THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday - - March 19, 1878.

NOTICE.

The Forty-eighth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Large Tabernacle in this City, at 10 o'clock a.m., April 6th, 1878.

JOHN TAYLOR,
President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

THE GIRLS.

THE NEWS of last evening, in a local solves the question, "What shall we do with our girls?" and relieves the lecturers of the trouble of studying the subject and telling us any more about it. It says: "Marry them to the boys." That's all very well, as far as it goes; but as it takes two to make a bargain, and as the boys are not always ready, what's to be done with them till they are?

We clip the above from the Salt Lake *Herald* of this morning. The point is well taken; we acknowledge it, freely. The question is pertinent; we will endeavor to answer it. Let the men take them.

It is a lamentable fact that a great many of the boys are not ready to marry the girls. It may be that in some instances they are not to blame. It takes considerable means now-a-days to support a wife in anything like the style of the period, and quite a number of the girls think style is the one thing needful. Still, there is a host of marriageable girls in this city, and most of them would be willing to help fight the battle of life with a congenial companion, and show themselves really "helpmeets" to loving husbands, if the young men shrink from the responsibilities and expenses of married life, and therefore neglect a very important duty to society, one of the commandments of God and a rule of the Church to which they belong.

Every healthy young man who can earn a living should take a wife. It may be objected, "but it takes two to make a bargain." Exactly. And the other party to the contract can easily be found if provided "the party of the first part" is not too exacting and particular in his choice. There is no need to wait until a large amount of money is saved. With sufficient means to furnish a room and employment remunerative enough to provide necessaries, a young couple united in heart, and faith, and determination to make their way in the world can marry, be happy and make headway through life together.

Girls should be educated in household duties, and with the prospect in view of managing a home of their own. The accomplishments of the housewife are far more useful and productive of comfort and happiness than the ornaments of education, such as piano playing, fancy needle work, outward adornment and graceful deportment, now considered essential. If all these can be acquired with that knowledge which is necessary to a true wife who wishes to assist her husband instead of being a weight upon his energies, so much the better.

The desire for expensive pleasures and to live in alternate idleness and amusement, which is growing upon young people in American society, is taking hold of our girls and boys too, in the larger cities of Utah. It is working evil everywhere. Luxury tends to weakness of body and of mind. A purposeless life is a wretched existence. A useless life is criminal. Let mothers train their daughters for the true sphere of womanhood, which they can only reach fully in the family relation and honorable maternity, and those mothers will confer upon their children a far richer heritage than can be represented by any figures of dollars and cents. And the boys will be encouraged to wed the girls, when they can see that in taking a wife they obtain a helpmeet instead of a fancy and expensive article to feed, clothe and support.

A great number of marriages have taken place since the re-opening of the Endowment House in this city. It has been reported and circulated very industriously that these marriages are polygamous. It is amusing to note how men who lie by telegraph contradict themselves. They commence by stating that such marriages are performed with the utmost secrecy. In the next sentence they announce a certain number of polygamous unions. Thinking people enquire how these eager telegraphists find out full particulars of that which is so secret that the officers of the law can obtain no clue to it. The fact is, that these marriages have been principally of young people from the country. The luxuries and extravagancies of city life have not yet extended to the rural districts to such an extent as to make marriage formidable to the boys. (It seldom is very formidable to the girls.) A young man in the country can find without difficulty a partner, for life, who is not afraid to work with him for mutual sustenance, nor to commence the partnership with the bare necessaries for comfort.

But with all the marriages that have taken place there are still large numbers of marriageable girls and women who remain unmarried. What is to be done with them, asks the *Herald*, if the boys are not ready to wed them? We answer, the men will have to take them. And if they do, fulfilling a revealed law of God, performing a duty to society, but infringing upon an unconstitutional statute, fraught against an establishment of religion and for the purpose of prohibiting the free exercise thereof, what is going to be done about it and who is going to be injured, if all parties immediately interested are in perfect accord concerning the arrangement? The best thing to be done with the girls is to marry them to the boys. But if the boys won't and the men will, we are not going to raise any objections, and if we should, we doubt if it would make much difference.

NOT A "SQUARE-DEALER."

THE editor of the Beaver *Square-Dealer* is ambitious, but not wise. He aims to distinguish himself, but if he continues his present style will only succeed in his own extinguishment. His great "forte" is finding fault. But the faults he assails are frequently imaginary, and he is usually found butting violently against the wind.

His latest exploit is an assault against all the Delegates who have represented Utah in Congress, whom he charges by implication with never accomplishing any substantial good for their constituency, because they have never made an effort to secure the people of Utah in their homestead rights. Here is the situation of our Utah farmers as he describes it:

"Almost every 160 acres surveyed by the government covering land in cultivation found more than one occupant. In many cases a half-dozen farmers are accommodated by the same quarter section. A glance at the situation reveals the impossibility of these settlers availing themselves of the homestead or pre-emption act. Although this is the situation of the hardy pioneers of Utah, Congress has refused from year to year to pass any law for their relief. A very little legislation would have sufficed. It was only necessary to recognize the surveys which the legislature had caused to be made in the distribution of the land among the people and authorize one man to homestead and deed over to his adjacent neighbors such portions as the county records showed them to be entitled to."

* * * *

"It would certainly be in good taste and withal show a little good sense for the press of the territory to unite in an effort to secure a modification of the homestead law that will allow the farmers to obtain a title to their lands without running the risk of being sent to the penitentiary for false swearing."

Now let us quote from the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to "The Public Lands."

Sec. 2,274. When settlements have been made upon agricultural public lands of the United States prior to the survey thereof, and it has been or shall be ascertained, after the public surveys have been extended over such lands, that two or more settlers have improvements upon the same legal subdivision, it shall be lawful for such settlers to make joint entry of their lands at the local land office, or for either of said settlers to enter into contract with his co-settlers to convey to them their portion of said land after a patent is issued to him, and, after making said contract, to file a declaratory statement in his own name, and prove up and pay for said land, and proof of joint occupation by himself and others, and of such contract with them made, shall be equivalent to proof of sole occupation and pre-emption by the applicant. *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount patented under this section exceed one hundred and sixty acres, nor shall this section apply to lands not subject to homestead or pre-emption entry.

This section became a law March 3rd, 1873, and was enacted through the labors of our Delegate. It is only one of the many benefits obtained for the people of Utah by the gentlemen who have faithfully represented them in Congress, who have been noted at the capital for devoted attention to the interests of their constituents, and who are libelled by the person now ruining the *Square Dealer*. We think "it would certainly be in good taste and withal show a little good sense," if that exceedingly inept individual would inform himself on the subjects upon which he undertakes to expatiate, cultivate caution when he essays personal criticism, or retire from a position to which he is evidently unsuited. The farmers in Southern Utah need be under no apprehension of "being sent to the penitentiary" for obtaining title to lands jointly occupied; they are in far less danger than their unsafe would-be adviser, who is liable to the penalty prepared for those who bear false witness against their neighbor. He is the very antipodes of a "square dealer."

THE LUTTRELL BILL.

A Washington dispatch to-day announces the agreement of the Committee on Territories to report the Luttrell Bill. It appears to have been changed somewhat from its original provisions, disfranchising women voters and requires no registration. It is a loose, impolitic measure and although backed by the recommendation of the committee is not likely to become a law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19. — Matthews said he was directed by the majority of the committee on railroads to report back the two Senate bills in regard to the Texas Pacific Railroad, the one introduced by Johnston on the 10th December and the other by Dorsey on the 11th of December last, with a substitute, and to recommend its passage; placed on the calendar. He also reported back from the same committee, the Senate bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad from its present terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande, near El Paso, and aiding in building the same, without amendment and without recommendation; placed on the calendar.

The House bill to authorize the granting of American register to a foreign built ship, for the purposes of the Woodruff Scientific expedition around the world, passed as it came from the House of Representatives.

Blaine, by request, introduced a bill for the better protection of acting plays and dramatic literature; referred.

The Senate bill to amend section 2476 of the revised statutes, relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and laid aside.

Consideration was resumed of the Pacific Railroad sinking fund bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 19. — Harrison, chairman of the committee on civil service reform, submitted the majority report of that committee, on the matter of the charges against doorkeeper Polk. It declares Polk to be unfit for the responsibilities of the position, and recommends the adoption of resolution declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, and devolving its duties on the sergeant-at-arms until the appointment of a new doorkeeper.

The minority report, signed by Cook, Cravens, Garth and Henry, declares that no corruption having been proven or even charged against Col. Polk, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt the majority resolution.

Harrison gave notice that he would not call the matter up before Saturday.

O'Neil presented a remonstrance of printers, electrotypers, stereotypers, booksellers, engravers and others against the action of the committee on ways and means in not imposing a duty on imported stereotype and electrotype printing plates; referred.

EASTERN.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent thinks Sleicher's committee will recommend that Diaz be recognized. The evidence taken by the committee shows that the cattle and other raids have greatly diminished in number since the accession of President Diaz. We have now on the border 5,000 troops, and this number is found to be sufficient to guard the border. If Diaz should encourage immigration into Mexico, by offering protection to public improvements and to private enterprise, he would do much, it is thought, to settle the question. Nobody here desires to acquire any territory from Mexico.

Tea Culture in America.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A gentleman connected with a prominent tea importing house in Baltimore, and who is an expert in all matters pertaining to the culture and curing of tea, came to Washington last week, by appointment with the commissioner of agriculture to inspect 100,000 tea plants growing in the propagating houses of the Agricultural Department. This gentleman has traveled in China and Spain in connection with the business of his firm. In the latter country he remained one season as superintendent of the tea plantations and curing and packing establishments owned by his house. He is, therefore, probably as well qualified as any American to pronounce upon the practicability of cultivating tea in this country. He expresses the utmost confidence in the success of the commissioner's plans, and is surprised that tea culture did not long ago become a profitable branch of American industry. He recommends to the commissioners that in future, in the documents on the subject of tea culture, the oriental accounts be inserted, and that a plain statement of the principles which govern the preparation of tea be substituted. Processes, then, would suggest themselves, he thinks, to intelligent experimentalists that would remove the veil of mystery which has heretofore clouded the whole question, and result in the successful production of American tea produced on American principles.

Express Train Robbed by Masked Men.

HUTCHINS, Tex., 19.—The train due here at 10 o'clock, was robbed, this morning, by four masked men. The express was taken and the mail plundered. About 15 or 20 shots were exchanged. Express messenger Thomas was wounded.

The Four per Cent. Bonds.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Subscriptions, to-day, to the 4 per cent. bonds are $150,000; the total subscriptions to date are 3,612,600;.

The Specie Resumption Act.

The Senate committee on finance, to-day, heard Secretary Sherman in opposition to the House bill, which proposes to repeal the specie resumption act.

Luttrell's Utah Bill.

The House committee on Territories, to-day, agreed to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, Representative Luttrell's bill to regulate elections and the elective franchise in Utah. The bill provides that after its passage every male citizen of the United States, aged 21 and upwards, who shall have resided in the Territory for six months next preceding any election, and ten days in a ward, township, or other election precinct in which such person shall offer to vote, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to exercise the elective franchise in the Territory. The bill disfranchises women who have access to the polls in Utah.

Nominations.

The President, to-day, nominated James Coey postmaster at San Francisco, and Albert Lowry at Placerville, California.

The Eastern Question — Unsatisfactory Situation.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Times'* London special says: Disquieting rumors still prevail, rendering the situation anything but satisfactory. The English government is evidently in possession of information not generally known, whose effect is to stimulate the war preparations. It is within the limits of probability that the British troops may be ordered to seize Gallipoli at any moment as an offset to the Russian operations about the Turkish capital, and to force Russia to come to terms relative to the submission of the whole treaty to the European Powers. Inasmuch as no power will be bound by the action of the congress, its usefulness is growing into a general conviction, inducing continued doubts as to its being held. No progress appears to be made in the effort by diplomatic negotiation to secure an adjustment of the differences between England and Russia. The latter power is still insisting that certain points in the treaty shall not come before the powers for ratification. The negotiations for an Anglo-Austrian alliance are still in progress, but as the *Times'* correspondent was informed on yesterday, the prospect is not good for a successful conclusion owing to the diverse views on the part of the Austrian government. It is not expected that the treaty will be made public for several days.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Turkey Will Remain Neutral.

LONDON, 19.—A Constantinople special says: It is reported that important dispatches from England were communicated to the Sultan on Saturday. A council was thereupon held, which decided that Turkey should remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

How Its Chinese and Russia.

A Berlin dispatch reports that China has asked Russia to evacuate Kuldscha. It is said that some Chinese officers, who are studying in Europe, have been ordered home.

England Protests.

A Pera correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that England has strongly protested at St. Petersburg, against the Russian advance towards the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

No Progress in a Settlement.

A Vienna dispatch says the misunderstanding between Russia and England has made no progress whatever towards a satisfactory settlement.

Greece at the Congress.

A Vienna correspondent states all the powers agree that Greece cannot well be admitted to the congress on the same footing as the signatory powers, but she should be consulted in all matters concerning the interests of the Greek race.

Servia and the Peace Conditions.

The Servian Shumla corps has made a demonstration against the peace conditions, and re-occupied Vranja, declaring that it will not leave unless forced.

Stocks.

Consols 95 3-16; Bonds, 4½'s 109¼; 6's 107¼; Erie 10¼, preferred 25.

FRANCE.

The Seize Bill Passed.

VERSAILLES, 19. — The Senate, after voting on the third clause of the state of seige bill, voted on the whole bill, which, passed by a 158 against 100, the constitutionalists, in spite of the rejection of one of their amendments, supporting the the government. This has had a very good effect.

TURKEY.

Nicholas to Visit the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19. — The Grand Duke Nicholas proposes to come to the city on the Imperial yacht *Fyrkiek*. The Sultan would then return the visit on board the yacht. Meantime, the Porte, out of consideration for the other powers, has requested the Grand Duke not to embark at Bujukdere, where the Imperial yacht is anchored.

The German ambassador has a denial from his agent at Bujukdere that two Russian torpedo boats accompany the yacht.

Russian Embarkation Postponed.

Safvet Pasha has gone to San Stefano to inform Moukhtar and Ali Pashas that the embarkation of the Russians at San Stefano is impossible at present and must be postponed.

The cotton manufacturers propose 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and the iron masters 7½ per cent. instead of from 10 to 17. The miners of Tamworth have accepted 10 per cent. decrease.

GERMANY.

Specie Increase.

BERLIN, 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,300,000 marks.

ITALY.

Gen. Grant and Party.

NAPLES, 19.—Gen. Grant, wife and son, arrived last evening, in the United States steamer *Vandalig*, which will return to Athens to-night.

(For the DESERET NEWS.

PROFANITY.

"Well, I'll be d——d!" Will you, indeed? A very gratuitous piece of information, and quite superfluous, too, if your exceedingly emphatic declaration is to be taken as an index to your general character, partaking too much of the nature of a foregone conclusion to elicit any doubt as to its truth.

Young man, did you really mean that? Do you actually intend that shall be your destiny? Is it a prophecy? No? Then what did you say it for? Your assertion must either be true or false. If true, you do not seem to realize the danger of your situation as one would naturally expect in one so unenviably predestined; while if false, you have told a downright lie. Did it ever occur to you that for every vain word you utter you will some day be called upon to render a strict account?

Oh, you were only in fun? Queer fun, that. How it did make you laugh, didn't it? What a pure source of innocent enjoyment! What solid, cheerful pleasure may be derived from such a fountain of delight! Come, now, own up like a man—is it not a habit that you have of swearing? And when you first contracted that habit, was it not because you thought it smart and manly? I thought so. And now my young friend, let me who have been a swearer myself, give you a few words of advice. If you are laboring under the hallucination, so common to your years, that blasphemy, profanity or vulgarity are the evidences of nobility and manliness—or even good common sense, the sooner you awake to a realization of how egregiously in error you are, the better 'twill be for you and all who know you. If you but knew the contempt you inspire in the minds of all people whose opinions are worth having by the low habit you indulge in, I think you would think twice before endeavoring to call forth their admiration by such questionable means as oaths and curses. You do not rise, you fall in the estimation of all good and virtuous persons by so doing, and I'll pledge my word you do not enhance your own opinion of yourself very materially. The low, coarse and vulgar may applaud and appreciate your violations of decency and morality, and consider you what you wish to be considered, a smart young fellow. But ask yourself, can you afford to cater to their desires, pander to their precepts, when by so doing you forfeit your own self esteem and the respect of the nobler, better portion of humanity? Will it pay in the end?

That spirit which has prompted you to the folly you have committed is one phase of the "romance of rascality"—the same that has made robbers and murderers of, filled the States' prisons and loaded the gibbets with, thousands. There is something so plausibly heroic about the lives of Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard and others of that ilk; it is so romantic to picture a scene at midnight, when the silvery moon illumines the beauties of nature, and two forms on horseback are wending their way through the silent forest, when suddenly one, who has hitherto played the part of guide, reins in his steed, seizes his companion by the throat with one hand, levels a loaded pistol at him with the other, and shrieks in his ear, "Your money or your life," that the young are carried away in sympathy for the romance of the example, and frequently turn to emulate it. It is this same "romance of rascality," any friend, in a milder form, that influences you to swear, blaspheme, and disgrace yourself generally. You think it sounds high and brave spirited to use slang and profanity, but you are wrong. It is low, cowardly and filthy. Do you think that any young lady thinks any more of you because you curse and use oaths in her presence? Why, if she is really a lady, she will be disgusted with you, and manifest it very forcibly by shunning your society.

Are your father and mother pleased when their boy displays such precocious aptitude for the theme and companion of the wicked and depraved? If they were indeed a father and mother to you they would feel grieved and horrified at your language, and either remonstrate with or punish you severely.

Do your friends and companions encourage you in your coarse style of speech and action, and use it with you? If they do they are not your friends any more than you are your own, nor should they be your companions at all.

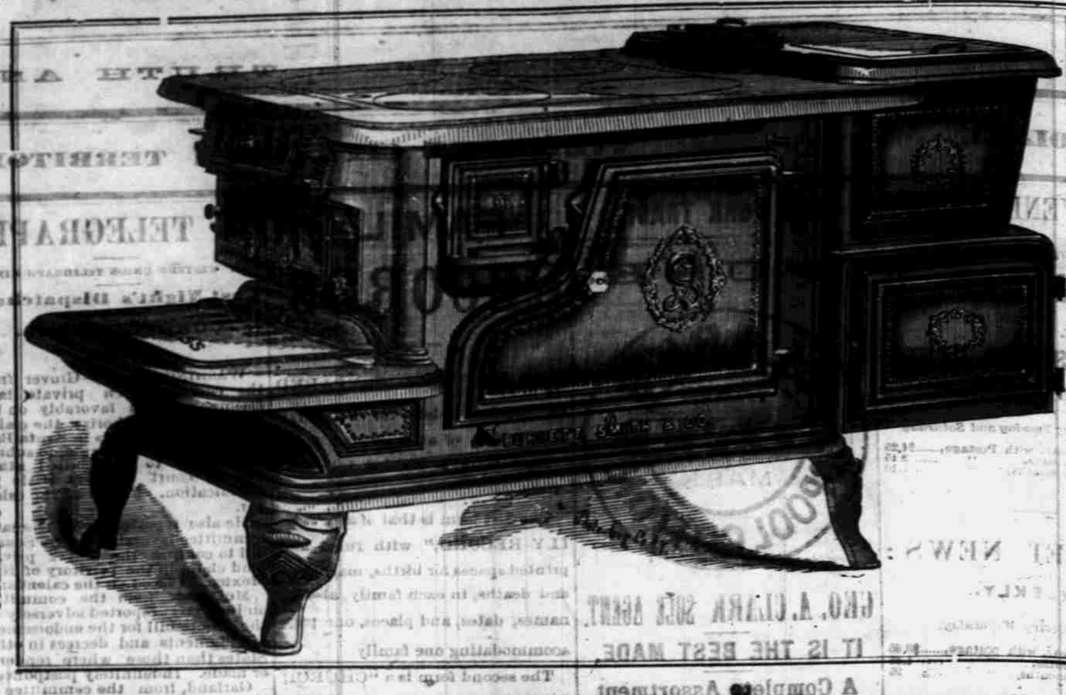
Lastly, but above all, does God your heavenly Father approve of your conduct and course? "Thou shalt not swear" is his answer. Now, my young friend, take this advice, and remember, though the Lord is ever merciful, and willing to pardon weakness and thoughtless offense, he does not view wilful sin with the least degree of allowance. Keep your mind pure, for cleanliness is next to Godliness, and then your speech will be pure also. "Swear not at all." Cease from all your evil mindedness, your vulgar bywords and profane expressions. Do not associate with those who practice such things, unless it be as a reformer and an advocate of something better. Be a man—a gentleman; and you will not only win the respect of the good, the pure, the intelligent, and the refined, but you will have the warm approval of your own conscience, and the favor of your Father who is in heaven.

O. F. W.

Elyria, Ohio, March 1, 1878.

THE SUCCESS.

THERE IS NOTHING AS CHEAP OR THAT WILL COOK WITH AS LITTLE FUEL AS THE SUCCESS.



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FRUIT TREES,

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SHRUBBERY & HOT HOUSE PLANTS.

Corner of 4th South and 4th West Sts. Orders left at Mr. Smith's Seed Store, First South Street, will be attended to.

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Gentlemen have no occasion to go either east or west for their clothing to prove the fact.

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BEST GOODS

FOR THE

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In Men's, Women's, Boys' and Children's Good Substantial and Serviceable Goods.

Men's Congress Gaiters, 6—11	$2 00
Boys' " " 1—5	1 50
" Stogas, high cut, kip,	1 50
Men's " $1 25 to	2 00
" Fine Calf Shoes, 1 75 to	3 00
" " Boots, 2 50 to	8 00
" Stogas " 3 25 to	5 00
Women's Cloth Gaiters,	1 25
" Real Goat, steel shank Shoes,	2 50
" Grain Morocco, pat. tip, Shoes,	1 50
Men's heavy English Plow Shoes,	2 00
" White Cotton half Hose, 10 cts. per pair	
Ladies' White Cotton half Hose, 12 cts. per pair	

ALSO A GENERAL STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE!

At Barely Living Prices!

H. E. Phelps.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of THOMAS SPIERS, deceased.

To the Creditors of said deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at my residence in the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City.

ADAM SPIERS,
Administrator of said estate.

d30

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Low Prices,		Low Prices,
Clothing,	Clothing,	Clothing.
Mens'	Boys'	Childrens'
Suits,	Suits,	Suits,
Spring,	Styles,	Cassimere,
Hats,	Hats,	Hats,
Cassimere,	Fur,	Wool,
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Linen,	Cheviot,	Flannel,
Boots,	Boots,	Boots,
Miners,	Farmers,	Fine Calf,

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PUMPING WATER, Chopping Feed, JURAL LATHE, GRINDSTONE, AND ALL POWER FOR HOSE.

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