DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

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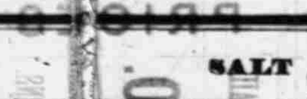

On and after June 30th, 1877.

Names of Stations.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Passenger.	Pers.
Trains leave Salt Lake	7 00	3 40		
Wood's Cross	7 20	4 00		
Centerville	7 33	4 20		25
Farmington	7 50	4 35	1 00	
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 20	
Arrive at Ogden	8 00	5 40	2 00	1

Names of Stations.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Passenger.	Pers.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40	6 20		
Kaysville	10 21	7 20	3 00	
Farmington	10 42	7 40	3 20	
Centerville	11 04	7 55	3 40	
*Wood's Cross	11 18	8 05	3 55	
Arrive at Salt Lake	11 40	8 30	4 20	

*Passing Point.

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Little Cottonwood	7 20	8 20	3 20	50
Junction	7 40	8 40	3 40	75
Arrive at Sandy	7 55	8 55	3 55	1 00
Leave Sandy	8 00			
Draper	8 10			1 25
Lehi	8 30			1 75
American Fork	8 50			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 05			2 00
Provo	9 15			2 25
Springville	9 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	9 51			3 00
Payson	10 22			3 50
Summit	11 40			4 00
Arrive at Nephi	12 00			4 [illegible]

Leaving North.

Name of Stations.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Pers.
Trains leave Nephi	P. M. 12 30	A. M.	P. M.	
Summit	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 48			1 00
Springville	2 01			1 25
Provo	2 21			1 50
Pleasant Grove	2 36			1 50
American Fork	2 50			2 25
Lehi	3 05			2 25
Draper	3 22			2 75
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			
Leave Sandy				
Sandy	4 47	9 35	6 00	3 00
Junction	5 11	9 55	6 20	3 25
Little Cottonwood	5 31	10 10	6 40	3 50
Arrive at Salt Lake	5 40	10 20	6 50	4 00

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EASTERN.

President Hayes and the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, 19.—There is no authority for the published statements that President Hayes is opposed to legislative enactments for the restriction of Chinese immigration and that he believes the only proper way to prevent wholesale Mongolian immigration is by means of treaty stipulations. The President fully recognizes the power of Congress to legislate on this subject, in conflict with the treaty provisions, and in case Congress manifests a willingness to take the short and certain road for the attainment of the relief and protection desired, he is not at all inclined to interpose any obstacle to the exercise of this power. He would, nevertheless, for obvious reasons, prefer that restrictive action should be taken by the Chinese government, if possible, or that China should formally acquiesce in such action on our part. In accordance with this view, he is disposed to think that it would be wise and proper to immediately invite the attention of the Chinese government to the subject, through diplomatic channels, without thereby waiving the right to resort either collectively or prospectively to the other method of action, if Congress considers it necessary or advisable.

The Samoa Treaty.

Our treaty of amity and commerce with Samoa contains a provision guaranteeing that in the event of difficulties arising between the Samoan government and any foreign power, we will use our best endeavors to effect an amicable settlement. This is practically equivalent to an American protectorate. The treaty also gives the United States the exclusive right to control and use the harbor of Pago Pago as a coaling station and naval rendezvous.

The N. Y. "Sun" on the Silver Controversy.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Sun*, which is prominently the workingman's paper here, calls attention to what it characterizes as the significant feature of the silver controversy, viz., that the party in favor of the silver dollar coincides very nearly with the party which opposes the resumption of specie payments. They clamor for the coinage of silver, but a large proportion of them do not intend that the metal shall be currency after it is coined. All they want is to lower the standard according to which paper money circulates, and thus still further depreciate it, knowing that the effect of the first greenback issue was to raise prices. They are sure that a further issue would raise them again, and seeing that the approach of specie payment has been accompanied by a fall in prices, they conclude that the only way to arrest that fall is not to pay in specie. They have neither eyes nor ears for any interests but those of the people who have bought property with borrowed money. The man who holds land or merchandise which not belong to him is the suffering angel, but the laborer, widow and orphan who have lent him their savings are entitled to no consideration whatever. The editor thinks the silver bill will pass the Senate, be vetoed, and then fail to receive the two-third vote necessary to make it law. If, however, the result should be otherwise, we may look to see Voorhees and his friends come to the front with their inflation schemes. The question will then arise, whether the silver bill shall be suffered to become a dead letter.

On the Admission of Utah as a State.

The *Times'* Washington special says. An attempt is to be made this winter to pass a bill through the House admitting Utah as a State. Cannon, delegate from that Territory, is pushing the matter, and the Gentile population of the Territory will send representatives in their behalf to oppose the proposed admission. If the measure is pushed, it will lead to a good deal of investigation and discussion. Of course, it cannot be seriously expected by the Mormons that they will obtain admission to the Union during this Congress, or, indeed, under the present administration. There is no pretense that polygamy can be in any way disturbed if the Territory is admitted, and nothing but a political necessity would lead any party to incorporate that institution into a recognized State government. There is very little doubt, however, that if the democrats should succeed in the next national election, they would speedily admit Utah and New Mexico, and they would probably divide Texas into three or four States, and thus secure an immense addition to their strength in the Senate. Utah is filled with the most ignorant population that is gathered in one community in any part of America, and it is of course naturally democratic. Besides the interests of the Mormons are all dependent upon the recognition and encouragement of the democratic party. Probably the most proper course to be pursued, independent of all political and other considerations affecting parties or polygamy, is to annex the Territory to the State of Nevada. Nevada has a population of about 40,000, and sends to the United States Senate two senators. The utmost that can be expected of the growth of Utah and Nevada together for the next 50 years is a population of 250,000 to 300,000 souls, and the State and Territory together are not likely, in coming time, to have a larger population than Vermont, or, to make an extreme comparison, Connecticut. A gentleman who met Senator Morton in Nevada, during one of his latest trips to the Pacific Coast, says that the senator, after looking over the state with his own eyes, lamented in most bitter terms the action of Congress in converting that Territory into a State. The wrong that was then committed can scarcely be remedied, if Utah should be admitted to the Union as an independent State.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, 19.—Wool is quiet. Manufacturers can scarcely be expected to purchase freely when goods are selling so closely on the cost of production. Profits are now so small that some of our mills are considering the expediency of suspending operations for a short time until the market takes a different turn and trade becomes more encouraging. A few large buyers made their appearance this week for X fleeces, and sales of this description were larger than some previous weeks, while finer grades were neglected. Sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and above, 43 @ 45. Michigan X and XX, 37 @ 42. Michigan and Wisconsin, 41 @ 42½. Wisconsin, Maine, and New Hampshire, 35 @ 40, combing 46½ @ 51, unwashed combing 38, scoured 48 @ 80, tub washed 40 @ 41, super and X pulled 32 @ 48. In California wool there is a very fair business doing at unchanged prices. Sales of the week were 460,000 lbs., at 19 @ 33 1-3 for fall, and 19 @ 34 for spring; 15,000 lbs. of very choice fall sold at 12 @ 33 1-3, the latter an extreme figure, but the bulk of the sales of fall was at 16½ @ 25. The total sales of domestic for the week aggregate 1,190,700 lbs.

WESTERN.

All Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The city is quiet to-night, except a minor disturbance at a German mass meeting at Dashaway Hall. A crowd on the street in front of the hall became noisy, and the police cleared the street several times, using their clubs pretty freely.

Learney and his coadjutors remain in confinement in default of bail.

The militia are on duty at the armories and will be under arms all day to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's Address and Parliamentary Debate.

LONDON, 19.—Of the Queen's address and parliamentary debate, the latter clearly shows that the British government in this hour of the Turkish extremity is still uncommitted to warlike measures. It is Disraeli who speaks through Victoria. At his instance, parliament was convened out of the usual season, which implied some grave emergency. The request for means to prepare for contingencies admitted to be remote is, therefore, his confession that the country will assent to nothing like war, unless to repel a positive aggression. The convoking of parliament was an implied menace to Russia, but Russia regarded it not, and to-day Disraeli is not prepared to name any specific danger to be apprehended. Gladstone's cautious unwillingness to supply means for war shows that he suspects Disraeli's purpose to notify Russia by implication, that England will wage war if the terms presented to Turkey by Russia shall seem in Disraeli's judgment to involve danger to English interests. Gladstone's party are disposed not to give the least menace of war until the actual provocation thereto is offered. The *casus belli* does not yet appear. It cannot be a violation of the treaty of Paris, for that was defied by the pending war itself, without England's fighting to vindicate it. Apparently the government will be compelled to show affirmatively that some specific British interest is about to be assailed before it can get power to set forces in motion that may plunge England into the dreaded war. That is practically the pledge of the Queen's speech, but the liberals will see that Disraeli redeems it.

Austria's emphatic tone of late is interpreted only as evidence that Austria has received more specific statements as to what England will not submit to have infringed, and that she sees that under the secret understanding between Russia and Germany there is no danger.

Great Fire in Honolulu.

Acres of Buildings and Lumber in Flames.

A Honolulu paper of Dec. 28, has the following:

It is our duty this morning to chronicle one of the most severe calamities which has ever befallen this community. About half-past nine o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the bell tower. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and almost at the first tap of the bell, we, in common with nearly the entire population who had not retired to rest, rushed into the streets: knowing full well the possible peril of fire on such a night; a glance at the sky in the direction of the lower part of the town showed that a conflagration of no small dimensions was already under way. Hastening with all dispatch to the scene, we found the wooden sheds and building makai of the store occupied by Green, Macfarlane & Co. in flames. Driven by the force of the gale, the fire spread out to Fort Street, and down through Allen and Robinson's premises towards the water, until, in an incredibly short time, everything below that portion of Queen Street clean down to the water, with the exception of the Government Warehouse and the lumber and coal to which they served as a protection, was one mass of flames. Hooper's keg factory and Roe mill, Brun's cooperage, and all the buildings on that side of Fort Street, together with Allen & Robinson's lumber and sheds, and the sheds of the steamer wharf were all on fire at once.

The Government stone-houses resisted the fire for a long time and showed excellent fire-proof qualities, but unfortunately a large amount of coal had been allowed to be stored immediately mauka of of the building, and as in this case, directly to windward, and this becoming in a short time one solid mass of fire, produced an intensity and continuance of heat before which the store houses finally yielded. As soon as these buildings were fairly on fire, it became evident there was no hope of saving any of the coal or lumber stored makai, and in a short time the whole territory, down to and including the wharf, was on fire. At this point the custom house was evidently in great danger, and serious apprehensions were entertained for some time that it and the warehouses adjoining, would all share the fate of the buildings on the opposite side of the street. Clouds of sparks and cinders at times filled the air, and were driven over and beyond the custom house, among the lumber and sheds occupying that part of the Esplanade.

A frame building of West and Chapter, on that side of Fort street, took fire and was totally destroyed. By watchfulness and hard work, however, the fire was prevented from spreading further in that direction. By midnight it was pretty evident that the fire had reached its limits and that the Custom House would be saved. An hour later the spectacle was still a magnificent one. The sheds and buildings with the exception of the walls of the Government warehouses and Robinson's old building had disappeared, but piles of lumber of various kinds still burned fiercely while the great mounds of coal glowed like so many furnaces. Millions of sparks and cinders of all sizes were driven at intervals down and across Fort St., and it was evident that the firemen and volunteers would have to continue on duty all night. It is of course impossible at this time to give anything like a complete or accurate list of the sufferers, the amounts of the losses or the insurance.

The amount of coal destroyed is supposed to be between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, comprising the greater part of the stock in Honolulu. The total amount of other property destroyed is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

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Italy, direct closed mail via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Italy, via North German Union, direct	5 cts	2 cts
Japan, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	12 cts	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	5 cts.	2 cts.
Norway, closed mail via England	5 cts	2 cts.
Portugal, via England	5 cts.	2 cts
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