

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Thursday, Nov. 16, 1876.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO.

PRESIDENT GRANT thinks that the republican party can recover its lost position in the esteem of the people at large by a judicious course during the three months of the ensuing session by Congress.

Vice-President Wilson does not, like Grant, think the whole blame of the republican disasters should be laid upon Congress, but thinks that if Congress and the republican party will put their best men foremost and act in a prudent and statesmanlike manner, during the coming winter especially, 1877 will prove favorable to the party, and its lost good name be in large part recovered.

Senator Cameron is afraid Congress may, the coming session, commit worse errors than ever before.

Whatever shall prove to be the fact for the present, the proverb comes to the recollection, that, "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," and everybody knows that there are in Utah men who would urge Congress to the maddest kind of legislation if they could, and they will probably try to do so this approaching winter, as they have done in many winters past.

STUBBORN AS EVER.

MRS. GRANT, the mistress of the White House in Washington, is credited with declaring that her husband is "a stubborn man." She certainly ought to know. The Sacramento Union seems to think that Mrs. G. spoke the truth when she rendered the above verdict, if she really did so. That part, recounting the reported interviews of the Virginia guerrilla Mosby and Senator Morrill of Vermont with the President, concerning the republican defeat, the refusal of the latter to recognize that the third term "had anything to do with it," and his reputed expressed opinion that the "third term was only a newspaper sensation," and amounted to nothing, concludes that the President is still a candidate for the third term, that he still wants and hopes for it, and is getting to be incorrigible, absolutely beyond redemption in that particular. Says the Union, "Surely, if these reports be true, this is the most intractable and stubborn man who ever took a hand in the politics of any country not absolute in its form of government."

TOO LATE.

THE Bloch Record has the following—

"A number of the administration leaders and toadies are assembled in Washington and are discussing the cause which led to the late political revolution. The causes are apparent—stealing and corruption. The remedy that is spoken of, is continuing the course of purification from swindling and incompetent officials, and the cause is commenced in Texas. It is too late. More than two years ago in Texas, the writer, who was then editing a well known journal in Texas, day for months and months, beseeched the administration to take some head of the villainies that were being perpetrated by the Federal officials in that State. Names, dates and deeds were given, but it was no use. Not the slightest attention was paid to those remonstrances, though they were the best and most reliable citizens of the State. To show how little was cared about such matters by the best and most reliable citizens of the State, Tom Ochiltree, a notorious humbug, was appointed U. S. Marshal, and Clark, a most unprincipled scoundrel, was made Postmaster of Galveston. These two men, these and other worthless knaves were selected for important offices, Grant took no notice of the advice of their entire lack of qualification for those offices. It was, however, no use to say anything, nothing could be done. They were dark enough, and very well then, but it does not answer so well now, and the administration has been forced to do a drastic purge and now the opportunity is at hand. Consequently, Ochiltree and Clark are dismissed. But why were they ever appointed? Their faults and vices were well known then as now. The difference is that the people have spoken in thunder tones. They have demanded a change for the better in such unmitigated terms that even Grant understands their import, consequently he has commenced to get his house in order. It is too late. It is like the third term word spoken in season would have placed him in an honorable position before the people. He failed to avail himself of the opportunity and now nobody cares whether he says anything or not. So with his appointment of such unreliable and incompetent men to office. He sees his error and discharges those whom he should never have appointed. The change is too late. The people have rendered their verdict, and he and his corrupt officials will be sent to the right about as soon as it can lawfully be done. It is therefore of little or no consequence what he says or does. As we said the other day, politics out do figure in this matter. It is simply a question of power, and where is the power? It is in the hands of the people, and from the men who have always shown a greater skill in stealing than in serving their country."

LOW FARES ACROSS THE OCEAN.

It appears that low fares per steamship across the Atlantic continue to be the rule, judging by the following from the Washington Star, Nov. 13—

"The State line of steamships between New York and Liverpool have made a general reduction of their rates of passage. The first cabin passage being reduced from \$70 to \$60, the second cabin from \$50 to \$40, and the steerage to \$15. The tickets to Europe at low rates. The first class passage from \$17 to \$20, and the second class from \$15 to \$17."

NOT FOR WASHINGTON.

The New York Graphic thus settles the question about Washburne for a candidate for the Presidency—

"The talk about Washburne may as well stop. He can't come in for the reason that he belongs to Illinois, and Illinois has already given its two last Presidents, Lincoln and Grant, to the world. The sentiment against drawing a President from a single State for a number of successive terms is stronger than the feeling against a third term."

North Summit and Morgan County Conference.

A conference for Morgan and the north half of Summit counties was held in Morgan City, Morgan county, Nov. 14 and 15, Bishop W. W. Smith presiding, Samuel Francis clerk.

The bishops and most of the presiding brethren were present. Two hundred and twenty brethren were present.

The first session was held on Saturday, 11 a.m.

Bishop W. W. Smith explained the object of the conference. He said that the purpose of the conference was to bring the churches in the north half of Summit county into better harmony and to strengthen the ties of fellowship between the churches in the north half of Summit county and the churches in the south half of Summit county.

He then read a letter from the Bishop of the Diocese of Utah, in which he expressed his confidence in the success of the conference and his hope that it would result in a more united and powerful church in the north half of Summit county.

The conference then adjourned until the next day.

Editorial Note.

I forward you the following as the result of the election held in the north half of Summit county, Nov. 14, 1876, from reliable information.

The returns which were made on the 14th at Malad City, and telegraphed to the Bishop of the Diocese of Utah, show that the "Liberal" has gained seventy-five of the seventy-nine votes cast, and the "Conservative" has gained twenty-four votes.

The above fraudulent results are believed to have been brought about by some considerable extent by one Emerson Davis, who is the present pastor of the Methodist church at Malad City, and who was nominated for the same office, and one H. O. Harrison, nominee for Commissioner of the Independent party, and who was nominated for the same office.

From this day we will sell our machines on easy monthly payments, and a discount of ten per cent. will be made for cash.

The Morgan Mfg Co.,
General Office, East Temple St.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 17, 1876.

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CALL HOME THE TROOPS.

The New York Republic, the new administration paper, treats the Southern request to the President to withdraw the United States troops from various places in the South in this way—

"Now that the Democracy are triumphant, the rebels in the South are bold and defiant. 'Call home your troops' is the loud demand from every section of the lately rebellious States. The Richmond Enquirer is specially imperative in its demand. 'We advise you to do this in time,' it says, 'for if they are kept here until the Democracy gets a chance at them, there won't be a soldier left to form a unit for the army.' They made the same demand of Gen. Grant during the war. The presence of himself and his troops was not agreeable to the rebels. But he did not seem to pay much heed to their demands then, nor does he now. We are glad to know that he has determined that the United States troops shall remain in the disturbed sections of the South until peace and quiet are restored, and the rights of every citizen, of whatever color, are secured under the law."

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP.

It really makes one's mouth water to read a paragraph like the following in the Sacramento Union—

"At ten dollars per ton and ten tons per acre, grapes are probably the most profitable crop that can be cultivated in this State. Nickerson, of Lincoln, Placer county, this year sold his crop of 2,000 tons, raised on 200 acres, for \$10 per ton, the buyer to pick and deliver at the rate of \$100 per acre, and it required less labor and expense to produce the 200 acres of grapes than it would to plant, harvest and deliver 200 acres of wheat. The wheat in San Francisco would, at twenty bushels per acre, be worth at the outside \$10. The grapes are nearly worth six times as much, at the low price of half a cent per pound, which is as low as the most ordinary vegetables. Grapes feed on the atmosphere more than any other vegetable growth, and on this account they can be raised on the poorest soils—where potatoes, onions, corn, or even black-eyed peas would not do to anything."

Luscious grapes at a cent a pound, and the best paying crop per acre at that, is something for both farmers and epicures to laugh over.

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS.

Texas, as well as California and some other States, is somewhat exercised in favor of looking after and assisting emigration from Europe, and establishing emigration agencies with the above object in view. The Galveston, Texas, News says—

"Tom Scott the railway king and General Walker, of our State, have sailed for Europe to establish immigration agencies on the Continent, through which to invite the hardy and industrious sons of Europe to a tenenship in the fertile and promising South. On their return, General Walker will pitch his tent in New Orleans and negotiate arrangements there for the speedy transportation of all who desire to settle along the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad."

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the settlements and, with their letters and feelings, the children to love God and lay the foundation of the principles of the Gospel in their minds, also to have good day schools, to get the best teachers possible, and to have a character that loved God and kept his commandments, to pay them sufficient, that they could devote all their time to the great object of our all duties. Some parents neglected their children, and the consequence was, they grew up Sabbath breakers, got drunk and profaned the name of God. It was in the power of parents to train up their children in virtue and religion, and such children would make good men and women and love to do good on the earth.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

WESTERN.

Temperance Convention - The Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The State Temperance Alliance and State Temperance League will meet in joint convention, to-day, for the purpose of forming a Temperance political party; the attendance of delegates from the interior is quite large.

The Nevada Legislature will stand—Senate, republicans eight; Assembly, democrats sixteen, republicans thirty-one, independents three; the republican majority on the joint ballot twenty-one.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The following are from the Washington Star of Nov. 12—

Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. J. H. Barnes, accompanied by Mr. Levee, (Mr. Toole's agent), and Mr. Toole, sr., had a pleasant interview with the President this morning at the Executive Mansion. The President expressed his intention to visit Mr. Toole's performance this evening.

The case of the United States against Reese and others is set down for hearing in the Supreme court on the first Monday after the Christmas holidays. This case involves the constitutionality of the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote, and its applicability to municipal elections. It will be argued by Hon. Henry Stanbury for the defendant, and by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for the United States.

Correspondence.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Nov. 17, 1876.

Editorial Note:

Nothing has marred the usual quietude, peace and harmony of our settlement for some months. All seems well, and our people are anxiously awaiting the commencement of railroad operations, with the hope that business will be revived and money become more plentiful with us.

On the night of the 14th inst., our town was visited by a party of scoundrel peddlers hailing from Oak Creek. After their departure from town, a number of our citizens discovered that they had lost sundry articles, such as shawls, shawls, and ladies' underclothing, in fact such articles as are usually left upon the clothes line to dry. One individual had some hay stolen, which led suspicion to the party abroad. Our constable with a posse overhauled them at Douglas's mill, and recovered them in reference to the contents of their wagons, but they were not disposed to be communicative. In the meantime, our Justice, R. E. Lowery, followed up the case, and reached the camp just as the peddlers were assuming an attitude of stolid indifference, and a desire to draw no attention to the constable's posse. The Justice, who is somewhat phlegmatic in person, and consequently slow in his action, did not at first take notice of the constable's posse, to which they assented. An examination revealed a sack full of articles of a value of \$100.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN RETIRING from this branch of business, we do not hesitate to recommend the Singer Machine to the people of this Territory as being one of the best and most practical sewing machines in use.

In all our dealings with the Singer Company during the past four years, we have found them reliable; hence we feel justified in believing that they will make good all guarantees and promises to their patrons, and their extensive facilities, and capital will enable them to supply their Sewing Machines on as liberal and easy terms as any other company.

W. H. HOOPER,
Superintendent,
Salt Lake City, Nov. 17, 1876.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.

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TO THE LADIES!

Great Bargains

Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Damasks, and everything in the Dry Goods line at SEWART'S New York Dry Goods Store, East Temple Street, A few doors below the White House.

Remember, all, that at SEWART'S Store is the place to buy Good Cheaps, and the Cheapest.

Highest Price paid for Dried Peaches than the Cheapest.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.,

SALT LAKE CITY,

Make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Staple Dry Goods, Fancy Dressing Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Hats and Caps.

At Wholesale and Retail.

Prices Low. Give us a call.

4283

NOTICE.

HAVING this day purchased and taken possession of the Utah Crocker Manufacturing Company, lately owned by Henry Branton, we would respectfully announce to the purchasers and consumers of Crocker's in Salt Lake City and vicinity that we shall continue the business at the old stand, and