THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, - - Sept. 24, 1873

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The laying of the rails on the U. N. R. R., north of Logan, is going ahead.

Grading and tieing on the Ogden division of the U. N. R. R. are progressing rapidly.

Nearly eight million bushels of various kinds of grain in the elevators of Chicago.

The yellow fever is spreading at Shreveport, its virulence almost equals the plague.

Most of the banks in Richmond, Va., have suspended.

The telegrams, to-day, contain a decision important to tobacco sellers.

The cotton and woollen mills of Kelly and McKenzie, Philadelphia, are burned up.

The strike of the shoemakers of New York has terminated in their favor.

Thirty babies have been farmed to death in five months, at the house of a Mrs Roberts, in New York.

Clewes & Co., bankers of New York, have failed.

Efforts are being made to get the wrecked steamer *Costa Rica* afloat again.

Cora, the French naturalist, has gone the way of all flesh.

A manifesto from Chambordc, claiming the sovereignty of France, is expected.

The Spanish government has liberated the British yacht *Deer hound*.

An explosion on the steamer *Brooklyn*, a hundred miles from Gibraltar, killed four men and scalded many others.

A new Captain General for Cuba has been appointed.

Portugal and the Madeira Islands are now connected by submarine cable.

A wealthy gentleman, in Philadelphia, shot his wife, and then shot himself dead.

ABOUT STEALING.

"It is a sin to steal a pin," so the trite old saying ran, and right it was, for stealing is unauthorizedly taking what belongs to another. Consequently, whatever the thing stolen, the act is still theft all the same, and the theft is criminal, morally and statutorily. When a man steals, he is not the less a thief because he has not stolen gold. If he steals a sheep, the act is as certainly criminal as if he had stolen greenbacks, though Indians are apt to consider a little animal stealing much a matter of course, and many white people seem to possess similar easy consciences. To break into a man's house and steal therefrom gold, greenbacks, or goods to the value of $20 is as much and no more criminal than to break into his orchard or garden and steal therefrom fruit to the value of $20. Some people think, or act as if they thought otherwise, but they think and act wrongly. A man is just as culpable if he goes into a garden and steals ten pounds of grapes or strawberries, as if he goes into a store and steals ten pounds of sugar, and may be the grapes or strawberries are really worth more in cash than the sugar, and they undoubtedly cost more labor and anxiety and patient waiting in their owner to raise them than the sugar does to the merchant to procure it and place it in his store. Nevertheless, many people are apt to give reason to suppose that they think different to this. Some people seem to imagine that it is something like a joke to step into a garden, and, without the consent of the owner, help themselves to his fruit. But it is no joke to purchase ground, purchase trees, plant and prune them, dig and hoe and irrigate the soil, wait year after year, through summer's heat and winter's cold, through drouth and grasshopper raids, and then, when the trees so cared for begin to make their returns in their luscious fruit, have it taken by some lazy or vicious neighbor, who has not the energy, enterprise, and industry to go to work and raise his own fruit. Such neighbors are thieves as surely as if they robbed a bank and they are as deserving of the felon's brand, so far as the moral character of the offence is concerned, and punishable so far as the financial extent of the robbery goes.

SUBSIDING.

The crisis in the East is gradually subsiding, confidence is increasing, and people are beginning to return their money to the care of the banks. It will take a little time for things financial to resume their normal healthiness, and it will be tight, but after a while they will return to the old rate in great part, and the wheels of commerce will revolve much as usual, until further reckless speculative driving throws them off the track and out of gear again. It takes a great deal to ruin a country so rich in resources as this country, and when it is ruined it is ruined by its own people, and the country may decay even while the hand of capitalists is laid upon it. Only by its own people can it be ruined, and it is only from them it is eliminated. We are politic, and though there is reason to grieve at some things, yet there is none to despair. All should unitedly work together for good.

ANOTHER BALLOONATIC.

Now it is Wagner, the irrepressible, who has been so long and so little in demand, who has the impudence to think he can do what Coxwell and others have failed to do, who has the impudence to think he can go up in a balloon, or rather who is somebody who can go up and start for across the Atlantic. Our exchanges say U. S. B. is determined that the experiment shall be fairly tried, if not until the latter

ces of the *Graphic* people, then under his own, though it cost half a hundred thousand dollars. Bennett having always an ambition to succeed wherein others have failed, it thus represents as writing to the papers on this slightly subject—

In reply to a host of letters from all parts of the country, I wish to say that if a balloon does not cross the Atlantic the present autumn, I will expend $50,000, if necessary, in having that feat attempted, and, if possible, accomplished, as early next year as may be practical and as more aeronauts can be found in America or Europe who have faith in its success and will heartily attempt its accomplishment. Mr. Green, the English balloonist, who has made upwards of six hundred ascensions, told me in London twenty-eight years ago that he had no doubt the Atlantic could be safely crossed in a balloon in from two to three days, and he offered to attempt it if I would provide the funds. I am already in correspondence with several aeronauts in France and England, and although I shall prefer to have the honor given to an American, I have no doubt that the great feat will be accomplished within a twelve-month. I shall have the silk material manufactured in China, put together and prepared under the direction of scientific men in London, an experimental ascension made from the Sydenham Crystal Palace grounds, then bring the balloon to America, and make the trans-Atlantic trip from New York. I trust the public will believe that if I put my hand to the plough I shall not look back.

P. T. BARNUM.

BRADLAUGH IN NEW YORK.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH arrived at New York from England on the 17th of September and rested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the evening he was visited and interviewed by a reporter of the New York *Herald*. Bradlaugh is sensationally heralded by the *Herald* as "the future president of England," and is further spoken of as the "first president of the English republic," with, however, the shrewd addition of "when it has come to perfection," as the "future Washington, or rather Jefferson, of Old England," also as the "greatest agitator Great Britain has seen since the days of O'Connell," the "legitimate successor of Ernest Jones," who, by the by, was a gentleman, of being probably no one, who has ever heard Bradlaugh, has ever accused him. The *Herald* further states that this agitator's "name has often paled the arm of the English Government." These are statements which intelligent Englishmen would meet with a smile. But here is the sensational description of the gentleman from that paper—

The personal appearance of the man would make him noticeable in any assemblage of his peers where the English tongue is spoken. Over six feet in height, with a loose, swinging gait, and his chest like the breast of an ox; his large blue eyes, brown hair, which thickly clusters back of his ears; his fair, ruddy skin—and his thoroughly English profile, he might be the twin brother of Colonel Richard Franklin, who from the days of Runnymede has been habitually creating trouble for the oppressor and the bloated aristocrat. This is the man who has led and has led for twenty-five years the ever-growing masses of the people in England who pray for a republic of law and order, and whose prayers, if successful, must entail the downfall of the English hereditary aristocracy. The man is the greatest agitator Great Britain has seen since the days of O'Connell, and his nature is the same "peaceful and incessant agitation." Bradlaugh is the legitimate successor of Ernest Jones and Richard Oastler, and his name has often paled the arm of the English government. He has been lucky enough to be surrounded by such men as Charles Watts, Rose, Bradlaugh, William, McCall, Austin, Holyoake, Haines, Charles Murray, Bates, Charles Herbert, Odger, Richard Deane and many others in the Republican Movement.

He is rather inclined to be closely shaven, weighing about 210 pounds, and in personal appearance strongly resembling the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, only more massive in appearance.

Bradlaugh is represented as saying, in answer to the queries of the reporter, that there are in England over 200 efficiently organized and thoroughly and avowedly republican clubs, openly in favor of a republican form of government for England, of the juries of which clubs he was the careful framer, and of most of which he was a member. He was also President of the London Republican Club, and a member of the Executive Council of the national Republican League of England. The policy of his partyists is to agitate and promote republicanism, by constitutional means only. His supporters were chiefly the artizans, mechanics, miners and operatives of Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Manchester, Rochdale, Backup Valley, Northumberland, Durham, London, etc. In Scotland were many republican members, and 16 to 20 clubs, but 35 good organization. At the last municipal election at Norwich a complete list of republican candidates was presented for the first time in the history of that ancient city, and were also not a few. Bradlaugh was well acquainted with Castelar, who was an old and warm friend, one of the most honest, thorough, and loyal republicans. Mazzini was B.'s friend twelve years, and Garibaldi had written him a letter of thanks for his efforts to promote republicanism in Italy. He utterly repudiated the initiative of force in any political or social movement. He would work in any country where parliamentary government obtained. He favored home rule for Ireland, but would not support it if it meant the separation of Ireland from the Empire. He was in favor of the Republic in France, and hoped it would go again. Nothing like a mission and a message. That is what has held a certain judicial, right or wrong, and also in spite of acknowledged wrong.

The above may be Bradlaugh's sentiments or may be not, as some of the "interviews" narrated in the New York *Herald* are believed to be purely imaginary. Bradlaugh is a thorough Infidel, which gives him some weight among sceptics in England, but operates very forcibly against him with most of those people who believe in religion. He was first known to the reading and lecture-hearing public of England as "Iconoclast," his name Bradlaugh being concealed and little known, and his literary and oratorical efforts being almost confined to attacks upon religion. But of late years he has written and lectured under the name of Bradlaugh, and while losing no opportunity of giving religion and religionists a vigorous kick, he has devoted his energies chiefly to political matters, and especially to attacking aristocracy and monarchy and advocating radical republicanism. He comes to America to make capital in this same republican cause.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Gladstone rarely goes to bed before 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Mayor of London is to have £3,000 front pay. His present salary is £7,000.

There is a proposal before the British government that trees shall be planted in the streets of London.

The London *Athenæum* records the death of James Holmes, for many years the printer and part proprietor of that journal.

A Roman Catholic priest has been sent to prison for a fortnight in Prussia for publicly preaching that marriage among Protestants is mere concubinage.

The King of Burmah, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, has determined to improve discovery, and make it attractive alike to the Burmese and the "outside barbarians." He has decided to begin by introducing gas and railways.

The famous stone of Moab, to the discovery and importance of which M. Ganneau, formerly of the Consulate of Jerusalem, was the first to direct public notice, has been bought by the Government of France for twenty thousand francs, and will be deposited in the Louvre.

A barbarous custom has been revived in Shanghai. On account of the expected famine in Che-Kiang, several men have come before the authorities and asked permission to pray to God to avert the calamity on condition that if their prayers are not answered within a certain time they will subject themselves to be burned. All applications of this character were rejected.

Seventeen persons who had made a pilgrimage near Scutari brought an action against the *Echo de l'Auxerrois* for mentioning their names as pilgrims, because the French law forbids journals to speak of affairs pertaining to the private lives of individuals. The *Echo* was sentenced to pay to each of the pilgrims fifty francs damages.

The Roman Catholics in England have begun the discussion of a very important educational question. Recognizing the fact that they have no colleges adequate to the demands of the present standard of culture for gentlemen's sons, they are now canvassing about for the means to put in motion to create a thorough and well articulated series of educational establishments.

Spurgeon recently lectured after holiday in a way, says the *Sunday News*, which his friend and admirer, Ruskin, would be sure to approve. A gentleman placed his carriage at the preacher's service, and the two traveled together from place to place in the county of Kent, viewing its scenery and conversing with its people, noting their wants and care for another, they took along the hard-working secretary of one of the home mission societies. The worthy trio couldn't help having their fill of enjoyment.

About the middle of June last a huge lobster was brought up in a trawl net in Plymouth Sound, England, quite perfect, which measured three feet two inches from the tip of the claws to the end of the tail. Its weight was fifteen pounds two ounces. Attached to the shell were various marine organisms, such as oysters, barnacles, etc. The lobster is believed to be above one hundred years old. Few of his race are likely to have such a long lease of existence in British seas.

An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit he maintains is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food. The Parisians devour one hundred millions of apples every year. American people should profit by this hint, for they well know the meaning of the word dyspepsia.

An Auckland (New Zealand) paper says: "For some time attention has been especially drawn to the fact that laboring men in the Canterbury province had been in the habit of going to their daily work in carriages. The province of Auckland is not a whit behind Canterbury in this respect. For several weeks past a party of men employed baling hay for the market, on a farm in the Tamaki District, have indulged in the luxury of riding every morning to their work in a trap with cushioned seats. They have been earning on an average 7s. 6d. per diem, and a few days ago they waited upon their employer, and represented to him that it would be necessary for them to receive at least 10s. per diem in the future, or they would not work for him any longer."

The suit of Don Francisco d'Assis against Donna Isabella, lately Queen of Spain, is to stand over until the beginning of November. Don Francisco has appealed to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, for an order obliging his wife to take place in the household a sufficient capital to secure the regular payment of certain annuities to be paid from Madrid. These annuities amount respectively to 150,000 francs for Don Francisco, 100,000 francs for the Prince of Asturias and 30,000 francs for the four Infantas. The plaintiff represents that his wife is squandering her fortune in political enterprises and extravagant amusements. She was worth a million francs a year when she came to Paris. Since then her annual income has dwindled down to 500,000 francs, and he alleges that she will be penniless in a few years.

THE DESERT.

The Parisian stage possesses an [illegible] in Mlle. Rose Chéri. This young lady, who is not yet out of her teens, is a veritable little sprite that the public indulgently put up with all her whims and caprices, of which she has a legion. Her most popular role is the lead in "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and herein [illegible] in "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and herein [illegible] said to M. Pingard, "I am only the cork in the champagne."

Mr. Pullbaugh intended to give his first lecture, Oct. 9, at Steinway Hall, on "The disappointment of the House of Brunswick," etc., and if he succeeds in [illegible] Yankees he should start back to England on the 11th. He has a message from the Prophet to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he was sent to the latter based him once they would go again. Nothing like a mission and a message. That is what has held a certain judicial, right or wrong, and also in spite of acknowledged wrong.

fully shown before the Royal Geographical Society, recently, by a simple experiment. A trough with plate-glass sides, about six feet long and a foot deep, but not more than an inch wide, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold, while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a bar of metal laid upon the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated by a spirit-lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, and the blue at the cold end, so that the currents could be traced. The blue water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along, and gradually rose toward the surface of the equatorial end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the starting point. The red water crept first along the surface of the polar end, then fell to the bottom just as the blue had done, and formed another stratum, creeping back again along the bottom and coming to the surface. Each color made a distinct circulation during the half hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.

EASTERN NOTES.

The Forest City, (Ark.) *Times* says that pistols are more worn at present than at any time previous to the war, and shooting scrapes are of frequent occurrence.

An emigrant house has been provided at Yankton, Dakota, for the large number of emigrants coming into the southern part of the Territory.

The lady who tapped her husband gently with a fan at a party, the other night, and said: "Love, it's growing late. I think we had better go home," is the same one who, after getting home, shot a lucifer match into his nose and asked "You infernal old scoundrel you, if you ever look at that mean, nasty, calico-faced, mackerel-eyed thing that you kissed to-night, I'll burst your head wide open.—*Ex.*

Rev. "Adirondack" Murray delivered a characteristic address at the closing of the New England Farmer Record Auction, on "Agriculture and why young men have deserted it," closing with a strong plea for "the choice delightful and elevating branch of American agriculture—the breeding and training of fine horses," in which he confessed his ambition to confer its name with those who had done something in this direction.

The women of Rochester, N. Y., are in earnest against paying taxes, while they have no representation. They are organized under the name of the Women Tax Payer's Association of Monroe County. They hold their meetings twice a month in the Council Chamber of the Court House. These meetings are said to increase steadily in interest and in numbers, and their cause is rapidly gaining in strength and popularity.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

PER DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE

Badly Whipped.

ogden, 23.—Geo. Tessler, a well known San Francisco broker on his way east, got off the cars at Corinne, and while there last night he was set upon by a desperado, named O'Neil. O'Neil got badly whipped.

Work Progressing Rapidly.

Work on the Utah Northern Railroad is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the portion between here and Brigham City will be completed by February.

Boss Tweed passed east this morning.

DIED.

At Marriot Alice, September 8th, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH SAMUEL, son of Wm. and Ruth Hodson, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days.—*Ogden Junction.*

In Beaver City September 12th, ELIJAH D., wife of John Halsall, aged 45 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

Deceased was baptized in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, January 1st, 1852, emigrated to Utah in 1853. Lived and died in the faith of the Saints, and leaves behind her a husband, son and daughter.—*Millennial Star*, please copy.

ARRIVALS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL—Sept. 23.

Mrs Eliza Brown, Ophir City; S W Blakely, Alta City; Henry Thompson, Bingham; J Davis, E P Lewell, W P Rowe, W Henderson, E Little, M Dalton, Alta City; E F Newton, Ogden.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.

600	M Valley, 18	19½	19½
370	H & B, 08	08½	08½
320	Eureka Con, 51½		
425	Jackson, 26		
202	Phœnix, 20		
10	Piocho, 6		
740	W & J, 24½		
75	Ami-Sing, 10		
20	Bowery, 60c		
457	Ivanhoe, 29c		
10	Belmont, 85		
25	Chr of Hill, 60		
125	Newark, 55	55½	55½
300	Stormer, 40		
480	Rye Patch, 22½	23	
130	Louise, 32		
610	Hayes, 65½	68	
500	Caroline, 12½		
100	K K Consol, 12		
20	Centerberg, 25		
625	G Charlot, 22	22½	22½
[illegible]			
330	Minnesota, 12	12	12
500	Mammoth, 52		
[illegible]			
95	Savage, 65	66	65½
50	H & N, 28		
320	Colodonia, 18	18½	
[illegible]			
710	Ophir, 48½	48	47½
865	Silver Hill, 19	19	18½
275	S Nevada, 19	19½	
120	Ann Flat, 9½	9	

AN ORDINANCE

In Relation to Nuisances.

Sec. 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, That no person shall keep or maintain any [illegible] within the limits of Salt Lake City, any [illegible] or any [illegible] or any [illegible] or any dwelling-house or other place where fire is used.

Sec. 2.—No person shall cast, or leave or keep to or [illegible] any [illegible] or any alley, street, public place, road, or any yard, lot, field or premises in said City, any [illegible] or any [illegible] or any other [illegible] or any part of any dead animal or any [illegible] or any other putrefying or unwholesome substance, garbage, or offensive or useless parts of any beeves, calves, or hogs for eating, or any [illegible] or any [illegible] or any [illegible]