

EVENING NEWS. PUBLISHED DAILY, MONDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Monday, March 3, 1890.
 Fourth Year.

LET THE EVIL BE CHECKED.

The remarks of Judge Emerson at Provo, on the occasion of the sentence of a prisoner, concerning the liquor traffic and the powers and duties of city councils and city officers in relation thereto, have raised the minds of the lovers of peace and good order in this community. Judge Emerson very properly drew a line between the provision by civil authorities of a place in each city where liquor is obtained for necessary purposes—such as medicinal, manufacturing and domestic use—and the method of "establishment" of saloons devoted to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants. He endorsed the efforts of officers for the enforcement of city ordinances, and encouraged the suppression of whisky shops.

If such sentiments as these had been entertained by judges who have sat on the bench in this judicial district in past times, we should not see so much intemperance as may be witnessed in this city to-day. Judges professing the Christian religion have fostered and encouraged the traffic in liquor, by ruling against the city authorities and the city ordinances and in favor of liquor dealers who defied the law. It is freely asserted all over the world that rum and Christianity are simultaneously introduced wherever the modern missionary finds an opening. It is certain that with the growth of what is called "Christian civilization" in Utah, the social vices of the world have rapidly increased in this Territory, and that the very worst of them have derived their chief support from the class whose professed object has been "the regeneration of the "Mormons."

It is to be hoped that we now have, in many instances, officers in our midst of a different stripe. Men who do not wish to see the law enforced against one class of offences while others are ignored. Who while upholding the majesty of Federal law are not unfeeling of the dignity of the dignity of local law, and who are equally willing to punish infractions of the latter as to hunt out and discover violations of the former.

We therefore trust that our municipal officers will be vigilant and prompt endeavor to enforce the laws in relation to the traffic in intoxicants. Some of the city councils have power by charter to prohibit the sale of liquor, all of them have power to regulate it. That stringent measures should be adopted and carried into effect to at least restrict this business, is plain to every observer. The bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature for this purpose was a good law, or would have been if it had received Executive endorsement. That it was not signed is one more proof of the viciousness of the system which clothes the Governor of a Territory with autocratic powers and gives to one man, in a republic, greater authority than is wielded by many monarchs. In the absence of that measure, county and city officers will have to proceed under such laws and ordinances as are in force.

This indiscriminate selling of liquors, to which Judge Emerson refers, should be stopped or considerably curtailed. Dealers who supply intoxicants to an inebriate should be punished, also those who sell liquor to young boys, and who carry on their evil trade on Sundays. We hear of saloons in this city where youths of tender years meet to play billiards, smoke and drink liquor, and where they are supplied as freely as though they were grown men, matured in the practice of this evil habit. We do not think that in this city an attempt to suppress the liquor traffic would be wise, and we are sure it would not be successful. But we do think that it might be regulated more stringently than at present, and that means might be adopted to prevent growth from congregating in places where they are trained in these debasing ways.

One thing presents itself to reflecting minds in this connection, and that is the need of the establishment of places and appliances for harmless recreation for our young people. They want fun. Their nature craves amusement. If this is not supplied in a legitimate and harmless way, many of them will break through the traces and get it where they can, right or wrong. Repressive measures are needed against evil that it may not be suffered to flourish unchecked, but wisdom cries aloud to the fathers in Israel to provide innocent pleasures for the youth, and to enlist on the side of the Lord the harmless amusements which are made use of in the cause of Satan.

GETTING TOO WELL KNOWN.

Cook, the Boston lecturer, is becoming better and better understood throughout the country. While he made "the hub" his chief sphere of action, and moved but a little distance from that centre of science, hard words and baked beans, his fame went abroad and his name was associated with learning and loquacity, and save a little fun made at his expense now and then, by newspaper men who penetrated the veneer of his verbiage and found sham instead of substance beneath, he ranked among the great public speakers of the times.

As soon as he commenced to travel, however, and his coarse presence and vulgar manners became known, his vain pretensions also displayed themselves, and it was discovered that his conceit was no greater than his plagiarism and unreliability. Popularity and puff being his objects, that he caught at floating ideas and surface subjects, aiming to tickle the ears of the multitude rather than to impress their minds, and to win the applause of the moment rather than to correct error or establish truth. His harangues in this city, a compound of

ignorance and malguity, disgusted thoughtful people of all classes, and provoked strong censure from many ladies and gentlemen in whose company he traversed the only "honest heart" recently.

On the coast, his superficial expressions and evident disposition to float down to the depths of things, elicited the disapprobation of the press, and his character for veracity has suffered wherever he has presented himself and his rash assumptions garnished with "glittering generalities." The following, which we clip from the Sacramento Record-Union, serves to show the opinion now becoming general, concerning this Boston specimen of nineteenth-century plous varnish and shoddy religion:

"Joseph Cook is continually getting himself into difficulties through his strong propensity to draw on his knowledge of facts. It is not very long since he was ignominiously convicted of a very flagrant garbling of the text of Haeckel, the German biologist, in support of his position, and now he stands convicted of having made false statements regarding the venerable Ralph Waldo Emerson. It seems that in his public lectures recently Cook stated that Mr. Emerson had renounced all his early convictions, and accepted of the divinity of the Bible, and the truth of orthodoxy. Of course such a statement was calculated to carry dismay into the camp of Emerson's disciples and followers, but the Sage of Concord has commissioned his son, Edward Waldo Emerson, to deny emphatically the truth of the story; to say that his father never reads Cook's lectures, and that he has not joined any church, nor has he retracted any views expressed in his writings after his withdrawal from the ministry."

BY TELEGRAPH. **AMERICAN.**

Lesseps Calls Upon the President.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Count de Lesseps, accompanied by Secretary Evarts, called at the White House yesterday afternoon. The interview lasted an hour. De Lesseps explained the features of his canal project. He said it was not contemplated that a foreigner should exercise control over the interests of the United States. He had only looked at the project with the eyes of an engineer. He wanted most of the stock taken in this country; that would be a guarantee that it would not be controlled by any foreign influence. The President said he was glad Count de Lesseps had called to see him, and that he did not intend to have political objects connected with his project. He thought it would be of the greatest interest to the American continent if the Canal could be built.

Strikers Going Back to Work.

FALL RIVER, 8.—The Union Mills will be started to-morrow, and undoubtedly all the striking spinners will return to work, as they feel satisfied the manufacturers are disposed to deal fairly with them. It is reported that the figures show the increase given them was more than the 15 per cent. promised. Secretary Howard has advised them to return to work.

An Eastern Journal on the Chinese Question.

Ramsdell's Republic yesterday editorially reviewed Gen. John F. Miller's article on the Chinese question, published in the March number of the Californian and endorses its reasoning and conclusions in terms of high commendation. The writer fully agrees with Gen. Miller that the danger to the Anglo-Saxon civilization are radically antagonistic, that they can no more mix than oil and water, and that it is almost a high duty for us to consider which of the two civilizations existing side by side on the Pacific Coast shall predominate. The fact that it is not always the highest type of man that survives in the struggle for subsistence is demonstrated by references to the authorities from whom Gen. Miller quotes in his article, and in his review, after presenting the question whether the nation has not a right to discriminate in favor of the legitimate immigration as against the hordes of Mongolian hordes by which the maintenance of our systems are threatened, concludes as follows: "If the Chinese came here to make a conquest of our country by force of arms, we should be met by just as determined a resistance." The Republic, under the able management of its new editor and proprietor, H. J. Ramsdell, formerly a Washington correspondent of the Boston Tribune, has now taken a position in the front rank of the weekly journals of the country, and its advocacy of the rights of the Pacific coast people on this question is therefore a notice able acquisition.

The Completion of Ironclad Vessels.

The Senate naval affairs committee are preparing a report on the subject of the proposed completion of the various ironclads, prayed for by the memorial of Wilmington shipbuilders, and as far as the Merrimack is concerned, by joint resolution of the California legislature. The indications are that the committee will take the ground that most of these ironclads are not worth completion, but it is very possible that an exception will be made in the case of the Merrimack. The committee will probably recommend an appropriation of about \$3,000,000 for general construction purposes, part of it to be used in commencing the construction of fast wooden vessels.

Lesseps's Movements.

Lesseps attended early mass at St. Matthew's Church yesterday morning, and afterward breakfasted with M. De Leon and wife, whose acquaintance he formed in Egypt some years ago. At 10 o'clock this morning Count de Lesseps was invited by invitation by the select committee of the House of Representatives on the Inter-Oceanic canal. This evening will dine with the French minister, and afterwards attend the reception of Anthony Pollock. On Tuesday he will leave this city for Philadelphia, where he will pass the day and take the evening train for the West, en route for San Francisco, via St. Louis and Denver. He expects to finish his business in this country in time to sail for England on the 21st.

Commercia.

The Treasury Department announces the existence of counterfeit \$100 bills on the following banks: The National Bank, Boston; Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford; Second National Bank, New Bedford; National Bank of Commerce. The counterfeit notes on the banks mentioned are so admirably executed that they are liable to deceive even experts.

Sunday Nightly Observed.

COVINGTON, Ky., 8.—Much sensation has been caused by the universal observance of the Sunday law. There has been considerable agitation for some time past in the form of public meetings to enforce the specialty against saloon keepers, and committees were appointed to rightly prosecute offenders. The saloon keepers resolved to close their saloons yesterday and devote the day to gathering information against every body who performed common labor, and to-morrow they will issue warrants for their arrest. Every place in Covington was closed except the drug stores and they sold nothing whatever except on prescription. The names of the carriage drivers who brought the people to church and in some instances the names of ministers and organists were written down for arrest. The street cars were running under the provisions of the law passed only on Saturday, exempting them from the penalties of the Sunday law.

The "World's Opinion of Lesseps."

New York, 8.—The World's Washington special says: It is rumored here that Evarts has not been particularly anxious to have the document submitted. The President believes that the position of the Government should be clearly defined, and that it is due even to Lesseps that should be left to him. This President will endeavor to do emphatically in a message which he has already prepared, to accompany the correspondence, and which will be sent in probably in a day or two. The President is understood to take the same view as to the apportionment of the doctrine of the House special committee, and he declares that the canal being really for the U. S. a link of interstate communication, requires official protection from the United States Government, so that in case of war with foreign nations the Government should be in a position to control it officially. Lesseps is much disappointed at his reception here. With the exception of the French minister, but few prominent public men have paid him any attention. It was remarked that although Lesseps protested that he came here as a simple engineer, one of his first cares immediately after his arrival was to visit the foreign ministers accredited to this government, and he is much chagrined at the merely formal manner of reception by the President and the cabinet. He says that Haynes assured him that the American people believe that they must have the preponderant influence on any Transatlantic canal. Lesseps is reported to be highly pleased with Evarts, from whom he is understood to have had valuable hints as to what to say to the President. He was very anxious to see the President, and he is of course honest, but the general impression here is that he is not the man to undertake a project of this kind that cannot be finished before 1895.

Suspicious Collection of Arms in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Call to-morrow will publish the result of inquiries regarding the recent movements in military circles, from which it appears that all the arms of the Second Regiment of National Guard have been removed from the various company armories and deposited in the old City Hall, the Central Police Station, where a guard of a lieutenant and ten men of Company F, Second Regiment is kept over the arms. The arms of the First Regiment have been concentrated at the armory of the latter company, and the arms of Company G, Second Regiment, have been placed in their charge. The officers guard is now mounted nightly at the armory of the Third Regiment which is allowed to retain its arms. The arms of the Second Regiment are closely guarded and no one is allowed to enter. The arms of the three cavalry companies have been removed from their armory to what locality is unknown, but apparently to the old City Hall. Camp regulations have been established and "guard rounds" visit the various posts nightly. The arms only of the Second Regiment have been removed from the armories and guards are detailed every night to watch over their company. The property of the Third Regiment has been concentrated at the old Olympic Club building, and those companies of the First not accommodated at the armory of Company C are at the regional headquarters at the corner of Howard and New Montgomery Streets. Gen. McDowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, was telegraphed yesterday from Washington to bring all the available troops in his division to San Francisco and companies amounting in all to 500 men are already en route to follow, probably 1,500 altogether. It is impossible to find out by whose orders these movements of the National Guard are made as the officers refuse to give answers, but it is conjectured that the movements are under direction of Gen. McDowell and are due to the representations regarding the supposed danger in the Chinese stand. It is not denied that the present precautions will be maintained until such time some settlement of the existing agitation is arrived at, and at least until the question of the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese has been decided by the United States court, and the question of the constitutionality of the Chinese stand.

The second Regiment is disposed to view the removal with indignation, and many of the members assert it is an insult to the regiment whose loyalty to the State and to the cause of the Union is unquestionable. The reason assigned by the officers for the removal is that the arms of the regiment have been scattered around, and a number of the company armories are liable to seizure if an unexpected movement by the disorderly classes, and that their removal to the old City Hall is merely precautionary, and not intended as a reflection upon the character of the regiment. The Workingmen are considerably excited over these movements, and many of them assert the authorities are trying to force a quarrel on them. Others say that the movement is designed to bluff the board of health in the matter of the removal of the Chinese town, while still others hold that the whole thing is due to the unfounded fears of the authorities.

BATTALION HISTORY.

BEAVER, U. T., March 3, 1890. Editors Desert News.

I take pleasure in copying a few more items of Battalion history for the benefit of your numerous readers.

"Jan. 18th, 1847.—Some of the men travelled and slept at intervals and did not reach camp until daybreak this morning. The sheep arrived about noon. The number from 70 to 80, but they are so poor that when the skins are taken off, the bones have but a very thin covering, and there is little nourishment in what little meat remains. The colonel says: 'I went through their companies this morning; they were eating their last four ounces of flour, sugar and coffee. They had been some for some weeks. All of our government wagons have been abandoned but five. The Indian magistrate (alcabala) of the town of Phillipi and a companion brought

a letter to the colonel from the governor of San Diego, announcing the arrival of our men sent for supplies and promising assistance. He welcomed our approach. The governor's messengers were warmly welcomed, and not unlike the Apaches in appearance. We did not travel to-day. This evening the colonel expressed great surprise at the fact that the half-starved, worn-out men who last night staggered into camp like so many invalids, now playing the fiddle and singing merry songs.

The messengers having brought word that it was rumored several more battles had been fought, the colonel entered into precautionary measures, as we thought we might meet a large force of the enemy retreating towards Sonora.

Here Brother Henry Standage says: 'We have nothing but beer, and very small rations of that. To-day I was glad to go and pick up the pork rinds that were thrown away by the colonel's cooks, although they were in the sand.' Kind reader, make your own comments.

After about three or four miles of hard travel, mainly up hill, we came to a halt, even Weaver, our main guide believed "we were penned up." Our indefatigable commander, however, seemed to think he was too tired in the day to abandon the wagon enterprise. He very sternly told the guide if he did not find a crossing or passage through these rocks and mountain gorges he would send men that would do it.

We had a rugged mountain ridge some two hundred or more feet high to surmount. Owing to rumors of probably meeting an army of Californians the colonel ordered the baggage to the rear. We surmounted all difficulties and succeeded in getting over the ridge inside of two hours. Other and seemingly more formidable barriers now presented themselves. Our route lay up a dry ravine, through openings in the solid rocks. Our guides who had always traveled either north or south of this route were as ignorant of its practicability as ourselves. As we traveled up the dry bed, the chasm became narrower until we found ourselves in a passage at least eighteen inches narrow, or than our wagons. Nearly all of our tools, such as picks, shovels, spades, etc., have been lost in the boat disaster. The only ones remaining were a few axes, which the pioneers were using, at the time the boat was launched. These were brought into requisition; the commander taking one and assisting the pioneers. Considerable was done before the wagons arrived. One wagon was taken to pieces and carried over about an hour, before sunset. The passage was hewn out and the remaining wagons got through about midnight, by ascending and sliding through, all but two, which were hauled through by the mules. Both men and teams were now exhausted, and the water we had expected to reach early in the afternoon was at least seven or eight miles further on. We traveled until dark and camped without water. We had good grass for the animals.

20th. Last night was very cold and only a little brush for fuel. We were on the march before sunrise. We have a sand ridge to pull over in the usual way for the animals, with fifteen to twenty men to each wagon. Then we had a good descending road to San Phillipi, a deserted Indian village. The wagons were turned loose to graze, and two beavers were killed, our only food. Traveled seven miles further over a low mountain pass and camped. We had a plenty of water (quite a stream for us) but very little feed for the animals. Had a drill by the way while halting for the teams to come up.

Respectfully,
 DANIEL TYLER.

Wilbur's Latest Exploit.

Wilbur, the burglarious tramp now serving out a sentence in the city chain gang, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to break jail about 12 o'clock last night. The turnkey had locked the prisoners in their cells in couples as usual, and retired, thinking that all was safe and secure. About midnight, Wilbur, who seems to be a regular Jack Sheppard at jail breaking as well as stealing, arose, and taking an iron bar which by some means he had gained possession, and removing the bar crossing the door, which he had already partially broken unknown to the jailor, crept out into a side hall leading to the main entrance. He then went to the cell, where he knew a boon companion was confined, and proceeded to liberate him, also. This would undoubtedly have been done, had not the latter persuaded Wilbur to desist until he saw what could be done with the door leading out into the main hall. Wilbur heeded the suggestion, but after tinkering away at the door for two or three hours, and finding that it resisted his most ingenious efforts, went back into his cell to sleep. At 4 o'clock this morning, the jailor entered the building and seeing what had been done, asked who had been meddling with the locks. He was told by one of the inmates of the prison who also stated that Wilbur's first intention was to gain the main hall and overpower him when he came in, but finding that could not be done, his forlorn hope was, that the jailor on finding the inside doors broken, would get excited and run out to give the alarm, whereupon it was the design to rush out and endeavor to escape by flight. The jailor, however, did not carry out this portion of the programme, but on the contrary remained perfectly cool and proceeded to endeavor to have the damages repaired. Wilbur is evidently an old hand at the burglary business. Among the contrivances found on him this morning was a skeleton key made from two large nails wrapped with a piece of wire, by which he could have picked any ordinary lock he might have encountered.

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RAILROAD FREIGHT REPORT.

Statement of Freight received and forwarded over the

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD
 During the month ending February 28th, 1890.

Class.	Weight.	Tons.
Merchandise	2,812,150	2,812.15
Coal	1,445,850	1,445.85
Coke	100,000	100.00
Charcoal	64,130	64.13
Iron	2,500	2.50
Building Material	2,500	2.50
Grain	1,217,974	1,217.97
Stocks	100,000	100.00
Wagons	87,500	87.50
Agricultural Implements	175,000	175.00
Freight	1,217,974	1,217.97
Freight and Freight	1,217,974	1,217.97
Green Fruits and Vegetables	21,450	21.45
Pig Iron	100,000	100.00
Flax	100,000	100.00
Dressed Lumber	100,000	100.00
Sundries	100,000	100.00
Total	2,446,890	2,446.89

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Class.	Weight.	Tons.
Merchandise	62,751	62.75
Coal	2,357,281	2,357.28
Coke	100,000	100.00
Charcoal	100,000	100.00
Iron	100,000	100.00
Wood and Timber	100,000	100.00
Grain	100,000	100.00
Coke	100,000	100.00
Freight	100,000	100.00
Freight and Freight	100,000	100.00
Green Fruits and Vegetables	100,000	100.00
Pig Iron	100,000	100.00
Flax	100,000	100.00
Dressed Lumber	100,000	100.00
Sundries	100,000	100.00
Total	9,402,731	9,402.73

UTAH SOUTHERN R. R. EXTENSION.

Class.	Weight.	Tons.
Merchandise	2,479	2.47
Coal	2,357,281	2,357.28
Coke	100,000	100.00
Charcoal	100,000	100.00
Iron	100,000	100.00
Wood and Timber	100,000	100.00
Grain	100,000	100.00
Coke	100,000	100.00
Freight	100,000	100.00
Freight and Freight	100,000	100.00
Green Fruits and Vegetables	100,000	100.00
Pig Iron	100,000	100.00
Flax	100,000	100.00
Dressed Lumber	100,000	100.00
Sundries	100,000	100.00
Total	1,007,580	1,007.58

DIED.

At Whittier, California, December 29, 1879, of dropsy, after a severe illness of two years and a half, ADA JOHNSON, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Johnson, aged 24 years. She died in full faith of the gospel.

R. H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

For material and mason-work, both line and brick, for erection of the new Cooperative Store for Z. C. M. I. at Ogden, will be received at our office in Salt Lake City, until Saturday, the 20th instant. For plans, specifications and particulars apply at our office, or to Obed Taylor, Architect, Salt Lake City.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

C. C. A. CHRISTENSEN'S

MORMON PANORAMA

Will Exhibit in this city on

MONDAY, MARCH 4 At 7:30 p. m. in

Twenty-First Ward.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5 At 7:30 p. m. at

TWELFTH WARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6 At 7:30 p. m. in

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

One-fifth of the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Ward.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Utah Southern Railroad Extension, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at John Smith House, South County, Utah, on Saturday, March 8th, 1890, at 12:00 p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

McKENZIE REFORM CLUB

HOLDS REGULAR MEETINGS EVERY Monday Evening, at the Emporium

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