

to be \$24,099, 627; net earnings \$32,024,834, with the income from the land department and from the branch line investments; surplus reported raised for the year 3,810,040, which is equivalent to about six per cent. upon the entire capital, giving with the 7 per cent. dividend paid, annual earnings of 16 per cent. upon the capital stock. The stiffness in the stock yesterday was caused by a heavy purchase for Jay Gould, who is reported getting back much of the stock sold by him at 115 with a view to retaining control of the company. A conference was held between Gould, Dillon, Sage and representatives of Boston interests, to harmonize any conflicting claims prior to the annual election. It is understood that at that meeting certain concessions were made to the Boston people. They are expected to have a larger representation in the direction. Dillon will probably continue president and some changes will be made in the sub-executives who will more particularly represent "Boston" interests.

Wm. E. Dodge died this morning. He had been ill for a week, but thought not seriously.

CINCINNATI, 9.—The river continues to rise two inches an hour. It was fifty-seven feet three inches at 12.30 to-day. Dispatches show that it has receded eight inches at Marietta. It will continue to rise here at least till to-morrow, and may reach sixty feet. There has been no additional loss of property, but business is much retarded.

The Washington and Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago and Dayton Short Line trains are unable to reach the depot. At Newport, Kentucky, two hundred families were compelled to remove from their dwellings and many more were driven to the upper stories. The weather is still clear and cold.

NEW YORK, 9.—A private meeting of the rubber manufacturers was held at the Astor House yesterday, at which were present 15 representatives of leading rubber companies of the U. S. The convention discussed the question of the advisability of forming a consolidated rubber manufacturer's company including all the best companies in the country, and after discussing the subject in all its points, decided to leave the matter to a committee of six manufacturers who will report at the next meeting in accordance with an agreement made last month. A number of companies close their factories to-morrow, which will throw at least 8,000 persons out of employment. The reason for this action is the high price of crude rubber which manufacturers claim is due to the operations of cliques looking towards speculative ends. The manufacturers would be willing to pay the advanced price on crude rubber if they could get correspondingly advanced figures for their goods.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., 9.—A daring mail robbery occurred at the Union Depot in this city at a late hour last night. The east bound train being late the mail was carried into the baggage room, and while there a pouch was ripped open and 140 registered letters taken. The amount of the loss is unknown. One letter contained \$1,100, being the amount of Postmaster Smith's monthly remittance to the Department; no clue to the robbers.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The examination of Frank K. Foster, of Massachusetts, was continued this morning before the Senate committee on education and labor.

Foster said most of the tenement houses in the manufacturing cities in Massachusetts were owned by the mill owners, and the lessees are compelled to furnish so many operatives. The houses are generally small, ill-ventilated and uncomfortable, and the operatives are compelled to live in these houses or be dismissed. Sewerage and sanitary facilities are terribly bad, and on summer nights the stench from cesspools is nearly overpowering. The French Canadians are to New England what the Chinese are to California and the Pacific Coast. Their morals are lower, necessities fewer, and the only aim seems to be to see how much money they can get to take out of the country. They do not wish their children to attend schools, and when compelled to send them often move to another place. They seldom accept the right of franchise. Out of a population of 88,000 to 93,000, in 32 cities in New England, only 5,098 are naturalized, and 2,859 property holders. Foster spoke strongly against the employment of children of tender years. Little cash boys

and girls, employed in large numbers in city stores, not large enough in many cases to be out from under the eyes of their mothers, work during the busy season from eight to ten hours a day. The weary look of these little ones towards the close of a day's work is truly pitiful. Girls employed as shopwomen are paid on the average about \$2.50 per week. Out of this they are expected to board themselves and provide all the necessities of life and clothe themselves. Well, society expects them to be virtuous; yet with the meagre stipend received, and the snares often thrown around them by those over them, it is no wonder that so many fall. There are some noble exceptions to the general rule concerning the treatment of employees. One firm in Boston provided a large hall, the commercial rent value of which is \$2,200 per year, in which the employees can meet in a social way, use as a reading room, or for giving dancing parties in. Over a year ago the firm established a fund to which, each week, each employee contributes a very small sum. Last summer they all drew lots, and the lucky ones went to Europe under the direction of a member of the firm. The condition of the mill girl is to be deplored; away from home influences and restraint, thrown often among the depraved of both sexes in low tenement houses, what wonder is it that their morals are too low? "I speak advisedly," said Mr. Foster, "when I assert that the city of Lowell, Mass., alone presents a wide field for philanthropic work. There is more need there for a better object than building palaces for gentlemen, or devoting large sums to Howard University. Large advances have been made in Boston toward giving working people the benefit of art galleries and libraries, by opening them on Sunday."

A resolution was introduced in Senate for the termination of the fisheries clause of the treaty of Washington, providing that they shall be of no force on the expiration of two years after due notice by the President.

Gen. Sherman, speaking of the capture of Oklahoma Payne and his band of raiders, said he supposed the captives will be taken to Fort Smith and turned over to the civil authorities, who will set them at liberty again, as has already been done on more than one occasion. Gen. Sherman thinks more stringent laws should be enacted for the punishment of this class of invaders.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—Survivors of the disaster to the steamer *Kenmore Castle*, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 2nd inst., subsisted three days by chewing flannel vests. The third officer became starving mad and jumped overboard, but was rescued.

A schooner has been wrecked near Portaferry, Ireland, and another near the Shetland Islands Scotland. In the first five sailors were drowned; in the second the whole crew perished.

Judah P. Benjamin, Queen's counsel, has retired from practice. Detectives have arrested Thomas Fitzpatrick in Parish Poplar, and conveyed him to Ireland, charged with complicity with other prisoners arrested for conspiring to murder Government officials. Fitzpatrick is a former suspect and was recently suspected of turning informer.

The steamer *Bavarian*, which sailed Jan 23d for Boston, returned to Liverpool, her machinery damaged.

The *Times* says: Lord Dufferin, who is now representing the British Government, has drafted a dispatch enforcing the necessity of protecting the Government of Egypt against external intrigue and internal weakening, until it is able to stand alone. He condemns alike the premature abandonment of responsibility and annexation.

Two farmers were arrested at Newton, Hamilton, County Armagh, on a charge of conspiracy to murder government officers.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £280,000 the past week. Proportion of reserve to liability, 46.

Thirty thousand tons of new shipping was ordered on the Clyde the past fortnight, including two steamers for the North German Lloyd Company.

Corboux the artist is dead. A Paris dispatch says: It is stated Jules Ferry declined to form a cabi-

net. President Grevy will summon Brisson for that purpose.

Dublin, 8.—Davitt, Healey and Quinn, arrested some time ago for making inflammatory speeches, having refused to give bail, were this morning lodged in Kilmainham jail for a term of six months.

Chief Secretary Trevelyan started for England escorted by detectives. The trial of Dowling for the murder of Policeman Cox began to-day.

Archbishop McCabe is better, but still very feeble.

Parnell, in a communication asking the attendance of the Irish members of the House of Commons, at the opening of Parliament, next May, says: Events of the greatest importance to Ireland will be discussed.

Two thousand starving persons surrounded the hotel in Glen Columbskill of the poor law inspector, demanding employment.

Earl Spencer arrived from London, and was escorted from the railroad by troops of hussars, followed by cars laden with detectives.

Dowling has been convicted of shooting with the intention to murder policeman Cox, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The evidence against Dowling was merely a repetition of all the known facts of the affray. The defense of Dowling was that Cox was shot by constable Stratford.

Carman Fitz Harris, who is supposed to be the driver of the car employed by the murderers of Lord Fred'k Cavendish and Burke, is arrested.

Cork, 8.—The White Star Steamship Company subscribed to the Cork exhibition, and offered to carry free 100 tons of American exhibits.

Paris, 8.—Dealers and the *demi monde* mainly attended the sale of the Sara Bernhardt jewels. The necklace, a rose of diamonds, brought 24,000 francs, and two bracelets 8,000 each.

The Socialists in France have decided to convene in meeting with a view of organizing and being in readiness for the anticipated general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Copenhagen 8.—In the Folkething to-day, the Left moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain the position of Danish subjects abroad, especially those in Schleswig.

Cairo, 8.—The Obeld garrison of Egyptian troops only, surrendered to the fake prophet.

Cettinje, 8.—The Montenegrin government announces the rupture of relations between Montenegro and Turkey, because the latter failed to agree to the cessions to Montenegro.

Xeris, Spain, 8.—A party of Socialists here condemned and murdered some peasants. Fourteen of the persons accused of complicity in the crime are arrested.

Madrid, 8.—The council of ministers decided on the proposition of the minister of the colonies to treat as free men 40,000 men held as slaves who were not liberated by their owners in Cuba in 1870.

The minister of colonies will grant Cuba electoral laws similar to those on the Peninsula. The press applaud the decision of the ministers in regard to Cuba.

St. Thomas, 8.—General Guillermo, ex-president of Santo Domingo, and 11 other exiles, left here on the 29th of January, in the English steamer *Yucatan*, with the avowed purpose of organizing in Jamaica a formidable party to invade Santo Domingo and Hayti. The Dominican consul chartered a schooner to convey to Santo Domingo intelligence of Guillermo's designs.

BOMBAY, 9.—The First Regiment of Bombay Grenadiers and a mounted battery are ordered immediately to Rajpoot to suppress an insurrection of the Bheels.

London, 9.—Judah P. Benjamin, who retired from practice, was advised by a doctor of the highest reputation in Paris, that his heart rendered a protracted argument in court unsafe for him.

Vienna, 9.—The Count de Chembord will issue a manifesto directly after the adjournment of the French Deputies.

Hyderabad, India, 9.—The Nawab, Sir Saler Jung, died of cholera last night.

Paris, 8.—The Advocate General has refused to communicate the case against Prince Napoleon to his lawyers, the tribunal having quashed the indictment against him.

Berlin, 9.—Bismarck's pains returned after he had experienced some temporary relief.

MEXICO, 9.—A telegram from Chihuahua says: On Sunday after-

noon about two hundred dissolute characters often giving trouble, attacked a store belonging to Penos, Altos & Co. The employees resisted and Manuel Ancho, clerk, was killed. Buchanan Hepburn, principal member of the company, went to the store to quiet the tumult, addressing the attacking party in conciliatory language, but finding his moderation met with insults hurried back to his house. Just as he entered his room he was shot and died instantly. Four hours later a fight ensued between the employees and the ruffians, four men being killed. Ald being summoned from the adjoining towns, the authorities and citizens turned out en masse and captured five ruffians, among them Hepburn's murderer, tried and executed them on Monday. Hepburn was wealthy and had invested much money in Chihuahua. Order is restored and the authorities are pursuing the criminals in the mountains.

Paris, 9.—Prince Napoleon was liberated at half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

BRIGHT BEAMS.

ARTISTIC FLASHES FROM THE PEN OF H. O. TRYON.

Some time since we published a few flashes from the artistic mind of Mr. H. O. Tryon, scenic artist of the Salt Lake Theatre. We understand that many of our readers perused them with pleasure. We present another collection of intellectual gems from the same source:

"The higher order of true genius usually manifests itself in the child. It is developed in the man. 'Art is long and time is fleeting.' The world's great artists are old men, and with all their power of genius it has required the study and experience of a long lifetime to develop their possibilities. As a rule the artist who early develops his genius never reaches a very exalted position. His precocity promises great results in the future, but they are seldom realized. If we build a pyramid of sand, the height we can reach is proportionate to the width of the base. If that be narrow the pyramid, to be sure, is soon erected, but it cannot reach a great height. It is so with the human mind. If it is not wide, deep and comprehensive, it cannot rise to great heights or accomplish really great things. What we understand by the title a 'smart man' is never a great one.

The true artist will approach nature with awe, reverence and fear. It is audacious in him to attempt to represent with pigments his feeble thoughts. But he cannot help but symbolize the love and awe which nature impresses on every sensitive soul. He cannot have out door nature in his dwelling, so its counterfeit must suffice him there, but he will forget, when he approaches her, all ideas of egotism and proceed to his task with veneration. "Take the shoes from off thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground." The simplest object in nature is a thousand times more beautiful than he can paint it. The most common weed he cannot imitate. The stagnant water by the roadside is palpitating with the most exquisite hues. The pure ethereal blue and the clear brilliant amber he can merely suggest with his crude pigments. But when nature pours its flood of brilliant sunshine over the face of all the landscape, lighting up with its Master Artist's touch each point of sublimity and beauty, arising out from the delicious mystery of its veils of transparency, glittering gems in the rivulets sparkling among the streaming silver; the grand infinitude of interest bewildering even in its detail, massed and thrown together with such power, such delicate art. Think of the beauty of a leaf of a twig, of a cloud, of any object which is purely nature's. Think of all this design, this loveliness, multiplied into infinity, and arranged with nature's matchless art, and then think of man in his puny efforts to get this on canvass.

How poor and pitiful must be the work of the grandest mind in competition! How small a thing an artist seems to himself when he throws aside his vanity and tries to catch some inspiration from nature's art! I think if we could at all times have nature's grandest work before us, that no true artist would dare to copy her. Whoever saw a real artist that was not ashamed to have you look over his shoulder while sketching out-door nature? He knows he is guilty of an imperti-

nence, yet he cannot help it. He must try. He must study her, he must adore her, and he must realize the pain and humiliation of feeling, how poor are the powers of the human mind. But when he gets that same sketch in his studio, how vain he is, where he has not nature present to show him his feebleness.

The artist should never let sentiment run away with him. He should consider every poetic and sentimental thought to be precious to him and to the world, and use it legitimately on his canvass, never forgetting that this is a practical world, and that tangible and practical means are the only ones that can disseminate sublime and beautiful thought. Is not Shakespeare an example in proof? He put his grand poetic thought into his plays. He did not waste it among the low associates whom he seemed to prefer as companions. I cannot help thinking that if artists would be more practical in their ordinary lives, and more poetic on canvass their influence (being better directed) would be far greater.

Do not sacrifice a grand object for a petty one. It is of greater importance that the graceful, wide-spreading undulating infinitude of glittering, twinkling foliage of that grand old elm, be fitly expressed, than that bird's nest be given conspicuous and undue prominence among the boughs. You did not see it until it was pointed out to you. Nature did not intend that you should see it, still less that you should sacrifice that tree for it. The bird knows where it is; that is enough. Nature intended that you should see the tree. When you paint a tree, paint a tree and paint the nest some other time; but then you don't want the tree. Don't falsify nature by attempting, with your petty vanity, to improve upon her work. You will fail, because nature as an artist is pre-eminently superior to you."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. C. H. Stearn, has adapted small incandescent electric lamps to the illumination of objects under the microscope, and has exhibited the brilliant results to the British Royal Microscopical Society.

Never let go of a good thing that you really have for a better thing about which you have some doubt. The dog in the fable who dropped a piece of meat to snap at a shadow went hungry the rest of the day.

Our new senator, says the *Peoria (Ill.) Transcript*, "is one of the expansive men of the age." "It will take just that kind of a man," responds the *Philadelphia Press*, "to cover the vast area about to be vacated by David Davis."

Since New Orleans people are compelled to manufacture their ice they seek to produce fancy work, and ice-making is made an interesting art. In restaurant windows may be seen blocks of clear ice with fish, flowers and other articles frozen in the centre.

Herr Most finds people in this country rather unenthusiastic over his lurid theories, and not extremely anxious to follow the course he advises. They are rather discouraged by the fact that if they "kill, kill, kill," the chances are that they'll hang, hang, hang.

The decision in the mandamus case was not unexpected. That Judge Hunter, in dissenting, has the law on his side as well as plain common sense, we do not believe will be seriously disputed by any lawyer. We regard the decision as a political one entirely.

There are 562,613 Jews in Germany—an increase of upward of 50,000 in the ten years from 1871 to 1881. Of these 325,544 reside in Prussia. Thus it appears that the Jews constitute less than one sixteenth part of the German population. Yet some brave, gallant Germans fear they will be devoured by the Jews.

It is dangerous to undertake the changing of an obituary, and when what is thought to be poetry is attached, the task is hopeless, so we invariably omit the "lines." We have had enough experience to appreciate the story of a contemporary who says: "We once offended a party by changing a sentence, and yet the only thing we cut out was the announcement that some old mother in Israel had died of *cholera infantum*."