

# **EVENING NEWS.** PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. **PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY** **THE DESERT NEWS COMPANY.** **CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.** MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1883. **THE CHARTER AMENDMENT.** The amendment to the Charter of Salt Lake City, which passed the Assembly and was yesterday signed by Acting Governor Thomas, will once more put the City in possession of power to regulate and restrain the liquor traffic, and to derive revenue from licensing the business. The bill which was not approved by the Executive was a good one, and went a little further in its provisions than that which is now a law. The chief objection urged against it was the linking together of the prohibitory and regulating powers, and was more a question of verbal construction than of principle. It was not drawn up in haste, as we have heard suggested, nor passed without due consideration. It was prepared by able members of the bar, was duly considered in committee of each house and was passed in due form, no objections that we have heard of being interposed except to the verbal arrangement to which we have referred. As soon as an ordinance is enacted in accordance with the powers now granted, the liquor traffic in this city will be once more under the direction of the municipality, where it belongs. We think now, as we have thought from the commencement of the difficulty between the liquor dealers and the city authorities, that the laws were ample and definite enough before. And if it has not been for the astounding stupidity and effrontery of a Judge who ruled in the interests of liquor selling, and who laid down the remarkable axiom that "revenue is taxes" and from that argued that no revenue could be derived from licenses, the powers exercised by the City under the laws for many years would have remained intact to the necessary regulation and restraint of a business which is admitted to be of a character needing extra-legal supervision. Let the ordinance be passed and enforced, and if there is to be any fighting over it let it come on and be settled at once, so that our local affairs may settle down into regular grooves, and peace and good will may be established within the municipality. **HUXLEY AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.** PROFESSOR HUXLEY, the renowned scientist, is often referred to as a notable skeptic. His name, with those of a few other leading thinkers of the age, is used almost as a synonym for the name of infidelity. Yet he does not deny the existence of the religious element in the nature and constitution of man, and must therefore believe in Deity in some sense, because there is no need of humanity for which there is not a supply, and nothing in the universe but can find its correspondence when properly sought for and time and opportunity are afforded. Speaking on the subject of secular education, Professor Huxley says: "I have always been strongly in favor of secular education in the sense of education without theology; but I must confess I have been no less perplexed to know by what practical measures the religious feeling, which is the essential basis of conduct, was to be kept up, in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these matters, without the use of the Bible." The admission that "religious feeling" is "the essential basis of conduct," and that this cannot be kept up "without the use of the Bible," is a clear indication that the gentleman is not such a skeptic as he is supposed to be. It is also valuable evidence in support of the necessity for religious culture associated with secular education. Of course Professor Huxley would not endorse theological training as part of a system of general instruction. He does not believe in "theology" as that term is commonly used, but he does believe in religion. He has no faith in sects or churches, but perceives the necessity of sustaining the religious feeling. The supposed skeptic goes farther than a good many professors of Christianity. He acknowledges the religious needs of mankind and confesses that without the Bible he knows no means of supplying them. Opposition to the use of the Bible in public schools comes as much from persons claiming to be Christians as from avowed disbelievers. The difficulty of its introduction as a textbook is the opportunity and temptation it affords for the teaching of sectarian bias derived from private interpretations of it. It is in Deity, in morality, in personal righteousness, in the accountability of the creature and in future rewards and punishments, could be inculcated in connection with secular instruction without the introduction of dogmatic theology, there would be very little trouble about it. But when teachers have definite beliefs in regard to tenets, it is almost impossible to expect that in explaining matters of religion they will abstain from tingling them with the color of their own theology. We consider that one of the most important questions for Utah to consider to-day is this subject of religious and secular education combined. The one great objection to the prevailing method in this country, of free schools by taxation, is the necessary exclusion of the religious element from popular instruction. The Hebrew does not want his children taught Christianity, the infidel does not want either Christianity or Hebraism. Parents of one sect oppose the introduction of the tenets of another into the schools, and thus religion is kept out altogether, quite consistently as the system is at present organized. In our opinion the only proper method for the latter-day Saints is a school system of their own, supported and directed by the Church, in which not only common education can be taught but that religion which God has revealed for the guidance and salvation of mankind, and which the parents view as the only way to eternal life in the presence of the Father. If that is the true religion it ought to be taught to the children, and the idea of placing them five days out of every seven under a system of godless tutelage and a purely secular influence, is to us incompatible with the doctrine and spirit of the gospel as restored to earth. If the taxation principle for public schools is continued, that means eventually free schools from which religious teaching will be excluded. If a system of latter-day Saints' schools is inaugurated, it may mean either free schools or otherwise, as wisdom may determine, but in either case the blending of religious and secular instruction, the cultivation of the spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical powers of the offspring of that people who are destined to be leaders in everything that will promote the happiness, exaltation and perfection of humanity. Think of it. **PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS FOR 1882.** We have received through the courtesy of J. E. Dooly, Esq., the annual statement of the precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, made by Jno. J. Valentine, Esq., General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s immense business. It shows that during 1882 the aggregate products were as follows: Gold, \$31,860,084; silver, \$15,077,825; lead, \$3,911,902; copper, \$1,193,000. Total gross result, \$51,942,812. California shows a decrease in gold of \$379,069, and an increase in silver of \$329,582. Nevada shows a total falling off of \$3,181,057; the yield from the Comstock being only \$1,233,162, as against \$5,414,219 in 1881—a decrease of \$4,181,057. The product of Eureka District is \$1,427,235, as against \$1,639,025 in 1881—a decrease of \$211,790. Utah shows an increase of \$304,833. Colorado shows an increase of \$1,672,171; and Arizona \$3,726,295 over our report of last year. The figures are based on mint valuations of the precious metals and seaboard valuation of base bullion. Utah is credited with \$7,311,238, a little difference to the figures published heretofore, as given by Mr. Dooly for the reason here named: "The exports of silver during the present year to Japan, China, India, the Straits, etc., have been as follows: Japan, \$2,000,000; China, \$2,000,000; From Marseilles, \$1,000,000; San Francisco, \$5,000,000. Total, \$27,000,000, as against \$24,700,000 from the same places in 1881." **"STILL SOME LAW IN THE LAND."** This American Register, a very able paper published at Washington, takes up the New York Herald article of January 11, which was published in the EVENING NEWS of Friday, and proceeds to comment upon it and the Utah election case in a manner so just and appropriate that we copy its remarks verbatim as follows: "The first thing that the House is likely to decide is, that the action of Governor Murray, in assuming the functions of a judicial tribunal, and deciding the naturalization papers of Mr. Cannon, was a violation of all known law. The second question will be that in refusing a certificate to a man who received 18,000 votes, and giving it to one who only received 18,000, Governor Murray either did not understand his duty, or that he wanted to neglect to perform it. "The third thing that the House is likely to decide is, that the people are in the land, and that the people are not wholly given up to madness. "We are nothing for Mr. Cannon of his claims to a seat in the House of Representatives, but we do care a great deal for the observance of what is proper by all decent people, and hence we object most decidedly to the Herald's grammar for setting the Utah contested election case. Even a Mormon has rights which honest people must respect, and the country will not submit to any such violation of law as is proceeding in the Herald's office. Congress has no more power to pass an act affecting Mr. Cannon's right to a seat in the thirty-seventh House of Representatives than it has to hang James Gordon Bennett for spending his money in Africa and Arctic explorations. The Constitution recognizes no ex post facto legislation, nor will the people submit to it. Mr. Cannon has not been convicted of any punishable offense that we are aware of, and unless he is, it is idle to talk of punishing him. "We repeat that we care nothing for Mr. Cannon or his claims; we have no sympathy with the religion, so called, of the Mormon people, and we have no sympathy with the polygamous practices of the Saints of Utah, but we claim justice for all. No wrong can ever be redressed, or even prevented by the perpetration of another wrong, even though it be done under the form of law." **BY TELEGRAPH.** **PER WIRELESS UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.** **AMERICAN.** **LATEST DISPATCHES.** Saved from the Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Portland dispatch says: The crew of the wrecked bark *Harvest Home* were saved. Lost Sea Wreck of a Hottel's Chronometer. A Portland dispatch says: Captain Madison, of the bark *Harvest Home*, reports that the vessel went ashore at a small beach, ten miles north of Cape Hancock, on the morning of the 19th. The vessel was high and dry at low tide. The crew removed the cargo ashore. The loss is attributed to a defective chronometer. Killed and Crushed. ST. PAUL, 21.—One workman was killed and two dangerously injured by the caving in of a bank on the railroad near Superior City. Gold and Stocks. NEW YORK, 21.—The advance in exchange yesterday was caused by a scarcity in commercial bills coupled with the results of having to settle American securities for foreign account. One bank book for gold shipment in April. Bankers generally expect a fall in exchange. The Gold party talked bravely yesterday on almost everything except the Western Union A. A. good many thought last evening that Gold would put down the market yesterday. It is stated that Gold has lately secured a good many stocks, but he is in no hurry of selling the market. Not that kind. James B. Graves, who shot E. P. Siden, pleaded irresistible impulse. Dr. W. O. Gorman testified that he doesn't believe in that kind of insanity that comes when you put your finger on the trigger and goes when you have killed your victim. Those Probate Courts. CHICAGO, 21.—The decision of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the Probate Courts of Cook and DuSable has created great excitement among the lawyers and a good deal of difference of opinion exists as to its scope. E. B. McGee, one of the most prominent and careful lawyers in Chicago, says: The Probate Court of Cook County during its existence has done a very large business, much of which probably will have to be done over again. "The decision is understood, does not leave Cook and DuSable Counties without probate courts nor in any way stay the due administration of estates, but sends all such matters back to the county courts." The chancery business transacted by the courts has not been large, and the fact that the orders or decrees rendered by them are void in view of the law which protects all persons whose acts are bona fide under an appeal which the authority of the law court create many grave difficulties. The decision is the court's universal comment to-day among the lawyers, and the excitement created an account of the uncertainty involved. A meeting of the Bar Association is called for this p. m., to discuss the situation, and it will be immediately taken up for a rehearing. The first will be probated in this court December 18th, 1881, in all six divorces are said to have been granted by the court from Lyons, when the decision is as sweeping as first announced be utterly invalidated. Guitau's Trial Continued. WASHINGTON, 21.—Upon entering the court room this morning, Guitau took a seat in the witness box, remarking as he laid out his papers, "I sit down because I can't speak better, not that I am afraid of being shot. This shooting business is getting played out." At an intimation from Judge Cox, the prisoner carefully arranged his glasses, and with a flourish, began to read from a manuscript as follows: "The prosecution pretend that I am a wicked man. Mr. Scoville and the rest think I am a lunatic, and I presume you think I am. I was certainly a lunatic July 2nd, when I fired on the President and American people generally, and I presume you think I was. I can't imagine anything more insane than my going to the depot and shooting the President of the United States. You are here to say whether I was insane or sane when I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition since or before I fired that shot. You must say by your verdict of sane or insane at the moment when I fired that shot. If you have any doubt of my insanity you must give me the benefit of that doubt and acquit, that is if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot or not. If I fired it on my own account I was sane. If I fired it supposing I was the agent of duty I was insane and you must acquit. This is the record of the law given in a recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. It revolutionizes the old rules and is a grand step forward in the law of insanity. It is worthy of this age of railroads and electricity and telephones and it comes from the progressive State of New York. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a special providence in my favor, and I ask this court and jury to consider it. Some eminent men of America think me the greatest man of this age, and this feeling is growing. The belief in my inspiration and in my divine providence and I have really saved the nation from another war. My speech setting forth in detail my defence was telegraphed to all the leading papers and published on Monday, and now I am permitted by his Honor to deliver it to you." He then explained to the jury that his speech opening with a quotation from the Christmas greeting to the American people in use for the opening of his speech to the jury, he had neglected to cut out the date Christmas, 1881. After thanking his counsel and paying a very high compliment to the seal and ability which Scoville had displayed, whom he proposed soon to reward with a very liberal fee, he extended his grateful acknowledgments to the court, the jury, the officers and bailiffs, and last, but not least, the American press. The latter were a power, too, that generally criticized him when they got down on him. They had been very heavy on the prisoner at first, but when they knew his motives they changed their views, and were now in his favor. With this introductory, the prisoner took up a newspaper and proceeded to read to the jury his published speech. His manner to a casual observer was unimpressive, but behind this ostentatious affectation of composure, intense feelings which were only held in control by a double-edged strength of will, his excitement was betrayed by a slight hectic spot high up on each cheek of his unusually colorless face and by the unusual deliberation with which he began and for some time continued to speak. Whether this excitement was from a merely superficial effect upon his emotions naturally incident to the occasion, or whether it proceeded from a deeper or more overpowering influence the true realization of his position of an almost convicted murderer pleading for his life, it was difficult to divine; whatever the original character of the feeling he finally gained ascendancy over his powers of control as he reached that part of his speech which begins "I have at ways served the Lord and whether I live or die." He broke down completely, stopped, tried to choke down the rising lump in his throat, but found it impossible to keep back a genuine sob. Taking out his handkerchief he buried his face in it a few seconds, wiped his eyes and again he determined effort started again. He seemed to recover his composure. News from the "Jeannette." The Secretary of the Navy has just received the following telegram from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*: Irkutsk, January 19, 1883. Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Sr.—Melville, Dana, and 11 men, all well. Melville returned to the Arctic Ocean and found the log book, instruments and four records left by DeLong. No signs of a second cutter. Lieutenant Chipp Search was confined during the winter by the Cosack commandant of Denali. Belin and Joliet under the direction of Gen. Tschernichev. There is word from the Kolyma River that no boat had arrived to date, November 19th. I am acquainted with the country where DeLong and party are, and request orders to remain with two men to renew the search in March. Dana, and 9 men and 9 sleds to return to the United States. Dana's health is getting better. Tschernichev's health is getting better. (Signed) MELVILLE. Enclosures. COLUMBIA, 21.—Some excitement was occasioned by the discovery that the incendiaries who fired the Peabody-mine last November, causing a loss to the State of \$400,000, are Elmer Ellsworth Gwynn and David Goodrich, both inmates, aged respectively 17 and 18. They wanted to get away from the building and the scheme was shrewdly planned and executed. Fatal Explosion. EAST LEBERT, Ohio, 21.—A saw-mill boiler exploded to-day, killing one, wounding two dangerously, one seriously, and several others slightly. **FOREIGN.** **Moravianism Slughtered.** PARIS, 20.—Advices are received that insurgents near Dobor, Herzegovina, have slaughtered a detachment of 100 Austrian soldiers and burned their quarters. The insurgents also defeated a number of Austrians near Bledogora. Telegraphic communication with the district is prohibited. Gen. Sovanovitz, Austrian commander, established his headquarters at Ragusa. **French Constitution.** Ministerial Journals declare the election of the committee on the revision bill yesterday has completely altered the aspect of the question at issue. The main question now, they say, is whether the revision of the Constitution is to be limited or integral. Gambetta is pledged to limit the revision. The cabinet and committee are equally desirous of a prompt solution. Gambetta has been urged by his friends to tender his resignation immediately. He declared in reply that he awaited the final issue with confidence. Fantic. The panic has not been equalled since the 18th of April, 1877. The last straw came from Lyons, when the failure was announced of the bank of El Loire. The panic affected every stock and share in the market. **Downfall of the Bey.** Several journals here say the Sultan has resolved to depose the Bey of Tunis and the whole Hassan dynasty, replacing them by Ben Kaidi, leader of the Tunisian insurgents. The statement occasions no little commotion, and the event will be watched with much interest. **Another Searcher.** ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—The owner of the steamer *Lena*, which aided in the Nordenskiöld expedition, is now stationed in the River Lena, has placed the vessel at the disposal of the searchers for Lieutenant De Long. The steamer will be utilized by correspondents in the spring if the difficulties of journeying beyond Yakutsk by sleigh during the winter prove insuperable. **Arrested.** VIENNA, 20.—Selch, who attempted the life of the Russian minister, confessed it was his intention to assassinate the ambassador. Selch was prevented from escaping by a footman, who leaped from the carriage and seized him, holding him until the police arrived. **Belated.** Evening papers were confiscated for reporting the speech of the President of the United Left, in which he denounced attempts to drag the Crown into the political arena. **Abolished.** MADRID, 20.—The Minister of Colonies has instructed the Cuban authorities to abolish corporal punishment of negroes. **Comes III.** CITY OF MEXICO, 21.—President Gonzalez was confined to his bed the past two days. His frequent illness is caused by a bone working through an old wound of his amputated arm. **Lords.** HALIFAX, 21.—The *Parliament* on board Governor General Lorne on board is coming up the harbor. **Peters Pence Peter Out.** PARIS, 21.—Many Roman noblemen and the Vatican suffered through the fall in Union Generale. A considerable sum of Peters Pence is reported to be invested in the shares of that bank. The Lyons Branch of the Union Generale is besieged. If the conflict may be averted, it has been house liabilities beyond its power still worse may be expected. Lyons brokers have stopped payment and the bankers held a meeting on Friday evening to consider the situation. **Dead.** LONDON, 20.—Dr. Theodore Schwann, Belgian physiologist, is dead. **Concession.** CITY OF MEXICO, 21.—A concession was granted the Mexican Southern Railway, for each station along the route. Government pays \$35 per individual and \$30 per family. Not less than 500 families must be settled during the first five years, and three-fifths of the colonized must be European. **Without Variations.** LONDON, 21.—Ch. J. Secretary of State for war, says: The government intends to pursue unflinchingly their Irish policy. **BRIEF TELEGRAMS.** The railroad war is over. In Richmond there are 80 cases of small-pox. Trunk lines shares are weak. It is rumored Gould refused to sign the agreement. The heaviest punishment yet inflicted upon the Warsaw Jew beat was a fortnight's imprisonment. Sankowsky, who attempted to kill General Tschernichev, the Interior Department, Russia, has been sentenced to be hanged. The stallion Harold, brother of the famous Iroquois, is dead. The owner refused \$10,000 for him last summer at Baltimore. The Treasury Department purchased 250,000 ounces of silver for distribution at the Philadelphia Exposition, San Francisco and New Orleans mints. A member of the Ladies' Land League, named McCormack, has been sent to prison a month, on default of finding bail for her good behavior. A Berlin correspondent says that anti-German disorders have broken out at Rega. The Russian authorities are apparently unwilling to suppress the riots. A meeting held at Boston by Dartmouth Alumni, and other towns by various associations, to celebrate the centennial of Daniel Webster's birth. John H. Vose, an attaché of the Ministry of Congress, was arrested on the charge of obtaining money from letters addressed to parties in the Capitol. Dr. De Wolf, health commissioner of Chicago, says unless the people protect themselves by vaccination, small-pox will be rampant in the city, and a great many men, women or child will be safe. The tribe occupying the region near the diamond fields, and which is allied to Great Britain, has suffered a loss of 150 men from an attack made by another tribe, which was led by Boer mercenaries.