

MARRIAGE IN NEW YORK—REMARKABLE DECISION.

It is a current opinion in New York, to which a decision of one of the higher courts there is said to have given countenance, that a ceremony whatever is required to constitute a valid marriage. The mere fact of living together as if married, it is held, constitutes a legal matrimonial relation, which the courts will fully recognize. We see it stated by the *Cincinnati Commercial* that it knows of one instance in which a claim on the Government, under the pension laws, from that State, was sustained by this principle of the conceded fact that there was no marriage as the term was ordinarily understood in olden times. But the local law, as expounded by a New York court, was insisted on, and though the claim was rejected by the Department, it believes it was subsequently allowed by a special act of Congress.

Within a few days a case has been tried at White Plains, New York, and a verdict has been rendered by a jury empaneled on the occasion, in favor of such matrimonial relation as above described being binding. One William Taylor, of Westchester county, New York, died recently, leaving property to the amount of half a million dollars. His last wife, according to the old ideas of marriage, died two years ago, leaving one son and three daughters, among whom it would have been supposed, that this property—as he made no will—would be divided. But there was a woman who had been employed in his family for several years, and whose three children she alleges to be his, who set up a claim for herself as his widow, and for her children, as his legitimate offspring, to a proportionate share of his property. The jury decided in favor of this claim.

This jury certainly deserves the thanks of the community for the moral courage and good sense it has displayed in giving this decision, provided, of course, that the claimant's statement, that the deceased was the father of her children, is true. It is the most sensible decision we have heard for some time. If Mr. Taylor was the father of the three children borne by the woman employed in his family, why should they not have a claim upon his property? We do not believe in men and women living together as man and wife without a marriage ceremony. If such a practice were to prevail, the sacredness and binding force of the association would be broken down and destroyed; but if a case should occur, like this of the said William Taylor, the living together as if married should constitute a legal matrimonial relation, not only in New York, but in every State in the Union. The enforcing of this rule throughout the entire community would be a step in the right direction, and would do more to check the dreadful evils which prevail, and which are growing, and to redress the wrongs of women, than all the Social Science Congresses and Woman's Rights conventions in the world. Men would not be so reckless as they are at present about forming, or inveigling women into, illegitimate associations, all the consequences of which, according to the too prevalent present custom, the female has to bear. Here is a subject that is worthy of the attention of those ladies who are filled with a burning anxiety to redress the wrongs of their sex.

STOCKS IN IDAHO.

GOVERNOR BALLARD, of Idaho, delivered his Historical Message to the Legislature on the 10th instant, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us, by T. C. Ball & Co., of the *Boise Democrat*. He says, in relation to agriculture that:

"It is generally supposed that our agricultural lands are limited in extent, and confined to the valleys. This is a mistake. Over half the whole area of the Territory is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. I am fully convinced of this fact, from personal observation, having recently visited the northern portion of the Territory, and traveled over a large portion of the country."

By an Act of Congress, passed last year, the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue of the Territory of Idaho for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1886 and the two succeeding years, not exceeding \$40,000, was set apart for the erection of Penitentiary buildings. The Governor is informed that the revenue collected and applicable to that purpose will amount to the full sum of \$40,000. The Legislature is requested to designate the place for such buildings. Thirty per cent. of the whole revenue of the Territory is set apart for Territorial Prison purposes; but notwithstanding this large appropriation, the Territorial Prison has entailed a debt upon the Territory of over \$22,000 within the last two years.

GARLAND.—We have just had a call from Mr. McNasser, late of the Planter's House, Denver, who has just been on a visit to Montana. Mr. McNasser speaks highly of Montana, and thinks Helena is the finest and most enterprising town he has seen this side of California. The stage line admirably managed, Mr. McNasser being only five days from Helena to this city, and laid over a part of three nights. Mr. Taylor and his Division Agents deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which the line is managed.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The "White Pine" silver mines are the "last sensation" in the mining world, and there is a tremendous rush being made to that argentiferous region.

In the columns of our northern and western exchanges we find various and conflicting accounts from this new El Dorado. An old Grass Valley miner who had taken up promising claims there, writing to the *Grass Valley Union*, says he has no advice to give to his friends about going there or staying away, but he considers the chances are in favor of a speedy development of the "salmon pure" chloride, in quantities to "suit the boards."

As is usual, in the early settlement of such regions, everything is tolerably high priced. The writer above referred to, says "Grub is \$1 per meal, lodging \$1 per night, with mining tools, etc., in sweet proportion. I paid \$5 for a drifting pick, \$2 for a shovel and forty cents a pound for steel. Grub appears to be plentiful at present, but how it will hold out if the roads get impassable, I am not prepared to say."

A Mr. T. Patterson, a "reliable miner" writing from White Pine to a friend in Helena, Montana, says, "In White Pine there is rich silver rock that will go over \$1,000 to the ton. This, of course, is picked rock, the average being much below this figure. There is any amount of prospecting done here, and plenty of men to do it, as they come in droves from California, Oregon, etc. In a majority of cases, little is got by prospecting. There is plenty of hardship and healthy chances for starving. I think Montana is a better country than this for the poor man, for here a man may wait six months before he gets a job. The average wages for working men is four dollars per day in coin. I wish I was back again in Montana, for I don't like this country. Whisky drinking, gambling and fighting, are emphatically in the ascendant as in the early days of California."

The rush to the new diggings is immense as may be seen from the following, written by Mr. A. S. Evans, a correspondent of the *Alta* writing from Hamilton, the chief town in the White Pine district: "The tide of adventurers pressing forward to the new locality is widening and broadening and deepening at every point as we advance. Plodding along with slow-moving ox teams, laden with supplies for the coming winter; on horseback, leading horses or mules, packed down with food and tools for prospecting; in light wagons, in heavy wagons, in prairie schooners, in carts, in stages, in fast freight wagons, on foot, in an unbroken line come the dust-begrimed heroes of the struggle for sudden wealth. In clouds of dust on the yellow plain, up the hillsides, down the canyons, through all the weary day, through the long reaches of the silent night, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. Look forward, and the line stretches out across the plain to the mountains; look backward, and you see them streaming forth like a mountain torrent in the sage brush, around their wagons, or shivering in their blankets in the hay stacks—when there are any—at the lone wayside stations. Hunger and cold and weariness in the present; poverty and possible destitution, hunger and suffering in the not remote future, do not deter them."

The *Stockton Gazette*, is evidently rather skeptical as to the wonderful wealth of the White Pine silver lodes and offers the following friendly and fatherly advice to Californians who contemplate bending their steps in that direction: "We ask and implore old Californians intending to go thither or to take into a moment's consideration our views of this matter. In plain terms, if you go, go to make money while the excitement lasts, and be ready to pull up stakes and leave, when it shows signs of subsidence. Don't build or invest very largely in building lots. Start saloons and cheap boarding houses. Be wary of buying feet. Give your Eastern brethren the biggest show in these matters. They are green, inexperienced, unsophisticated. They have got to endure their maiden attack of the gold fever. You may bury them fathoms deep under precepts and advice. All this will be of no value in the climax of disease. But the old Californian ought by this time to have gained wisdom from experience. Chloride Flat may be a vast deposit of pure silver; yet there may be bottom, and that bottom may be reached. We Californians have for many years endured the brunt of the battle. We have undergone hunger and cold, fished in decaying, broken down camps, sunk our money in prospecting shafts or the 'bed of the river.' We have waited too long, holding on to feet and have thereby seen the good time glide by when we could have sold out to advantage. We have held on until our valuable mine would not bring a cent per foot. Let our Eastern brethren, who next Summer will pour into White Pine, be the ones to be skinned. Let us prepare to skin time. Be warned in time. 'A word to the wise,' etc. 'Wisdom is justified of her children.'"

For the *Deseret Evening News*.  
By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Sherman, from the finance committee reported back the House bill for fixing the duties on coffee, also a resolution concerning the payment of the public debt, declaring that neither the public policy nor the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the 5-20 bonds till the United States shall perform the primary duty of paying its notes in coin or equivalent thereto, and that measures for specie redemption should be adopted as early as practicable. This resolution was laid on the table to be called up at an early day. Sherman also reported back, without amendment, the resolution introduced by Edmunds, in Nov. 1887, pledging the faith of the nation to the payment of the public debt in coin.

Williams offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of some immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of persons convicted of crime by an extraordinary decision of

the District judge in Virginia. After some discussion the word "extraordinary" was struck out of the resolution on Judge Underwood. The resolution was then adopted.

Connors moved to take up the bill providing that there shall be no reduction in the pay of the government workmen, on account of the reduction in the hours of labor. The motion was lost, 21 to 83.

Martin took the floor, and made an elaborate speech in defense of his bill for the resumption of specie payments.

The Senate next took up the resolution expressing their disapproval of the President's financial views, which was discussed at considerable length, but without reaching a vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted providing that the members should proceed to draw lots for new seats, which occupied considerable time and occasioned much merriment.

Paine, from the committee on reconstruction, reported a bill to repeal the act prohibiting organizations in the rebel States, so far as applies to North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.

Eldridge inquired why Georgia was left out.

Paine replied it was because there was no inquiry going on before Congress in relation to the condition of that State, and it was questionable whether the bill should extend to Georgia or no. The bill passed.

A bill was also passed, extending the time fixed in the internal revenue law to February 15th next, after which all manufactured tobacco, snuff, etc., shall be deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of the bill.

Lawrence offered a resolution asking the heads of departments what deduction can be made in the number of employees.

Jones, of Kentucky offered a resolution that all females in the government employ be allowed equal pay, when performing like service with males. The previous question was ordered, and the resolution adopted 123 against 27.

A communication was received from the President stating that no commissioner had recently been sent to Spain by the Executive. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 17.—The soldiers' re-union closed with a grand banquet at the Chamber of Commerce. The Hall was magnificently decorated, and the scene was one of great enthusiasm and enjoyment. Speeches were made by: General Schofield, Thomas, Slocum, Pope, Logan, Terry, Oglesby and several others. The re-union is to be held at the same time next year, at Indianapolis.

New York, 17.—The *Sun* has a rumor that the Erie directors are preparing to construct a tunnel under the Hudson, at a cost of \$3,000,000.

Memphis.—The *Ledger* has a report of a fight between a squad of citizens and thirty militiamen, near Augusta, Ark., yesterday, in which four militiamen were killed.

The *Avantache's* Little Rock special says there was a fierce debate in the House to-day on a resolution endorsing the Governor's proclamation declaring martial law in Conway county, which was finally adopted by a vote of 40 to 10.

The Governor's message to the House states that the force of militia in the southwest numbers 580, with General Patterson in command. He thinks that martial law can be dispensed with, and arguments have been made to have Federal troops occupy the counties on the withdrawal of the militia.

FOREIGN.

New York.—The *Herald* has the following special from Madrid: Señor Novarinas has been appointed Minister to Turkey.

Berlin.—Prussian interests being strongly in favor of maintaining a European peace the government has endeavored to induce Greece to comply with the demand of Turkey as far as those demands are founded upon international law.

Pesth.—Intelligence from Transylvania states that foreign emissaries were recently detected tampering with Roumanian soldiers; they were well supplied with money, and were working in the interests of Russia.

St. Petersburg.—It is officially stated that the designs of Russia in Central Asia are not with a view to the extension of territory, but for the purpose of strengthening the treaty with the Emir of Bokhara, and securing a more permanent peace.

London.—Telegrams from India report earthquake and famine.

London.—John Bright issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham, subsequent to his re-election, in which he says, "I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, to which I must obtain your sanction. I trust the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn."

The new ministry has decided to recall Earl Mayo from India, and to retain Sir John Lawrence as viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

Memorials to the Queen asking the release of the Fenians imprisoned at various parts of the kingdom, are being circulated extensively, and were signed at all the Catholic churches on Sunday.

London.—Advice from the west coast of Africa report that the Spanish inhabitants of Fernando Po are holding a great jubilee over the downfall of the Spanish Bourbons.

Havana.—The Government is actively searching for political offenders. Many arrests have been made in this city. Reinforcements have been sent into the interior.

The steamer *Recona* has arrived with the first detachment of troops from Spain. Two transports are expected to-morrow with 2,000 men.

Conflicting rumors are in circulation in relation to the late military operations in the interior. The Cubans here say the Government troops suffered defeat, but their assertions are not confirmed by reports from the seat of war.

It is reported that representatives from France and England, at Vienna, have been instructed to represent to the Austrian Government the dangers that result to the peace of Europe from its attitude in the Eastern question. The recall of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been the result of their representations.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says matters are not perfectly tranquil. The Government is receiving delegations from the Provinces on the resumption of law and order at Cadix.

The *Herald's* special at Bonnendburg says orders have been received from the Prussian Government for the completion of permanent fortifications at Bonnendburg and Duppel.

The *Herald's* special at Florence says a popular meeting was held here at which it was resolved to send a delegation to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, of persons requesting the intervention of the Italian Government to save the lives of Agano and Lunash, who will probably be condemned to death in Rome.

The *Herald's* special states that the Spanish Republic has been completed by a company of capitalists who have secured of the Dominican Government a perpetual lease of the Bay and Peninsula, and will pay a large sum down to secure the bargain. It is understood that the United States will proceed to establish a Naval Station there as soon as the Dominicans give possession to the New York leasers.

The following official announcement has been received from Spain: The country is entirely tranquil.

Madrid.—The leaders of all the political parties have united in making a solemn pledge to use all their influence to preserve peace and order throughout the country, until the constitutional Cortes have met, and settled the questions at issue. The prompt suppression of the revolt is the right and greatly strengthened the hands of the Provisional Government, and has dissipated the alarm which previously prevailed.

The Minister of Finance has already commenced the payment of the January interest on the public debt in London.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the election of Cuban Deputies to the Cortes will be held immediately after the arrival of Captain General Dulce at Havana.

The appointment of Senor Maricao Roberts, as Minister of Spain to the United States is officially announced.

London.—It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government, pressed by the great powers, has yielded to the demands of the Julian, but none of the French papers to-day, allude to such a concession. The *Monteur* says all the European powers recommend King George to respect the rights of nations, but to insist upon moderation in Constantinople. The *Monteur* thinks that harmony in council among the great powers is a pledge of peace in the East.

Berlin.—Official correspondence in this city says it is expected, with confidence, that the Turkish and Greek Governments will listen to the warnings of the Great Powers, and abstain from hostilities.

London.—In a letter from Reverdy Johnson to the London workingmen's society, he justifies his friendly intercourse with Laird and other friends of the Southern States, by the examples of Grant and Sherman's treatment of the rebel officers. He says if he is guilty of treason so are Grant and Sherman. Gen. Grant has entertained at his own house a distinguished rebel leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him in America to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between England and the United States.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader on the financial portion of President Johnson's message, and its treatment by Congress, complains of the resolutions condemning repudiation which have been called forth by the message, which it says still leaves open the question of the payment of the National Debt in greenbacks.

John Stuart Mill has written a letter on the result of the recent elections in which he expresses the defeat of the workingmen's candidates to the heavy expense of the canvass, as now conducted. As a remedy for this evil he urges the government to pay the necessary expenditures, and to make all other outlay penal.

The *American* in a short speech at the anniversary of the French hospital, declared that Lord Clarendon was of the same mind as Lord Stanley in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between England and America, and that peace between the two countries was certain.

Havana.—Parties here, friendly to the revolution declare that the insurgents are making rapid advances, and that from the United States it is believed that an expedition in aid of the insurrection is organizing at Nassau; the government has taken steps to prevent it reaching Cuba.

ST. LOUIS FUNERAL.

Lang, yesterday afternoon were quite imposing. The friends of the deceased gathered in numbers from all parts of the city, and marched in procession from his residence, headed by Capt. Parkman, of the Ward Brass Band. As the body was carried in the hearse, the band played a dirge, and a dead march from the opera of Norma, arranged by Prof. Parkman, Bishop's Director, McRae and McAllister, and Elder H. W. Naisbitt delivered eloquent eulogies upon the departed, testifying to his sterling integrity and faithfulness in every duty, while his life lasted. Deceased was born July 18, 1832, at Langport, Somersetshire, England; was baptized in London in 1848, and devoted his energies and a great portion of his time in a local mission, to good effect, until 1877, when he emigrated to America. He spent some five years in the States, and returned to Wales in 1881. In August, 1882, he was active in organizing a Sunday School in the Tenth Ward, of which he was appointed Superintendent. He remained in this city until his death, which occurred on Sunday, Dec. 13, 1886. He also labored industriously as a clerk of the Council, as a member of a quorum of Seventies, member of the Tenth Ward Brass Band; and many temporary positions. He was highly respected and beloved by all. His exertions in behalf of the rising generation were indefatigable and untiring, and his policies in their behalf were of lasting benefit to the city and the effect of his labors, as already seen, will be long remembered, and undeniably demonstrate that "the work of the living hand is never done." His last years were spent in a wife and two children, one of whom, through a severe nervous shock caused by a fall through being dragged seven or eight blocks by a horse late July, is partially imbecile.

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