THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Friday, - - Oct. 13, 1872.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some of the banks in New York have resumed greenback payment.

Irving tells who killed Nathan, the murderer now in Sing Sing.

The yellow fever is spreading in Memphis, but decreasing in Shreveport.

A steamboat race for $100,000 from Buffalo to Syracuse.

Troops are returning from the Yellowstone country.

The Buddington party of the *Polaris* survivors are at Washington.

Pere Hyacinthe and Henry Ward Beecher give their views on the Evangelical Alliance business.

Empanneling of the jury in the Stokes case.

Increase of specie in the bank of France.

Siege of Carthagena.

Archbishop of Posen very ill.

Italian government promise to explain the reason of Victor Emanuel's visit to Prussia.

Continuation of Bazaine's trial.

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker have arrived in England.

The Carlists claim to have gained the greatest victory, thus far, of the campaign.

A man killed at Pioche.

BISMARCK ON RELIGION.

OUR readers will recollect the report, in the New York *World* recently, to the effect that Bismarck had expressed decidedly anti-religious and infidel sentiments. The report was afterwards contradicted in the dispatches. "D. Bendan, Ph. D., and late Professor New York University," residing at Dresden, considered the matter of such importance that he corresponded with M. Bismarck upon it, and received the following reply, which he sent to the New York *Herald*.

DR. BENDAN—I received your communication with many thanks. So many falsehoods are told on my account that I am not astonished at this barefaced invention. I do not know if there are people stupid enough to believe such things; but one thing is certain—*I never had with any one* a conversation of an import similar to that to which you refer. There can consequently not even be a misunderstanding alleged as a pretext for that falsehood (*Luge*—lie). But it strikes me that the phrase, "to crush Rome in order to crush Christianity," very plainly shows the source and purpose of that calumny.

That my convictions and my belief are the opposite of what that fable puts in my mouth no man in Germany doubts, and also in America people will say that if one were so God-forsaken (*Gottverlassen*) as to think so he would hardly be fool enough thus to talk.

V. BISMARCK.

DR. Bendan considered this expression of Bismarck's convictions "of great importance to the Christian—nay to the religious—world; and, as an authentic declaration from such a master-mind," worth a great many sermons from Beecher and other great Christian lights.

It is all very well for Prince Bismarck to avow his convictions against infidelity and in favor of the Christian religion, but if he had confirmed the report of his expressing the most ultra infidel sentiments, possibly the Christian religion and the religious world would have survived the declaration. M. Bismarck may be a great power in politics, but it is not material to the Christian religion whether he believes that it is true or that it is not true.

THE FAIR.

IN THE Fair, which closed yesterday, the fruit department was exceptionally fine, especially the apples. The show of these from Utah County was very creditable, as well as from Salt Lake and Davis counties, although in this city the codling moth and worm have played havoc among the apples the present season, spoiling the prodcets of many orchards. A much larger display of apples could have been obtained if the interest in forwarding specimens had been more general and stronger. But as it was, there was a very fine showing, of which applegrowers may well be proud. So far as the quality and general appearance of the fruit are concerned, none can doubt that this is a good section for apples. It did one good to look upon those well-filled tables of beautiful specimens of different fall and winter varieties.

The show of pears was also good, though much less extensive than that of apples. Pear trees bear heavily, and with considerable certainty, though their culture, from some cause or other, is far behind that of the apple. But there really seems to be no valid reason why pears should not be as plentiful as apples in our lower valleys. There were some fine specimens at the Fair, the very largest of all being a single specimen of a pound pear, sent by Mrs. Nellie Ashton, of Pleasant Grove, Utah county.

Peaches have come to be an almost sure crop, and a profuse one too, of good quality and large size, though the present year, generally speaking, they are smaller than usual. Plums are as sure and nearly as profuse crops as peaches, and their quality is good. So far, we believe, the plums in this section have not been troubled by that pest to the plum crop in the Eastern States, the curculio. By the by, drying of plums and peaches is a business that might well be taken up and made profitable in the lower valleys of Utah, for here are excellent facilities for it. Our dried peaches, plums, and apples are far superior to those received from the East, and these fruits, peaches especially, can be raised as easily as any vegetable is cultivated. It is no trouble at all, comparatively, for any one on the bench lands to produce thousands of bushels of peaches, with tolerable regularity. This is an industry worth cultivating, because the outlay is very slight, and what is gained is almost wholly the pure return of labor alone, cost of land and fencing excluded. There is no seeding to be bought every year, the cultivation required is limited, the irrigation less than for many other crops and when dried thrown upon the world of starving appetites.

One of the noticable deficiencies in the Fair was in furniture. Mr. Dinwoodey had several good articles, but old visitors would notice the manifest decline in the exhibit making business in this city, which is growing largely at least, to the railroad and the consequent difficulty in competing with Eastern furniture manufactories, to which good furniture lumber is more readily accessible than to people here. Whether the business will revive in this locality, or not, must be left to the future.

Another business which has declined is that of making leather, owing also to eastern competition.

Machine work has advanced considerably, and it is a matter of regret that the advance was not manifest in the Fair.

HELENA, Montana, had another fire on the night of Oct. 3, in the stable of J. W. Hartwell, on Lower Main Street. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, but fortunately in a direction away from adjacent buildings. Six horses and a mule perished. Total loss about $2,000.

ADDRESS

BY

L. F. Monch,

Before the Territorial Teachers' Association, Salt Lake City, October 2nd, 1872.

(CONCLUDED.)

Third.—It is an unwise plan to continually keep harping upon the matter before your school. Show the children that you are doing your duty, then judiciously present the matter at the proper time, and in the proper manner, and you will find them the best paymasters. This reminds me of an anecdote that happened not long since with one little bright-eyed fellow of about seven years. The time of the payment of the second part of the term had arrived, and I announced it in the primary department. A week later, I met the father and son in a store. The little fellow no sooner perceived me enter the door, than he reminded his father of the pay, as follows—"Father, here is my teacher, now will be a good time to settle my tuition." It is useless to say the pay was forthcoming. Another parent informed me that his son positively declined going to school, until he had paid him the tuition for the teacher. This beautifully illustrates the anecdote of the visitor in one of our western towns. For the benefit of those not acquainted with it, I will relate it. A gentleman had just stepped from the cars and in a jocular manner enquired of a person standing by his side who the governor was? To his surprise he was informed that the person addressed was the governor himself. On further inquiry, he learned the following facts—"Sir, I am the teacher of a large school; I govern the children; the children govern the parents; hence I am the true governor of the place." To continually inform every one you meet with, that you are not getting your pay is also a poor policy; we naturally dislike a person who continually complains of hard times, and moreover it creates a suspicion, that you have not done your duty; for a person who does his duty manfully is generally rewarded.

Fourth.—Be liberal with the blessings art and science have lavished upon you. Dispense with your blessings freely, remembering that according to your liberality will you be rewarded. It is the teacher's duty to know that no child in his district shall be deprived of schooling because of inability to settle the tuition. Let him be merciful to the fatherless and orphans, remembering that there is a greater payment for us whose all-seeing eye is watching his good deeds, and will reward him in time of need. Moreover, the heart that beats under that ragged jacket flows as innocent blood and beats as honest a pulse as that under silk; the mind grasps and thirsts as eagerly for knowledge as that of the pampered sons of wealth, and when years have passed away and that honest heart, like a Franklin of old, has become, perhaps, the admiration of a world, with what pride you can look upon the image molded by yourselves.

Lastly.—The good teacher has a grander object in view than the mere accumulation of wealth. He is blessed in a thousand ways, and his life has its path strewn with roses.

"If he but fashion it aright,
'Tis ever new, 'tis ever bright."

There is no place where the teacher can drink so deeply from the cup of felicity as from

"The schoolroom bright and cheery,
Where happy echo climates meet,
With a love that ne'er grows weary,
And native's burdens fleet."

The child, coming through the schoolroom door, with his face wreathed in smiles as he bids me a good morning, while his eye kindles with delight as he hands me the choicest apple he has obtained especially for me, or a beautiful bouquet to adorn my desk, awakens thoughts within me which language fails to portray. These little hearts that beat for us; these little lips that perhaps send up their innocent prayers in our behalf, in the silent chamber of the night; these beings yet pure from the hands of our Creator, are left for us to mold as governors of the universe or tenants of the murderer's cell. Often have I watched that wretched crew, the chain gang, upon the broadway, and wondered to myself, who is to blame for their disgraceful position? Will some of these little ones left in my charge and so dear to me come to such an end and, perhaps, some day furnish another example, for the following lines:

An artist wished to paint a face,
The very rebel of lasciviousness and joy;
He chose a child for his ideal,
And drew the vileness of a boy.

Long years passed on. The artist now,
A gray old man, one picture more
Desired to paint, and call it guilt,
A contrast to the child of yore.

He went into the dungeon dark,
Its cold walls damp with slime,
And saw a wretched man chained there,
Condemned to death for crime.

Beside the first he placed the last;
And, when he learned the prisoner's name,
He found the innocent, laughing child
And wretched man was but the same.

Time alone can unravel that mystery. There is however, one satisfaction in knowing, that however far some of these hearts may go astray, whether the seed sown upon the youthful spirit shall produce tares or not, the good seeds we have planted in their hearts will never be forgotten, and only call forth a response from their better nature, to induce them to retrace their footsteps, and return to the fatherless and orphans, remembering that there is a greater payment for us whose all-seeing eye is watching his good deeds, and will reward him in time of need. Moreover, the heart that beats under that ragged jacket flows as innocent blood and beats as honest a pulse as that under silk; the mind grasps and thirsts as eagerly for knowledge as that of the pampered sons of wealth, and when years have passed away and that honest heart, like a Franklin of old, has become, perhaps, the admiration of a world, with what pride you can look upon the image molded by yourselves.

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For the best col. of articles manufactured from native wool, with specimens of pig iron, manufactured at the Nathan Davis & Sons' Foundry by Daniel Ess, Silver Medal.

For the best silver lead bullion, J. P. Pascoe, Silver Medal.

For the best lead bullion, Chicago Smelting & Mining Co., Dip.

Worthy of mention is the "The Chicago Co's Fume Condenser."

Miscellaneous Class.

Best needle work executed on the Singer Sewing machine by Miss Emma Spencer, Z. C. M. I., Diploma.

Best ornamental sewing, on Howe's Machine, Howe Co., Diploma.

Gold chain, 4000 links, manufactured by I. Watters & Bro., S. L. City, I. Watters & Co., Diploma.

Grain register, by Sidney Hudson, $5.00.

Best specimen of balloons H. Jacobs $1.00.

Best specimen of writing by a lady, special prize, Mary Campbell, $10.00.

For fine specimen of penmanship, Heber Grant, First Prize.

Best Jonathan apple, Lorenzo D. Young, $1.00.

Best Roxbury russet apple, Geo. B. Bailey, $1.00.

Best half bushel white beans, A. J. Rynearson, $2.00.

Best white quilt, Miss Reese, $5.00.

Best corked boot, Charles Barrel, $5.00.

Best peck of late peas, A. J. Rynearson, $1.00.

Best half bushel of peas, A. J. Rynearson, $2.00.

Best needle work (parrot), E. M. Huffman, (too late)

Best Fall Porter, Wm. Jennings, $1.00.

PEARS.

Best Bergamot, Daniel Carter, $1.00.

Best Winter Nelis, Spanish Fork, $1.00.

PLUMS.

Best and largest collection of plums, John R. Maxwell, $3.00.

DRIED FRUIT.

Best 10 lbs. dried apples, Mrs. John Morgan, $2.00.

Best 10 lbs. dried plums, Mrs. John Morgan, $2.00.

Best specimen caraway, Daniel Graves, $1.00.

Best slippery elm, Daniel Graves, $1.00.

Best black mustard, J. E. Johnson.

Correspondence.

LOGAN CITY, Oct. 8, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

During the past month or six weeks there has been a great amount of sickness amongst children, probably more than has ever been known before in one season in this valley, occasioning quite a number of deaths. I am happy, however, to state that sickness is abating rapidly, owing I suppose to the cool weather we are having.

The new co-operative store is fast nearing completion, the plastering and fitting up going on rapidly, and from present appearances it will soon be ready for occupation.

The large contract for wheat made with Sacramento firms by this branch of Z. C. M. I. is proving to be a great blessing to the people, enabling them to pay up the debts which they have incurred with the different co-operative stores throughout this valley, and thereby placing it in the power of the stores to pay off their liabilities.

The Utah Northern railroad is doing a good business, and the company frequently have to put on two engines to take the train through. The work on the line north of this place is advancing steadily. The grading is nearly finished to Richmond. As far as I can learn, the grading is nearly finished to Richmond.

There has been a splendid crop of fruit raised here this year, especially apples and plums. Peaches were all killed by early frosts. The grain crops are good, the people prosperous, and peace prevails.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH H. GODDARD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To-Day's Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Charged With Robbery—Banks Restive.

NEW YORK, 10.—Maria Urbach, who was taken into custody with two Spaniards, charged with robbing the Bank of Commerce in Havana, yesterday, accused the Spanish Consul of robbing her of money, and diamonds and drafts for $17,000. Her affidavit declares these things were taken from her baggage on the steamship *Odyssey Mexico*, under false pretenses.

There is a very early prospect of putting an end to the pooling arrangement for greenbacks. Many old and prudently managed banks are positive in their opposition to this arrangement; and desire the liberty of managing their own greenbacks, and pledge the national bank notes, and to receive and pay them out over the counters. Their receipts cannot be made free as before suspension so long as there is a discount on bank checks in Wall Street; and they insist on resumption in notes, greenbacks or national, across their own counters.

Told all he Knows.

Irving had a private examination to-day, when he said he had told all he knew about the Nathan murder; his story has not been made public.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Resigned.

LONDON, 10.—Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, chief secretary of State for foreign affairs has resigned.

Rumored Carlist Victory.

The Carlists profess to have received information that their general, Olio, on the ninth defeated and routed the army of Gen. Concha, near Chivaque, that Concha is to retreat to Puente La Reyna, their headquarters south of Pamplona, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounded. The Carlists claim that this is the greatest victory of the campaign.

Arrived in England.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife have arrived in England.

FRANCE.

Dead—Minister of the Interior—Opposing Napoleon.

PARIS, 10.—Count Marius De Jouvency, the well known politician, is dead.

The police have seized 25,000 photographs of the son of the late Emperor Napoleon, for sale in this city.

Four members of the directing committee of the party of the right in the Assembly, to move the Count De Chambord, to move the Count De Chambord, to move the Count De Chambord