

THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AT
FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, December 18, 1878.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Onions, whether cooked or raw, are said to be of great benefit to sufferers from chronic rheumatism. They are endorsed with strong recommendations.

England consumes 114,043,940 tons of coal annually, and yet she is not under the necessity of sending for fuel to Coalville or Stanhope.

Many large ship-building establishments on the Clyde, in Scotland, are now idle and the depression in the trade seems to get worse. All branches of industry appear to be suffering in Great Britain.

It has been estimated that fifty thousand typhus germs will live and move and have their being and get along quite comfortably, within a space no larger than a pin-head. That beats the Chinese, hollow.

There is no accounting for taste. A tribe of Indians in South America have holes made in the middle of their noses, into which they insert bunches of red feathers that stick out on either side like a flaming, exaggerated moustache. Nothing like "style."

A diamond weighing 24 carats has been found in the Dutoitspan fields in South Africa. This is the second largest gem ever found in that region, the biggest being the "Spaniard," which weighed 285 carats. Several very fine stones of 50 carats each have also been discovered, which has made the field newly attractive to the searchers.

While new diseases are developing, new appliances for the discovery of their causes and cure are invented. A Frenchman has recently produced an instrument for lighting up the mouth, throat, stomach and other cavities of the body. It is called the Polyscope, and should be very useful in the investigation of diphtheria and other diseases which baffle the skill of the wise.

CRIME IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA has breakfasted and dined as well as supped on horrors for some days past. Nine murders in one week make a heavy crime score for that State. Some of them were distinguished for cruelty and barbarity characteristic only of the lowest order of savages.

On the night of November 30th, two negroes, named respectively Jackson and Martin, outraged an old woman sixty years of age, beat out the brains of her husband, an aged cripple, while he was in his bed. The murderers were tried, convicted, and, strange to say, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. This infuriated almost to madness the people of Nebraska city where the trial was held. The Judge who presided said he had sat in judgment on twenty-six murder cases and this was the most heinous of all, and the evidence of wilful murder was plain and indisputable. The murderers were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., a mob, led by influential citizens, went to the jail, battered the officers and took the two prisoners southward to Table Creek, just out of town, where they hung them to an old elm tree. Martin was drawn up first, while Jackson stood laughing in a fiendish manner; he was then hoisted three times, and died in terrible agony. The desperate and lawless work was done quickly, and while the community deplored lynching, they rejoice at the fate of the two villains.

On the following day the bodies of Mrs. Harlan and her three children were found on her farm, a little distance south of Kearney. Her head had been beaten in with a smoothing iron, and the children had been brained and killed to death. About five miles from this scene of horror Peter Anderson was found dead in his cellar, his head pounded with a hammer. The evidence pointed to one S.D. Shadrack as the murderer, and a reward of \$200 was offered by Sheriff Kieran for his apprehension.

But the most atrocious and barbarous of all the way the deed performed by some Texas "cow boys" on the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. It appears that cattle herders had been in the habit of driving their stock upon the farms of the settlers in Custer County, Nebraska, greatly to the injury and chagrin of the latter. Mr. Mitchell, an old and respected citizen, protested against this course by a man named Stevens, alias Oliver, who went to Mitchell's house with some companions, having threatened to kill him, and attempted to arrest him and a hired man named Ketchum, on some pretended charge. They were resisted, and when they drew their pistols and commenced shooting at Mitchell and the family, Ketchum, who was wounded in the arm, seized a gun and mortally wounded Stevens.

Mitchell and Ketchum then fled for their lives. But a reward of \$700 being offered by the dying Stevens for their apprehension, they were captured by the sheriff of Merrick, Buffalo and Dawson counties, and brought to Kearney, where Ketchum admitted killing Stevens. They were then taken in charge by the sheriff of Custer County and, on reaching Pine Creek, twenty-five mounted men, masked and armed, took the prisoners from the Sheriff and his companions, hurried them to an

adjacent tree and secured them. The bands in a human shape then built a fire around the tree and proceeded to slowly roast the unfortunate men to death. And while they were writhing in agony their murderers actually took pointed brands and amused themselves by running them into the quivering flesh of their victims. All this was witnessed by the Sheriff and his party, looking on from a distance.

This was not the work of Indians but of white men, who, though personally not identified, were recognized as Texan "cow boys," or stock raiders, in the employ of Stevens and other stock men. They are at present free from arrest. But the whole State is aroused with anger against the perpetrators of this diabolical outrage. There is little prospect at present of any satisfaction of justice. The Governor has no means at his command for the payment of expenses necessarily accruing in the pursuit and capture of criminals. People, however, indignant and loud in their outcries against the Texan savages, will not leave their homes and occupations to hunt for the murderers without recompence.

If either of the tragedies which stain the honor of the State of Nebraska had been perpetrated in Utah, the whole country would ring with the tidings, and failure to punish the lawless desperadoes, guilty of such horrible crimes, would have been laid to the indifference of the "Mormons" or their shelter of the criminals.

ANOTHER "LAST DAY" PRE-DICTION.

REV. James Hodgson, of Petersburg, Virginia, an Adventist preacher says: "Get your ascension robes ready by the 5th of January next for that day will see the end of the world."

We advise the preacher-fellowes not to do it. In those full times it would be an expensive waste. Then they will be sure to suffer disappointment. And the re-action that will come after enthusiasm of expectation, may be hurtful to the preacher as well as his congregation.

Seriously, the Rev. Hodgson is only deceiving his hearers, if not himself. The "end of the world" will certainly not come until the Gospel of the Kingdom has been preached to all nations "as a witness" until Zion is built up, and Jerusalem is redeemed; until the "lost tribes" return from the regions of the north; until a people are prepared for the Lord's coming, and a great many important changes are effected in fulfillment of the sayings of ancient as well as modern prophets.

Such persons as the Rev. Hodgson do a vast amount of damage to the cause of truth, by grafting in upon the doctrine of the second advent their foolish private notions and date calculations. The "end of the world," or, the destruction of this world, have been kept secret by Him in whose hands alone are the controlling of the times and the seasons. One would think that after so many egregious failures, Adventists would let dates which have not been revealed; severely and entirely alone, lest they be numbered amongst the false prophets of the latter times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRENCH UNION TELEGRAPHIC CO.

FORTY - FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 13.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Wallace, in speaking on Blaine's bill, said he would, if possible, have arrayed the democrats solidly against this effort to arouse sectional agitation. He disputed Blaine's figures as to the representation from the south since the act of 1872. The same irregularities that Blaine quotes out exist in the north. He demonstrated the character of the men who conducted the elections in Pennsylvania. A white man, too poor to pay taxes, was driven from the polls in Pennsylvania, while a negro was given a tax receipt. Blaine's amendment, authorizing the committee to take testimony, etc., was agreed to without division.

Whyte then "antagonized" the bill as amended. He asked that Blaine was in know-nothing then.

Blaine said he was quite a young boy then.

Whyte said he was the old boy now. There was good order in the Senate until he was transplanted from the House of Representatives. He reminded him of Kit Hargrove, who dramed him in his bill, and the devil turned him over with a pitchfork, saying the place was not big enough for both of them.

The Senate did not want these men continually, and he hoped the northern would return to the other end of the capital, and destined to create a hubub. Let them political questions be postponed until the next presidential election, and then we would have a chance at the senator himself.

Morgan made a lengthy speech, referring to the south. He advised that there had been discrimination against the negro. He gave notice that this investigation should be full and fair, and that he would demand that Blaine be chairman of the committee, although he had recommended Teller.

The committee voted to go along with the bill as amended. He then adjourned.

The Trade and Standard Silver Dollars.

The House committee on banking and currency, to-day, heard Representative Burchard of Illinois, in advocacy of his bill to prohibit any discrimination by national banks against the standard silver dollar.

Representative Chittenden, of the committee, made an argument in reply.

Gen. Ewing submitted, as a substitute for his bill, and all other bills relative to the silver dollar, a new measure, embracing three propositions, viz:

First.—That any national bank which discriminates against the standard silver dollar shall be placed in liquidation, and have its circulating notes withdrawn by the government.

Second.—To make United States coin and standard silver dollars interchangeable at the time of issue.

Third.—To provide for the issue of standard silver dollars at the point of standard silver dollars for trade dollars, and the re-coining of the latter into standard dollars, with the prohibition against the further coining of trade dollars of the present weight and fineness.

The committee, without action, adjourned till after the close of the session.

THE TRADE AND STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

The House resolution for the holiday recess, was amended to make the adjournment from the 20th of December to the 7th of January and adopted by a close vote, Adjourned.

Boutwell explained that the cost of service had increased at the rate

of 25 per cent, not on postal car service itself, but on the whole railway service, since July 1, 1878. It increased 15 per cent on the postal car service itself. The deficiency arose in the determination of the department, against the will of Congress, that the service should increase.

Hale defended the department. The Postmaster-General had done his duty. The freight of the mails was constantly increasing.

Foster said Blount should know of the increase in the postal car service. The department was in deficit, numbering \$700,000, while Congress appropriated half a million less, hence the deficiency. The actual figures showed that the reductions in two years, by the department, were \$30,000,000, while the republicans were \$30,000,000, the two preceding years, and the appropriations \$30,000,000.

Clymer denied this and Foster affirmed it.

Foster said the reductions had been made every year save one, since 1875.

He was quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to show the expenses had increased \$27,000,000 in 1874, \$14,000,000 in 1875, and \$11,000,000 in 1876, all under republican rule, but under democratic rule, reduced \$2,000,000.

Foster admitted these figures. There was never greater fraud maintained than the claim of the democratic party that it had reduced the expenditure \$30,000,000 a year.

After considerable discussion the committee, ~~democratic~~, Phillips motion rejected the other amendments; after which the House passed the bill and then adjourned at the Hebrews.

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