

THE EVENING NEWS.

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

Wednesday, April 13, 1876.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MEETING, against the currency inflation bill, now in Congress, has been held in Cincinnati, the result of which was that a memorial against the measure, to be sent to Washington, was signed by merchants representing ten millions of capital.

A fire yesterday, at Jacksonville, Oregon, burned property worth \$50,000.

The captain of the French steamer Europe, which was foundered a few days since, has placed in the hands of the French Consul at New York, a protest against the action of the officers of the Greece, and it is expected that trouble to some of them will be the result.

A Presbyterian clergyman at Chicago, named McKay, is accused of preaching unscriptural doctrine, and a committee of investigation recommends his suspension from fellowship and his church to discharge him.

At the expiration of the morning hour in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Louisiana election bill commenced, an argument against it being made by Frelinghuysen.

The House of Representatives finally disposed of and passed its currency bill; and also passed the bill on the same subject from the Senate.

The "Father of Waters"—the Mississippi, is on a tear in Louisiana, the river being now, from five to seven inches higher than the high water mark of 1871. The track of the Mobile railway is a foot under water.

The strike among the cotton mill hands, at Bolton, Lancashire, England, has terminated.

It is proposed to erect a statue, in Edinburgh, to the late Dr. Livingstone.

The steamer Molina, having on board the remains of Dr. Livingstone, arrived at Southampton this morning.

An explosion in a Lancashire colliery, yesterday, caused a fearful loss of life; 46 bodies have been recovered.

A terrific tornado passed through Nashville, Tenn., this morning; the fronts of large buildings were crushed in as they had been paper, and one full of horses and wagons, was blown from its foundations into the river. Damage to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars was done.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, this morning, a bill was passed abolishing the mileage for members of Congress, and substituting therefor their actual traveling expenses to and from the capital each session.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Arizona Miner of April 3, says:

"By telegram, yesterday, we heard that the House committee was in favor of allowing New Mexico to enter the Union as a State. We do wish that Colorado, New Mexico and Utah were in, as then our Uncle might not be so stingy in his dealings with the remaining Territories of infant States."

That is a very good idea. The more of the infants who pay their own way, the more pocket money the remaining few infants may reasonably expect from their Uncle.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

(By Despatch Telegrams.)

A Chinaman Lynched.

CORNING, 14.—The Chinaman, arrested on Monday last, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Bornstein, which occurred on the 5th, was yesterday proven, beyond all doubt, to have committed the deed, unaided and alone. At 2 o'clock this p. m., while the officers were endeavoring to take the prisoner to Brigham City for safe keeping, the citizens on mass took him from them, and marched him down to the railroad bridge, one mile east of the town, and hung him from the treacherous tree. The public wrath is appeased, quietness prevails again and the people are happy to feel that they have rid the city of a murderer, who has killed two or three men before, and is now known to have been one of the worst Chinese characters in this country.

Sunday School Songs.—We have before us the words and music of the songs to be sung at the coming children's jubilee, to be held shortly in the New Tabernacle. The music has been written and arranged and some of the pieces composed by Prof. C. J. Thomas, under whose direction the exercises of the festival will be conducted. The words are by home authors, as follows:

"Opening Hymn," Samuel L. Evans; "Invocation," E. Hansen; "All Hail M. Sabbath School," W. W. Willis; "Zion is Growing," H. Malben; "The Festival Day," Mrs. E. F. Thomas; "Providence is Over All," Emily H. Woodman; "Our Own Sunday School," W. W. Willis; "The Sweet to Mingle Voices," A. Dalrymple; "All Hail the Jubilee," Mrs. E. F. Thomas; "Hark! Listen to the Music," Mrs. E. F. Thomas; "We're Here unto the Praise of God," John Nicholson; "Thanksgiving," E. Hansen.

The songs, including music, are published at the office of the Juvenile Instructor, in which paper they have appeared at different times.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WARFARE.

COL. CHARLES CORNWALLIS CHESNEY has written and had published a series of "Essays in Military Biography," which have elicited considerable comment from various writers in this country and across the Atlantic. One feature, connected with the subject, which has come out in a very salient manner in this discussion, is that there is a radical difference in the warfare system of Europe and that of America, in this, that, by the force of tradition, European generals and armies tacitly acknowledge certain circumstances as indubitable evidences of defeat, and American generals and armies never know when they are "beaten" while they can stand up to fight. European soldiers fight, conquer, or are conquered by science, rule, precedent, and American soldiers mostly by sheer energy and the new give-it-up spirit.

Wellington's refusal to consider himself "beaten" at Waterloo, and his consequent dogged retention of the field until Blucher came up, is cited as a similar instance.

A singular difference in warfare is manifest in many of the little, irregular, non-military fights in both hemispheres. Two men or two parties fall out and fight in Europe, and especially in Britain. They fight not to annihilate but to defeat each other, and certain circumstances are tacitly acknowledged and accepted by both persons or parties as evidences of defeat. But in America, especially in the West, persons and parties fall out and fight, often fight to the death, and seem anxious only for the utter extermination of each other.

If the wing of a European army is flanked, it is generally understood to be a signal of defeat so far, and of immediate retirement of the flanked army. If the centre is pierced and broken, it is generally understood to imply utter defeat and rout of the broken army. The case of Austerlitz is cited as a signal example of defeat and rout from a broken centre. The allied Austrians and Russians descended from their strong position on the Pratzen heights, and strung out in the valleys to flank Napoleon's left wing. Napoleon bode his time and at the decisive moment launched forth his battalions, broke the allied centre, crushed their weaker wing, concentrated his forces upon the other wing, utterly routed the allies, "finished the war with a clap of thunder," for the time subjugated northern Europe, and hastened the death of Pitt of a broken heart.

Says Col. Chesney—

"Neither was the frequently indecisive result of the great battles fought in America any proof that they form an exception to the ordinary rules of military science. These actions were so inconclusive, first, from deficiencies in cavalry, and next, because the beaten side would not break up. The American soldier, in thus refusing to yield to panic when losing the day, retaining in good order, and keeping good to the very end, the victory displayed, let us venture to believe, an inherited quality. In order to pursue, there must be some one to run away, and to the credit of Americans, the ordinary conditions of European warfare in this respect were usually absent from the great battles fought in America. Hence, partly, the frequent repetition of the struggle, almost on the same ground, of which the last campaign of Grant and Lee is the crowning example."

This American method of hammering away until one side or the other succumbs through sheer exhaustion and inability to continue the conflict, is not peculiar to warfare on this continent in modern times. The same kind of exterminative warfare prevailed in ancient times. The wars of the ancient Americans, according to the history of them in the Book of Mormon, were conducted in much the same manner. In the latter part of the fourth century of the Christian era, a series of exterminating wars came to an end in what is now a portion of the State of New York, all the people being gathered thereabout for the last final struggle between two nations in deadly rivalry and at deadly enmity. An account of this last struggle may be found in the Book of Mormon on page 507-8.

But hundreds of years previous to this great struggle, there was a similar exterminative contest occurred in the same locality, with this difference, that in this earlier contest both parties, millions of people, were exterminated, utterly used up, as will be seen by a perusal of the Book of Mormon 4:5-6-7-8-9.

Whatever may be the meaning or the cause of this peculiarity of American warfare we shall not now stay to inquire. But the fact is one that has commenced to interest thinking minds on both hemispheres. The psychological philosophy of this subject is one of a highly interesting character, and not unworthy of the thoughtful consideration of men and women of intellect in the Old and the New World.

DECADENCE IN THE SOUTH.—Louisiana and New Orleans seemingly have not yet got to the bottom of the hill of adversity. That State and that city are represented to be in a most distressful condition, and the end is not yet, the distress increases, the decadence goes on, and when it shall stop—who knows?

The New Orleans Picayune, of March 13, has the following:

"Yesterday we made inquiry of the intelligent deputy sheriff, Col. Dick, what number of tenants paid rent to the Sheriff. His answer was—'Over six hundred, and daily increasing.' And this number has been acquired in one year. It is the ratio, in four years there is great danger that the sheriff will be the sole, as he is now the principal, landlord of the city. In the country it is a worse case, more than half of all the properties in the parishes are under seizure for taxes. Not one-third of them would pay for the right to pay taxes and mortgages. This is certainly a condition of affairs which ought to appeal most eloquently to the national government for protection and relief."

We have just arrived at the Cape all right. The ship is now in the dock. We shall probably stay here a week. My kind love to the British ship.

My brother in the gospel, W. GEDDES.

Wishes to know—John M. Dennis, of Laport, Laraine County, Colorado, wishes to gain some information concerning Caroline Chambers, widow of Edward Chambers, who died at Little Cottonwood, on or about August, 1872. Mr. Dennis says the lady named is a relative of his, and he wishes to hear from her.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR EXTERIOR UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE. Referred.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The House currency bill was received and referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE.

BILL to Abolish Mileage Passed. WASHINGTON, 15.—Bundy, from the committee on mileage, reported a bill to abolish the mileage to members of Congress, substituting their actual expenses to and from the capital on each session; he moved the previous question, which was not seconded, 69 to 71. Maynard moved to recommit, and Young moved to table it, lost 61 to 103. Bundy again moved the previous question, which was seconded and the motion to recommit was rejected, and the bill passed, 195 to 49.

EASTERN.

\$4,500 Fire. New York, 15.—A building containing Nichols' stock of teas, Pearl street, was partially burned this morning; the total loss on the building and stock was \$4,500, insured.

A Terrible Tornado.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 15.—A tornado passed diagonally from the west to east through this city this morning, seriously damaging and crushing a large number of stores and residences; the tornado was about one-fourth of a mile in width, and moved with fearful force, crushing the fronts of large buildings as though they were paper. Bowler's livery stable, a large structure, filled with horses and wagons, and a large quantity of feed was blown off its foundations into the backwater from the river, drowning a number of horses and it is thought one man. It is impossible now to estimate the number of buildings damaged, but the loss will exceed \$100,000 in this city, and it is feared there have been serious loss of life and damage to property along the track of the storm in the country.

WESTERN.

Reading Discharged. SALT LAKE CITY, 15.—Reading, who shot Barney Kenney, at Virginia City, has been discharged from arrest, it being proved that he acted in self defense; Kenney was alive at last accounts.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strike Ended—Statue to Livingstone. LONDON, 15.—The strike in the cotton mills at Bolton has terminated, and the operatives are working on the old terms.

It is proposed to erect a statue to Dr. Livingstone in Edinburgh.

Fearful Colliery Explosion—Arrival of Livingstone's Body. An explosion in a Lancashire coal mine, yesterday, killed and maimed a large number of miners. Thirty bodies have been recovered, and it is feared that many more remain in the mine.

A Lancashire dispatch says that forty-three bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dukfield, in which the explosion occurred to-day; 100 miners were safely rescued; the explosion was caused by a naked light.

SOUTHAMPTON, 15.—The steamship Molina, with the body of Livingstone, arrived this morning. The Mayor received the remains at 11 o'clock. The people are congratulating along the route; flags are at half-mast.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

Through mail, daily, 7:40 p. m. Local, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:40 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 7:40 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:40 p. m. Through mail, daily, 7:10 p. m. Local, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:10 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 7:10 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:10 p. m. Through mail, daily, 6:30 p. m. Local, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6:30 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 6:30 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6:30 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Through mail, daily, 7:40 p. m. Local, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:40 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 7:40 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:40 p. m. Through mail, daily, 7:10 p. m. Local, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:10 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 7:10 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:10 p. m. Through mail, daily, 6:30 p. m. Local, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6:30 p. m. Summit and Wasatch counties, daily, 6:30 p. m. Utah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6:30 p. m.

Up to this date we have had a very fine passage. The officers are not to blame in the circumstance of the vessel having gone ashore, for we have had some very foggy weather. Capt. Wood is a good sailor, and has been close to his post.

My health has been fairly good, and I have received every reasonable attention from the officers. The captain invited me to preach on two occasions, and had the sermon arranged for that purpose. All the passengers turned out to hear me. We had good meetings, and the Lord poured out his Spirit upon me, so that I was enabled to speak freely and without fear. I feel that I have the prayers of faithful Saints and have faith that I shall reach my journey's end in safety.

Our ship is again afloat, all hands having worked day and night throwing cargo overboard and on the shore. It has been remarked that I can work as well as preach. I told my fellow-sailors that that was part of my religion. We shall proceed to the Cape as soon as we re-load, when the vessel must necessarily undergo an examination before being permitted to sail.

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REMOVED.

We desire to inform our customers and the public that we have moved to the most commodious store under the Watch Tower, where we are now opening our Stock and Show Rooms. All of the latest styles and patterns, all of our own manufacture, which enables us to sell our goods from 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in this city.

Manufacturers, St. Leonard St., Wash. Hotel Building, New York. Main St., S. L. City, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE.

THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Company, Proprietors. CLARK, CLARK & WILLIAMS, Managers. JAMES H. VINTAGE, Stage Manager.

SECOND APPEARANCE.

(Of the Accomplished)

Miss Annie Graham.

Who is engaged for

ONLY FIVE NIGHTS.

Wednesday Eve, April 15th, 1876.

Will be presented for the second and last time, the Great Society

Play of

L'ARTICLE 47.

Care, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.

George Duhamel, Mr. J. A. Sautelle.

Admission—Mr. J. C. Croble.

To-morrow Evening, first time of the Great Play

SHADOWS!

Written by W. S. Irvine, Esq., expressly for Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.

Bellevue Theatre, Miss Annie Graham.

In rehearsal, the Great New

Success.

The Geneva Cross!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GRAND MATINEE!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First

Circle, 50 cents.

Second Circle, 25 cents.

Private Boxes, from \$2 to \$12 each.

Reserved Seats, 10 cents. Additional

Donor open at half-price 7 o'clock. Perform

once more at 8 o'clock, p. m.

FOR SALE.

THREE FOR SHADERS, ALL

sizes. Inquire at President H. Young's

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