

# THE EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, September 15, 1876.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Terry's command broken up. Most of the troops on the way home. Infantry to stay at Tongue River and Glendive. Cavalry to go to Fort Ellis. Troops poorly clad. Winter campaigning impossible. Subject of the Sioux indefinitely postponed. Terry has done nothing. A quarter of his troops wasted away.

Fire at Providence, R. I., \$100,000.

England and Germany to remonstrate with Spain on her intolerance.

The 18th-century inter-oceanic canal.

Secretary Chandler hopeful.

Congressman Walker has bought Belknap's residence.

New extradition treaty.

The Pottsville bank suspension keenly felt by the depositors. The women demonstrative.

Tweed and his secretary coming home.

Political nominations.

Trouble over the Hawaiian treaty.

International rifle match.

The Indian Commission visit spotted. Tall. An answer expected on Monday.

More Turkish depredations, but no outrage on women or mutilation of the wounded.

The London Times on the Serbia-Turkish situation.

The Transvaal Territory tendered to England. The President wants to be shot out of the degrading.

Northfield bank robbers still pursued. Hard time in the swamps and timber, without blankets, horses, coats, or provisions. They are not worth taking alive.

Fire in Baltimore, \$35,000.

Yellow fever in Savannah.

Indians at Standing Rock. Number of rations. Disarming the hostiles. Gross, Blackfeet, chief, arrested. Indian threats.

The Centennial Exhibition. The best paying day. New York day.

Will of Rufus Graves.

The negotiations.

Hell-gate to be blasted Sept. 21.

Mr. Walter, chief man of the London Times, at New York.

Scull race at Boston.

The Boston Old Church South sold for \$40,000.

The Porte says it is impossible to grant an armistice, but will accept peace on certain conditions.

Polish Catholic Church trouble—men and girls arrested for dancing.

Fire at Northampton, Mass., \$25,000.

Fall of an elevator at St. Louis—one killed, several wounded.

Flue on the "Fanny Hare" omitted.

Revenue appointments.

Doncaster cup.

Philadelphia wool market.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

On Monday, Sept. 14th, Dr. Helmhold escaped from Dr. Krieger's Lunatic Asylum, Philadelphia, and went to New York. At the Astor House he met a number of his old friends, to whom he said, "I've jumped 'em, boys, I jumped the asylum about one o'clock this morning. They couldn't keep me. There ain't a lunatic asylum in the country strong enough to hold me. Yes, boys, I jumped 'em. They kept me locked up with a lot of lunatics, and said I was crazy. Do I look much crazy? I couldn't stay in Philadelphia; I wouldn't be found dead in that God-forsaken place. I had to come to New York, and I mean to start the old business again." The Sun of Sept. 7th says, "The Doctor had several letters in his possession, got yesterday from physicians of this city, asserting entire belief in his sanity after medical examination. He says he means to start in business again, and make it the business of his life to expose lunatic asylums."

The New Jersey law on prize fighting makes the principals liable to be hung, and the others can have twenty years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, terms the nomination of Mr. Adams for Governor of Massachusetts "the best single move on the political chess-board this year," and believes that there are shown "sense and statesmanship at last."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says, "The country needs to change its bloody shirt for a full dress suit of clean linen."

The bottom having fallen out of the Sioux war, it appears that Gen. Sheridan wants to put a new one in for the winter.

The special correspondent of the London Standard, Sept. 5th, at Belgrade, says, "The Turks committed great atrocities during and after the battle of Fudrug. Hideous stories reach us of outrage and murder, of wounded Russians tied to trees and roasted and girls outraged and flayed alive."

The New York Herald believes that the country is sound, that it is not afflicted with manias, but with plethora, that it is really rich and not poor, and that sound money and a better chance to exchange our surplus products abroad would at once begin a new and bright period of prosperity. It says, "There is a growing belief among the most careful and best informed of our merchants and manufacturers that affairs have touched bottom; that, though we may continue to hear of business failures, the commerce and industry of the country are now on a sound footing, and that while there will continue to be complaints of hard times, because a great many fortunes have changed hands and left their former possessors poor and desponding, it is a fact that business in many branches revives and that money begins to be slow again. The revival will be slow, very slow, indeed, because bad laws act as a check on helpful enterprise; but there is good and sound reason to believe that with

us at any rate, even if not with some of the European nations, the worst is over, and the hard times will gradually give way."

The Washington Star says, "A landlord of this city who rents houses to three employees of the Treasury Department was notified by them on Saturday that they could not pay their last month's rent, because \$28 had been stopped from the pay of each for campaign purposes." That's how political partisanship is bolstered.

Mr. Warren, manufacturer of nitro-glycerine, says that article is so harmless that he carries some of it about with him in his valise, and a New York paper warns baggage slingers that they must consequently take heed how they handle valises.

## DARING DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

Very daring deeds of railroad, stage, and bank robbery, as well as other burglaries have become common of late years in various parts of the United States, to an extent that demands the serious consideration of the public, as well as the officers of the law. The most careful and effective means of precaution should be taken in respect to properly guarding buildings and vehicles wherein valuable articles are kept.

With all large amounts of bullion or cash, costly jewelry, or other easily movable property of value, two watchmen, guards, or messengers are much safer than one, as it is far easier to surprise, overawe, and overpower one than two. These should have good arms at hand and in condition for immediate use. Very short double-barreled shot-guns, breech-loaders, each barrel loaded with nine to twelve slugs, are excellent weapons of defense.

With this class of bold robbers, there should be no vacillation, no compromise, no parley, no hesitation, no mercy. They should be resolutely met with short shrift. Sure, certain, sudden, and immediate death should be their unmitigated portion. They should be confronted and struck down as relentlessly as if they were a pack of wolves. Never mind the head or the heart of such creatures. Both are worthless. But aim at the bowels, that is the best vulnerable point, a very inconvenient place for them to receive a dose of pills. It will double them up quickly and effectually, will be sure to do its satisfactory work, while a shot in the head or chest may not. Besides it is easier to hit an enemy in the middle than at the top, and under the circumstances in question it is too risky to take time to ask the robbers to lift up their hands. All may depend on a few seconds of prompt and determined action.

There is undoubtedly a villainous and desperate class of men in this neighborhood and Territory, who are ready for any promising depredation where large value may be taken. With such there should be no child's play, but stern work should be made with them whenever they are fairly caught at their tricks.

It may be that incendiary fires are originated with robbery in view, and consequently when there is an alarm of fire, especially in the night, people should not desert their homes and places of business, but leave somebody there to look after them, and rather guard them more vigilantly than at other times, in order to checkmate any possible designs of robbery at places away from the scene of conflagration. Desperate and unprincipled men do desperate and unprincipled things, they let what talent and genius they have go out that way for development, and this should make honest citizens correspondingly careful of their property.

## THE INDIAN SITUATION.

SHERMAN THINKS WELL OF CROOK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1876.

The General of the army, having had his attention called to the many strictures passed upon General Crook's successful mode of fighting the hostile Sioux and his fruitless campaigns, was asked whether he had changed his exalted opinion of him. He replied, "Oh, no. One must be on the ground to judge correctly of what is transpiring. They have a better idea in Europe of the vast extent of this country and the broad expanse of territory on the plains than our own people. Indian disturbances occur in Texas and persons ask what are Crook and Terry doing, not thinking for a moment that they are nearly 2,000 miles away, perhaps at as great a distance as exists between the two continents." General Sherman still contends that General Crook is a splendid officer and Indian fighter, notwithstanding the severe criticisms of the correspondents and of the Montana press to the contrary. The evident dissatisfaction reflected in Lieutenant General Sherman's dispatch to General Sherman to-day is commented on here as indicating his disappointment and displeasure with General Terry. General Sherman says that, as he expected from the start, the Indians will be heard of now at the agencies; but many others, experienced in Indian affairs, do not agree with him. —New York Herald.

## SHERIDAN DISAPPOINTED OVER CROOK.

The following telegram from Gen. Sheridan was received at the War Department yesterday afternoon:

CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington: Gen. Crook communicates with me from headquarters of Hart River, under date Sept. 6. The trail he followed had scattered until it could not be pursued any further. He says he has provisions for ten days, and will strike for the Black Hills, where he wants supplies sent to him. I am a little sorry he did not go back on his old trail and camp, where it seems all instructions about the hunting of a portion of his command had been kept, instead of having been sent to him. This deranges already made for Gen. Crook for the winter, but I will endeavor to make such modifications as will still carry out the original programme. Twelve Indians came in yesterday to the Cheyenne Agency to ask for terms for the hostiles. They were disarmed and made prisoners, and word sent out to the hostiles that they could come in on these terms. Indications here and at Standing Rock are that we will soon see a large surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

—Washington Star, Sept. 9.

## SITTING BULL NOT DEAD, BUT CRUISING.

The following was received at the Indian Bureau yesterday, from Agent Bridgman, in Wisconsin:

Kenebena, Wis., Sept. 3, 1876.

Hon. J. Q. Smith:—Some two weeks since a runner from the Pottawatomie came to the head chief of the Menomonees, asking him to meet with representatives of the Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Winnebago tribes at a convention to be held on Wisconsin River, there to meet a delegate from Sitting Bull, with a view of inducing said tribes to join with him against the United States. In a consultation of the head chief with two or three of the other most prominent chiefs of the Menomonees they were divided as to giving their agent any knowledge of the matter, so that information respecting the gathering of these tribes in Wisconsin has not reached me until to-day. The head chief of the Menomonees reports that no representative of this tribe was present; but he thinks it possible that he may yet be able to tell me what was said and done at said council.

JAMES C. BRIDGMAN,  
United States Indian Agent.

—Washington Star, Sept. 9.

## By Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### EASTERN.

The interest in the International Rifle Match.

New York, 15.—The International rifle match excited no little interest among sporting men, and at the various pool rooms yesterday a lively business was done. The result of the first day's shooting had made the Scotchmen the favorites, with the Irish second, and the Americans third choice. It was the general state of affairs when the firing at 800 yards range commenced, but the Americans still had numerous friends who would not desert them, even when they were so far behind in the race, and occasionally a pool was sold in which the Irish were the favorites. Such instances, however, were infrequent during the earlier part of the day, and, indeed, the betting gradually showed that the betting fraternity at least contained grave doubts as to the result of the match, and were governed almost entirely by reports of the progress of the match transmitted to the pool-rooms by telegraph.

A dispatch, however, of a varied character, the Scotch, Irish and Americans figuring in turn as the favorites, the two former being the principal winners, the result of the shooting at the 800 yards range was announced. The Scotchmen sold against the field at 2 to 1, and later on, when it became known that the Americans were recovering rapidly, the following pools were sold: American 70 to 100; Scotch 24 to 28; Irish Canadian and Australian 2 to 5; from this point until the close the pools sold were generally at about the same average, the American team being always the favorite.

### The Hawaiian Treaty Causing Trouble.

The Tribune's Washington special says: A number of importers of Cuban sugar who receive their cargoes at New Orleans, claim that they are entitled to enter their sugar free of duty, and have paid the customs duty under protest. Since the passage by Congress of the act to regulate imports under the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, the Refining Company of St. Louis, has filed the following letter with the custom authorities:

"We hereby protest against the assessment and payment of duty on the cargo of sugar on the ground that by reason of a recent enactment of Congress, August 18th, admitting sugar free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands into the ports of the United States, the same product, from the Island of Cuba, is under the existing treaty stipulation with Spain, entitled to enter the port of New Orleans; and also on the ground that under section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States this port is entitled to all the advantages and benefits given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to San Francisco or any other port of the United States government. That Spanish products are entitled to the same privilege as those of the Sandwich Islands does not seem to hold good, as far as sugar is concerned, for the treaty says: 'Muscovado, Brown, and all other unfined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the market of San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, as Sandwich Island sugar, shall be introduced into the ports of the United States free of duty from and after the date of the President's proclamation. The language seems to bar the claim made for Cuban sugar, but the action of the Treasury Department is settled by the reading of section five of the circular to collectors of customs regarding the admission of goods duty free, which says: 'Collectors are also instructed that the privileges of the convention with Hawaii and Cuba apply only to goods, wares and merchandise the growth or product of manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands. Section nine of the first article of the constitution says: No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce of the revenue of the ports of one State over those of any other. The treaty regulations do not in any manner discriminate in favor of any special ports; and further, neither the treaties with Spain of 1765 and 1819 provide for or refer to the commerce between Spain and the United States, and fail to contain even the usual hackneyed diplomatic phrase, that all privileges shall be extended which are permitted to the most favored nations.'

Arrived—Hell-gate will be blown to pieces on the 21st.

John Walter, the principal owner of the London Times, and inventor of the Walter improved press, has arrived from England. September 21st is fixed upon as the day on which Hell-gate is to be blown to pieces.

### The Will of Rufus Graves.

The will of Rufus Graves, of this city, who died at Morristown, N. J., August 17, has been admitted to probate. Besides the large bequest to his family he leaves the American Board of Foreign Missions, Woman's Missionary Society of America, successors to the Woman's Union Mission College, \$10,000 each; the American Missionary Association, \$15,000; Home Missionary Society, connected with the Congregational Church of the United States, \$10,000, and \$100,000 to be applied to the education of colored people in the southern States. There are a number of bequests also to local charitable institutions.

### The Polish Catholic Church in Trouble.

Forty-five girls and young men, together with the Rev. Albert J. Ensky, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church, were arrested and taken to the station last night for holding a

dance in the hall of the church. The place has become so notorious as a nuisance to the neighborhood that an abatement had been ordered. This morning all the prisoners, except the minister, were released. Other Catholic clergymen in the neighborhood have frequently denounced the hall, and prohibited young people from attending.

### The Fine on the Schooner "Fanny Hare" Remitted—Appointment.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Navy Department has information from Yokohama to August 21st, to the effect that the United States steamer Kearage had returned from Manila, where she was sent to enforce upon the schooner had been remitted before the arrival of the Kearage, and the two vessels proceeded to sea on the 25th of July.

Robert Young, to-day, was appointed revenue storekeeper for the fourth district of California.

### Breaking Up of Terry's Command.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Times special correspondent writes: Terry telegraphed, under date of Fort Buford, mouth of Yellowstone, 8th, via Bismarck 14th instant, that the final breaking up of Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now en route home with the exception of two regiments of infantry, which will winter at the mouth of Tongue River. The mounted troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horse, and including the 7th Infantry and Second Cavalry, under General Gibbon, left for Fort Ellis with a wagon train and supplies for eight days. They will follow the old stage trail. The route is teaming with hostiles, and 450 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are poorly clad for the cold weather and fierce showers which sweep over the prairie at this season. The 22nd Infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and commenced the construction of a stockade. They will remain till November 1st or later. The 7th Cavalry have left for Fort Buford and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. After arriving here they will go to Fort Lincoln to winter. The 19th Infantry will remain here.

Gen. Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, and then go to St. Paul via Bismarck. By the 15th all the troops will have been withdrawn from the northern country except the 5th and 22d cavalry, containing 400 men.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders winter campaigning impossible, and indefinitely postpones the subjugation of the Sioux. Terry leaves the field having accomplished no purpose except to have killed by bullets or exposure.

### Scull Race.

BOSTON, 15.—The two mile scull race between Sanders, of Salem, and Johnson, colored, of Boston, for \$500, was won easily by Sanders; time fourteen minutes and two seconds.

### Sale of an Old Church.

BOSTON, 15.—The sale of the old South Church for \$400,000 was postponed. The building is to be used strictly as an historical museum.

### \$50,000 Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, 15.—Watson & Chambers' brick paper mill at Ludlowville, Northampton, was burned by an incendiary explosion this morning; loss \$50,000, insured.

### Injured by the Falling of an Elevator.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—George Dearborn was killed by the falling of an elevator in Baum's boot and shoe house here this afternoon, and two other persons badly hurt.

### New York 15.

Gold closed 10 1/2; Money, dull, 11 1/2; Governments, dull, steady; Stocks, strong; Western Union, 71 1/2; Quicksilver, 13 1/2; Pacific Mail, 25; Maracaibo, 43; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83; New York Central, 104; Erie, 103; Panama, 128; Union Pacific Stock, 63; Union Pacific Bonds, 106 1/2; Central Pacific Bonds, 110 1/2.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE!

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the U. S. 14th Ward Brush Factory will be held at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms at 7 p. m. on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1876, by order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. RICHARDS, Secretary.

### ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

HAVING been duly appointed administrators of the estate of Patience Nash, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, who are the administrators, within the time specified in the notice to creditors published in the Standard of this date.

WM. COWAN, Administrators.

JAS. WHITE, Administrators.

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HANDSOME, DURABLE AND

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**PLATED WARE:** Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Knives, Forks and Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Bar Spoons, Castors, Fish and Pastry Knives, etc.

**CANNED GOODS:** Canned Tomatoes, Peas, String and Lima Beans, Table and Pie Fruits, Oysters, Clams, Salmon, Sardines, Lobsters, etc., etc.

**SHELF HARDWARE:** English and American Pocket and Table Cutlery of all grades, Saddlers' Trimmings, Builders' Hardware, Undertakers' Furnishings, etc., etc.

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H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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1500 Pairs - Elegant Corsets

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