

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Coghlan, as Chief Justice of Utah.
Forty miners left Scranton, Pa., yesterday, for the Black Hills.
Two murderers sentenced to be hanged, at Cayuga, Ontario, Canada.
There are great fears of disaster by flood at Memphis, Tenn.
Five or six thousand small hands stopped work at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, because of high water.
Twelve Angora goats have just been imported direct from Asia Minor, by Mr. J. S. Harris, of California.
The brig A. Porter, the bark Magdalen, and the schooner Harriet Newell wrecked, and several lives lost.
There is great opposition in England to the bill for conferring the title of empress on Queen Victoria.
More decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court, affecting elections in the South.
By the request of the President and Secretary Bristol, U. S. Treasurer New will retain his office until longer.
The damage by the bursting of the Mossy Pond dam, Mass., is estimated at \$200,000.
Five persons killed and several badly wounded by a locomotive explosion in Scotland.
A steamer wrecked in the Arabian Sea, and five hundred pilgrims drowned.
Ex-Minister Schenck appeared before the foreign affairs committee to-day, and gave an account of his connection with the Emma mine.
The worst snow storms of the season, to-day, at St. Louis, Mo., and Toledo, O., ten inches of snow at the former, six inches at the latter.
The minister of San Domingo to France is dead.
The Pope denounces religious liberty in Spain.
Three Russian correspondents have been expelled from Croatia.
The loss by flood in Worcester county, Mass., is five million dollars.

HELPING THE POOR.

It was said in old times that the poor had the Gospel preached to them. They have it preached to them now, and it is principally the poor who receive and obey the Gospel now, as was the case then. The Gospel brings with it the principle of the gathering of those who obey it, that they may more perfectly shape their lives in accordance with its principles, and become one people, united and harmonious, zealous in good works, the people of God in deed and in truth.

The gathering is inseparable from the Gospel in these latter-days, and wherever the Gospel is preached the spirit of the gathering accompanies it. Those who receive the Gospel into good hearts receive also the spirit of gathering, and soon begin to manifest a desire to leave their places of residence and congregate with the people of God in the place appointed. But to gather requires means as well as the disposition to do it. Poverty stands in the way of an early realization of the desire of many Saints to gather. As it is chiefly the poor who receive the Gospel, of course they have little means to apply to the purpose of the gathering, however good the will may be. Those who are best provided for, naturally gather first, leaving behind them those who are less able to help themselves away. This process goes on year after year, thus reducing the branches of the Church abroad, in many instances, in both numbers and financial strength and leaving many of the poor Saints with but very slight prospects of ever gathering by their own means alone. Then they naturally look and appeal to their brethren and acquaintances, who have gathered before them, for assistance to enable them also to fulfill the commandment to gather. Many responses have been made year after year, to these appeals for aid, and many brethren and sisters have been thereby enabled to gather, to this land and to this Territory, and thus accomplish the desire of their hearts in that regard.

Notwithstanding all that has been done in this direction in former years, much yet remains to be done. There are still thousands of Saints in the nations of the old world, anxious to have the opportunity of gathering to this continent and to the headquarters of the Church, according to the principle and to the commandment. But they are unable, they have little or no spare means, they are poor, and there is little if any prospect of their being able to help themselves very materially to gather. Yet they desire to do so, and their only apparent resource is to pray to their Father in Heaven to inspire others who have means to stretch forth their hands and help them to gather. Another opportunity has come for all those who have means and do not owe for the emigration of themselves or any of their relatives or friends, to contribute of their means for the gathering of their poorer brethren and sisters in lands far away. There are many in this Territory who are able to do this, without subjecting themselves to any privation or inconvenience, and without exercising any self-denial, further than that of not having quite so much surplus means for the present. To such this matter for helping the poor to gather comes with the force of a duty. Those who owe anything on emigration accounts should be forward to repay as fast as they are able, which would also accumulate means to assist others who need it.

WARREN DEEDS—most approved form, Quit Claim Deeds, Mining Deeds, Townsite Deeds, Leases, Official Bonds, Incorporation Bonds, and other Blanks.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 27.—The brig A. Porter went ashore on White Island yesterday; the captain and seven men were drowned; the first mate was the only one saved.

DROWNED.—PORTLAND, Me., 27.—The schooner Harriet Newell went ashore on Cliff Island, yesterday; the captain and his wife were drowned.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 5,921,000 marks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business in the Commons.

LONDON, 27.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Samuelson, member from Banbury, questioned the Government in regard to the report and Egyptian present financial condition.

Mr. Stafford Northcote said that since Mr. Cave's report was submitted to the Government there was no reason to modify his previously expressed favorable opinion about Egyptian finances.

Mr. Cave, member for Glasgow, placed upon the notice paper a question respecting the absence of Mr. May, the Queen, and Lord Derby, during the parliamentary session.

Mr. Pimms moved an amendment to the shipping bill, providing that every ship, before sailing from a port of the United Kingdom, must have a certificate of fitness, the Government opposed the amendment on the ground that it lessened the responsibility of ship owners; rejected.

TURKISH FINANCES, ETC.

The Times special from Odessa says that a million and a quarter is still wanting to complete the payment of the Turkish coupons due January last; the Ottoman bank refuses further advances, and the breach between the government and the bank is daily widening.

The Times, to-day, has a special from Cairo, stating that letters have been received there from Col. Gordon, dated at Fatico, on the 3d of February; the expedition was all well. Col. Gordon announced that he was coming to Cairo, and that he expected to reach England in October.

The Royal Titles Bill.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that if the royal titles bill should pass a second reading, he would move an address praying the Queen to assume a title more in accordance with the national history and loyalty of her subjects than the title of Empress.

The Times, this morning, gives prominence to the following: "The Marquis of Huntingdon will ask Disraeli to devote a day to the discussion of the motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress; it is expected that in the House of Lords the Duke of Buccleugh will second Lord Shaftesbury's motion."

opposition to the title of Empress.

The Standard understands that there is to be no division on the second reading of the Royal Titles bill in the House of Lords. The leaders of the opposition are resolved to make a great effort in support of Lord Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

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tended that the penalty provided under the revised statutes was additional to the punishment for contempt, the right to infill which was in point, and permanent in each House, and should only come into play after the adjournment of Congress; while Kasson contended that whereas Congress has provided a certain mode of punishing a recalcitrant witness, each House has the right to punish for contempt, by divesting of its individual power to inflict punishment for contempt. Glover, chairman of the select committee on the recent case, offered a resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain the custody of Kilbourne, and not to deliver him to any court until the further order of the House; adopted.

Huribut offered, as a substitute, a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to deliver Kilbourne to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, for trial for misdemeanor.

New, of Ind., defended the action of the House in the case of the prisoner Kilbourne, and said the power of Congress was as great in that respect as the power of any court.

EASTERN.

Left for the Black Hills.

SCRANTON, Pa., 28.—Forty miners left this city for the Black Hills yesterday; they were accompanied to the depot by brass bands, a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly outfitted.

Schenck Examined.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Minister Schenck appeared before the committee on foreign affairs, to-day, bringing with him a satel filled with papers. He read the following paper—"I desire, respectfully, to state to the committee, that since my arrival in Washington, I have been the subject of much discussion, and on which the charges against me appear to be founded. The testimony of these witnesses was taken in my absence and without any opportunity of cross-examination; this evidence is proposed to show that the sale of the Emma mine, by Park, Baxter and Stewart, was a fraud, and that to the consummation of such a fraud, I knowingly lent the assistance of my name and official position. The charge is a very grave one, and I ask for the most full investigation of it. For that purpose, I am not invited to appear before the committee, I left London as soon as I learned from the newspapers what action had been taken, and came at once to Washington. I might rest my vindication upon the simple statement of my own action with the transaction in question, which I propose to make, from which it will appear that under a sincere belief in the value of the mine and the honesty of the sale of it, I bought and sold for shares which I hold now, and sustained a large pecuniary loss; but as the committee have received evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine, and which was intended to show that it was of little value, and that the sale of it was fraudulent; and that, so far as I know or believe, the parties in England who were concerned in the original purchase have never claimed that any fraud or imposition was practised upon them, and that the claim has been recently set up by those who have bought the stock since the alleged fraud, and are of the mine at a nominal price, it will be apparent to the committee that this proof involves the interrogation of a considerable number of witnesses, and that the evidence can't be presented except through the means universally employed on judicial tribunals—the examination of witnesses by competent counsel acquainted with the case, subject, of course, to such further questions as any member of the committee may wish to put; that to conduct the inquiry by calling upon witnesses to examine themselves, or by such a hasty and imperfect examination as must be made by a committee not informed of the facts would be extremely unjust to a party who relies upon the testimony and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it, I have therefore respectfully request of the committee, that the usual privilege of the assistance of proper counsel may be accorded, as well as for the cross-examination of the witnesses who have testified against me, as for the examination of those whom I desire to produce. Should the committee be pleased to accede to my request, as I cannot doubt they will, I will be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of witnesses or my own statement, as the committee may think most desirable.

"Very respectfully,
"ROBERT C. SCHENCK."

Mr. Faulkner said that Schenck had been mistaken, as it was the intention of the committee to invite him to appear before it.

Swann also remarked that the committee would give such facilities as they could for the examination of every facility with the aid of counsel.

Schenck then gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Emma mine.

After a few preliminary remarks, Schenck said that in October, 1871, he went to the Emma mine, London, ex-Senator Stewart and Mr. Park; it was at the table of Wm. M. Everts, of New York. He was not at the time of the purchase of the mine, but at a subsequent interview with Stewart said something about the purpose, and informed him that he and Park were interested in the property of the Emma mine, and were desirous of putting the stock on the English market, and they were then engaged in negotiations.

In making this communication to him, either at the dinner table or afterwards, his attention was directed to what Stewart called Little Cottonwood Canyon, in Utah; he represented that when at the Land Office in Washington, just before he left the United States for London, he was calling there for the purpose of effecting the promotion of a clerk, the commissioner exhibited some rich silver ore found in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Recalling to his memory in London, and to his then having met Park for the first time, and after hearing of the object of the visit of Stewart and Park, and their conversation as to the value of the property, the suggestion was first made by Stewart to Schenck, that the latter sought to become interested in this valuable property, the finest yet brought out.

Schenck answered that he had no means to invest, and if he had he would not go into the matter unless he could considerably add to his income by taking a considerable number of shares.

Mr. Coghlan confirmed.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Coghlan, as Chief Justice of Utah.

A Total Wreck.

NEW YORK, 28.—The steamship Great Western, which went ashore on the Long Island coast on Saturday night, has parted amidships, and will be her old wreck in the harbor. Her sister ship, the Cornwall, has been libelled by the vessel in collision with the Great Western on Saturday morning last.

St. Louis, 28.—After a continuous rain all day yesterday, the heaviest snow storm of the season set in about 10 o'clock last night,

and up to present writing, 11 a.m., some ten inches of snow has fallen; the streets are in a horridly slushy state, and street railroad and other travel is much impeded.

WESTERN SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON.

TOLEDO, Ohio, 28.—The worst snow storm of the season, with a furious north-westerly gale, commenced early this morning, and at one p.m. it still prevails without signs of abatement; six inches of snow have already fallen, and it is badly drifted. The thermometer is 33.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Diplomats Quarrelling.—Religious Liberty Denounced.

LONDON, 28.—The Times special from Berlin states that councilor Von Novikov, who has been ambassador of Russia at Vienna since 1870, has resigned in consequence of a misunderstanding with Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Papal brief addressed to the Archbishop of Toledo denounces liberty of worship in Spain as leading the state with a great crime, and paving the way to the persecution of Catholics.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

Advices received, to-day, from India, report that the steamship Jowad, from Shahr, was wrecked in the Arabian Sea; she had aboard about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Bushire; three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

Settling Day at the Stock-Exchange.

There is little doing on the Stock Exchange, the regular fortnightly settlement having begun to-day, claiming the principal attention.

Foreign securities are flat, with a pressure to sell, and the rates for the continuation of contracts over settlements are rather onerous. No failures have been reported from the outside, but the stoppage of one outside speculator is reported with considerable liabilities. It is not probable that the settlement will be completed without trouble, but no important suspensions are anticipated.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £430,000.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

GLASGOW, 28.—To-day, the boiler of a locomotive, attached to the Glasgow and Southern railway, exploded; five persons were killed outright and nine badly injured.

Correspondence.

Short of Hay—Stock Arrangements for School Retrenchment Society—Meetings.

PAHIS, March 12th, 1876.

Editor Desert News:—Our Winter was very early. We had to commence feeding some of our stock in November and will, I think, have to feed nearly another month, unless we have a sudden change in the weather, as we have about two feet of snow on the level.

I presume there will be a scarcity of hay, so there are a great many complaining, but by digging out their straw and chaff piles I think we will all get through without losing much stock.

Notwithstanding the long Winter, the people all seem to feel well and enjoy themselves, and are taking measures for taking care of the stock during the coming summer, so that the grain will not be destroyed, as it has been in years past. There were three delegates appointed from each settlement who met in Paris, and it was unanimously agreed that the young stock should be driven away from the settlements and the cows be herded, so now we anticipate raising large crops.

Our co-operative store has moved into the new store, and is doing a good business; measures are going to be taken forthwith to start a dairy in connection with the store.

We have two day schools well attended, the First Ward being taught by Mr. Elijah Fomerooy and his sister, the Second Ward by Mr. Joseph Lewis. We have an excellent Sabbath school, superintended by Bro. Hodge, of this place. I think the average attendance is about 150 scholars. We also have a tannery that is nearly completed, and it is the intention of the shareholders to start it as soon as possible, and thereby produce their own leather and save the money that they would otherwise have to be sent for as an inferior article.

We had a retrenchment society organized here a short time ago, by Elster Horne from Salt Lake City, which, I have no doubt, will be of great benefit to all those concerned.

We have very good meetings, we attended, Pres. Rich and Bishop Budge are laboring hard to unite the people, and giving good counsel, which, if carried out, will be of great benefit to the cause. A great many have renewed their covenants, and others will as soon as circumstances will permit. Our home missionaries, laboring diligently in the cause of truth and doing good. Elders Osmond and Hart, of Bloomington, addressed the students in Paris last Sunday morning and gave good instruction. In the evening Elder Phileas Merrill, of Bennington, gave an excellent discourse on the history of the church at Nauvoo, and exhorted the Saints to be ready to receive every good principle and put it in practice.

Yours in haste, FELIX.

Corruption in High Places.

PAHOA, March 24, 1876.

Editor Desert News:—How very mortifying and humiliating it must be to the feelings and pride of every honest American citizen, whether he be religious or irreligious, to be thus great nations cannot be satisfied with very liberal salaries for services rendered to the people, but must conspire to the channels of revenue from the treasury into their own private pockets. It seems that our Government, good and glorious, is in the hands of a few men, thieves and robbers, who are not slow to take the advantages which their high positions give them. They are bringing shame and disgrace upon themselves, upon the Government, and upon the whole nation, in the eyes of all the honorable nations of the earth.

Singular are the ways of Providence to bring shame and disgrace upon a nation who will consent and are easy to accomplish special and proscribed legislation against the dictates of conscience, against the constitution of our country, and against the laws and requirements of heaven.

Which is the greater cause of reproach to a nation, the existence of honorable marriage, though plural, yet, both an expedient and necessary, or to be ruled by a dynasty of swindlers, thieves and robbers—a dynasty of its own election and choice?

The conduct of our political rulers and their satellites may bring as severe a storm against their own ears, as the snoring but misguided and misled nation.

Enough to bring upon the "Mormons" of Utah, strange are the acts of men, but stronger still, and more powerful, are the results of their Proverbs.

GAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

W. T. HARRIS, Business Manager.

Wednesday Eve., March 29th, 1876.

SECOND APPEARANCE

Of the favorite actor,

MR. J. H. VINSON,

will be presented, the powerful, mystic and emotional drama in 5 acts, entitled

OLD FIDELITY

Or, the VISION OF DEATH!

MR. VINSON in his great character of OLD FIDELITY. Assisted by Miss Jean Clara Walters, Mr. J. S. Lindsey, Mr. J. C. Graham, and the full company.

Box office open for the sale of tickets, Tuesday at 10 a.m.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

O. F. DUE,

Florist and Seedsman, Is preparing for the Spring trade with all kinds of FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS and will sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. D. has greatly enlarged his greenhouse and has in stock many thousands of Window, Bedding and Basket Plants, in different varieties. Has imported several hundred new kinds of plants from the States and Europe, has several hundred kinds of flowers, and a large stock of seeds, and is prepared to fill orders for balls, parties, weddings and funerals, and all kinds of floral decorations.

Garden dug, planted, and put in order for the Spring. All kinds of flowers, seeds and hanging baskets sent by mail or express. Money must accompany all orders.

O. F. Due can be found at his greenhouse, situated two blocks north of Valley House, and west of Greenback's residence, 17th March St., Salt Lake City. Orders for half a block north-west of Greenback's residence. O. F. DUE, Salt Lake City.

HOME MADE HATS!

MRS. RUMEL wishes to inform the public that she has on hand a great variety of Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold at as low prices as the market. The Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, 10th St., Salt Lake City, has a large stock of hats, and is prepared to fill orders for hats and bonnets. MRS. RUMEL, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

FOURTEENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Salt Lake City, March 18th, 1876. The tax-payers of the Fourteenth School District, Salt Lake City, Utah, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the Salt Lake City School District, on Monday evening, March 27th, 1876, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Trustees, receiving report and transacting such other business as may come before them. By order of the Trustees, E. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company will be held at the office of President Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, April 15th, 1876, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

R. R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 25th, 1876. 4104.

GLENDAL GARDENS!

South-east Corner of the City, WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, Proprietor, HAS ON SALE SHADE TREES, Including Palm of Oiled, Lombardy Poplar, Box Elder, Weeping Willow, Catalpa, FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS, Such as Black Walnut, Apples, Peaches, and Plums of different varieties, Gooseberries, Black and Red Currants, Hardy and other Grapes, also Honeysuckles, Wisterias and many other flowering shrubs and plants; and Larches, Vines, and Giant Rhubarb Roots.

DOUBLE TEAM HARNESS From \$35.00 to \$60.00, CARRIAGE HARNESS, \$60.00 to \$150.00, HUGGY HARNESS, \$35.00 to \$75.00, SINGLE EXPRESS HARNESS, \$25.00 to \$50.00, SADDLES, \$8.00 to \$30.00, AT BOWLING & CROW'S, No. 15 MAIN STREET, nearly opposite A. C. M. L. New Building.

DANIEL GARNIG'S GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Is the Place to Buy Your GARDEN SEEDS, HAVING A FINE VARIETY OF THEM, AND ALSO Agricultural Seeds,