

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SEVENTH EDITION, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID C. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, July 21, 1875.

GENERAL ELECTION

1875.

Monday, August 24.

People's Ticket.

Commissioners to locate University Lands.

JOHN VAN COTT,
LEWIS S. HILLS,
JOHN ROWBERLY.

Commissioners to the Legislative Assembly for Salt Lake County.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOHN T. CAINE,
WILLIAM W. CLUFF,
ROBERT T. BURTON.

Selections for Salt Lake County.

ISAAC M. STEWART,
Carrington for Salt Lake County.

GEO. J. TAYLOR.

THE ELECTION ON MONDAY.

Every legal voter, man and woman, should do his or her duty faithfully on Monday, by going quietly to the polls, and depositing his or her vote for the proper ticket in the same precinct in which he or she respectively resides. There should be no shirking of so plain and positive and important a duty, no lethargy, but all should be awake and active for the public interest, which is also their own interest.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important step to wards religious liberty is announced by telegram this afternoon—the Turkish government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in the empire.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died of paralysis at half past two o'clock this morning.

The Plymouth church folks have paid Beecher \$20,000 towards his hundred thousand for the present year's salary; they are now raising a fund for Bessie Turner.

Francis Dane, well known in the boat and shoe trade at Boston, Mass., died to-day.

There was a destructive fire last night, at Kennebunk Port, Me. Immense damage to crops by rain is reported in Ohio and Indiana.

The California racer Occident, has been the recipient of an ovation at Cleveland, on account of his extraordinary speed.

Forty thousand dollars damage by fire at San Francisco.

The democrats of Oregon have nominated a young lawyer named Lafayette Lane for Congress.

Five men killed by a cave in the Eureka Consolidated mine, at Ruby Hill, Nev.

A consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies is talked of in eastern financial circles.

The Lord Mayor's ball, at Guildhall, London, last night, was a grand affair, and was attended by between three and four thousand persons.

Henri Rochefort, a few days ago, challenged Casagrande, editor of the Paris paper *Le Pays*, to fight a duel; the challenge was accepted in an insulting letter from Casagrande to Rochefort, and the seconds of each party met to arrange for the fight. The weapons were pistols, and as Rochefort's representatives would accept no other terms, there is not much probability of a fight, which seems to be somewhat of a pity, for Rochefort is a political firebrand and agitator, and Casagrande a professional duelist, the death of one or both would be no particular loss to the world.

Casagrande has the reputation of being one of the best of living swordsmen, and in a contest with Rochefort he would be at a disadvantage, but as the choice of weapons was his by right according to the code, the refusal of Casagrande to fight on Rochefort's terms speaks more for his discretion than his courage.

The London Times says that arrangements are in progress to pay the circular notes of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the hands of travelers.

Two-thirds of a Russian town have been destroyed by fire.

Judge Barratt, of New York, has refused to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the bail in the Tweed case.

A lockout of mill operatives is imminent at Fall River, Mass.

Alfred A. Sikes, a farmer living near Abingdon, Iowa, has shot and killed his wife, and shot himself; he is alive, but there is no expectation that he will recover.

The German Emperor will contribute a prize to be contested for at the national rifle match at Stuttgart.

Von Schwaecher, the Prussian democratic leader, is dead.

GENERAL EXTINCTION.

THE San Francisco Post is getting decidedly exterminative, as witness the following sage conclusion by that paper:

"No Mormon should be left in the United States."

Pharos and Herod, in days of old, came to a similar conclusion, and tried to carry out that kind of policy, but they both failed.

If one party may assume that "no Mormon should be left in the United States," with equal reason another party may assume that "no Methodist should be left in the United States," another party that "no Catholic should be left in the United States," another party that "no Baptist should be left in the United States," and so on to the end of the chapter religious. Then the same policy might be extended to politics, and one party would say that "no Republican should be left in the United States," another party that

"no Democrat should be left in the United States," and so on to the end of the chapter political. The exterminative policy might continue its ramifications into every department of society, until at last this great country extermination would be the universal rule, and a grand Kilkenny cat contest would be inaugurated among the citizens. When this policy had done its work, the continent would relapse into its ante-Columbian condition, and lie waiting for another adventurous Gensévius, and other invasions of Spaniards from Mexico and Peru, French in Canada, Portuguese in Brazil, Puritans in Massachusetts, and Cavaliers in Virginia.

This is the natural outcome of such wild policy as that suggested by the Post.

DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, ex-President of the United States, our dispatches inform us, has departed this life. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His father died when young Andrew was four years old. At ten he was apprenticed for seven years to a tailor, during which he learned to read. He never went to school a day. He married at Greenville, Tennessee, about 1827, and, instructed by his wife, he learned writing, cyphering, etc. His first public office was that of alderman, in 1828, next mayor in 1830. He was elected to the Legislature in 1835, 1837, and 1839, was presidential elector in 1840 and went on the stump as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected to the State Senate, in 1843 to Congress, in which he remained until 1845. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1853 and 1855, in 1857 United States Senator, and in 1864 Vice-President of the United States. In 1865 he sat in the presidential chair, left vacant by the assassination of President Lincoln.

President Johnson's vetoes of certain reconstruction measures were obnoxious to the Republican party. The quarrel between them grew in bitterness, and he was impeached in 1868, but not convicted. His term of office expired March 4, 1869. He was obliged to deal fairly with the people of this Territory.

At the last election he was chosen to represent Tennessee in the United States Senate.

He was acknowledged an honest man, of decided convictions, but he had not the pliancy nor the mildest manner of expressing them.

SLAUGHTER OF THE MALES AND THE INNOCENTS.

THE mortality in the city of Cleveland (O.) for the week ending July 21 was 120, of which 72 were males and 48 females; 74 were under one year old, and 18 from one to two years; 47 died of cholera infantum, and 8 of convulsions. So says the *Plain Dealer*.

By Telegraph.

FEW WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Paid to Beecher—A fund for Bessie Turner. With mortgage notice. Paid to Beecher and the Western Union.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Sun* says that Augustus Stiers, treasurer of Plymouth Church, has paid to Henry Ward Beecher \$20,000 as the first instalment of the \$100,000 salary. Two secret meetings of the Board of Trustees have been held in the past three weeks, during which there has been much difference of opinion as to how the remaining \$70,000 shall be raised. The amount paid to Beecher was the subject of the new rents netted by the sales in January, and covers his regular \$20,000 salary.

The *Times* says it is somewhat authoritatively stated that the officials of Plymouth Church intend to make the \$30,000 additional, to be paid to Beecher, a matter of the Plymouth Church for the benefit of Bessie Turner.

The extended time for the defendants to answer in the suit for libel brought by Edna Dean Proctor against the *N. Y. Graphic*, expires to-day; in all likelihood the suit will be compromised.

Letters have been received from Jno. T. Raymond, Esq., Brougham, Mass., who writes, deploring that they are losers by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Schwartz and Froelicher, proprietors of the New York Lager Beer Brewery at Marietta, N. H., have failed for about \$75,000.

The leader of the 69th regiment has been made a proposition to join John Nolan, President of the Irish American Association, now here for a contest of the bands on the 17th of March next.

The *Tribune* says that a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company, well acquainted with Commodore Vanderbilt, was questioned as to the truth of the report that Vanderbilt was ready to sell out his stock. He was ready to sell out his stock, but the Commodore would not sell out his stock, and the Commodore would not sell out his stock, and the Commodore would not sell out his stock.

The German Emperor will contribute a prize to be contested for at the national rifle match at Stuttgart.

Von Schwaecher, the Prussian democratic leader, is dead.

GENERAL EXTINCTION.

THE San Francisco Post is getting decidedly exterminative, as witness the following sage conclusion by that paper:

"No Mormon should be left in the United States."

Pharos and Herod, in days of old, came to a similar conclusion, and tried to carry out that kind of policy, but they both failed.

If one party may assume that "no Mormon should be left in the United States," with equal reason another party may assume that "no Methodist should be left in the United States," another party that "no Catholic should be left in the United States," another party that "no Baptist should be left in the United States," and so on to the end of the chapter religious. Then the same policy might be extended to politics, and one party would say that "no Republican should be left in the United States," another party that

Harvest Prospects Improving—The N. F. R. R.

The *Herald's* London special says that harvest prospects in England have improved, owing to the prevalence of good weather. There is a good supply of foreign wheat at present, and the continental reports are more favorable.

One of the purchasing committees of the Northern Pacific R. R. informed a reporter, last night, that thirty million dollars of the first mortgage bondholders had agreed to the proposal of the purchasing committee, to buy in the road and other property at the same of the same to take place on Monday, under a decree of the United States court.

The Tweed Case.

Judge Barratt, to-day, refused to vacate the order of arrest in the six million suit against Tweed, or to reduce his bail.

Andrew Johnson Dead.

NASHVILLE, 21.—The following dispatch, addressed to the agent of the Associated Press, has just been received:—

"Knoxville, July 21.—Senator Johnson died at half past two o'clock this a.m."

"(Signed) DUNCAN."

Destitute Fire.

KENNEBUNK, Me., 21.—A destructive fire occurred last night at Kennebunk Port, burning the steam mill and shops at Ward's shipyard, also a bark nearly ready to be towed, belonging to Perkins & Crawford.

Dead.

BOSTON, 21.—Francis Dane, for many years identified with the boot and shoe trade, died this p.m.

A Lockout Probable.

FALL RIVER, 21.—At the spinners' meeting last night it was voted to strike in three of the mills; the resolution was carried by a vote of over two-thirds. This proceeding will, without doubt, cause a general lockout. It is believed that the card grinders and weavers, who hold meetings this evening, will vote themselves thirty days vacation.

Murder and Suicide.

APTON, Ia., 21.—On Thursday a.m., Alfred Vansickles, a young farmer, living in this county, while bringing a load of produce to town, shot and killed his wife, who was accompanying him, and then shot himself; the wife died instantly, but Vansickles was alive at last accounts, but it was thought that death was inevitable. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Death of Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Secretary Fish, now in New York, has been informed of the death of Ex-President Johnson. It is customary on the death of an Ex-President to issue an executive order announcing the event, and directing the Departments to be draped in mourning, and that during the funeral all public business be suspended.

Confirmed.

CHATTANOOGA, 21.—The death of Andrew Johnson, at 2:30 this a.m., is now confirmed; he died at his residence, and his winding sheet will be the flag of his country.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Bank Holiday—Circular Notes to be Paid.

LONDON, 21.—Monday next is a bank holiday, and the Stock Exchange and Mining Lane will be closed; the cotton market and all the Liverpool markets will also be closed.

The *Times* financial article says it believes that any serious crisis in contemplation which will result in the payment of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes in the hands of travelers.

GERMANY.

A Royal Prize.

STUTTGART, 21.—The Emperor William has telegraphed from Gastein that he will contribute a prize of honor to be competed for in the German national rifle match here next week.

RUSSIA.

Destroyed by Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—A fire broke out on Thursday in the town of Breansk, government of Orel, and raged until to-day, when it was extinguished by rain and two extinguishers. The town was destroyed. The inhabitants became panic-stricken during the conflagration, and fled to the fields for safety. Breansk comprised a population of 13,000.

PRUSSIA.

Dead.

BERLIN, 21.—Don Von Schwaecher, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, is dead.

TURKEY.

Progress of Religious Liberty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—The *Levant Herald* states that the government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Turkey.

WHO ARE LEGAL VOTERS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Snow.

SALT LAKE CITY, 21.—The Editor *Deseret News* writes:—

The question, "Are foreigners who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, but who have not taken the oath of allegiance, entitled to vote at elections in this territory?" is frequently asked, and I have frequently answered the question in the negative. Within a few days the question has been repeated, and for that reason I have examined the law on the subject, and find the following:

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 24, sec. 3, says:—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial office, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be elected or appointed to hold any office or trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 24, sec. 3, says:—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial office, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be elected or appointed to hold any office or trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 24, sec. 3, says:—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial office, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be elected or appointed to hold any office or trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 24, sec. 3, says:—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial office, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be elected or appointed to hold any office or trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 24, sec. 3, says:—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial office, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be elected or appointed to hold any office or trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 35, says:—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election, and shall be eligible to any office with the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 23, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 35, section 1, says that.

"Every woman of the age of 21 years who has resided in this territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or natural daughter of a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this territory."

"Approved Feb. 12, 1870."

Rev. Stats. of the United States for 1872-1873, p. 333, sec. 1830, says:—

"At all subsequent elections, however, in any territory hereafter organized by Congress, as well as at all elections in territories already organized, the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly of each territory; subject, nevertheless, to the following restriction on the power of the legislative assembly, namely:—

"First. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and by those above that age who have declared on oath before a competent court of record, their intention to become such and have taken an oath to support the constitution and government of the United States."

"Second. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of holding office to a citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Third. No officer, soldier, seaman, mariner, or other person in the army or navy or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in any territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless such territory is, and has been for the period of six months, his permanent domicile."

"Fourth. No person belonging to the army or navy shall be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any territory."

From the late act of Congress you will perceive that it now depends on the laws of Utah and that, as our law has not been changed since the act of Congress referred to took effect, such persons can not vote. You will also perceive that colored persons can vote. Most likely our legislature at its next or some subsequent session will amend our law. At any rate we are to look to that body for relief if relief be needed.

Yours truly,
Z. SNOW.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, July 21.

1450 Ophir, 50; 50 1/2

575 Mix, 21 1/2; 22

2450 G & C, 21 1/2; 22; 21 1/2; 22; 10; 22 1/2

1215 B & C, 56; 56 1/2; 56; 56; 56; 56; 56; 56

245 Savage, 140; 142; 140; 140; 140; 140; 140; 140

85 Ophir, 50; 50 1/2

470 Imp, 115; 111; 11

135 Jacket, 88; 89; 87

510 H & N, 48; 49; 50; 49

685 Point, 33 1/2; 33 1/2

40 Kenton, 29; 30; 29 1/2; 30; 30; 30; 30; 30

280 Alpha, 21; 21 1/2

1500 Con Va, 338; 338; 337; 337

1680 S Nev, 18; 17 1/2; 17 1/2

3730 Cala, 65; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2

64 1/2; 65; 65; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2; 64 1/2

140 Bullion, 53; 52 1/2; 52

56 Seg Belcher, 88; 89; 89; 89; 89; 89; 89; 89

5 Exchange, 200

891 Overman, 82; 84; 82; 84; 82; 84; 82; 84

300 Success, 1

115 Union Con, 91; 91

2850 Lady Bryan, 14; 14

320 July, 37 1/2; 37 1/2

130 Confidence, 24; 24

620 Caledonia, 28; 27 1/2; 27 1/2

280 Kinkadee, 91; 91

705 Baito, 54; 54; 54; 54; 54; 54; 54; 54

100 M Valley, 61; 61

500 Eureka Con, 50; 51; 50

INDEX.

In the 16th Ward of this City, at ten minutes past 5 a.m., July 21, of rheumatic fever brought on by swimming, JEREMIAH MILTON, son of B. T. and Maria Mitchell, aged 11 years and 8 months.

Funeral services to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the 16th Ward school house. Relatives and friends invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPET!

JOSEPH BENTLEY.

Tenth Ward, S. L. City.