

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE ONONDAGA GIANT STORY.

The principal topic of discussion in the Eastern papers, for the past few weeks, has been what is called the "Onondaga giant," which has just been discovered at the village of Cardiff, Onondaga Co., New York. The first statements which appeared in the papers were to the effect that it was a giant who had been petrified. It is the figure of a nude man, ten feet two inches long, and is well and strongly proportioned. It was discovered by the owner of the land in digging a well, and was but a short distance from the surface of the ground. The figure, when found, was lying upon its back, the head cast slightly to the right, one arm outstretched, with the hand pressing upon the abdomen, the other under the back. The legs and feet are turned as if the figure rested partly on the right side, and convey an impression that they have been drawn up by pain. The impression of many who have looked upon it, is that the giant died in pain, as no sculptor would ever attempt to cut a figure in stone in the position which this is in. The following are some of the reasons which we find adduced for thinking it a petrification:

The naturalness of the whole thing. The entire harmony of the parts. The drawing-up of the slightly contorted left foot, the sharply distended toes, the twisted left hip, the left hand under and against the hip, palm down, and the convulsively pressed down right hand upon the lower part of the abdomen, with a force which bent up the fingers at the ends, depressing them in the center—all speak in a language not to be misunderstood, of anguish. That the head is turned slightly over towards the right from the true line of the body, and the neck correspondingly twisted in the same direction, is proven, not only by laying a straight edge along the body up to the Adam's apple, but more conclusively by the fact that the right eye-ball is setting against the lower side of its socket, has left the deep depression between itself and the ridge of the nose, while the left eye-ball, setting in the same direction, has pushed up against the lower wall of its socket, leaving but a very slight depression at the inner corner of the eye.

"The sole of the left foot, under side of the left calf, thigh and elbow, and a portion of the fingers of the left hand lying under him, are somewhat raised away from the ground, while the remaining portions of the same parts are untouched by the corroding agency. Proof, conclusive to my mind, that this was done prior to the commencement of the petrifying process, lies in the fact that the right external ear flap, and large portions of the neck, in the immediate region of the ear, the under jaw and lower edge of the cheek near it, are hanging in unmistakable clots of rotting and dropping flesh, besmeared as it were with the coating pus of incipient putrefaction, and at that very point, fortunately, we may say, for the interest of the face, arrested from further decay by the preservative process of petrification. Is this all compatible, let me ask right here, with the hypothesis put forth by sundry newspaper writers, that the figure is the work of a crazy Canadian sculptor? The man who could have done the left ear alone, nearly gone as it is, not to mention what I have just given as to the other ear and its surroundings, would have earned an eternal fame, and justly. I might give scores of additional reasons in support of the petrification theory, but it would swell the article beyond the bounds of newspaper propriety."

We have seen it stated that the skeletons of five gigantic human beings were found, in grading a railroad, about twenty miles from the spot in which this was found. One of them measured eleven feet in length. A human body removed from a cemetery some years ago, in that vicinity was said to be turned to stone. Several instances of this kind are adduced in some papers to sustain the hypothesis that these remains are those of a human being, who has been petrified.

There seems to be great diversity of opinion among scientific men in relation to it. The State geologist says there is no authentic instance of petrified flesh, nor can there be in the nature of things; but he acknowledges that this new wonder "is the most stupendous marvel ever found on this or any other continent."

A story has been in circulation in some of the papers that a crazy French Canadian, who felt himself to be a Michael Angelo, had chiseled a statue which, by some trick, was conveyed from his hut to the place where this fossil giant was found. No credence, however, is attached to this story; as those who have examined it, say that, if cut, it could not have been cut by him as this is wonderfully wrought and exhibits a skill far beyond that which he possessed. Besides, the character of the man on whose land the statue was found forbids, it is said, the supposition that he is party to a fraud. An examination of the figure by those who do not accept the petrification theory, enables them confidently to express the belief that it has been cut by the hand of man from gypsum. It must be a wonderful production to cause such a division of sentiment among the scientific men who have so carefully examined it. If it be stone, there is a look of nature about it that belongs to flesh. If it is the work of man, for what purpose was it cut? The man on whose land the statue has been found has sold three-fourths of his interest at the rate of \$50,000 for the whole. As soon as the exhibition of the giant ceases to pay at home, it is the intention to take it on a tour throughout the country.

THE Hon. Charles Francis Adams recently read a paper before the Social Science Convention in New York, in favor of amending our present mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. He says that the existing system, of electing a college from each State as a general ticket, and by popular vote, is an irresistible temptation to fraud. A few thousand manufactured votes in New York, city by controlling, through a bare popular majority, the thirty-three votes of the State, exactly offset 150,000 popular majority in Illinois, Massachusetts and Vermont, which together throw the same number of votes as New York. The present system, therefore, in his opinion, not only renders fraudulent voting most unnaturally effective, but exactly points out the localities where it is needed to produce results, and almost how many votes are required. Fraud thus becomes a political necessity to counteract fraud.

As the whole electoral vote of a State is cast solid one way or the other, according as the popular majority may run, a few districts, where votes are nearly all of one party, can over-ride a great number of districts wherein the majorities of the other parties are small. It has been suggested that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct popular vote of the whole community; but it is asserted that the plan would be cumbersome, liable to fraud and would lead to great dangers in case of a close vote.

Mr. Adams' plan is to have the electors chosen by the separate Congressional districts, and it seems that this change can be effected without requiring an amendment of the Constitution or action of Congress, provided the States themselves favor it.

By the present system all the electors of a State, equaling its number of Senators and Congressmen, are chosen on the general State ticket. But it seems that the Legislature of each State has the power to change this, and to have every elector elected by a separate Congressional district, and in that case it would be necessary that it should provide, that its two electors at large, corresponding to its two Senators, should be chosen by the State at large or by its Legislature.

Mr. Adams claims that politicians, catenues and conventions cannot be relied on in this matter; but he thinks that the Social Science Convention can make itself useful by putting its shoulder to the wheel to forward this measure.

"CLOVER AS A GREEN MANURE."—This is the subject of a long, well-written article in the New York Tribune, in which the writer argues strongly and logically in favor of clover as a manure. He argues that it is not a great waste of a hay crop or a great loss of time to manure with clover. Not only is it excellent to plough it under; but it is claimed that the very best preparation, the "very best manure" that land can have, is to sow and afterwards cut a good crop of clover. Though it seems very contradictory, to think that you can remove a very large quantity of both mineral and organic food from the soil and yet make it very productive, as in the case of clover; nevertheless, it is stated as a fact, that the larger the amount of mineral matter you remove in a crop of clover, and the larger the amount of nitrogen which is carried off in clover hay, the richer the land becomes. This strange chemical anomaly is explained on the principle that a vast amount of mineral manure is brought within the reach of the wheat, rye, oats and barley crops by growing clover. This manure is thus rendered available to the roots of these cereals, while otherwise it would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil, if no recourse were had to the introduction of the clover crop. Clover, by means of its long roots, penetrates a large mass of soil. It gathers up, so to speak, the phosphoric acid and potash which are disseminated throughout a large portion of the soil; and when the land is ploughed, the roots are left in the surface, and in decaying, they leave in an available condition the mineral substances which the wheat plant requires to enable it to grow. The store of mineral food that is obtained in six or twelve inches of soil is so great, that the quantity removed by the clover hay is truly insignificant in comparison with what remains.

It is surprising to how many uses paper has been put of late years. A manufactory of first class paper row-boats is established on the banks of the Hudson river, about a mile above the city of Troy, in the State of New York. The firm engaged in their manufacture is styled Waters, Balch & Co. Patents were taken out in 1888 by Mr. Geo. A. Waters who, while experimenting with paper the previous year, conceived the idea of so preparing it that it could be moulded over forms in single sheets so as to make very light, strong, durable and useful boats. Recently great improvements have been made in the preparation of the paper, which enable the workmen to make the sheets of any required size and thickness, for any kind of boat, from a shell to a whaleboat or ship's launch. It is much stronger, lighter and tougher than wood and is absolutely impervious to the action of water, petroleum or gasoline. It has also been prepared for the manufacture of waterproof burial cases, imitating rosewood, mahogany and other woods, at less than half the cost of wood, and is much more durable.

Boats of every kind are made by Messrs. Waters, Balch & Co. Their styles embrace boats for exercise and use by ladies and families, for duck-shooting, fishing, racing and other purposes. Stylish and tasteful ladies' gigs are fitted up with light compartments which may be made with handles, so that they can be taken from the water and carried, or the handles may be used in cases of emergency, as the boats

are complete life-preservers. There are about one hundred paper boats, manufactured by this firm, scattered about the States, from the Mississippi River to Maine. Orders for them are numerous, and the trade is constantly and rapidly increasing. As a proof of their durability, it may be said that many of them have been used for two years, and are now as staunch and serviceable as when first put into the water. They never leak and can only take water in over their gunwales; and their weight is not increased by absorbing water, as is the case with boats made of wood. They cannot be cracked or split; and, for the same dimensions, can be made about thirty per cent. lighter, and still be much tougher, than wooden boats fitted up in precisely the same way. So popular are these boats becoming, that Walter Brown, champion oarsman of America, who recently sailed for England, to train for his proposed race with Renforth, champion of the Thames, took three of these boats with him.

San Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, died recently in London. He is said to have been the richest man in England, owning considerable property in the west of London, the leases of which have nearly expired. This property alone, when the leases fall in, will probably yield the present Marquis £400,000 a year. It is computed that the new Marquis has an income of £500,000 a year.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, who is the second son of the deceased Marquis, was tamed this country a few years ago, and met with a farmer in the West and had some conversation with him. When the farmer learned from his Lordship that he lived on an allowance from his father, he made the very pertinent inquiry: "But suppose the old fellow should burst up, my boy? This view of the matter had not occurred to the gentleman."

It is said that Wm. B. Astor, of New York, will have an income, scarcely less than that of the Marquis of Westminster, when the long leases on which much of his property was rented years ago, fall in. There are at least three men in New York whose fortunes are scarcely exceeded in amount by the greatest in the Old World—Messrs. Astor, Vanderbilt and Stuart.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York.—The Herald concludes that there is to be considerable activity in naval matters. An order has been issued for the *Minnehaha* to be ready for sea, and another for the fitting out rapidly of the *Sitola* and ten other vessels. The sudden transfer of stores and army supplies to the *Albatross*, with an order for that vessel to sail immediately for Cuba, with other important movements, indicate that Government is about to take a decisive course on Cuban independence.

Farragut, in his claim for prize money, sets forth that Porter, with the North fleet, bombarded the rebel position for seven days without doing any appreciable damage or incapacitating them from their defense, and that he did not capture any portion of the enemy's fleet. Porter puts in a paper stating that he was the first to suggest the attack, and that he worked eight days to get Farragut's fleet over the bar; also that the statements made by Farragut concerning him have no foundation in fact.

Chicago.—The Stock Exchange was formally opened last night with a banquet, speeches, etc. Hon. G. Chin, a gentleman who has recently come from San Francisco, made a speech of a congratulatory character. Telegrams were received from the President of the San Francisco Stock Board and the President of the Philadelphia Exchange.

New York.—A letter from Macon, Ga., says that evidences of returning prosperity in the South are especially noteworthy. Although the cotton crop was much less than was expected, planters have gathered a tolerable yield; but the price of cotton is less than they hoped to receive. The country is generally prosperous. Laborers are generally contented; and notwithstanding the recent Labor Convention, are contracting largely to work another year with the same employers. The laborers who made these engagements were well and fairly located and liberally compensated by their employers. The country is perfectly tranquil and there are remarkably few cases of crime occurring now of an aggravated character. Politics are seldom spoken of or thought of. The prices of cotton fertilizers and the probabilities of the next crop are encouraging thought and discussion.

Many of the prominent Cubans of this city are preparing a memorial to Congress, praying for an early recognition of the independence of the struggling Republic. The memorial will be extensively circulated in a few days.

Washington.—The condition of the Treasury shows that there is a balance of gold on hand of one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars; the amount outstanding in gold certificates is thirty-two millions, leaving a balance of eighty-two millions, and leaving a balance of greenbacks on hand of eleven millions.

Louisville.—The General Freight Agent's Association adopted all the railroad rates to-day from St. Louis. First class, \$1.80; second class, \$1.45; third class, \$1.00; fourth class, eighty cents. From Chicago. First, \$1.75; second, \$1.35; third, ninety cents; fourth, sixty-five cents.

Washington.—Robert J. Walker died this morning, aged sixty-eight.

Baltimore.—The city government has passed a resolution to observe Friday as the day of the Peabody funeral.

In London there will be a closing of public offices, a tolling of bells and other appropriate marks of respect and regard paid to the memory of Mr. Peabody.

The remains of ex-Governor Pratt were taken to Annapolis to-day to be interred.

On the New York Central Railroad, three young Americans, from Boston, were arrested in robbers. Over \$15,000 were found in the possession of one of them, who is only nineteen years old; the others had two thousand each, all in greenbacks. The authorities are as yet undecided what to do in the matter.

Governor Safford is visiting the northern part of the Territory. Rain has fallen throughout the Territory. Flour at Prescott was thirty-six dollars in gold, a barrel, butter two dollars a pound, eggs two dollars a dozen, and other necessities in proportion.

Boston.—The Mayor has directed the bells to be tolled half an hour to-morrow noon, and the flags on public buildings to be half-masted in recognition of the funeral of Geo. Peabody.

Washington.—General Sherman officially announces the death of General Wool, with an order for the usual marks of respect to his memory.

New York.—The funeral of General Wool takes place from St. Paul's Church on Saturday morning. He will be buried with military honors.

The Evening Post says the question whether deputy collector Blatchford is connected with the immense drawback frauds, recently brought to light in the New York Custom House, has been definitely settled by an investigation and examination of the papers, made at the Custom House this afternoon by Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierpont. The investigation demonstrated beyond doubt that an immense quantity of goods had been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers and that the Government has been defrauded of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate; the amount may reach a million. How deputy Blatchford is concerned, the Government officials don't at present feel justified in making public.

The frauds were consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers, in others by changing the amounts on which the drawback was due. They were conducted in the boldest possible manner, it is therefore supposed that some one holding a responsible position was concerned in them. The drawback were obtained in sums of two or three hundred dollars for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels that never left the port. The papers on which these claims were collected had been signed by Blatchford. It is claimed that Blatchford received ten per cent. on frauds amounting to a quarter of a million. These are only part of the frauds committed however. The District Attorney, Pierpont, is making a thorough investigation of the matter, and probably some important developments will be made in a few days.

The Daily News says an important meeting of the leading merchants and importers was held last evening for discussing the subject of a return to specie payments: it was the unanimous decision that the sooner Secretary Boutwell issues an order to receive greenbacks in payment for custom dues, the better. The amount of merchandise now in bond in this city is estimated at five hundred million dollars. It was stated at the meeting that a decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the unconstitutionality of the legal tender act, is certain.

FOREIGN.

The burning of the sugar crop in Cuba, as proposed by Céspedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it, will cost the United States, according to Cuban statistics, from fifty to sixty million dollars in customs revenue and the income from commercial transactions.

Paris.—Ledru Rollin, ex-Minister of France, who was compelled to seek safety in England, in 1848, on account of a conspiracy against Napoleon, is expected to arrive here to-day. It is reported that he will be promptly arrested if he enters France.

The Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 7,700,000 francs since last week.

Brest.—The steamer *Perreire*, which arrived here on Monday, made the shortest passage on record, being only eight days, sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes from New York.

London.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £314,000.

Montreal.—A New York detective arrived here a few days ago in search of the perpetrators of the great express robbery.

Married.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by President Daniel H. Wells, Miss Eveline H. Whitaker to Mr. John W. Andrew, both of the 7th Ward.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LOT FOR SALE!

ON MAIN STREET, near Bishop Jenkins', a very good full CITY LOT, with Fruit Trees, etc., on it. Terms cash. Apply to BISHOP JENKINS, 4th Ward.

FOR SALE.

TEN ACRES GRASS LAND, lying west of J. Peart's, on State Road. Terms cash. Apply to A. M. MUSSEY, President Young's Office.

SEWING MACHINES!

SEWING MACHINES!

THE

Folsom Noiseless Sewing Machine

Is considered the CHEAPEST and BEST ever brought into this Territory, and may be had of

GEORGE GODDARD.

They are the LOWEST in PRICE, and every family should have one from Geo. Goddard. They are so simple and easy of management. They are unsurpassed in strength and beauty of action.

They will sew with ease and rapidly any kind of goods, of any required thickness, using any kind of good thread.

The stitch is not liable to rip in wear, and is more durable than the strongest kind of hand sewing.

No family should be without one. Send to GEORGE GODDARD for a circular, which contains full PARTICULARS and PRICE. Supply has just arrived, nicely packed ready for shipment to any part of the Territory.

Flour, Grain and Produce taken in exchange. This is the best and easiest chance for every family to get a First-class Sewing Machine.

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WELLS & BARKER.

CUTLERS and GUNSMITHS.

Second South Street, Opposite Faust's Stables. Repairing and Gunsmithing on short notice. Prices taken.

Special Notices.

It Can Not Be Denied.
DOOLY'S BAKING POWDER has not only attained the position of the best, but the cheapest baking powder now in use. Strictly pure in its composition, and so exactly proportioned, that there is no trouble in making light, sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry, etc., every time. It is the cheapest to consumers, as one pound will go further in the culinary department than two pounds of any others in the market. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all grocers.

A. A. Fuller, of Boston, says, "I used Burnett's Cocoaine and Kallistion for Dandruff which would cover my coat collar like a shower of snow, and the Dandruff and Irritation ceased."

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kallistion.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is free from Tonka Bean, or other impurities.

Burnett's Florida—All Nature's sweets, in millions of homopathic atoms, seem to have been combined in this delicious perfume.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy in all cases will most surely and quickly afford relief.

BAD BLCOON.—The Red Jacket Stomach Bitters are the best blood purifier in existence. They cleanse the stomach, produce appetite, and consequently remove dyspepsia, mental depression, fevers, etc., etc. They are for sale by druggists and general dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine

Prompter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams, Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Careless.

THIS EVENING,

FRIDAY, NOV. 12,

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

AND THE

Full Strength of the Company

In the Thrilling Romantic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled THE

WHITE SLAVE!

Elinore de Tourville, the Creole, MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

To conclude with the Roaring Farce, entitled,

THE SWISS SWAINS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

CHANGE OF TIME!

TO-MORROW EVENING, A new and thrilling Drama, entitled,

CLAUDE MERCEL,

THE MOUNTAIN IDIOT.

THE CHARMING ACTRESS,

MISS KATE DENIN,

Of the California Theatres, will shortly appear.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

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PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON,"

IS receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Fish Feet, Calves' Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Brown, Bennis & Co's celebrated Ale, Wagoner's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak seriously, you must call and see and taste for yourself.

Having bought out DAVID DAY and Goods belonging to the Estate of KALBITT & HINDLEY, which being combined with our own, we have now on hand

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

HATS, Etc., Etc.,

Which we are offering LOW,

At David Day's Old Stand,

As we wish to close them out as soon as possible.

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T. & W. TAYLOR.

First South Street,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF NATIONAL HOTEL.

Have just received a splendid assortment of

BEAVERS, BROADCLOTHS,

DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERES,

Etc., Etc., VESTINGS,

And respectfully solicit a call from all their old friends and customers, and remind them that they are always ready to execute everything pertaining to GENTS' CLOTHING.

The highest degree of Elegance and the First style of Fashion.

d286-1m

THIRKILL & EARL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

First South Street,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF NATIONAL HOTEL.

Have just received a splendid assortment of

BEAVERS, BROADCLOTHS,

DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERES,

Etc., Etc., VESTINGS,

And respectfully solicit a call from all their old friends and customers, and remind them that they are always ready to execute everything pertaining to GENTS' CLOTHING.

The highest degree of Elegance and the First style of Fashion.

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FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

SALE OF

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS

IN SETTS, CAPES or MUFFS.

At VERY LOW FIGURES

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

Custom Made

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the celebrated Manufactory of BENEDICT, HALL & Co.

RUBBERS and ARCTICS—ALL SIZES

Blankets, Flannels,

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From the consolidated Mission and Pacific Mills, San Francisco.