

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - February 25, 1871.

A DECLARATION of war by China against England or France, or both, according to a letter dated Jan. 20, 1871, written by the Japanese correspondent of a western cotemporary, is now almost sure, and is said to be impatiently looked for by every white man and woman in the East. The massacre of French Christians at Tientsin, in June last, by a Chinese mob, and the tardiness of France, owing to her terrible internal troubles, in compelling reparation, seems to have had the effect of increasing Chinese arrogance, and of confirming the notions they entertain of their superiority over all other nations; and, says the correspondent, "From the Peking, north, to Cochin China, the Celestial Empire resounds with noisy notes of war, and hosts of its soldiery drill in rude mud forts near the Taku bastions."

Their troops, ships, weapons of war, discipline, and everything else connected with their military and naval systems are sadly behind the times, if the description furnished by the correspondent be correct, and he thinks that if a contest with European powers is inaugurated, overwhelming defeat to the Chinese will surely and speedily be the result.

Their troops are but an assemblage of "braves" selected from the several guilds; their arms a conglomeration of every patent for generations past, down to the Gatling and Armstrong gun. Their officers "issue drill orders with the looseness of a Nevada militiaman;" their discipline is mythical; their courage spasmodical; and their war will amount to the burning of half a dozen of their cities; their cockle-shell gunboats will all be blown out of the water, their "ever victorious" troops will be slaughtered like dogs, and a peace will be consummated by conceding to foreigners the right to build railroads and telegraphs in the empire.

Not a very flattering picture, but a very probable result of hostilities between China and England or France. China clings with Eastern tenacity to old notions and traditions; the intelligence of her people is unquestionable, but, like that of the beaver, it is anything but progressive. Nothing will so soon awake them from the dreams of the past and teach them how far they are behind the times as a sharp shock of war, and that may be very near at hand. What the nations view as Chinese conservatism and intolerance can not be perpetuated; they belong to a past age, and must yield and fall before the influences now brought to bear amongst them by the western nations. If peaceful efforts can not effect the desired revolution, these western nations will sooner or later have war. They think it necessary for China's advancement that her self-described and self-imposed ostracism should be broken down, and she made to understand that she is one among the nations. They are determined that she shall not much longer ignore this fact.

THE Santa Barbara, (Cal.) Press, of the 11th instant, contains an account of one of the most atrocious cases of poisoning on record. The circumstance occurred up the valley of the Santa Clara river, about twenty-five or thirty miles from San Francisco. One Joe. Bartlett possessed a claim, and had placed a man named Geo. Starr in possession to keep it for him. On the morning of the 5th inst., Starr was away from his post for two or three hours, and on returning he made some pancakes for his dinner, from a sack of flour in his cabin. While eating them he noticed they were extremely bitter, and stopped eating. In a few minutes he felt the muscles at the back of his neck begin to twitch and contract violently. Satisfied now that the flour was poisoned, he swallowed all the oil he could procure, and set off to the nearest neighbors to obtain assistance. Before he reached them, the muscles of his legs contracted so violently that he was brought to the ground several times. On reaching them the whites of his eyes and all were freely administered to him in an effort to save him, and a physician was sent for. Before the latter arrived, Starr was in a deplorable condition, and it was only by long continued efforts that the poison was neutralized and the man's life saved.

The physician analyzed some of the cakes, and found a large quantity of strychnine. No clue to the perpetrator of the vile deed had been found, but the supposition is that some of the settlers had poisoned the flour with the design of doing away with Bartlett and Starr and so obtain possession of the claim.

In Williamsburgh, N. Y., numbers of women and young girls have been stabled while walking in the street, and the women or maidens have occupied detention. To so great a length have these attacks been carried that the public schools have been nearly deserted, as few parents are willing to trust their dear ones in the public streets long enough to go to school unless they accompany them. These crimes became so numerous that by order of the superior officers a number of policemen donned women's clothes, and then walked along the streets where the vampire, as he has been called, commits the most of his terrible crimes. Their well-managed plan and vigilance were rewarded with success. As both officers were walking along, one being at some distance ahead of the other, the dreaded vampire suddenly darted out from behind a projecting wall, and, unobserved by the leading officer, was stealing cautiously up behind him when the officer behind, observing his movements, rapped on the pavement with his club. The officer of course turned around, just in time to see his life, perhaps, as the vampire, with a long scuffle gleaming in the starlight, was about to plunge into the dignified officer's back. He sprang to one side with the velocity of a cat, and, as quick as lightning struck with his club the arm of the sanguinary monster. The other officer then ran up, and the two together, with a great deal of difficulty, took the second

droel to the station house. The vampire fought them all the way, kicking and fighting the officers like a tiger, notwithstanding his broken arm. Upon questioning the human fiend at the station house, he refused to give his name or his residence. All he would state was that he had determined to have his revenge upon these for the shameful manner in which he had been killed by a girl who had promised to marry him. The officers think that he is deranged, on account of his disappointment in love.

When the Massachusetts Legislature, under temperance pressure, passed a stringent Anti-Liquor law, they saved the elder of the good deacons, and so kept their friendship. Already the effect of general elder drinking is showing itself in the rural districts, and the Boston Traveller, the organ of the Temperance crusader, after confessing that the faces and the manners of the elder drinkers exhibit the effect of their free potations, quotes a medical pamphlet published nearly a century ago in England, in which sickness in Devonshire was charged to the use of elder. Such persons, it is said, have the colic, and upon this gout supervenes. The Traveller remarks that "people who have lived in places where elder is freely drunk, need not be told that the 'elder toper' are the most unfortunate class of toper."

THE French correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette (London) says that Louis Napoleon was urged into the war with Prussia by the Court, who constantly frightened him with the bugbear of the growth of the Republican party, which had shown itself so formidable at the time of the plebiscite; and besides, he was also urged by the people of Paris, from whom the preservation of the empire could be bought only at the price of yielding to their cries of "On to Berlin!" That Napoleon was quite prepared for a disaster is obvious, he says, not only from what he was told, but from the preparations and the arrangements he made. To prove that his views are correct, he thus describes the disposition which was made of the jewelry, plate, etc., which were the private property of the Emperor and Empress:

"When the Tuilleries had been invaded after the proclamation of the Republic, the absence of many things known to have been there formerly showed what measures had been taken. The so-called jewels of the Crown had all been deposited in the Bank of France, but not a single piece of jewelry belonging personally to the Emperor was to be seen. The Empress was supposed to have taken all away, but then the silver plate had also disappeared. The magnificent gold and silver table services presented to the Emperor by the Sultan, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Egypt were all gone. The splendid cradle of the Prince Imperial, presented by the town of Lyons, was also not to be found. The magnificent collection of treasures of art which Napoleon had accumulated at the Palace of St. Cloud and Compiègne were also no longer to be seen. All these had been removed long ago. From the very day when war had been declared, the railway stations of the North, of Strasbourg, and of Orleans had been crisscrossed with gigantic boxes bearing away to various destinations the 'personal' property of the Imperial family. Finally, the Emperor's private papers showed that nothing of this had found its way to public notice."

HENRY Ward Beecher says many a man has offered prayers to the devil when he thought he was kneeling at the throne of God.

By Telegraph.

Supplies Received by the Parisians!

Army Losses for January!

Peace Commission gone to Paris!

Fearful Storm in California!

Interesting General News!

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 21.—A dispatch from London states that ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch and Benjamin Moran will act as the American committee to receive and distribute the funds for the relief of the suffering French.

On Monday, a dispatch was sent, placing to their credit ten thousand pounds, and with the suggestion that the agricultural districts be relieved at once.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—At a public and meeting of the Philadelphia Railroad Company, to-day, Vice President Scott, in a reply to inquiries, said that there are pending negotiations for the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and that the Pennsylvania road had no interest in the U. S. R. R.

The New York amount of the French relief fund exceeds \$100,000. A suit was commenced in the U. S. Court by the government to recover from Wells & Co., one of the largest importing houses of this city, a penalty of \$100,000, for alleged false entries at the custom house.

NEW JERSEY.

Fifteenth Amendment Ratified.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—United States Consul Jackson, at Halifax, telegraphs to the State Department to-day that the British ship Zero, from Boston, bound for France with provisions contributed by American citizens, was wrecked last night on Bell Rock, near Halifax. She is reported a total loss.

The President has signed the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

CALIFORNIA.

South-easter burst on the city, accompanied with rain, hail, thunder and lightning, doing much damage. Hitherto the inhabitants of California have been accustomed to but faint flashes of lightning and low rumbles of thunder, hardly recognizable, and at intervals of years; but last night, the flashes were vivid, and those seen in the western part of the State were almost continuous, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder, producing more consternation than a heavy earthquake would have done. The storm commenced about midnight and lasted over four hours, the barometer falling lower than ever before known in this latitude.

On the corner of New Montgomery St. and Milne a fire wall, twelve feet high and sixty feet long was blown down to the adjoining building, crushing it into ruins, beneath which were buried from fifteen to twenty people, all cut out of life, or not fatally injured, except Mrs. McDonald, wife of the watchman at the State prison, her two-year-old son and a little child ten months old and Mrs. Logan, all of whom were instantly killed. They were frightfully mangled. Several others were injured, but none fatally. Three alarms of fire were during the storm, and the firemen were called out to the harbor generally escaped without serious damage. The telegraph line is damaged in all directions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

French ambassador to London—Dealing in Parliament—Nationalists gave to be remembered—Receipts of supplies in Paris.

LONDON, 21.—Thiers, Favre and Picard arrived at Paris yesterday, and were warmly welcomed to-day. All the European States will recognize the new French Government.

M. Louis Joseph Buffet is the new Minister of Finance. He has arrived at Bordeaux, and his appointment has been announced in the Assembly.

Duke de Broglie has been appointed Ambassador of France at London.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has returned to Versailles from Tours, after a four days' absence.

LONDON, 21.—The Times has a telegraphic dispatch stating that the population of Paris have been reduced to 1,776,000, 14,352,000, 15,332,000, 1,776,000, 2,000,000 kilograms of grain, 20,357,580 kilograms of flour and 9,100,000 biscuits.

Favre conversed to-day with the Commissioners to discuss the terms of peace.

The Versailles Gazette states that Luxembourg undertakes to pay Prussia two million francs for its breach of neutrality, and also the Prussian troops to occupy a Luxembourg fortress.

The national guard in Paris is to be dissolved and remodelled before the German enter the city.

The Prefect of Nice has notified all the Garibaldian volunteers to leave that city.

LONDON, 21.—In the House of Lords, Earl Grey, defending the town of Lyons, said that Lord Lyons could better serve the interests of English residents outside than within the city.

The Court House is progressing; the dome is almost ready for its metallic covering. The new, red stone Tabernacle, 106 by 55, is under the architect's attention, and is almost completed.

We have visited several fine vineyards and have been highly delighted with them; one in particular, that of Bro. Walter E. Dore, in which many fine bearing pear, apple, peach and fig trees have 4,000 grape vines, of choice varieties, most of them bearing.

Many beautiful dwellings have been erected; and, although many disadvantages have had to be encountered, the people are now reaping the fruits of their industry. A good spirit prevails here.

We attended the dedication of the ground for a meeting-house at Cedar City, 40x50. After the dedicatory prayer, the ground was broken by Bishop

At Beaver City, the Female Relief Society have put up a nice, brick building, upon a well-fenced lot, all paid for by the members of the society.

Quite a number of their poor sisters from Babylon.

The stone fort at the Cove Creek rancho, is a fine piece of masonry; it is one hundred feet square, and the walls are sixteen feet thick.

At Fillmore, there are many excellent brick houses in course of erection; Gabriel Hunsicker is putting up one with the best finished and most highly colored brick I have seen in the Territory.

The fruit raised here is not surpassed in the world; particularly apples. Father Hunt has a peach tree which measured sixteen and a half inches in circumference and weighed twenty-two and a half pounds.

We have held twenty-five meetings up to this date, and every trip very much enjoyed.

REPORT.—A man whose name we could not learn, was brought up to this city last evening, from Tooele city, and taken to the County Jail, where he is being kept for the purpose of being tried for the murder of a man named Tom Jones, at East Canyon, on Sunday last. The murderer says the deed was done in a drunken brawl, and was committed three times—in the groin, the abdomen and in the region of the heart. The trial of this man will be held at the March term of the District Court.

## Correspondence.

THE "STORM SIGNAL" SERVICE.

Editor Dear Sir:—To answer many queries, I furnish you a few facts in my possession in reference to the "Storm Signal Service," now being inaugurated by the Government.

At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to establish, at military stations, a system of storm signals, for the special benefit of commerce, but eventually designed to be extended over the entire country, to be of utility to agriculture and allow protection against floods and the destruction of life and property.

It should be understood that this service has no relation to the old system of weather reports as conducted under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. That has proved too slow, limited, complicated and neither practically applicable to commerce, agriculture, or floods, and really an expensive failure.

The system I refer to is that of Mr. Watson, to be effected by means of telegraph and signals. To test whether the system could be profitably extended to all principal points in the United States, Mr. W. lately proposed to have stations established at Cincinnati, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Boston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia, Troy, N. Y.; Annapolis, Md.; and Portland, Me., for which he asked an appropriation of only \$1,000.

The project has been so favorably that a "storm signal service" has been organized, and the stations in working order are already thirty in number, selected with especial reference to their importance as being in the direct route for the coasting trade, and unfavorably by great storms.

These stations will be in charge of scientific men, furnished with the best instruments and every means requisite for ascertaining the exact direction, force, origin and direction of storms, the influences exerted on animal and vegetable life by opposing currents of air, the temperature prevailing in the upper and lower strata of the atmosphere, and all the various phenomena observable during periods of heat and cold, moisture and drought. The consequence and paramount object of all these observations is to give a timely warning of the approach of storms and floods and other devastating conditions of surrounding elements.

The first great storm in the present winter season in the Rocky Mountains on the 10th of January, reached St. Paul on the 11th, and broke over Chicago on the 13th, having traveled at the rate of about ten miles an hour. Several hours later, having acquired a greater momentum, it swept with tremendous fury over Western New York.

The warning given of the approach of the storm, that the twenty-four hours in advance of the arrival at the East, is said to have saved property to the value of over \$1,000,000.

Along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, the great and small, and the prairies of the west and south, signal stations will be built. It is also important that there should be stations among the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, of the Sierras, and of the be of value to the country, must be permanent, the observations reliable.

General publicity of warnings will be given by telegraph and a system of appropriate signals, and the public will be kept informed of the approach of storms, and the danger to be avoided.

The advantages likely to accrue from this service can scarcely be estimated. Commerce will derive incalculable benefits; agriculture and manufactures will reap largely from its immunities, and the people will be enabled to counteract the serious disturbances arising from long-continued and violent storms.

Very respectfully,  
JAMES MCKNIGHT.

St. George, Washington Co., Feb. 15, 1871.

Editor Dear Sir:—Elder Porter and myself arrived at this place on Friday, the 10th inst., and have since held meetings in the four wards of the city, yesterday in the St. George Hall, all of which were well attended. We also attended two Sabbath schools, but these were not entirely attended, the prevalence of measles having prevented the children attending.

The Court House is progressing; the dome is almost ready for its metallic covering. The new, red stone Tabernacle, 106 by 55, is under the architect's attention, and is almost completed.

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THE CONCERT.—Professor Carless' concert takes place next Tuesday evening, and promises to be a big thing. The tickets are going very fast, and all who intend to go should secure their tickets at once. Remember a chorus of 300 well trained voices! Songs by the celebrated vocalists, Howard and Ernest will be treated, the Lord of Utah.

TO-DAY.—The birthday of the "Father of his Country" is being observed in a quiet, but not less earnest manner. A religious flying and several papers for business are closed.

At Grass Creek, near Echo City, U. T., on the 12th of February, 1871, after a protracted illness, Frank Wignall, a native of England, A. M., died, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Liverpool, 1851, and emigrated to Utah in 1852.

Mill, etc., please copy.

## Special Notices.

Blacksmiths, Wagon Makers, Carpenters and all who use the articles advertised by Hall, Kimball & Co., will find it advantageous to procure their stocks from that first one of the largest and most reliable in the West. Their place of business is 90, 92 and 94 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

MAIL MEN, Sewers, etc., who want to procure a good article in the shape of extra-fine cast steel saws, can not possibly do better than to purchase from Branch, Crookes & Co., 24 Lake St., Chicago, 186 and 118 Van Ness St., Los Angeles, and 1000 Broadway, New Orleans. They have every description and are manufacturers of Spaulding's patent inserted teeth. Consult them and see their terms. Their advertisement will be found in this paper.

Buyers and Importers of and dealers in Boots and Shoes in this city have been compensated in every way in their deal with H. Hall, Kimball & Co., who carry on a very large trade with the West on a sound, business-like principle. They occupy Nos. 184 and 186 Grand Street, New York. Send them your orders and see for yourself.

Retailers who wish to establish a reputation for selling first-class matches at low figures can do so by trading with D. M. Richardson, 18 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. His advertisement is in the News. Read it.

As summer approaches, the demand for protectors from solar heat and showers of rain will increase, and storekeepers dealing in these articles will profit by sending their orders to Hall, Kimball & Co., 90, 92 and 94 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. His advertisement is in the News. Read it.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRAND CONCERT!

PROF. GEORGE CARELESS HAS the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of

SALT LAKE CITY And vicinity that he will give a GRAND

### CONCERT

IN THE THEATRE, On the Evening of Tuesday, The 25th inst.

The Favorite Vocalets: Mrs. L. CARELESS, W. C. DUNBAR, AND Mr. M. CROALL.

The well-known talented Cornet Player, Will appear on the occasion in Sentimental and Comic Songs and Solos. The

### ORCHESTRA, CHORUS

Will consist of Two Hundred well-trained Voices.

For full particulars of entertainment, see Programmes.

RESERVED SEATS can be secured by applying immediately to Mr. John G. Graham, at the Theatre Box Office.

HALL, BLACK & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Parasols & Umbrellas, 55 WALKER STREET, NEW YORK.

### GIFT ENTERPRISE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he purposes raising, by subscription, the sum of

\$5,000 By the sale of 1,000 Tickets at \$5 each.

And that on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1871.

### DRAWING FOR GIFTS

Under the supervision of a Committee selected from among the most prominent citizens, and conducted upon the same principle which governs the Great Gift Company, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco.

\$2,500 WILL BE APPROPRIATED TO GIFTS! Divided as follows:

1 Gift of \$100 each, - \$200  
2 Gifts of \$50 each, - 100  
3 Gifts of \$25 each, - 75  
4 Gifts of \$10 each, - 40  
5 Gifts of \$5 each, - 25  
6 Gifts of \$2 each, - 10  
7 Gifts of \$1 each, - 5  
Total, \$2,500

Chances only FIVE to ONE against gaining a PRIZE!

The balance, \$1,250, will, after deducting expenses incurred in carrying out the scheme, be placed in the hands of the Great Gift Company, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco.

To aid in the maintenance and support of the institution, until such time as public patronage will be sufficient to enable it to be self-sustaining.

The time and place of Drawing will be duly announced. Tickets can be purchased of the Treasurer, G. G. Graham, with Walker Street, by whom the proceeds will be retained until the drawing, after which they will be handed over to the Prize Holders and their respective amounts and apply the balance to the purposes mentioned above.

Every individual subscribing for two tickets will be entitled, on introduction by a Member, to the free use of the Reading Rooms for six months.

Treasurer and Managing Committee: J. M. WALKER, DAVID CARLSON, W. C. DUNBAR, W. S. JENNINGS, W. S. WOODHULL, J. G. RAYBOLD, J. M. CROALL, J. M. CROALL, J. M. CROALL.

BENTHAM FABIAN, General Superintendent, S. L. City, Feb. 19th, 1871.

GRAND MOVING PANORAMA AT 1 AND 3 O'Clock, DAILY.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., 100 and 102, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE

## THEATRE.

Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!

ANOTHER GREAT ATTRACTION!! WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

Will be presented, after careful preparation for the first time in this city, the Thrilling Drama, entitled, THE

### LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN!

Lieut. Adam Bashford, (a son of the Wild and Boundless Waters—the "Lonely Man of the Ocean")—Mrs. J. M. McKEE, Wyndham Bowyer, (the Reprobate Squire of the "Broadland's Manor"), and brother Arnold Hillington, (a reduced Gentleman to the owner of "Fairlight Towers")—Mr. A. MERRILL, Jack Jolly, (famously called Jolly Jack, Boatwain of H.M.S., the "Sea Nymph")—Cyrus Bloom, (a young headstrong man, who will profit by sending his orders to Hall, Kimball & Co., 90, 92 and 94 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. His advertisement is in the News. Read it.)—Mrs. A. THORNE, Red Marley, (a reduced Gentleman to the owner of "Fairlight Towers")—Mr. A. MERRILL, Jack Jolly, (famously called Jolly Jack, Boatwain of H.M.S., the "Sea Nymph")—Cyrus Bloom, (a young headstrong man, who will profit by sending his orders to Hall, Kimball & Co., 90, 92 and 94 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. His advertisement is in the News. Read it.)—Mrs. A. THORNE, Red Marley, (a reduced Gentleman to the owner of "Fairlight Towers")—Mr. A. 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