

# THE EVENING NEWS.

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

DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1875.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—One thousand Menominee families from Russia are about to seek new homes in Manitoba.

—The receipts from internal revenue and customs, yesterday amounted to more than two millions, the largest amount received in one day since the panic of 1873.

—A number of boats crews, without the necessities of life, are frozen in Massachusetts waters, ten or twelve miles from land, and it is impossible to reach them on account of the ice, it is feared that they will perish.

—The Freeman's Journal, N. Y., announces a list of changes and promotions among the Catholic priesthood in this country. For particulars see telegrams.

—Fire did one hundred thousand dollars damage at O'Brien, Ga., on Sunday.

—Great Britain will recognize Alphonso immediately.

—The Wimpfen libel suit terminated in favor of the defendant.

—Among decisions rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday was one in the case of Bernhisel v. Firman, from the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

—Congress has passed a bill to allow the daughter of General Sherman, now the wife of engineer Fitch, of the U. S. navy, to receive a present of a diamond necklace from the Executive of Egypt.

—It is said that the Callista have again fired on the steamers engaged in the submarine cable service.

—Mr. John Mitchell, the noted Irish agitator, has been elected a member of the British parliament.

—A summary of news from China and Japan in to-day's telegrams.

—The funeral of the late Congressman Hooper, of Mass., took place at Washington, D. C., this morning.

## NEWS NOTES.

Boston finds it necessary to keep up corporal punishment in her female grammar schools.

At a recent "Fest de l'Opera Comique" in Paris there were present 2,118 persons, and of these 1,116 were dead-heads.

A school teacher in Kinderhook, Pine county, Illinois, killed a pupil of his school the other day, for which he was fined thirty dollars.

Mrs. Manchester, who died recently in Pittsford, aged 105 years, used often to remark in reference to her long life, "an afraid God has forgotten me."

A butcher in London was tried for sending bad meat to market, a short time ago, and the charge being proved, he was given a month in prison, without the option of a fine.

The German authorities have notified the son of Count Von Arnim not to use the title of count any longer, as the title was conferred upon his father by the government, and is not hereditary.

General Sheridan has sent a letter to the Methodist Preachers' Association, at Boston, thanking them for their recent vote endorsing the President's Louisiana policy, and his own action in enforcing it.

One correspondent of the New York Index decides that man is not immortal, and another announces his belief that money is a religion. These are some of the "progressive" correspondents even for a free religious journal.

Mr. Henri Wieniawski, who accompanied Rubenstein in his concert in this country two years ago, has just been attached to the Royal Conservatory of Music, Brussels, as conductor of the concert, and professor of the violin and guitar.

Notwithstanding the great snow fall this season in the mountains of Montana there appears to be as little in the valleys as in the middle States and Territories. The average depth in the valley lands of Montana does not probably exceed eight or ten inches. —*Montana Paper.*

At the scientific gathering at Lille there was exhibited a collection of the skulls of frogs obtained in the south of France, every one of which had been preserved with round holes during life. What was the purpose of this prehistoric surgery?

Five sets of natural teeth is a large proportion for one person; but it is reported that a man who has just died in the city at the age of ninety years had a new set grow in her jaws a few years ago; a previous new set at least thirty years ago, and these in addition, of course, to the two earlier sets that all have.

Mr. Passmore, of Pennsylvania, says he prepared for market twenty-five bunches of common rubarb, by stripping the leaves from the stalks. The leaves were thrown to nine hogs. Five of the hogs died with all the symptoms of poison. The other four were sick for some days, but recovered.

Oregon appears to enjoy very mild winters. A record kept in Salem in that State shows that during the last five years the average temperature during the winter months has never been below thirty-three degrees. Last year it was forty-two degrees.

In France a man, awakened in the night by his wife, called for assistance so loudly that his neighbors came from every side. Those from one side in the obscurity opened fire on those from the other side, and the commotion was reciprocated so effectively that four persons were so wounded as to endanger their lives. Naturally the thieves escaped.

A Washington correspondent of the New York World writes: "How slow is the Senate to the House. Stephens is to the House, and Adams is to the Senate."

—H. Boardman Smith, chairman of the committee on elections in the House, endeavored this morning to bring up for action the resolution providing for the expulsion of Delegate Cannon, of Missouri, who had been elected to the House.

—It looks as though George Q. Cannon, the Mormon in Congress, would not be fired off, after all.

—Co-operation in Farming.

The one chief advantage of large farms is that their owners are thereby enabled to employ abundant help and keep it constantly employed. There is also a security of returns from agricultural implements, reaping machines, grain drills, etc. Most of these advantages can just as well be secured by a system of co-operation among neighboring farmers, making one mowing machine or reaper out of a thousand acres farmer, having one corn sheller used in common in a neighborhood, and having these of our farmers club together, changing works when a stress of harvesting or other pressing work makes it necessary.

Each manager for himself, but each is ready to turn in and help when it becomes necessary. It is always noticed that farmers working in this way are unusually prosperous, and there can be no doubt that the co-operative principle is to be credited with their greater success. In fact, some such way as this is the only means by which expensive labor-saving machinery can be profitably used on small farms.

—Fifty or seventy-five acres is not enough land to warrant buying a reaper, which ought, with care, to cut that number of acres yearly. And yet the labor saved is proportionally as great on the small farm as on the large one. The common advice to farmers not to borrow, is not applicable to such cases. It is better sometimes to hire an implement than to need three or four days in the year, than to own it. The interest on the loan is the smallest part of the loss, implements not needed to run the farm are rarely put under cover in winter, and one or two seasons sees the new mower or reaping machine a perfect wreck, having never done enough work to pay its cost.

—Here in Western New York, most of the spring grain, and nearly all the wheat, is sown by a drill, yet not one farmer in ten owns a grain drill. Most of them are forced enough to do so, but it is not worth while. They who do own a drill make a profitable use of it, bringing it out at \$25 to \$30 per acre, among their neighbors, not half of whom would pay for it as much as the interest on the cost. A drill, carefully housed when not used, should last ten or fifteen years, and in a neighborhood where it will pay its cost in two or three years, besides working gratis for its owner. Of late years, farmers have got into the use of superphosphate drilled in with grain, and a drill adapted to that purpose is in demand, even among those who have a drill without the guano attachment. If any of our readers, in sections where grain drills are not used, think of buying one the coming season, I should very much advise them to buy one with fertilizer attachment. The cost is only a little more, and it is useful for drilling superphosphate, or guano, with the seed, doing it much more evenly than is possible by hand sowing.

—Few Eastern farmers own threshing machines. This work is mostly done by men who make a business of it three or four months in the fall, getting through the grain, following a little later to clean out the clover seed, and later still with cutting-box to cut cornstalks and other coarse feed, or power and saw to saw in one day fifteen to twenty cords of wood. Most of these operations are less expensively performed when the farmer does not himself own the machinery, and it is far cheaper to hire any one of them done by horse-power than to have it done by hand. —*Western New York.*

—Prairie Farmer.

Not one of them has been re-elected. The people are very much in earnest about that salary grab. —*Cleveland Leader.*

—New York, February 2.—There are many theories advanced concerning the money, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, found in a shop in Washington yesterday. The detective officers have the matter in hand, and they concur in acknowledging the bills which are of a National Bank of this State, to be genuine. The officers of the bank say they know nothing about the pieces of the bills, nor whether they were sent to the Redemption Bureau and mutilated there or not. —*S. F. Chronicle, Feb. 3.*

—Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, who for several years past has been quietly living on his farm, about three miles west of Wooster, Ohio, has again returned to public life. He has purchased the hotel property at Apple Creek Station, in Wayne county, Ohio, which he will in future personally conduct for the show days. He made a grand entry into the town, heading a procession of eighteen wagons loaded with his personal property.

## FAVORABLE FOR COLORADO.

The Denver Democrat says:

"Our admission is almost certain. The time is gone by for any formidable opposition. Every one wishes it. Probably the republicans are sure of the election of its partisans to the various offices in the gift of our people."

## The North American says:

"The Colorado State bill having passed the House at the last session of Congress, only requires the assent of the Senate to become a law, as it is understood the President favors it. In the last appropriation act a provision was inserted requiring that a Territory seeking admission as a State should have the full quota fixed in that act for a member of Congress. It is claimed that Colorado has this aggregate already, and that therefore it is rather a matter of privilege than of favor. We do not know whether the Colorado bill provides for a special census to ascertain if there is sufficient population, but, if not, it should do so. The grant of Territory has been large and steady ever since the completion of the connection of the two Pacific railroads. Before the State government can be organized under the act, and the Senators and Congressmen take their seats in Colorado will have two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is now in direct railway communication with all the principal cities of the north and is becoming a favorite of the capitalists engaged in mining interests. The prospect for the admission of Colorado as a State is more favorable now than at any former period, and if the wearisome Louisiana debate were disposed of this bill could soon be passed."

—*Western New York.*

## BAZINE IN SPAIN.

Gen. Bazaine having left his own country for his country's good or for his own, one of the other, or both, it would seem tends to woo the noble goddess Fortune in Spanish climes. The dispatches of late have reported his being treated with indignity at Santander. But the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing Jan. 21, says:

A private letter from Madrid to a member of Queen Isabella's household speaks of Bazaine as the coming man there. Preparations are being made to give him a command in the new army. If he gains a few laurels there, he will have a yet higher post. Bazaine at the head of the army, it is thought by the royal family, the era of pronunciamientos would be closed. The Spanish policy of Panama is a cause of embarrassment to the young king's advisers. The queen mother, however, is not so disatisfied with it, she thinking it will keep her son out of the hands of the Duke of Montpensier, whom in the bottom of her heart she dislikes and distrusts.

## HOW TO GET A TIGHT RING OFF.

We do not mean the wedding ring, for that never should come off—it is meant to stay on. But in regard to ordinary rings an exchange speaks thus—

"To get a tight ring off your finger thread a needle flat in the eye with a strong thread, pass the needle under the ring, then pull the thread through a few inches towards the head; wrap the long end of the thread tightly around the finger, regularly all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will move the tightest ring without difficulty, however swollen the finger may be."

## THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

The Washington Star of Feb. 9, says:

"H. Boardman Smith, chairman of the committee on elections in the House, endeavored this morning to bring up for action the resolution providing for the expulsion of Delegate Cannon, of Missouri, who had been elected to the House."

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## WESTERN

News from China and Japan.

San Francisco, 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer *Albatross* arrived this morning. She left Hong Kong Jan. 15 and Yokohama the 24th. She brings the following summary of news:

—China.—Hongkong, Jan. 13, Shanghai, Jan. 14.—The verdict of the court of inquiry, held at Hongkong, in the case of the steamship *Albatross*, was that the vessel was not to blame for the collision with the *Albatross*.

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—The ship with the mails and specie. There was a serious fire in Canton on January the 3rd; one hundred and fifty houses were burned, and the mail ship *Albatross* was damaged. G. F. Seward, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, had been offered a Danish decoration in token of his friendly services rendered to Denmark. The Chinese officials at Pu Choo still affect to hold authority over Lew Choo, notwithstanding the renunciation by the central government of Peking. A messenger from Lew Choo to Pu Choo has been compelled, with the crew of his ship, to perform submissive ceremonies at the custom house of that port. This course, if persisted in, will certainly lead to complications between China and Japan, as the latter empire declares that she will not permit the Chinese to humiliate her subjects in that manner. The Formosa savages to slaughter them with impunity.

—Yokohama, Jan. 24.—There is a great official announcement that in May next the Japanese government will call in all the Kinatons, or old style, paper money, and replace it with new treasury notes. It has been determined that in the approaching treaty revision the Japanese government will waive, for the present, the demand for extra territorial jurisdiction, but will strenuously insist upon assuming the control of the coast, the right to which is now denied by the British representatives. A rumor has been received of a fight in Formosa, between the Chinese and savages, in which fifty of the latter were killed, but it is not generally credited. The iron steamer *Derwin*, lately running between ports on the inland sea under Japanese management, was destroyed by fire; the crew were reported lost. *Derwin* was a small steamer, of 1,000 tons, built at Yokohama, and was carrying a cargo of coal. Baron De Schaeffer, the Austrian minister, has called on the Japanese emperor, as well as China and Japan, he is accredited. There was an earthquake on the morning of January 10, with two separate shocks, each of nearly four minutes duration, no damage. The English and French troops, long maintained at Yokohama in defiance to the wishes of the Japanese government, are now making preparations for immediate departure. The army continues to prevail to an unusual extent; many foreigners are suffering, among them soldiers in the British camp.

## FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Supposed to be lost.

LONDON, 16.—The British steamer *Derwin*, for Gibraltar, is supposed to be lost, with twenty-five persons on board.

Elected to Parliament.

John Mitchell has been returned to Parliament from Tipperary, without opposition.

## SPAIN.

Fired on by Carlists, Etc.

MADRID, 16.—The Carlists on the northern coast have been engaged in the telegraph cable service. The headquarters of General Moriones, commander of the army of the north, has been established at Puenta La Reina, Navarre. General Laserna has been appointed chief of Alfonso's military cabinet.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden, Junction, Feb. 15.—Ogden City was visited with a heavy gale on Sunday evening, which continued until sunrise on Monday morning.

A man named Lewis Elder, a resident of Harrisville, sustained serious injuries through the careless handling of fire-arms, last Saturday evening. The small caliber, .22, among the number, were firing at a mark in the distance. The small caliber discharged his pistol by pulling the trigger, so he commenced pounding the gap, a proceeding which quickly caused the discharge of the weapon, the ball from which, striking some object near at hand, was split, half of it rebounding and striking Elder's high, in the face, completely destroying one of his eyes, and otherwise disfiguring him.

## By Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Credentials Presented, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The credentials of A. S. Reddock, U. S. senator from Nebraska, were read and placed on file.

Garfield, of Mich., from the committee on finance, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill restricting the funding of the customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations for the Treasury Department; placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinckback, and Sargent continued his argument.

## HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the regular order of business.

Dawes moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill; rejected 90 to 90.

Garfield reported the Sunday civil service appropriation bill, after which various bills were introduced by a caucus of members.

The bill for the reorganization of the Treasury department was taken up in committee of the whole.

## EASTERN.

Smuggled Goods.—Mennonites Complain.

NEW YORK, 16.—James Solomon, of San Francisco, whose truck was seized on Saturday, on the arrival of the steamer *Pierre*, says that the dutiable goods contained therein were intended for certain wealthy San Francisco. Among the articles were three gold watches, six dozen gloves, diamond studs, bracelets, ear rings, numerous scarfs, scar pins, handkerchiefs, lace jackets, a superb India shawl, children's gentlemen's coats and children's cloaks and dresses.

Nearly one thousand families of Mennonites, it is expected, will soon arrive in Canada, from Russia; they have chosen Manitoba as their future residence and have commissioned an agent to buy several thousand head of cattle in the West.

## After Disreputable Theatres.

Recorder John Hackett in charging a jury before which the proprietor of the Metropolitan Theatre was tried for keeping a disorderly house, because he had caused an exhibition, held that the theatre complained of was a nuisance at common law, and that every public show and exhibition which outrages decency, shocks humanity, or is contrary to good morals, is punishable at common law.

## The U. S. and the Centennial.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The sundry civil appropriation bill reported in the House today contains \$37,750 for engraving and printing the certificates of centennial stock of the international exposition, and five hundred thousand to enable the executive department and the Smithsonian Institute to participate in the exhibition, and the sundry appropriation bill, which the bill shall be subjected to an act of the exposition.

## Funeral of Mr. Hooper.

The funeral of the late Representative Hooper took place at 2 p. m. among those occupying seats of honor were the President and cabinet, the justices of the supreme court and members of the senate. The services consisted of the reading of the scriptures and prayer, after which the funeral procession reformed. The body was borne from the hall of the house, and the house adjourned.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A General Office for the sale of our Sewing Machines, and

Hereafter the Sole Office will be the Distributing Point for the Territories of Utah and Arizona and the State of Nevada.

This change in our business will enable us to do a much larger and better service for our patrons.

Machines, Mill, Laces, Machine Oil, and all Articles pertaining to Sewing Machines.

From the date we will sell our machines on a cash basis, and we will be made for cash.

THE SINGER MFG CO.

General Office, East Temple St. Salt Lake City, Nov. 17, 1874.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IMMEDIATE SALE

THE STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, French Cassimeres, and other MERCHANDISE, heretofore carried by our Clothing Dep't, has been transferred to the Wholesale Dry Goods Dep't, under the charge of H. S. BEATIE.

This Stock comprises an ENDLESS Variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing in all grades, and many remnants of French and English Cassimeres, principally SPRING STYLES, all of which, being of a better grade than our Wholesale Trade requires, will be JOB-BED OFF AT UNUSUAL-LOW FIGURES.

MERCHANT TAILORS desiring to sort up their stocks, or any Gentleman wishing a Fashionable Outfit at a Low Price, will do well to call and examine these goods.

W. H. HOOPER,

SUPT. Z. C. M. I.

## BATH SAND TABLETS.

Just Received!

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, CHILDREN'S VELVET CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT NEW YORK PRICES!

Also TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES and CANNED GOODS.

Dry Goods and Notions of all Kinds, ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PRICES, EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Goods delivered in the City Free of Charge.

TAYLOR & CUTLER.

## AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES!

LOCK-STITCH, DURABLE, NOISELESS.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THERE ARE NO HOLES TO THREAD!

Never Skips Stitches, or breaks Threads or Needles!

The AMERICAN is not the Machine of twenty years ago, but the Machine of to-day, therefore we must expect Improvements over the old styles!

We give no runners 10 or 15 per cent. to sell our Machines, but give our Customers that benefit.

The American is the Highest Priced Machine made, yet our prices are LOWER than those of other makers.

CAN BE HAD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS!

Call and see them, and at the same time hear the sweet tones of the ESTEY ORGANS.

DAYNES & SON.

## H. WALLACE,

Pure CANDIES, Cheap CANDIES.

CORNUCOPIAS, CANDY TOYS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SEEDS, FIGS, AND LEMON.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND CHEAPEST PRICES.

AT H. WALLACE'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

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