

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 29, 1870.

PROVO NOT A MINING CAMP.

THE miserable crew of which the "ring" is composed that is now operating for the destruction of the liberties of the people of Utah meet with no better luck than their predecessors who engaged in the same business in years past. Despite their cunning and shrewd management they contrive, in some way or other, to miscarry in all their schemes. It is in vain that such officials as Branderbury, Brochus, Harris, Day, Drummond, Holman, Burr, Hurt, Eckels, Sinclair, Cradlebaugh, Hartnett, Forney, Harding, Dawson and Drake, besides numberless non-officials, have lived and plotted for the same cause and have shamefully failed. Their failures have been of no benefit to the "ring," which is banded together at present; they derive no profitable lessons from them. We have repeatedly said that it only required a little patience on the part of the people of Utah, and they would see these who now feel so consequential drop into the same oblivion that has entombed those whose names are mentioned above. The "ring" is determined to make our words true.

It was only a short time since that a disturbance was made at or near a house where a person was entertaining General Augur and a few others, by two men who were the worse of liquor. Immediately a dispatch was sent over the wires by a tool of the "ring" here, who does the mendacious work for its members, giving so false an impression of the transaction that General Augur felt himself called upon to correct the statements which it contained. The object in sending this dispatch was transparent. The great public east and west were to be stuffed with the idea, which the "ring" is so anxious to disseminate, that the "Mormons" are a dreadfully wicked people and are in a condition of chronic rebellion. Every circumstance, however trivial, even to the abatement of the liquor saloon and the affair that occurred on the street one night not long ago that made such a smell at the time, is thus magnified and harped upon by the "ring," both in the telegraphic dispatches and newspaper letters, to create public opinion adverse to the citizens of Utah Territory.

But one week ago a series of terrible outrages were committed in the adjacent town of Provo. A peaceful city, at the hour of midnight, when its inhabitants were quietly slumbering unconscious of all danger, was assailed by a large party of armed and disciplined ruffians, and deeds of shameful violence were committed, houses were broken into, citizens were captured, women and children were nearly frightened to death, property was destroyed and valuable lives were endangered. Here was a splendid opportunity for sensational dispatches. Have the members of the "ring" improved it? Where are the telegrams they have sent? We look for them in vain. When their letters come back, as they will through our exchanges, this entire transaction will be made light of, or be so distorted and colored as to make the citizens to be the offending parties. It would not do to have it otherwise. It would count too much in the "Mormons" favor to tell the truth, so the usual course will be pursued of falsifying and torturing every circumstance so as to make the case as little favorable to the people injured as possible. But how would it have been, if instead of the town of Provo being attacked by the soldiery, it had been a mining camp that had been disturbed by the citizens of this Territory? If there had been no real disturbance, but only a reported one, how would the members of the "ring" have acted? Let them be judged by their past actions. Such a howl would have gone forth from this Territory as would have stirred up all the anti-Mormons in the nation, and they would have raved for the blood of the people of Utah as our mountain wolves do for their prey. The Executive of the Territory would have been so startled at the outcry that not five hours would have elapsed, much less five days, till some decisive action would have been taken to gratify the clamors of the "ring." Do we state this too strongly? Our readers and the "ring" themselves know that we do not. There is no more fairness about the actions of the men who compose it than there is about so many tigers. They prate about honesty and the rights of men, while at the same time they do all in their power to bring misery, destruction and death upon an innocent people, and if they saw their blood being shed by mobs would derive the highest gratification therefrom.

Is it any cause for wonder, then, that such men have none of the respect of this community? Can it be surprising that office-holders who are linked with the "ring" and led by it have no influence? There can be but one feeling for such creatures who may be clothed with a little brief authority, and that is contempt. We have outlived many generations of them. We have seen them come and fret their brief hour upon the stage and

pass off, no more to be heard of or noticed. At the time none were greater or more important than they—in their own estimation. But where are they now? So it will be with those now here who take this unfair, dishonest and false course. It is an old oriental saying that the justice of God never sleeps. Men who take solemn oaths and then violate them, as many officers who have been sent here have done, will find this to be true.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

THE telegrams to-day announce the surrender of Strasbourg. After enduring all the horrors of a rigorous siege and bombardment, and resisting gallantly without hope, the Commander, Urich, has been at length compelled, by pressure from the garrison and citizens, to assent to the hoisting of the white flag—the sign of capitulation.

Strasbourg is one of the large commercial cities of France, and is the Capital of the department of the Lower Rhine. It is famed the world over for its magnificent Cathedral, possessing the highest spire in the world, being higher than St. Peter's at Rome. This famous building with its equally famous astronomical clock, has been so seriously damaged during the bombardment that its spire is expected to fall. The library of the city is, or rather was, very famous, for it is said that it has been burned during the siege. The city has also been the seat of many important branches of manufacture, among which are beer, leather, mathematical instruments, and woolen, cotton and silk fabrics; it also carried on an extensive trade in the manufacture of jewelry, clocks, cutlery, musical and mathematical instruments, chemical products, &c. Its commercial importance has been created by canals, and, latterly, by railways, connecting it with the principal rivers of France, the Danube, and an extensive trade with Italy, Switzerland and Western Continental Europe. This city is the birthplace of Kellerman, Kleber, and Schoeffler, the two former celebrated as military men, the latter as contesting with Gutenberg the honor of the invention of printing.

Strasbourg is a bishop's see, has a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and art, faculties of law and medicine, has a mint, a cannon foundry, &c. It was formerly a free city, and governed as a republic; it became subject to Germany at the beginning of the tenth century; but for close on two hundred years has been under French rule. The sufferings of its inhabitants during the siege have been almost appalling, and the destruction of property immense; and the present struggle between France and Prussia would be memorable in future history if nothing of greater moment than the siege of Strasbourg had occurred during its progress.

It is supposed that the city will henceforth belong to the German Confederation, for its cession by France is said to be a point upon which Bismarck imperatively insists in any negotiations for the settlement of the war.

THE spinners of Fall River, Massachusetts, have had a strike. They entered into a solemn compact never to yield. They thought they had their plans so arranged that the employers would be compelled to come to their terms. But they were mistaken. The mill-owners shut up their mills for a time; but, finally, operatives from other cities came there, and despite the threats of the strikers went to work. Two of the mills were started, and then the strikers surrendered. They were completely discomfited. The loss in wages by this strike is estimated at half a million of dollars. But this is not the worst. Most of the spinners are thrown out of work, other men are employed where they worked; some of them the mill-owners will not have on any terms, and others they will receive only on condition that they abandon the union which promoted the strike. But the point to which we wish to call attention is that the surrender was brought about by the threat to employ Chinese workmen. Within a fortnight, or at most, a month more, had the strike continued, Chinamen would have been employed if American spinners could not have been found. This threat alarmed the workmen and they weakened.

The conflict between capital and labor, which has so long been waged, is now likely to be terminated in favor of the former, for with the aid of the Chinese labor can be brought to the most arduous tasks, and men of capital appear to have no scruples about using it. Anything to make money. But this is not the end. In Europe where labor is notoriously prostrate at the feet of capital, there would be no help for workmen. But in this country, with universal suffrage, a long and serious struggle at the polls and in the National and State legislatures may be expected before capital can ever hope to stand triumphant over labor. We hope it never will.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, the eminent Swedish prima donna, has recently made her debut in New York. The press and the people appear to have gone wild over her. Her appearance is said to have been the most important and exciting musical event which has occurred in New York for twenty years.

Connoisseurs who retained something of the ancient enthusiasm for Jenny Lind, and had been regretting for that period that there were no such voices now-a-days, went to hear Nilsson with the hope of renewing the pleasure of their youth. Nor were they disappointed. The Tribune thus speaks of her:

"She is young, she is beautiful, she is charming in her ways, and she has one of the most exquisitely lovely voices ever given to a woman. It is a voice altogether exceptional. Its purity is perfect; its quality is without a flaw; its evenness, from the lowest tones of the soprano register over to those empyrean heights which Carlotta Patti glories in scaling, has no parallel within our existence. There is not a harsh, nor a shrill, nor a husky note in its whole range. All is exquisitely sweet, all is fresh and beautiful as the singer's own face."

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Nap and Family to be invited to Ireland!

COWARD SHOT!

Alsace and Lorraine to be Represented in the German Parliament!

PROTEST AGAINST COOLIE LABOR!

NEW YORK.

Boiler explosion.
OSWEGO, 28.—The tug boat S. Dodge exploded her boiler at the wharf in front of the Columbia Elevator. The section was considerably damaged.

The Tribune's special says the Roman Junta declines to accept the restriction on the liberty of the press, or a plebiscite, which assures the spiritual power of the Pope, and threatens to resign unless the basis of the plebiscite is changed.

The Tribune's special at Karlsruhe, telegraphs on the 28th, at eight this morning the gates of Strasbourg were occupied by German troops. It was reported that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, succeeded yesterday evening, in hoisting the white flag from the Cathedral, but Ulrich ordered it to be removed. The surrender was afterwards compelled by the pressure of the citizens and garrison. There is great rejoicing here over the victory, and salutes are firing and bells ringing.

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Berlin, 28th, says, the official statement of the German capture thus far, not including those at Laon, from the 2nd of August, shows one Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,359 officers, 108,650 privates; 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleurs, 887 field and fortress guns, over 400 wagons and trains, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies in arms.

The citizens of Belleville, New Jersey, at a meeting to-night, protested against the introduction of coolie labor among them.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE 28.—A fracas occurred this afternoon on Pratt St., near High St. Jas. Donovan stabbed Michael King and Daniel Buckley. Buckley is dying, but King will probably recover. Donovan is in custody.

ILLINOIS.

The "Chicago Republican" changes hands.

CHICAGO, 28.—The Chicago Republican has been purchased by J. B. McCullough, "Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, and W. H. Schuyler, late business manager of the Chicago Evening Post. The new proprietors take possession on the 1st of October, and will hereafter publish the paper, without change of name, as an independent paper, with Mr. McCullough as managing editor. It is rumored that Henry Rees, of Cincinnati, will be offered the position of leading editorial writer. The paper will be issued as a seven-column daily and sold for three cents.

LOUISIANA.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were fifteen. Father Walsh, of St. Patrick's Church, died last night from yellow fever.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Destructive fire.

LANCASTER, 28.—There was a destructive fire this afternoon, at the saw factory of Peter Stormfelt, entirely destroying the buildings and damaging other property in the vicinity. Loss from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The funeral of Judge Grier took place to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Naval orders.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Navy Department has issued orders closing the Brooklyn navy yard on the day of Farragut's funeral, and for the crews of New York vessels to take part in the ceremonies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, 28.—The surrender of Strasbourg was signed at two o'clock this morning. Four hundred and fifteen officers and seven thousand men laid down their arms. At eight o'clock the place will be occupied by the besiegers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Matters in Rome.

LONDON, 28.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, on the 27th, that on the 22nd and 23rd there was fighting of considerable magnitude east of Metz. The first corps and the thirteenth division were engaged. No

ground was gained by the French. Montmedius is reported, semi-officially, to have been taken.

The North German Gazette censures the United States for the recognition of the French Republic.

The ex-Empress has taken a fine house and grounds at Chislehurst, Kent. Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, manages her affairs. A Madrid correspondent states that De Rodas refuses to execute the orders of the Minister of the Colonies and the laws made by Cortes relative to the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Spanish government refuses to accede to the proposition to name a commission to fix the indemnities payable for American losses in Cuba.

The ex-Empress and her family will be invited to settle in Ireland.

The new Roman government announces the appropriation of fifty millions to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is boundless, and the plebiscite is expected to be unanimous. The Pope will probably leave Rome as soon as the result is declared. The parliament will meet on the 12th proximo to ratify the plebiscite and on the 18th the King will make his entry and alight at the Quirinal.

FRANCE.

Cowards severely handled.

TOURS, 28.—A letter dated Paris 24th, says that the population is animated by one sentiment—the defense of the capital.

The mobile and nationale gardes behave with great calmness and determination.

A zouave who fled in the recent fight without firing a shot, and afterwards attempted to kill the officer who arrested him, has been shot by order of the Court Martial. Severe measures have been taken with others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly new recruits who joined the fragment of the zouave regiments which escaped from Sedan.

The officers of the bank of France propose to destroy the notes on hand in case of a danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Preparations have been made to light the city with petroleum if it becomes necessary to cut off all gas.

Rochefort has remarkable influence over the working men, who are prepared to defend the city to the last; they had been orderly and quiet.

Up to the 24th the Prussian reports of riots are false.

Gunsboats guard the Seine effectually on both sides of the city. Large numbers of men who have not arms have been detailed as firemen in case of need. The strictest measures have been taken to insure order. The police force is large and can readily be supported by the military. There is no possibility of a lack of water.

Great numbers of women, who have organized to take care of the wounded, marched through the streets one day, carrying banners, and were applauded.

The Bourne is no longer frequented and scarcely any operations have taken place there.

The Protestant pastor, Paschord, in the name of the league of peace, has sent a telegram to the Queen of Prussia as president of the society of aid for the wounded, to Berlin; an answer has come in the name of the Queen, expressing an ardent hope for peace.

Gambetta, Garnier, Pages and Arago have been added to the committee of defense.

Proper measures have been taken to feed the poor.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine, as German Federal provinces, under the administration of the Federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. At present the inhabitants will not be subject to military burthens.

The large force released by the capitulation of Strasbourg will be employed in clearing Upper Alsace of the Franc-tireurs. It is semi-officially stated, in the provincial correspondence, that all Germany will heartily welcome Strasbourg, now won back to her.

Special Notices.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A corner lot on Main St., and ten acres grass land. See Adv. d283-11

ATTENTION, MORMON BATTALION! Come to Conference. By Order of THE COMMITTEE.

PIANO FORTÉ RAFFLE.—Tickets \$1.00 each. Apply to Mrs. Colebrook, d282-12

WANTED.—A House GIRL, at Mrs. Geo. Dunford's, 17th Ward. d281-3

WANTED.—At the DESERET NEWS Office 1,600 feet of Long-Lead Pine, 7 or 14 feet long, 4 inches thick, and from 4 inches wide upward. Also a lot of Maple Plank 3 1/4 inches thick, and from 8 to 10 inches wide. d283-14

Fruit Wanted.—A limited amount of fruit wanted for preserving purposes, at Deseret News Office. d243-14

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE. d226-1m

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Marriage at any Price!

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King, Queen and Knave.

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Capt. Croxall's Brass Band will perform

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REDUCTION OF PRICES:

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