

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE G. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, April 26, 1871.

If report speak truly the State of Florida is troubled with as greedy a lot of corruptors in the shape of unscrupulous office-holders as the Territory of Utah. Our "triumvirate" might have succeeded better had they secured office in that State than they have in Utah; for there the "ring" has been tolerably successful, while here the members of the "ring" have invariably come to grief. The Florida "ring" succeeded in defeating Col. C. M. Hamilton, late member of Congress from that State, and preventing his re-election, because he would not work in harmony with its members in their schemes. In this Territory the "ring" has tried to carry matters with a high hand, and to ostracize those who would not condescend with it, and be its willing and subservient tools; but all its attempts in this direction have been signal failures, notwithstanding the "triumvirate" whose chief is the standard-bearer of the "ring," have exerted themselves and used their official position to the fullest extent. Col. Hamilton has made an affidavit, which lays bare before the eyes of the people of the whole country, the nefarious schemes of the Florida "ring," and its chief members had not, up to latest advice, attempted to rebut his statements.

We expect before long to witness a similar exposure in the case of the "ring" here. Money has wonderfully cohesive properties. "Rings" can be formed and maintained if there is money to be made by them. But when the money fails, the "rings" are very likely to fall also. That is precisely the position of the "ring" here. Its members can get no money, and on what basis can they be expected to act unless it be money? The chief member of the "triumvirate" has talked very freely to his statelike and others, so we are informed, of the promises which had been made him at Washington, how confidently he could rely upon support, etc., in his usurpations here. By using the name of President Grant very freely in this connection, he contrived to keep up the hopes of the needy, unscrupulous and mercenary members of his "ring." But after while this talk ceased to have the desired effect; it did not pay board, tailors, livery, whiskey or gambling bills; and one prominent member of the "ring" who had been deceived, we suppose, into incurring debts on the strength of the hopes which the chief had inspired, told his friends who were not in the "ring" that he did not know what they were going to do for want of money.

Finding that something must be done, or the "ring" and all its schemes would fall to pieces, the "triumvirate" determined on sending one of their number to Washington, with full authority to get money—at least \$30,000—if he could. He was authorized to describe in most touching terms the desperate straits to which the "ring" was reduced, and that if money were not forthcoming all their labor at civilizing the Territory would be lost. A resolution was framed to present to Congress, and was to be introduced by a trusted friend of the chief of the "triumvirate." But alas! for the "triumvirate," the resolution can not pass, and the thirty thousand is not forthcoming. What will the "triumvirate" do? What will that member of the body say when he returns? What new dodge will now be adopted?

THE Chicago Tribune is a strong opponent of Protection, and never fails to deal it a blow whenever the opportunity offers, and to set forth the advantages of Free Trade. In a recent editorial article on "The cost of Royalty," it enumerates the members of the royal family of Great Britain, the palaces which they occupy and the retinue of officials which they employ, all the expense of supporting and maintaining which is charged to the public, the money coming from the people, through the treasury, in the shape of taxation. It says:

"The American people have always felt a deep sympathy for John Bull, and it has been a standing joke to say every time a royal babe is born, that it was another addition to the taxes to be paid by the British people to support their system. We do not suppose there is an American who has not at some time, congratulated himself that, among our taxes, there was none to support a family of Princes. This may be true, but when John Bull reads our annual return of taxes collected from the people and to whom these taxes are paid, he finds these items for 1870:

Tax collected on salt	\$1,500,000
Received by the Government	\$1,500,000
Paid over to salt companies	\$1,500,000
Tax collected on pig iron	\$2,000,000
Received by the Government	\$2,000,000
Paid to pig iron companies	\$2,000,000

The Tribune says that the total sum paid to support the royal family of England, in all its branches, annually, is about \$1,750,000. For this amount John Bull has all the show, glory and traditional honor of a royal family. But the Tribune adds, we have no royal family, no palaces, no Princes or princesses to amuse and pension, but we have one or two salt companies, and upon them we expend annually nearly four millions of dollars—or more than twice as much as Great Britain pays to keep up her royal establishment. It concludes by saying that we pay the various corporations which make pig iron as much annually as is paid to support the royal families of Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Bavaria, Russia and Greece.

This is the latest argument for protection and against Free Trade.

UNDER the head of a "Murderous Discrimination" the Sacramento Union has an article in which it speaks severely of the policy pursued by the Railroad towards the State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah. It says it has been told towards them the part of a cruel and avenging step-mother. It gives an example of this cruelty, which explains the general policy of the railway company. It says:

"The Central Pacific Company charges five cents and a half a pound

for carrying wool from San Francisco to New York or Boston. What share of this falls to that company is not material to the explanation we are giving. It is a reasonable rate of transportation for the wool, from the company because if they charged more the twenty million pounds of wool, the annual clip of California, would go by Cape Horn and the Isthmus route; besides it pays to carry that much freight even at the low rate of 50¢ per ton. It ought to pay to carry it at the same rate per ton per mile from any point east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, because the mountainous section of the whole route. But the company refuses equal rates to the wool-growers of Nevada and Utah. In fact they charge a higher rate in places in central Nevada—300 miles east of San Francisco than from San Francisco. It costs four cents per pound to transport wool from Winnemucca to New York, and only two and a half from San Francisco to New York. The wool-growers of that part of Nevada actually find it to their interest to ship their clip from Winnemucca, 375 miles from San Francisco, and from San Francisco back through Winnemucca, than pay the rates exacted from Winnemucca direct to New York or Boston!"

This the Union calls a "murderous discrimination" against the State of Nevada, and the public interest, in its view, demands that it be broken down as soon as practicable. The railroad companies should be prohibited by law, it thinks, from realizing over ten per cent. per annum on the actual cost of the roads, and six per cent., it says, would be enough.

## By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

## Afternoon Dispatches.

### The German Massing Troops.

### Alternate Successes of the Communists and Insurgents.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

Trumbull favored the re-commitment of the bill to the conference, so that it might be amended, to obviate the various defects to which he called attention, in the modification of the amendment, in the modification of the amendment, in the vicinity of where political outrages were committed. However if it had been in other countries, no such principle had been laid down in the United States. He knew of authority in Congress to go into a county or town and levy taxes for such a purpose. Edwards remarked that the political stomach of his friend Trumbull had become very sensitive of late. The debate continued, mainly as to Sherman's amendment which was inserted when the bill was previously before the Senate without discussion. Sherman's amendment, containing a principle, which from the earliest time had been applied in England in similar cases, and with the best results; it was law in many States, and would, he thought, be more effective in suppressing violence in the South than all other provisions of the bill. Stevenson and Casperly argued against the amendment. Col. Adams, obtaining unanimous consent, submitted a report of the committee of conference on the deficiency appropriation bill. Trumbull objected to the provision of the report authorizing the southern claims commission to employ attorneys to defend the United States claims before the body after discussion. Edmunds called for regular business and the discussion of the conference report on the Ku Klux bill was resumed. Thurman arguing against the amendment in regard to the juror's test oath; he declared it was without precedent in any country. At 5:30 the Senate took a recess to 7:30.

WASHINGTON, 19.—8 on after the reading of the journal, without transacting any business the Senate went into executive session and the doors were closed.

On motion of Dawes the Senate requested for a new conference on the deficiency bill was acceded to, and Dawes, Cook and Niblack were appointed. Houghton offered a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to consider and report what additional legislation is necessary to equalize soldiers' bounties, and to investigate what would be the additional annual expense of increasing by twenty-five per cent. the pensions of those who are totally disabled; adopted.

Shellabarger, from the conference committee on the Ku Klux bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it.

## NEW YORK.

An oceanic race—Soldiers arrived.

NEW YORK.—The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, yesterday, had on board 113 soldiers who had passed through the Franco-Prussian war, the majority of whom were Americans. The last amount of money has been wagers on the result of the trip of the Oceanic and City of Paris, notwithstanding the assertion that the vessels were racing across the ocean. When spoken by the Virginia's between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the Oceanic was leading the City of Paris by about four and a half miles. The fact that the Oceanic was leading at the same time and was no less than twenty miles astern, shows that both steamers are going at their best speed.

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A Washington special dispatch says Sumner has been persuaded not to deliver the speech he had prepared in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State Department.

A Tribune's special dispatch repeats the rumor of a change in the Treasury Department, but says it is not true that Morton will be appointed. Morton positively declined to accept of any appointment. It is reported, in certain circles, that Boutwell will be appointed Minister to Austria, upon retiring from the Treasury department.

It is believed that an extra session of the Senate, to consider the result of the joint high commission will be called early in June.

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Termination of the coal strike.

SCRANTON, 18.—A final termination of the Pennsylvania coal strike is announced this morning, and an early resumption of work is anticipated.

## CALIFORNIA.

Storm-shooting—A woman disguised as a man eighteen years—Colonization scheme denounced—Business failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The storm on the 17th was general throughout the State, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning in localities where no such phenomena was ever before witnessed.

John Robinson shot Peter Abels dead in a land dispute, in San Paqual Valley, near San Diego, yesterday.

James Funk was shot dead by his wife at Eureka, Nevada; cause whisky.

C. G. Horn, old merchant of San Francisco, died suddenly this evening.

A French woman who has been working in the mines for eighteen years in men's clothing, was arrested here in a room this evening, for being discovered for the first time.

Seels, agent for the Omaha lottery, was arrested here to-day on a charge of misdemeanor, under the State laws.

The Sacramento Union denounces the Lower California colonization scheme as an unmitigated swindle, the real object of which is to induce the government to purchase worthless territory from Mexico nominally, but really from a company composed largely of members of Congress and other American politicians.

Nevill & Co., auctioneers have failed. Their liabilities are reported at \$250,000. Their assets under \$100,000. The indebtedness is mostly in eastern houses.

The Fair trial will close on Saturday.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—In Brighton, yesterday, the fact was developed that it had been a common practice to dress and send to market, carcasses of cattle, which had died on the cars.

## ILLINOIS.

Fire—Anna going to be married.

CHICAGO.—The Union, a large new hotel, in Galesburg, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire, yesterday, p.m. Loss, house and furniture, \$85,000; insurance, \$65,000. The lower floors were occupied by a saloon, which saved most of their stock. An adjoining brick building, occupied as a hardware store, was also burned; loss, \$12,000; no insurance.

An Iowa paper announces that Anna Dickinson is expected to marry Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of that State.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### CREAT BRITAIN.

Fighting—Insurgents driven across the Seine—Favorable condition of the Versailles troops.

LONDON, 18.—The Commons reassembled to-day. A resolution demanding an inquiry into the Canadian subsidy to the Grand Trunk road, came up and was opposed by Hughes and the Colonial Secretary. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

LONDON, 19.—Details of Monday's fighting at Asnieres state that the Versailles, who saved most of their stock. An adjoining brick building, occupied as a hardware store, was also burned; loss, \$12,000; no insurance.

An Iowa paper announces that Anna Dickinson is expected to marry Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of that State.

The Standard's special dispatch says the condition of the troops of Versailles is unsatisfactory. Discipline is wanted. It is probable the insurgents will evacuate the city to-day. The rumors are of changes in the ministry.

Drollinger has been excommunicated.

The Versailles have carried the Bois de Colombes. Many were killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Asnieres is threatened from both sides.

The disturbances at Bordeaux have been suppressed.

The Royal Arthur, from San Francisco for Liverpool, is ashore waterlogged; the crew are saved.

The census of England shows a large increase in the cities.

The Versailles occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing many prisoners. A battery now prevents the insurgents from using the bridge. The insurgents were quiet last night.

## FRANCE.

Germany will protect the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, 17.—The Tribune's special dispatch says the Prussian officers at St. Denis, say they are to occupy Paris. The special correspondent of the Tribune at St. Denis, had an interview with General Pope who commands the 7th division of the Prussian army, on Monday, who says his instructions are to be very strict with the insurgents and give the government facilities to ally the dissatisfaction of the French. They are ready to protect the Assembly, but not to defend Paris. Fifty hundred millions of francs were due on April 1st, which is known to be ready at Versailles. The payment has been delayed because the Germans, on paper, have not resumed the offensive. The belligerents are confronting each other by the Island Grande Jatte. The Federalist loss, yesterday, was heavy. It is said the national guard is disorganized.

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An immense amount of ammunition was discovered in cellars on the Avenue Trudaine.

PARIS, 19.—The programme suggested and generally approved for the maintenance by the republic of the communal rights for Paris and other cities consisted of the dissolution of the Assembly and Commune, the re-election of national communal representatives to the interior governments and a Paris and Versailles amnesty and armistice.

The insurgents admit that they were repulsed at Neuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamart. Okonawitz succeeds Dombrowski's brother, who was disabled at Asnieres. A dispatch from Asnieres says the weather is rainy and the insurrection is failing.

This p. m. the Communists unfurled a red flag, and addressed the crowd. There was considerable excitement in the street and the police seized the flag.

Needle and Fish Hook Factory at New Haven.

There is some difficulty in gaining permission to inspect this factory, as unfair use has often been made of the information obtained. After some delay, however, I was allowed to make a tour of the factory, and examine the machinery, and put any questions I liked.

The machinery for needle making consists of but little space, considering the various functions it performs. First, the wire is uncoiled, passed through the straightener, then cut off the proper length; it next passes through three trimming discs, which each must perform its part; these discs under these discs which form the eye; the eye is trimmed by trimming mill; the needle now passes along on a revolving disk, and the points are trimmed and polished. The wire, which it drops into a pan, and is ready for inspection, tempering and polishing. The needles thus formed are collected in large heaps, and then taken to the factory, where they are packed in boxes, and sent out to the trade.

Greens Everywhere Keep It.—Why? Because Dooley's Yeast Powder has achieved a reputation second to none, for strength, purity, reliability and economy. It produces most elegant light biscuits, rolls, etc., and so exact are the proportions of each ingredient, that the results follow, time after time, in perfect uniformity. It is a convenience to use, and the best present which it is possible to make to a family. It is sold in all the leading grocery stores, or by mail, for \$1.00 per box. Manufactured by Dooley & Brothers, 100 West 14th St., New York. Sold by retail by all Grocers, and for \$1.00 per box.

top of the board, fall down the slopes at either side into a groove; they then slide down to regular divisions at the end of the board. Here they are collected and taken out in little bundles ready for the market. The needles pass to different hands, and are struck into the paper with one stroke of another machine; but this operation requires much care when the needles are fine. They enter the paper, and pass on to another machine, stamped in by the necessary folds by another person, one stroke of a machine for the purpose of stamping three or four papers. A fourth girl is occupied in tying up the boxes and labeling them. The most monstrous task appeared to me that of the young woman who takes out the crooked needles. She had a large pile before her, from which she selected a few at a time, rubbed a little white chalk on the middle of one, rolled it rapidly straight toward her, and if its course indicated a crooked needle, she caught it on one side with a lightning motion of her finger, and proceeded to the next; so on through the vast heap lay before her, and that her fingers were busy all the while, that length of time. As I watched her motions, I doubted whether the invention of the needle was a blessing to her, and almost wished that women could not work.

The machines for making fish hooks were of different sizes. The same can, indeed, be used for a smaller hook, but the smaller the hook, the more delicate the work. The wire first passes from the wheel, through the straightener, is then cut off the proper length; the barb for the hook is made, then the shears cut the point and the mills trim it; the wire now passes under the bender which forms the hook, and being ready for inspection and tempering, is dropped into a pan. Some of the hooks are ringed, and some "flat-tail." In the latter case, the handle of the fish hook receives a pressure on its end, and passing on, receives another which gives it the right form, for one powerful blow might break the metal. After tempering and polishing, the fish hooks as well as the needles, descend to the girls in the lower and finishing room. Here several women are occupied in arranging them into rows; others in packing them in boxes; and two were engaged in merely sewing pattern fish hooks on the box covers.

I was not permitted to visit the polishing room, for what reason I cannot say. There is a separate room adjoining the girls, where one boy is employed in packing up boxes of both the fish hooks and needles for the market. Each large box of needles contains ten smaller ones, which hold each one hundred needles. There are two pieces of machinery, one for needles, the other for fish hooks, which run at the rate of 110 a minute. The needles, of which I saw several specimens, on leaving, appear to have much larger eyes in proportion to the length, than those manufactured in Great Britain. Though easier to thread, the sides of the eye, being very slight, could be more easily broken. They resemble the needles manufactured in Germany, but appear to be of better material and finish.

—Iron Age.

## THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, LOVE, THE WOODCUTTER, BARON DE LAMBECH—CAPTAIN SALT, DR. PAUL BERNARD, MR. W. H. POWER, COUNT DE STROMBERG, MR. D. J. MACKINTOSH, DOCTOR HOSCHKE, (a Chartist), MR. P. MARGOTTS, Herr Beckmann, (a wealthy citizen), Fritz (a man of special talents), MR. W. T. HARRIS, Gordon, (a student), MR. G. TEARLE, (a student), MR. J. H. CLAWSON, (a student), Marguerite, (Daughter to the Count), Catherine Bernart, (Mother of Fritz), Mrs. M. BOWEN, Agatha, (Servant to the "Black Bull"), Masqueraders, Students, Servants, etc.

## TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING.

## FAREWELL BENEFIT OF M'LE MARIETTA RAVEL.

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

## FOUND!

A GOLD-MOUNTED, MOSS AGATE SLEEVE-BUTTON.

The owner can have it by applying at this Office.

## ESTRAY!

CAME to my place some months since, a red and white COW, about six or seven years old, branded W. L. A. on right horn, crop of right and a hole and ink in left ear; other brands not visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. P. FREE. Sugar-House Ward.

## IF YOU WANT A TOUGH STEAK,

CALL at the stall on right hand side of East entrance from Main Street, and you can't get it.

GEORGE CHANDLER.

## COME AND SEE

OUR NEW AND CHEAP STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND MINERS' OUTFITS.

Largest Stock ever brought into UTAH.

We Sell Very Low for CASH.

## SENSENEY & CO.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo's.

## Hotel Cooking STOVES.

No. 10, No. 12, No. 15.

C. H. BASSETT.

## Benedict, Hall & Co.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 21 and 23 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

## 10,000 Pounds

IRON & STEEL

C. H. BASSETT.

## Special Notices.

For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's All-Ex., or Golden Medical Discovery. It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer for tone, and for "Liver Complaint" and Constipation of the Bowels, it has no equal. Sold by all Grocers.

At Farmington, April 23, 1871, of inflammation of the bowels, EDWARD GURTON, son of John Gurton, aged 19 years, 4 months and 26 days. He was respected by all who knew him.—(Cont.)

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The name of the precious stone topaz is derived from the Island Topaz, which was supposed to be situated on the Red Sea. There are two kinds of topaz. The superior is a golden color, the other inclines to a greenish yellow. The second species was called chrysoberas, a name which indicates allusion to the latter color, the stone is called, in the Chaldean dialect, jarken (green), which is the equivalent to praise.

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