

## EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Tuesday, May 28, 1890.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Teacher is a new monthly paper of four pages, just commenced in this city as the organ of the Congregational Church and Salt Lake Academy. It is nicely illustrated, has an attractive appearance, is moral and religious in tone and adapted particularly to the youth of the Congregationalists.

Three ladies have been appointed census enumerators in Utah. Secretary and Supervisor Thomas is a ladies' man, as he has given appointments to all of the fair sex who have applied for the office. The applications, we learn, will compare favorably with any that were received.

Two weeks ago a lady arrived at one of the principal boarding houses in Atlantic City, and registered as Mrs. Fisk, New York. Shortly after, a gentleman arrived who inscribed his name G. Stokes. The lady was the widow of the notorious Jim Fisk, and the gentleman was the man who shot her husband to death. They had unconsciously met under the same roof.

The city of Memphis has been effectively waked up to the necessity of sanitary measures by the awful voice of "Yellow Jack," and has taken time by the forelock and prepared itself for the possibilities of the coming summer. Fifteen miles of sewers have been constructed, and if yellow fever attacks its citizens again, it will not be because of the lack of drainage.

Quietness is often strength; silence wisdom. The swift stream is not always powerful nor the noisy one deepest. Thus it is in life: the man of moral strength can afford to be patient. Job could wait for his vindication, and come out of the ordeal purified like fine gold; an example to the world of patience under suffering and bereavement. Can you?

A treatise on the horse by Dr. J. B. Kendall, of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, has been received. It is a very comprehensive and useful little book, and has reached its 15th edition, which makes up the large number issued of three hundred thousand. It treats of the diseases of the horse in a comprehensive manner, and prescribes remedies in such a way that any one who reads may understand. It is illustrated with a number of woodcuts, and is a very useful little work for the farmer and stockman. Its cost is but 25 cents.

The art of printing is considered to be quite a modern development. But it appears from authentic information that it was practiced in China nearly nine hundred years before its invention in Europe. Bamboo tablets and the stylus were the ancient writing utensils in that country. Paper made of closely woven silk and the brush were afterwards used. Silk paper being too expensive, it was superseded by paper made from the inner bark of trees, old rags, and worn-out fishing nets.

The Cincinnati Times, referring to the determination of Mexico to keep its own Aztec and other archaeological treasures, thinks she should be diligent in collecting and preserving them, and says: "Unless the riddle of the origin of the ante-Columbian inhabitants of the American continent is read at some early day, it will never be read at all." If the Times and others interested in American antiquities would receive the revelations in the Book of Mormon, the subject would be no riddle to them at all.

News from the City of Mexico, dated May 25th, state that the volcano of Colima was in a state of eruption, making a grand and magnificent sight. The account says: "The first symptoms of activity were manifested on Sunday. There were low rumblings and subterranean mutterings, and the mountain shook and trembled. The eruption of night is full of splendor and grandeur. Last night lurid flames shot up from the crater of the volcano, illuminating the darkness for miles around. Incandescent stones are also thrown up, together with showers of ashes, which darken the atmosphere in daytime. The fire smokes, ashes and stones are accompanied with dreadful subterranean thunders and frightful and unearthly noises under the volcano, together with quakings of the earth. Inhabitants of villages and towns in the vicinity of the mountain are in a state of panic and wild terror. They are, indeed, in danger in case of a flow of lava."

### TWO MORE SHIP CANALS.

The world's water ways are channels of thought and speculation, as well as of commerce and navigation, and, in this age of improvement and radical changes, it is not surprising that methods of shortening ocean travel should engage the attention of the thoughtful and the energies of the adventurous and skillful. The success of the Suez Canal has revived the project of the Panama canal and started new enterprises of this character in several places. The latest of these are a project to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean Sea, and another to connect the North Sea and the Baltic.

A glance at the map will show that the first of these two undertakings would be a formidable task. The length of the canal would be 252 miles, over a very mountainous country. At least sixty locks would be required, and, to accommodate vessels of the highest class, they would have to be nearly five hundred feet long. The cost of this canal is estimated at \$120,000,000.

and the saving of time in travel from Malta to Brest is reckoned at from thirty hours to four days, according to the different speed of various vessels. Such a short cut from the Bay to the Sea would be taking away some of Britain's glory as the holder of the key to the Mediterranean, and Gibraltar would not be such a valuable possession to the Mistress of the Seas, nor so formidable a menace to the ploughers of the ocean of other nationalities. England wouldn't like it, but other Powers would approve.

The second mentioned enterprise would, if successful, prove a greater saver of time in travel than the first. A direct route from the North Sea into the Baltic would save a voyage around the whole coast of Denmark. A concession has been granted by the German Government, for the building of this canal, to Herr Dahlstrom. It is to run from Brunstet on the estuary of the Elbe to Kiel on the Bay of that name. Its depth throughout is to be 20 feet 9 inches; its width at the surface of the water 100 feet, and at the bottom 64 feet, the banks consequently having a very gentle slope. Provisions will, moreover, be made, by the adoption of a peculiar system of locks and reservoirs, for increasing the depth of the water to 25 or 26 feet whenever it may be desirable to do so; and this depth will allow the passage through the canal of the heaviest German ironclad afloat—the *König Wilhelm*, a vessel of 9,000 tons displacement and the largest ship in the German navy, drawing only 25 feet. The canal, as it is calculated, be completed in six years, and will cost \$3,750,000, or about \$2,500,000 less than the estimate made a few years ago of the cost of constructing a canal 31 feet deep and 222 feet wide at the surface of the water. In size, it may be added, the proposed Baltic and North Sea Canal does not compare unfavorably with the Suez Canal, the width of this at the surface of the water being 178 feet, the width at the bottom 70 feet, and the depth about 55 feet 3 inches.

With these new water ways and the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, ocean travel would be vastly improved and the general commerce of the world could not fail in consequence to be greatly benefited.

### TAKE THE BEAR'S PAW OFF.

Russia, the pretended champion of Christianity against Mohammedanism, the so-called defender of Christian subjects against alleged Turkish despotism, has always figured as a persecutor of the Jews within the dominions of the Czar. No country in these latter times has retained its prejudices against the sons of Jacob so strongly, and manifested such cruelty as the great Ural Major of Europe. The Hebrew refugees who have lately fled to the shelter of the United States from the fires of persecution, come more frequently from Russia, and have a more pitiful tale to tell of intolerance and inhumanity; than immigrants from any other part of the world.

It is to be hoped that all the Great Powers will unite in a remonstrance which will be clearly understood at St. Petersburg. The United States is waking up to consideration of the subject, in consequence of the indignities which a Hebrew American citizen has suffered, in common with others of his race and faith not favored with a right to the protesting ego of the American eagle. Correspondence on this subject, which has been opened between this Government and the Muscovite court, was called for in the House of Representatives yesterday, and we trust the matter will not be allowed to drop because of the press of other business.

The Israelites in the Russian Empire have endured enough of the kind of "Christian" consideration which is accorded them in the dominion of the Czar, and it is high time that the paw of the Great Bear was taken off, either from them by voluntary withdrawal, or from the persuasion of the Powers, or from the body of the beast by the sword of the deliverer and avenger.

### IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.

We clip the following from the Washington Tribune for the benefit of persons in this region entitled to pensions, and who have not taken the necessary steps to secure their rights. It is time they were making application, if they ever intend to do so.

Under the provisions of the pension law of January 23, 1875, pensions (for the late war only) date from the discharge of death of the soldier, unless he be discharged before July 1, 1883. If the claim should not be filed prior to that date, pension can only commence from the date of filing the application.

Widows of soldiers, who have remarried, will forfeit pension from the date of first husband's discharge or death, to the date of their remarriage, unless they file application therefor before July 1, 1883. The children of deceased soldiers who were under sixteen years of age at the date of their father's death or death of the soldier, and for whom a guardian has not been drawn, until they arrived at the age of sixteen years, and who have attained the age of twenty-one years, will forfeit their right to pension unless application therefor shall be filed prior to July 1, 1880.

On the first day of July next the old statutes of limitation, the operations of which are temporarily suspended by the pension law above referred to, will again be in force, and we fear that many persons of the above classes and other classes who are entitled will find themselves cut off from large sums of pension money, which can now be collected.

We have sounded the alarm repeatedly, and those of our readers who, through apathy, allow their claims to go by default will have themselves to blame.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

#### A SUMMER TRIP.

CRUISE AND OBJECT OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS. WASHINGTON, 18.—The Treasury Department having determined to dispatch the revenue steamer *Corveta* to cruise in the waters of Alaska for the enforcement of the provision of the law and the protection of the interests of the government in the Seal Islands, has issued orders to-day to Captain Hooper, in command of the vessel, directing him to take on board without delay supplies of provisions, fuel and water for a six month's cruise and to leave San Francisco not later than the 1st inst. The vessel will proceed from San Francisco direct to Alaska, at which place a fresh supply of coal will be taken. She will then proceed to Norton Sound, anchoring at St. Lawrence, and, if practicable, an officer and two men will be left on either island to protect the seals there. The commander is instructed to use every endeavor to ascertain the presence of vessels at Kotzebue Sound, in the Arctic Ocean, alleged to be engaged in illicit traffic of fire arms with the natives of Alaska, and to break up their illegal trade. He is also to make diligent search for the whaling bark *Monte Woodstock*, which is reported to have been caught in the ice within the Arctic Ocean last autumn, while endeavoring to return through Behring Straits. From their season's whaling, if found, to render all the assistance possible. Authority is given to transport contributions of provisions, etc., which may be tendered for the relief of the whalers. The instructions further direct that careful inquiries be made regarding the progress and whereabouts of the steamer *Jeannette*, engaged in making exploration into the interior of the continent, and to report to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. If opportunity offers, an investigation will be made of the rumor regarding the wholesale starvation of the inhabitants of St. Lawrence Island in Behring. Visiting the various characters, occupations and general condition of the inhabitants of the adjacent coasts.

#### WASHINGTON CHAT.

##### The River and Harbor Bill—Other Measures—Persons.

The House passed the river and harbor bill under a suspension of the rules yesterday, with much less opposition than was expected. The Pacific Coast members voted for it, except Horace Davis. He cast his vote in the negative as a protest against the manner in which the bill was made up, more than half of the total amount of its items having been granted to States that are represented on the committee of commerce, while others enjoying the same consideration are strikingly neglected. As an instance, Maine is given \$25,000 and Massachusetts about \$200,000. The committee granted \$300,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River alone, while the entire Pacific Coast, with a sea line of 47,300 miles, and ten rivers as long as the Columbia, Sacramento and San Joaquin, to be provided for, obtained at the hands of the committee only \$375,000. Per contra, it should be understood that California and the whole Pacific Coast are granted by this bill a much larger percentage of engineers' estimates than the average for the rest of the country.

The Senate Judiciary committee yesterday reported favorably on Farley's bill to authorize the sale of the college ranch in Santa Barbara County, by the Roman Catholic bishop, and he will undoubtedly procure its passage.

The debris bill, which had been made the special order in the House of Representatives for to-day, was Berry's motion this afternoon, set down for consideration next Monday. Business of a superior privilege having again pushed it aside to-day.

Ex-Senator Hellbron, of Vallejo, has arrived here to urge liberal appropriations for Mare Island, and to combat the supposed impression that the navy yard channel is in serious danger of being permanently obstructed.

Mark McDougal, who is spending his summer in the East, ran over here to-day for a brief visit.

#### Our Vessels at the Isthmus.

The Secretary of the Navy is inclined to the opinion that the Adams left the territorial waters of Colombia previous to the issuance of the alleged order directing the vessels to suspend operations. He also reiterated the statement heretofore published that so far as he was aware of, the ships had been surveying done by the commanders of the vessel.

#### Workmen in Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—In the workingmen's convention last evening a real fight came up on the adoption of the majority and minority reports of the committee on permanent organization and the order of business, the former providing for the election of a State central committee consisting of representatives of the various unions, and the latter, as heretofore, and the election of delegates to the national greenback labor convention. A minority report provided for the continuation of the old organization of the party, and ignored the question of electing delegates to the national convention. After a hot debate, the minority report was adopted, 81 to 24, and the convention adjourned till this morning.

#### Indian Country Swarming with Prospectors.

LOS PINOS AGEROY, CAL. 16.—The reported massacre by White River Indians of Bradbury's party of prospectors from Del Norte is disbelieved. Chief O'Quay has no confirmation. Acting Agent Sherman, under orders from the Department, and O'Quay's request, followed the party nine miles up the north fork of the Gumborn to warn them off the reservation, and the danger they were incurring. He found it time to overtake them as they were evidently making marches for Eagle River. Bradbury's previous to his expedition at their abandoned camp at the junction of Water and Garrison rivers, a party of some kind occurred, as the Indians report that Bradbury claimed to be "Mormons" bound for Utah, though traveling in an opposite direction. Dr. McKenzie's scout, Gibson, is here, but does not report any forward movement of the troops. The Gumborn country is swarming with prospectors.

#### Washington Mail for Grant.

NEW YORK, 18.—The following letter is published here:

PORTLAND, Maine, May 16th, 1890.

To R. H. McQuelland, General.

"Too unwell to attend to anything, but express to all my friends my earnest hope that they will support Gen. Grant."

(Signed) R. B. WASHINGTON.

Evarts' Diplomacy Commanded.

The Herald says: Evarts has maintained his ground ably and conclusively and with dignity and good temper, and we believe that

when the correspondence is read in England public opinion there will repudiate the untenable position taken by Salisbury.

#### Approving Dismissals.

The Tribune says: Senator Robertson, who, as delegate from this State, refuses to be bound by the unit rule at Chicago, has received a large number of letters from influential republicans approving of the stand he has taken.

#### Chemical Deposit of Gold.

Professor Thomas Egleston read a paper last evening before the members of the New York Academy of Sciences on the origin of gold nuggets and alluvial gold deposits. He said that all placer deposits were in sands which were the alluvial and of two kinds, shallow and deep. The deep placer deposits of California averaged 30 to 40 cents per square yard. The time would come when the "tailings" which now are wasted would be worked to greater advantage than nuggets of the lighter deposits. In a discussion with J. S. Newberry, president of the academy, Professor Egleston affirmed the solubility of gold, and stated that the large nuggets were formed by a process of chemical deposit. The speaker exhibited a large number of vials containing gold combined with its amalgamates, the result of many months' experiment which illustrated the theory of chemical deposits.

#### U. S. N. E. Meeting.

The World says: The Union Pacific Railroad Company has called a meeting for the 26th inst., to ratify the various consolidations and leases that have recently been made, including the acquisition of the Kansas Pacific.

#### Damaging to Field.

The Sun prints this, double-headed, from the Springfield Daily News: "Associate Justice Field says it was 'only a formal notice' which he sent to the Shepherd banquet. An associate justice of the Federal Supreme Court ought to be in a position where not even a 'formal invitation' to do honor to a public plunderer would be sent him."

#### Interviewing Prize Fighters.

ETHEL, 18.—The Canadian detectives here are interviewing the Glasgow party of prize fighters, but got no information. Fleet left at midnight for some point in Canada.

#### Indignant Indian Killers.

DEADWOOD, 18.—The party of frontiersmen which followed and fought the murderers of Deffenbach, are very indignant because refused at Fort Keogh permission to talk over the military wire and secure reinforcements.

#### Cuban Struggles.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—General Calixto, issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba upon his arrival, in which he denounces the Spaniards bitterly, and advises that the hottest kind of warfare against them be waged in behalf of all kinds of liberty. In an address to the army he calls them to arms, declaring his willingness to die with them if necessary, and says there shall be no armistice, no treaty "not based on the recognition of independence."

#### A Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Friedrich Reichard, a bookkeeper, suicided last evening. He was formerly a railroad contractor in Colorado.

#### The Great Uncertainty.

CHICAGO, 18.—Returns from all the counties in the State are now in. Three came in last night. Calhoun, with four votes did not instruct so far as our information goes. The other two gave Grant two votes, Blaine three and Washburne three. The Blue Book now claims that on account of the unexpected result, they will have a clear majority of

### THE LARGEST STOCK OF

## WHITEWASH BRUSHES!

IN THE TERRITORY, AT

## G. F. CULMER'S, TEA POT STORE.

Bought before the advance in Bristles, and Selling lower than ever. Now is the time for Dealers and others to lay in their Spring Stock.

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Farmers who are now looking around them to see where they can get the best goods and for the least money, we invite them to look in at

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And you will find the above celebrated Harvesting Machines, which are so well known and known to be the most durable in use. I also keep a full line of

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Trusts the General Public will do him a favor to

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Before Buying at Other Stores, as he is

Determined to Sell Goods as CHEAP as they

Can be Sold.

(Signed) H. E. PHELPS.

Evarts' Diplomacy Commanded.

The Herald says: Evarts has maintained his ground ably and conclusively and with dignity and good temper, and we believe that

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