without bread.

The famine is not confined to the people, the horses are dying for want of straw; and the moment one falls for want his bones are stripped of flesh by hungry people on the watch for such chances. In the South of Persia the ravages of hunger are said to be so fearful that whole families are dying off, and the dead lie without burial.

THE establishment of the postal money order system in this country has been and is a source of great public convenience, being the cheapest and safest method of conveying small sums of money between widely separated sections of country that has ever been introduced. Negotiations are pending for extending the system between this country and Great Britain, and they have progressed so far that a convention having this end in view has been concluded between the two governments. The highest sum that can be so transmitted will be fifty dollars, or ten pounds. It is said that the convention goes into effect on the first day of next October.

THE abolition of the purchase system in the British army, just effected by Gladstone, furnishes another illustration of the march of the popular will, and is an event of such importance that its accomplishment is a matter of wonder and pleasure to all in the least acquainted with the extent to which class privilege is carried in that country.

This reform has been long talked of, and its accomplishment will put an end to the glaring abuse of the acquisition of important offices by incapables, and will give a show for promotion and the attainment of the highest military rank by the most capable men. This was one great secret to the wonderful success of Napoleon I., he never missed promoting true merit when he discovered it. The reverse has been the case with the British army, for the aristocratic possessor of the necessary amount of pounds, shillings and pence, no matter how incapable, could purchase a commission in the army if he desired to do so, and he was then tolerably sure thereafter of promotion and a life of affluence through nepotism. The result has been that, no matter how valiant, or how great prodigies may have been performed in actual service by British soldiers, their officers, if not deficient in pluck, have very often been notorious for inefficiency. The famous poem of Tennyson, in honor of the gallant six hundred decimated at Balaclava, furnishes a capital illustration in point.

The measure, as might have been expected, met with most vigorous opposition from the House of Lords, but the ministry, equally as resolved to abolish a system so disgraceful, had recourse to a master stroke of state-craft to accomplish their ends, and induced the Queen to withdraw the royal assent originally making it lawful, thus rendering nugatory the efforts of the aristocratic wing of the government to baffle the scheme.

The triumph of the measure will, it is said, effect a reduction in the national revenue of seven millions per annum; while the disposal of the numberless drones now holding positions in the army for which they receive high salaries, may cost millions more; but the popular mind, warned by the experience of the Crimea, in which the incapacity of British army officers was so apparent, and excited by recent military events in France, and the talked-of probabilities of an invasion of Britain by the invincible Germans, demanded the proposed reform in hopes of being better prepared for casualties hereafter in which the utmost efficiency in both officers and soldiers will be required. There is no question that the lesson taught by Germany in her recent conflict in France will be heeded by all the governments and peoples of Europe, and the abolition of one of the most shameful features in the army may be regarded as its first fruits in England.

A FEEBLE plea to make Corinne the place of junction of the two railroads is offered by a correspondent from Corinne to the Chicago *Tribune*. A two column letter is written to commemorate the launching of the steamer the *City of Corinne*, and to set forth the advantages of a trip on the Lake, the whole gist of which is to advertise Corinne and to draw travel in that direction. If the junction could only be fixed at Corinne, then this correspondent thinks there would be no possible doubt that the navigation of Salt Lake would pay. There is no possible doubt but that the adoption of that town as the junction would pay him, for, if report speak true, he is largely interested in lots there, which he would like to sell out at large figures.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

PACIFIC COAST DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—It is asserted that the figures recently published by the Secretary of the Navy, showing the prospective income from the rental of the Seal Islands in Alaska, are fallacious, as the principal item exists only in imagination. It is true that Hutcheson, Kohl & Co. agree in their lease to pay the Government 62½ cents per gallon for all the oil taken, but the oil is worth only 37½ cents in San Francisco, so they only salt the seal and let the oil go.

The Soucilito Land and Mining Co. has levied another assessment of six dollars per share, and the Phœnix Silver Mining Co. another of fifty cents.

The new gas company is expending a very large sum on the new works, at Potrero, and the rumor of sale to the old company is certainly unfounded.

Fears are entertained of the loss of the ship *Horatio Harris*, now 200 days out from New York, with a cargo of railroad iron. She has not been spoken with this side of Cape Horn.

Stocks are weak and irregular; no confidence in the market.

The details of the plan of the Central Pacific air line Railroad, from San Francisco to Red Bluffs and beyond, are being made public. It is certain that no time will be lost in the construction of the line, and that the Oregon and Eastern passengers will be brought through upon it, the Western Pacific track being used only for freight and way travel.

Judge Stanley has admitted Chinese testimony in a suit for debt where a white man was a party to the suit, which was appealed from the Justice's court, and rendered a decision in favor of the Chinese defendant.

Witnesses, to-day, testified that Devine, the witness against Sheriff White, got money from both the Democratic and Republican parties, on a pledge of securing the vote for the industrial reformers, and was unanimously expelled from the order. Other facts even worse, came out this afternoon.

At 2 p.m. Hatch, the book-keeper of the Amador mine, was still living, but McMenomy, shot in the attack on him at Sutter Creek, was dead. Nothing warranting the calling out of the militia had occurred to-day.

The Keystone mine has stopped working since Monday evening, for want of water. Everything is harmonious at present.

CARSON, Nev., 26.—Ben Ellsworth, a teamster and an old and respected citizen of Carson, was shot in the groin yesterday, in Pine nut valley, Douglas Co., by a Mexican, named Edward Rodrigos. The weapon used was a rifle. Rodrigos and another Mexican, named Arbellos, had a dispute about the title to a wood ranch, and the shot which took effect in Ellsworth was intended for Arbellos. Ellsworth was in a critical condition at last accounts, and the wound is believed to be fatal.

PORTLAND, 26.—The question of a supply of good water for the city is being thoroughly discussed by the citizens and press.

Articles for and against the Holly system appear every morning.

Another case has arisen from the Ward—Graham affair.

Two negroes, named Ben. Butler and Gobagan, had a fight this morning. The latter was considerably damaged. The former was arrested and held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Rain storms have visited this section.

PETALUMA, Cal., 26.—The Republican ratification meeting, this evening, is one of the largest political gatherings that ever assembled in Sonoma Co. The Republican Club met Hon. Newton Booth at the depot, at six o'clock, and escorted him to the American Hotel, amid repeated cheers. Booth is now speaking in the theatre, which is filled to overflowing, and will be followed by Eastman and others. The meeting is conceded to be much the largest indoor meeting ever assembled in Petaluma, or in this county. The Republicans are exceedingly jubilant over the auspicious inauguration of the campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27, Sutter Creek, 26.—Many think there will be an outbreak of rioters to-night. The leaguers display aspirit of determination to revenge the death of McMenomy.

Superintendent Steinberger, of Amador, has been threatened with violence, and his friends are urging him to leave. He says he will not go, and that he will stay at the mine if death overtakes him.

JACKSON, 26.—J. W. Bennet left this place in the night. His whereabouts is not known.

SUTTER CREEK, 26, 10, p m.—Things are quiet, as far as the late troubles are concerned. Hatch and McMenomy will be buried to morrow or next day.

A fire has just broken out in the Badger shaft of the Amador mine. Great efforts are being made to extinguish it. Most of the people of this city are present at the mine and much excitement prevails. The shaft is closed and the employes are running water down. Steinburg has placed a guard at the scene. As the Badger shaft is only used for hoisting water from the mine it was impossible for it to catch fire by accident. Undoubtedly it was fired by some of the leaguers, or one of their hired tools. Fears are expressed that this is the initiatory step of a programme for destroying all the mines and visiting vengeance upon all those who assisted in thwarting the desires of the leaguers to run the mines to suit themselves. Murders and assassinations may follow.

Stocks: Elenore, 7½; Chariot, 36½; Succor, 5; Kentuck, 115; Ophir, 9; Carry, 110; Jacket, 62; Eureka, Con., 15; Benger, 30; Eureka, G. V., 23; Seller, 30; Valley, 19½; Ely, 19; Buckeye, 1½; Phœnix, 2½; Imperial, 37; Belcher, 195; Cholfar, 40½; Savage, 41½.

JACKSON, 26.—No further disturbances were made by the leaguers last night; all had left again by this morning. J. W. Bonnett also left, during the night, for some place unknown. Both the wounded men, McMenomy and Hatch, died this p.m.

Railway Safety.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, an English Railway Superintendent, has published a pamphlet in which he thus describes the "block system" of signaling in use on the South-eastern Railway, "a plan so efficient," says *The Economist*, "that for three years it has enabled that railway to be almost alone in its exemption from even minor casualties:"

The true objects to be attained in unimpeachable train signaling are—I presume to consider—first that no train shall be allowed to leave one signal station until that signal station has asked leave from the signal station in advance, and such second signal station has replied in the affirmative; second, that when the train has been so allowed to leave, the sending station shall inform the receiving station that the train has left, and the receiving station shall acknowledge that he has been so informed; third, that the signals of danger shall not be lowered until this process has been gone through; fourth, that a record, taken down at the moment, shall be kept in each signal box of the time of all signals.

These four conditions complied with will secure safety from collision so far as it can be secured by human agency. These conditions can only be realized in our modern practice by the use of the telegraph and the absolute "block" system. They are, and have long since been, realized on every part of the Southeastern system. I know of no other railways where the *whole* of the system is in application, except on the Southeastern, and London, Chatham and Dover. These two railways had no accidents to report last year, whereas the greatest and most prosperous of our railways—the London and Northwestern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Northeastern—contributed 64 out of the 122 accidents which disfigured the railway calendar of the whole empire. Again, an electrical means of communication—electrical because in no other way can an instantaneous and certain signal or message be conveyed—should be established in the case of trains running long distances, between the driver and the guard. I now proceed to describe the system by which the four essential conditions which I have laid down are and have been secured: On the South-eastern, the personnel of the signal box, or station, consists not merely of the "ministering," but also of the "recording" angel. The signal man, especially selected for intelligence, and paid good wages, is accompanied by a youth, who must understand, having been carefully taught, the use of the telegraph signal, and speaking instruments; who records with the clock before him, the exact time of all signals given and received.

The signal box is especially constructed, and placed so as to give a full view of the line and outside signals. It is made comfortable and warm; it is well lighted at night; it contains a clock, the telegraph instruments, the levers of the points, connected with the signals by the "locking" apparatus, and is furnished with a box of fog signals, and with hand signal lamp and signal flags.

MANUFACTURE OF KNIVES.—Few people have any idea through what a number of hands their pocket knives have passed in the process of manufacture. A bar of steel destined to furnish a number of blades is heated to redness. A length is cut off, and the forger speedily "moods" this—that is, shapes it roughly into the form of a pocket-knife blade. Another heating is then required to fit the end for being fashioned into the tang, and yet another before it can undergo the further operation of "smithing," the last stage of which is the stamping of the mark of the thumb nail to facilitate opening. The tang is then ground and the blade marked with the name of the firm. The slight bulge on the reverse side caused by this operation is removed by fire or the grindstone. The blade is then hardened by heating it to redness and then plunging it into water up to the tang. The tempering process follows next, the bluish yellow tint being considered as indicating that the proper degree of heat at which to immerse the blade once more in cold water has been attained. After this the various kinds of blades are classified in the warehouse, and undergo sundry grinding operations to fit them for being hafted. Twelve distinct processes have by this time been gone through, and many more are necessary before the knife is completely finished, although the number of hands which it now has to pass through depends in a great measure on the finish to be given to the handle, according to the quality of the blades with which it is fitted, and the price which the completed article is intended to realize.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

The Ardennes Dog.

The dog of the Ardennes accompanies the flock when it leaves the pen-fold in spring, only to return when the winter's snow drives the sheep home again for shelter. Each shepherd possesses one or two of these dogs, according to the size of his flock, to act as sentinels. Their office is not to run about and bark, and keep the sheep in order, but to protect them from outside foes. When the herdsman has gathered his flock in some rich valley, these white, shaggy monsters crouch on the ground, apparently half asleep; but now and then the great sagacious eyes will open, and, passing over the whole of their charge, remain for a while fixed on the distant horizon, as though they followed a train of thought which led them away from earth—so sadly do they gaze into the infinite.

But let the mountain breeze bear to his ever-moving nostril the scent of the hated wolf, or his quick ear detect an unknown noise; then is the time to see one of these dogs in his glory. His eyes become black with fierceness; his hair stands erect; his upper lip becomes wrinkled, showing a range of white, formidable teeth, while a low growl alone escapes from his throat. When his keen faculties have detected the whereabouts of his foe, he rushes forward with a bound that overleaps all obstacles, and a bark that echoes from all the surrounding hills.

Every dog of the like breed that may be near, takes up the note, and rushes gleaming through the brushwood to join in the attack. Tender as the childhood he protects, woe to him who dare lift a hand on one of the little ones with whom he has been brought up. It is not he who buys him who is his master; it is he who fed him when a pup, who petted and shared his pittance with him—he it is who has his love, and who reciprocates his faithful affection.—*Overland Monthly.*

How Mosquitoes bite.

The mosquito has a proboscis like an elephant, only not so large. He cannot do as many handy things with it as the elephant can with his. But he can cause a good deal of annoyance in a small way with it.

It is hardly the thing to say that the mosquito bites us, for he has no teeth. He carries a pair of scissors, inside of his proboscis; the neatest and sharpest little cutting tools you ever saw. He gets his living with these.

They are two delicate little blades, and are placed alongside each other. When he is ready to make a meal of us, he first buzzes around with these beautiful wings, and sings a pleasant little song. If we let him quietly settle down, he picks out a place on our skin which is just to his liking. He is very delicate about it. When he gets ready he puts his proboscis down, and pushes his little scissors out, and makes a neat cut, so that he can suck the blood out. Then he drinks as much blood as he wants, and is done his dinner.

But he does not leave yet. He is going to pay his bill. He has taken our blood; and he will leave us something in exchange for it. With all his faults he is an honest little fellow, after his fashion. He has the pay in his pocket, ready to squeeze out before he goes. It is poison, but that makes no difference to him. It is the best he has to give us.

His poison pocket is at the head of his proboscis, and at the lower end of the proboscis he has another little pocket into which he puts poison enough for one dose. This poison is very powerful. A very little of it makes the place where the mosquito puts it very sore.

After he has sucked our blood, he puts the drop of poison into the place he took the blood from. It is not the "bite" or the cut that the mosquito makes that hurts us, but the dropping of this powerful poison into our flesh. If the mosquito was large enough to give a powerful dose of this poison, it would be bad for us. If he were as big as a kitten, and his poison as strong in proportion, a "bite" from him would kill us.

DIED.

In the 16th Ward, July 26, of cholera infantum, JOHN WALKER son of William and the late Mrs. Jane Jennings, aged three months and one day.

Funeral services will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 10 a. m., at residence of father. Friends are invited to attend.

In Bloomington, Rich County, Utah, June 18th, 1871, supposed of typhoid fever, ELIZA ANN, daughter of Isaac and Leah Dunford, aged 11 years, 6 months and 22 days.

"Death has robbed us of our treasure."
Mill. Star and *Mo. Republican*, please copy.

In this city, July 25, born Sept. 9th, 1869, JOEL G., son of John and Julia G. Pack.

At Bridgeport, Cache County, July 17, 1871, of canker, MARGRETT, daughter of Ira King and Mary Hannah Hillman, aged seven years, five months and thirteen days.

On the 23rd inst., in Salt Lake City, ARCHIBALD S., son of Robert L. and Mary S. Campbell, of atrophy, aged 8 months and 12 days.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE

JULY 26TH.

C J Frank, Kansas City, Mo; J H Rimes, New York; G B Gibson, Sing Sing; R P Alder, Dr Chitwood, Mrs Stearns and daughter, Mr Stearns, New York; L Fillmore, Laramie; J A Fillmore, Wasatch; Mr and Mrs Monat, Shanghae; Bandum, Dohmen, Dames, Hoffels, Lehoenin, Bergrani, Bynette, Biolbin, Japan; Sam R Smith, P C Rust, New York; N B Teewilbyes, wife and child, San Francisco; H W Tauar, Chicago; S F Tauar, Cambridge, Mass; Fred Corier, U P R R; James Hitchens, Col; John Flaharty, Ophir; Dr Gordon, Beaver.

JULY 27TH.

C P Smith, L Hindsin, Australia; T A Lyons, New York; W Hall, San Francisco.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

JULY 26TH.

W V Doolittle; Ophir; D C Nichols, Little Cottonwood; J S Donnel, Ophir; A M Weir, New York; Boyd Park, Cheyenne; J E Sackett, Chicago; W Roberts, Los Angeles; A McRobb.

JULY 27TH.

W Minns, E H Minns, New York; J L Clegg, wife and son, G W Morton, Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash entry No 627 for the Townsite of Smithfield Cache County, Utah, Made May 10, 1871, embracing The W half Sec. 17, E half Sec. 18, N half N E quarter Sec. 23 and N half N W quarter Sec. 24, Township 12 N. Range 1 E, containing eight hundred acres; has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make application, as provided in the statutes of Utah.

SAMUEL ROSKELLEY, Mayor.
Smithfield City, Utah, June 5, 1871. a38:3m

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Main St., 5 Doors South Walker Bros.

OFFICES:—LUMBER YARD,
One Block South R. R. Depot

E. H. BARRON, President,
D. W. PARKHURST, Secretary.
CHARLES DAHLER, Treasurer.
d205tf

LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH WANTED AT THIS OFFICE

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Up Stairs, Emporium Buildings.

A FULL FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS

NOTIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES.

☞ Wholesale Buyers and Co-operative Dealers, please inspect.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

☞ Emporium Buildings ☜

The FINEST DISPLAY AND Assortment of Goods!

☞ *We cut in any lengths, at a small advance on Wholesale.*

This is the Department for Families.

GROCERY AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT,

☞ Constitution Buildings. ☜

Purchasers can here find an

IMMENSE STOCK,

And in each branch a great variety

Implements,
Tools and
Machinery.

All on the premises.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

CLOTHING DEP'T

HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED

Manufactured from

HOME-MADE,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FABRICS.

Fine Cassimeres, Cloths and Trimmings

On hand for Gentlemen ordering their own.

☞ *First-class Fitters and Workmen to fill all orders promptly.*

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRUGS

Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,

LIQUORS

In Great Variety.

English Ale and Porter,
Averill Paint,
White Lead,
Oils,
Colors
Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ Prescriptions from Physicians will have special attention.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.