

**THE EVENING NEWS.**  
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Thursday, November 21, 1878.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A new kind of vegetable gum that is likely to supersede gutta-percha, is attracting much attention in London and Paris. It is the sap of a South American tree, is said to be more elastic than India-rubber, tough, flexible and capable of being cut, like guitar-strings.

Advance sheets of extracts from Scribner's and St. Nicholas for December, show that those excellent magazines will be brimful of interest. They are high-toned monthlys; the former being always instructive as well as entertaining, and the latter filling a place in juvenile literature that would be hard to fill if it were removed. Both are published by Scribner & Co., New York.

One of the rights of editors has recently been sustained by a Rochester court. A newspaper man being called to testify in regard to certain information published by him, bearing upon a case at large in court, refused to answer on the ground that the item was given him under a pledge of secrecy as to the informant, and that he was privileged as much as a lawyer, who could conceal the disclosure of a client. The court sustained his plea. Editors may thus claim a similar privilege in this respect to engineers and attorneys.

The San Francisco Chronicle rejoices over the fate of Luke Poland, whom it denominates "a political corpse." The Chronicle considers his condition a sort of retribution for trying to get a bill through Congress to muzzle the press. It all depends upon how one looks at things. The "Mormons," for instance, while they do not make merry over any man's downfall, note that Poland sought diligently to push hostile legislation against them, and became the author of an infamous measure, which though greatly pruned and clipped, has still evil enough left in it to blast his fame as its father. He now lies with many other "corpses" of politicians who thought to make fame by persecuting the "Mormons." In that light we view his unenviable fate.

**TRICKERY AND VIOLENCE.**  
Regarding to the new crusade, the New York Herald remarks, "neither trickery nor violence can save polygamy."

We would like the great journal of Gotham to point out any instance of either trickery or violence, that has been used by the "Mormons" to "save polygamy." Ever since the doctrine of plural marriage has been proclaimed as an article of our faith, it has been openly advocated and earnestly defended, but its practice has been forced upon no one. No man in Utah has been compelled to marry wives, no woman has been compelled to wed a man either in monogamy or polygamy. A great deal of nonsense has been uttered about "polygamy invading Christian homes." What member of any "Christian" denomination has been injured by "Mormons" marriage? It affects "Mormons," and them alone. Whether it results in good or evil is a question of time, and one which bears only upon those who believe in and practice it.

The "trickery and violence" have been on the part of those who oppose it. Who tried to pervert the law so as to make a territorial statute frame for adultery and open lewdness, apply to polygamy, which is an offence only by construction, under a law of the United States? Who sought to make a leading "Mormon" pay exorbitant attorney and large attorneys' fees in a suit for divorce, brought by a person known in the beginning to have no legal status as a wife? Who attempted to force him by imprisonment and threats, to pay this "blood money" as to obtain peace? Who tried to impugn polygamists by findings of illegaljuries? Who seeks to unsheathe the sword, and to "apply the knife," in this controversy over plural marriage? Who are they that lie and distort facts, and strive to stir up popular passion, that violence may accomplish what ridicule and sneers and blasphemy and sophistry have failed to affect? Not the Mormons.

Who sent a herald to Utah to make up sensational stories about the "Mormons" without foundation in fact of the semblance of common sense, and encouraged the trickster in an absurd attempt to manufacture a "Mormon" outrage, by stabbing his own vest pocket and bending his suspended buckle? The New York Herald, that talks about "trickery and violence," ought to know something about that.

The "Mormons" have been the most patient, peaceful and enduring, under the aggressions and insults of their enemies, of any people who ever figured in history, sacred or profane. The miserable cowards who live by defaming them know this, and continue in a course which in any other place under heaven would provoke the most extreme violence, because they know that the people whom they traduce, and whose wives, sons and daughters and mothers they assail with their blackguardism and invective, are unlikely to deal out to them their just deserts.

"Trickery and violence" have been the "arguments" of our enemies from the beginning. The first has been used in the court room and in Congress, on the platform and in the pulpits through the press and by the lightning wire. The marks of the second have been printed upon the pages of our history, stamped upon the path of Indian service.

our travels, and inscribed upon the graves of our martyrs dead, from Missouri to Illinois, and from the banks of the Missouri to the shores of Salt Lake. And both are seen in the new attempt to bring trouble into our peaceful Territory, and turn quiet industrial homes into places of lamentation and mourning. "Trickery and violence" back into your teeth, false Herald, put them where they belong, and do not forget to swallow your own share of the obliquity.

BEET SUGAR.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1878, will be memorable in the annals of this State, for on that day and in the presence of Gov. Connor, the Maine Sugar Company of Portland turned out 12,000 pounds of granulated sugar, the first ever made in the United States from beets grown in America. Several establishments have, it is true, made small quantities of raw sugar of excellent quality, but regular boiling of refined sugar made from beet sugar produced in the United States never before been attempted in the Atlantic States.

The above is from the Maine State Press. The writer is mistaken in supposing that Maine has turned out the first granulated sugar made from beets in the United States. Illinois has manufactured a great deal of beet sugar, which commanded a ready sale in the Chicago market, and sold at a reduction of only from one-fourth to one-eighth of a cent per pound less than the best refined cane sugar.

Beet sugar, we have no doubt, will yet be manufactured in large quantities and become a large business in the United States. The Department of Agriculture has been making some experiments, sending out choice varieties of beet seed, and endeavoring to collate information upon the most favorable localities for the cultivation of the sugar beet, and although several enterprises for the production of beet sugar have proven financial failures, there is no doubt that an excellent quality of sugar can be made from this root, the refuse is good food for stock, and there is no valid reason why the industry should not eventually be made lucrative.

We do not know yet whether the soil and climate of Utah are favorable to the paying production of this vegetable of a proper kind for sugar making. Molasses need to be manufactured from the beet in the early days of our settlement here, and it is but fair to conclude that the business of beet-sugar making might prove equally successful. Our farmers would do well to examine this subject, make tests on a small scale, and consider the feasibility of the introduction of this important branch of industry into our thriving Territory. We are glad to see the success of the Maine sugar makers, and hope that other States will follow their example.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Representative Glover writes that he will be here early next week, and will call a meeting of his friends to discuss the subject on the affairs of the mint. It is understood it has already made one report on this subject, but when an abstract was published, Linderman appeared before the committee and so effectually defended his standing points that he was forced to withdraw his report and incorporate new material. His experts have been gathering this new material, and, in the meantime, facts not altogether savory with regard to the experts have transpired, which will doubtless be placed in evidence. Linderman stands high in the estimation of Sherman, and it is not improbable he may be his own successor.

Preparations for Reception.— MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The Excellency, the Marquis de Berri, will be received at the residence of Ward, and Mrs. Ward, who was nothing about the deed until it was committed.

Changes in the Tariff Laws.— There is authority for the statement that the following changes in the tariff will be recommended by Sherman in his forthcoming annual report:

First.—The abolition of the present system of testing of the quality of sugar and the establishment instead of both the color and polariscope test, limiting the dutiable grades of sugars to only two classes.

Second.—Not to allow any deduction or allowance whatever for damaged goods, leaving the importer to provide by insurance against whatever loss may be sustained in this respect.

Third.—To tax dress silk according to the weight, only making the duty therein specific.

Fourth.—To dispense with ad valorem duties on gloves and to fix specific duties, corresponding to material, size, number of buttons, etc.

The foregoing amendments meet with the approval of the leading officers connected with the customs division, who express the opinion that they would result advantageously to government and to honest importers.

Chicago Wheat Speculation.— The rumor that Jim Keene is manipulating a combination for a heavy wheat speculation in Chicago, goes, gains credence. The parties are said to base their operations on the calculation that purchasers for storage at present prices can be carried until spring at such a cost that the wheat can then be sold with profit at 90 cents in Chicago, or \$1.04 here, which is 20 per cent below the average for the past 10 years.

This is the only thing that can be done as a stock exchange dealing, but adds, "And yet the fact remains that a vast quantity of wheat is still unmolded, and the surplus for export appears to exceed any foreign demand that is likely to arise."

A Defender.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—After a preliminary examination, W. Franks Paige is required to give \$40,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy with his partner to defraud their creditors.

The Sprague Failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Examiner of the Treasury, B. H. Bristow, has been secured as counsel by the creditors of A. & W. Sprague, in place of Judge Thomas, deceased. The total indebtedness of the Spragues is over \$5,000,000.

Saburs and Sheriffs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The letter of Secrétaire Schenck, the Indian affairs of the Secretary of War, arrived General Sherman after its publication. The document has been forwarded to Lieut. General Sheridan, with a request that he communicate such facts as may be in possession of sustaining the assertions against the conduct of the Indian service.

A Murderer Executed.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—Juan Antonio Hernandez was hung at noon, at Refugio, South Texas, for the murder of Wader and Maton. He pleaded his innocence.

WESTERN.

The Sierra Nevada Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Virginia City dispatch says: The committee of miners who last night examined the Sierra Nevada, agree that the mine presents a fine appearance, and express themselves satisfied with the result of the examination. The cross-cut, 300 feet is now in rich ore, 100 feet to the top and 100 feet to the bottom. The amount is so great that it is almost impossible to work in it. The crosscut on the 2,100 level is still in a mixture of cap-rock and low-grade ore. The report of the committee assist to restore confidence here.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, 21.—The Bank of England rates was to-day, reduced from 8 to 5 per cent.

United Kingdom, 21.—The Bank of England increased £310,000 the past week.

The proportion of reserve to liability is 40½ per cent.

The Fisheries Award Paid.

United States Minister Welch, to-day, paid over to Her Majesty's government the amount of the fisheries award, by draft, for \$5,500,000.

Another Bomb.

A Paris dispatch says: During the last evening, of Queen Margarita's birthday, a bomb was exploded in the crowded boulevard des Champs Elysées.

The person supposed to have thrown the missile was arrested.

The India News—No Execution.

There is no excitement over the India news. The problems of the Stock Exchange and Bank of England are quiet even than usual.

British Troops Occupy Thibet.

A Bombay special dispatch from Thibet, to-day, states that the British troops had occupied Fort Khamphang, or Kipliyan, in a station beyond the frontier, opposite Thibet. Its abandonment was anticipated.

No resistance is expected until the upper end of Khamphang is reached. The native tribes in the valley protest good will towards the British.

General Roberts commands.

Order for War Material.

An order has been unexpectedly received at Woolwich for nearly 100 tons camp equipment for the army in South Africa. Stores are now being embarked for immediate despatch. The consignment includes a great number of tents, blankets, barrack furniture, utensils, and other necessaries of the kind sent out before the commencement of the Kaffir campaign.

Movements of the British Troops.

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A Calcutta dispatch says: All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing the movements or disposition of the troops, have been stopped by military authorities. The first troops crossed this morning, the 10th Hussars, at 3 o'clock. They found Fort Khamphang abandoned, but three children had been left there. General Roberts' forces at once moved forward on Fort Khamphang, and the abandonment was anticipated.

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