

## EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. FENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, Sept. 23, 1892.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Food and rent in New York are said to be from twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than they were a year ago.

It is stated that 40 per cent. of English gold coin now in circulation has become so light that it is not a legal tender.

The United States Senate is called to meet in extra session on Monday, October 10th, by proclamation of President Arthur.

Monday, September 25th, is set apart as a day of mourning and religious services in this Territory. See the Governor's proclamation.

The raising of hops is rapidly becoming a large industry on the Pacific coast. California is said to be specially adapted to it, the dry summers being peculiarly favorable to hop culture.

The vegetarians are making a stir in Berlin. A restaurant, under the auspices of the Vegetarian Society, was opened there recently. It contains a reading room and library, and is proving a great success.

Many of the emigrants from Germany to the United States this year are young men under eighteen years of age, who come to escape the long and burdensome military service. They would not be permitted to emigrate after reaching eighteen.

The Californian for October is a fine number of a fine magazine. It is always a welcome visitor containing no rubbish and always bearing food for thought as well as entertaining matter. Californian Publishing Co., San Francisco. For sale at Dwyers.

The noted Iceland explorer, Howard, says that Icelanders think that the *Yankees* must have been crushed by the terrible ice of last winter, though the crew may have escaped. The bones of ptarmigans and other birds, as well as animals, strew the ice.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. It is a deposit of sulphuric acid in a natural state. The odor, chemical action and general appearance of the stuff demonstrates it to be a pure quality of sulphuric acid. The ground is impregnated over a large area—one hundred acres or more—and parties have filed claims upon it.

The Galveston News estimates that three-fourths of the good black walnut of this country has been used up within the last ten years. Recalling the fact that good black walnut is worth \$150 per 1,000 feet, and that it requires 100 years to grow a good black walnut tree, the question is asked whether it is not about time to give some attention to forestry as a popular enterprise.

It is a pertinent and timely remark of the San Francisco merchant, that we should laugh at the French if they neglected the languages of their neighbors, the Germans and English, and taught their children Turkish and Syriac, yet we, as a people, neglect the Spanish language, the tongue of 42,000,000 inhabitants of the American continent, our close neighbors, and future business customers to a vast extent.

The Japanese are becoming highly civilized. They now have first-rate swindlers. The *Foochow Herald* says that several men, clothed like officials above the 50th rank, came to a hotel and ordered a large sign put up, containing their names as officials of "the Imperial Household Department." Though suspected by the local police, they were allowed to circulate among the wealthy and collect a large sum for the erection of a new palace. They got away safely with their plunder.

Good Health calls attention, in a recent number, to the adulteration of the vinegar in the bottled pickles are put up. In a sample tested, the acid flavor was found to be due to muriatic acid, which had been substituted for the natural acid. This test is recommended for the adulteration: "Turn off a little of the clear solution into a test-tube or a narrow bottle; add a few drops of a solution of nitrate of silver. If a heavy white precipitate is produced, causing a milky appearance, the vinegar is a chemical compound, and is probably innocent of even the most remote relation to the genuine article."

The bad effects of the chemical action of acids and salts upon the tin in canned goods is becoming widely recognized to the great injury of the trade in cans and canned fruits. A firm at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England, it is said, has invented a method of coating tin plates with a material which interposes a film resembling glass between the surface of the metal and the fruit or other contents. The insoluble portion of the composition is silicate of lime, or fluo-silicate of lime (glass powder), previously acted upon by fluoric acids, the soluble portion being silicate of soda and potash. Preferably, that kind of silicate of lime is used which has been produced by double decomposition from polysilphide of calcium, chloride of calcium, and hydrate of lime, or there may be used a silicate of the earthy bases or metals, or precipitated gelatinous silicic acid. The silicate may be fixed or removed by a bath containing a dilute solution of silicic acid, when fluoric acid has not been used, or a dilute solution of any other suitable acid.

## "MORMONS" AND INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

THE *Inter-Ocean* gives place to a statement from Arizona that the Mormon settlers are responsible for much of the demoralization of the Apache Indians, and that they have instigated a great deal of the devilry committed by them. "And the suggestion is made that 'it would be well for the Government to chasten the Mormons and let the Indians alone.'"

A little reflection ought to show any sane person that the "Mormon" settlers in Arizona are more interested in the preservation of peace with the savages than any others in that Territory. They are more exposed than any others to attacks from the red-skins. They have opened to cultivation regions that while men were afraid to colonize. They depend on their stock and stock and crops for a living, and in the event of outbreaks are more liable than any others to suffer loss.

The influence of the "Mormons" over the Indians has always been beneficial. They have induced the reds to engage in peaceful industry and adopt the habits of civilization. They have prevailed upon them to agree never to shed human blood except when forced to do so in self-defense, and this promise has been kept by many of them faithfully.

The slander coming from Arizona is but the repetition of an old falsehood, made up years ago by traders, for the purpose of inducing the presence in this region of government troops, to bring money into the country and stir up business. It has been eagerly seized on by anti-Mormon preachers and writers, and repeated as though it were a well-known fact. If it were not for the difficulties raised in their way by such misrepresentations as these and the suspicions growing out of them, there are no men in the nation who would have so much influence in a peaceful solution of "the Indian problem" as the "Mormon" missionaries and colonists.

The "chastening of the Mormons" seems the uppermost desire in the hearts of certain individuals. Much as they wish the extermination of the red men, without regard to distinction of hostile and good Indians, they thirst much more for the blood of the "Mormons." The right thing to do is to investigate and find out the truth in relation to both questions; proceed against "Mormon" law breakers by lawful methods; quit stirring up strife and war; keep faith with the Indians; punish white men for crimes against them; treat them as human beings with rights; and when justice and self-protection require it, handle the matter in earnest, and not send a handful of soldiers unused to Indian warfare to be slaughtered by a horde of savages, but oppose lawless force by superior power, and make the red men respect as well as fear the superior race. Dense folly as well as rank injustice is chiefly conspicuous in the absurd stories about "Mormon" inciting the Indians to hostility against the whites.

### UTAH FRUITS.

THE Nebraska State Fair opened at Omaha on Monday, Sept. 12th, with a fine display. Among the exhibits Utah fruits occupied a prominent position. The following paragraph in relation to them is clipped from the *Omaha Republican* of Sept. 13, to which our attention has been called by Mr. J. T. Allan, the horticulturist of Omaha, who has taken much interest in Utah and its products:

"At least one-fourth of the available space is devoted to the exhibit of Utah fruits. A more beautiful sight can scarcely be imagined than is this same exhibit, and in beauty and richness it would defy the pencil of the most skillful artist. The green and gold of the apples, the royal purple of the great large plums, the olive and crimson complexion of the luscious peaches, the delicate tint of the great pears, the grapes, from opaque green to the deepest black, and that blush on nearly all of the fruits named, 'deep as the flush on the cheek of the Jewish maiden,' formed a combination of rich colors, the effect of which is indescribable. A very fine collection of fruits is that sent by John Jacobs, of Logan, Cache Valley, Utah, while an especially fine show of winter apples and an excellent display of peaches and pears is made by Geo. Gidney, of Brigham City. There is also an extra fine exhibit of apples and pears by Joseph Perry, of Logan, and some magnificent grapes and pears from George Larkins, of Ogden. G. J. Wright, a well known fruit merchant of the same place, contributes a lot of plums and pears, while John Archibald sends an attractive collection of plums and apples, the latter of the variety known as Maiden's Blush. Mr. Archibald also sends one stem from a plum tree upon which, in the length of twelve inches are no less than thirty-four egg plums, of the deep red color. The finest dish of pears in the lot is that sent by Hugh Adams, of Logan. An extra fine collection of plums and Bellefonte apples is presented by Goodwin Ross, of Logan."

### A WIDE DEPARTURE.

THE *American*, noticing the Methodist grand conference in London, remarks: "How far Methodism can retain its primitive character as its membership advances in culture, and becomes impatient of the class-room and the love-feast, is the problem, not only of the future, but of the present."

Methodism has not retained its primitive character at all. There is no comparison between the spirit of the Wesleyans with their faith, devotion, simplicity of manner and attire, and modern Methodism with its pride, arrogance, pomp, boasting, fashion, folly and bigoted aggressiveness. Modern Methodism is as much an apostasy from primitive Methodism as modern Christianity from the system founded by Christ and His Apostles.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS WIRE TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

News from Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A dispatch from Fort Townsend says: The steamer *Los Angeles* arrived here yesterday from Sitka. She brings the following news: She arrived at Wrangell on the 5th and found all

quiet. The United States steamer *Woodward* sailed on the 15th of August to make inspection of the settlements and Indian villages and returned to Sitka on the 27th, having visited Chitina, Villis, Nook, Hooneyah, Chitana and Harrisburg. She reports everything quiet at these places. The United States steamer *Itasca* reached Sitka on the 8th inst., from Cordova Bay on a general survey cruise. All are well on board and will sail down the coast on the 12th inst. The election of a delegate to Congress from Alaska took place on the 5th inst., and resulted in the election of Col. M. D. Hall, late collector of customs, by a four-fifth majority. The election created considerable interest in the district but had no political significance whatever. Col. Hall leaves by the next steamer for Washington. The citizens of Alaska are overjoyed to learn that Capt. Henry Glass is to return to take command of the *Woodward*. He considers him just the man for Alaska. Among the passengers on the *Los Angeles* was Mrs. A. R. McFarland who has so much to say about the Indians, and who is now on her way to Portland for a visit, also Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the Presbyterian board of home missions. Dr. Jackson on this trip established a new mission among the Hooneyah and Mityah tribes of south-eastern Alaska, erected mission buildings at Chitike and Hooneyah and Chitana and located three mission families. The mines at Harrisburg are looking well, though placer mines have not as much water as in the past. The 5th inst., however, a heavy rain set in giving abundance of water, and the mines are yielding well, and several new discoveries have been made.

### The Train for Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 22.—The cars to comprise the train that will convey the body of President Garfield from Washington to Cleveland were taken to Washington this morning. The train consisted of three most elegant Pullman coaches elaborately trimmed without and within. Next Monday there will be a general suspension of business.

### Remarkable Changes.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The air was much vitiated in the rotunda, and several persons fainted during the evening, owing to the bad ventilation. Ex-President Hayes visited the White House to-day. One of the historical pictures of the sad chapter in national affairs to-day was the presence of Senator Sherman and ex-President Hayes at the taking of the oath by Arthur, whom they removed from the Collectorship of New York two years ago.

### The President's Address.

Immediately after taking the oath of office President Arthur delivered the following address: "For the fourth time in the history of the republic the Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the sudden crisis which has darkened our time, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted suffering, his unyielding fortitude, example and pathos of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history."

For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill the vacancy so created is called upon to assume the Executive's part. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be impeded because of the untimely death of its chief. Man may die, but the fabric of our free institutions remains unbroken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that, though the one chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement."

All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life; the measure devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be carried on by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well guarded and generally approved. No threatening clouds mar our foreign intercourse and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare."

The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded our country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the duties of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits. A performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on the Divine guidance of virtue, and the patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

After the President read the address, Blaine and the rest of the cabinet stepped forward and grasped the President's hand. The President then turned to the right and the Ex-President Hayes arrived at the Capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded, and by afternoon left the Capitol. Cabinet meeting was held immediately after the ceremony.

### Giltaneu.

Giltaneu evidently does not dread his trial half so much as the vengeance of a populace. He has fretted himself sick in apprehension of mob violence. He has been put on sick leave by the jail physician, and asks the guards and warden every time he sees them, day and night, whether there is any indication of a purpose to attack the jail to take him out. He seems to entertain some hope of escaping with light penalty, if he can escape the popular indignation.

### Mason's Defense.

A legal point has been made that will be raised in his defense. It is claimed that from the position Giltaneu occupied in his cell when Mason was fired, it was impossible for him to have been injured by the shot, and that therefore it was impossible for Mason to have carried out his intent to kill Giltaneu. That it is not sufficient for the accused to have intent to commit an offense, but it requires, in order to constitute a crime and to secure conviction thereof, that the crime was not impossible of execution by the means employed. In illustration of this point, the lawyers for the defense say: "Suppose Mason's market had not been loaded, that though he had supposed it to be, and pulled the trigger after taking aim at Giltaneu, he could not be charged with attempted murder, because he was not able to carry out his intent to kill. It is claimed that Mason is only guilty of an infraction of military law or rules, and that he can only be punished for that, and in short he might as well, as far as

a conviction is concerned, have fired at an empty of Giltaneu. This will be the line of Mason's defense.

Presidential Proclamation.—Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 23.—The following was just received from the Department of State: By the President of the United States of America.

### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Objects in the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early day, to act upon such communications as may be made to it, on the part of the Executive; and Whereas, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, City of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October, at noon, as that day, on which all who shall, at that time, be entitled to act as members of that body, are required to take notice.

Given under my hand, seal, etc. (Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President.

JAS. G. BLAINE, Sec'y of State.

### First Appointment.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The first appointment made by Pres. Arthur was that of continuing Rear Admiral Nicholas as Acting Secretary of the Navy. This appointment was the last official act of President Garfield before leaving the White House for the depot, July 2.

Changed. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad officers telegraphed to-day that they will put a special train with sleeping car attached at the service of the newspaper men going to Cleveland, and get there one hour ahead of the 'usual train, without change. The floral ornaments sent to the Capitol are grandly beautiful and appropriate. This is scarcely anything in the face of the dead President to recall that manly and kindly countenance, which was so familiar to the people here. His long suffering has reduced him to a mere skeleton, and his skin was discolored and tightly drawn. Many who admired him in life regretted that they had looked at the corpse.

### The Fund.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Mrs. Garfield fund has reached \$280,834.

### Ex-Gov. Hoffman's Address.

Ex-Governor Hoffman spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman.—The whole American people mourn the death of the President, and the whole civilized world by its aid in sympathy. To me, as a citizen of the United States of America, the great, and I may say only consoling fact in connection with the manner of the President's death, is the fact that the assassin was not the instrument or representative of ambitious men seeking power, or of an oppressed and discontented people seeking relief. The crime was therefore without political significance. It was, and I say it with deliberation, the act of an individual insane enough to commit a grave offense without provocation, and yet, so far as now known, sane enough to be reasonable in his motives. Whether this last be so or not will be determined, not by arbitrary power, or military tribunals, but in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, where vengeance will have no place, and where the majesty of the law will be asserted and the principles of exact justice vindicated.

### The "World" on the President's Address.

From the *World*: People will like the address none the less, inasmuch as it contains, with all its modesty, a plain intimation of the resolute purpose of its author to decide for himself how he shall discharge the duties of an office, the responsibilities of which he cannot divide.

### BORN.

To Louis, wife of W. W. White, of the 11th Ward of this city, on the 17th inst., a son.

### DIED.

In Salt Lake City, September, 22nd, 1891, ANNE GRIMMILL, wife of Alex. Grimmill, aged 81 years.

In the 18th Ward, this city, September 19th, 1891, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY POLLARD SPENCER, born May 11th, 1820, in Lancashire, England.

Decomposed in the year 1860, and reinterred in Utah in 1871. Millennium Star, please copy.

At her home in Washington County, Utah Territory, August 31, 1891, EMILY WOODRIDGE, of Samuel H. Woodruff, and daughter of Thomas and Katha. Woodriddle, born in Elbert County, Georgia, March 7th, 1851.

Esther Becker embraced the gospel in August, 1844, and has lived a faithful Latter-day Saint until her death, and a comfort and a blessing to those around her; was the mother of six children, and now leaves a husband and two grown up children to mourn her loss.

Alabama and Georgia papers please copy.

August 2, 1891, WILLIAM ARNUP, aged 33 years. He died in full faith of the gospel.—*Mill. Star*.

In Lynn, Lancashire, August 10, 1891, of dropsy, FREDERICK BARTLETT, son, aged 58 years. He died in the faith of the gospel.—*Mill. Star*.

At North Ogden, September 23, 1891, DAVID CHANDLER, born at Northburg, Vermont, England, September 24th, 1835. Brother of Charles H. Chandler, of Bridgeport, being baptized in 1848, by Elder Walter Haines. He emigrated to Utah in 1849, and was ordained an Elder by Joseph F. Smith, February 10th, 1858. He removed to North Ogden, his last earthly dwelling place, in the year 1890. Deceased bore an excellent character and was beloved by all, possessing a cheerful disposition.—*Opinion Herald*.

A LARGE RED COAT FROM EAST WARD. A. of this city, red coat, on a halter and rope, valued at \$100, will be sold Friday, Sept. 23rd, at 2 o'clock, at the Public House, 21st Ward, 9 blocks east of News office.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay mare, 8 to 10 years old, white face and feet, saddle marks, broken halter and bridle, and a red coat, on a halter and rope, valued at \$100, will be sold Friday, Sept. 23rd, at 2 o'clock, at the Public House, 21st Ward, 9 blocks east of News office.

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### WANTED!

50 GOOD TRAMS TO HAVIL, PRICED FROM \$100 TO \$150, for sale at the Public House, 21st Ward, 9 blocks east of News office.

For Particulars apply in person, or by letter, to R. M. HARRIS, Park City or Ogden.

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