

EVENING NEWS.

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

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1882.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Minneapolis manufactured last year \$25,000,000 worth of flour, against \$16,000,000 in 1880.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things you already know.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttermilk in the glass for immeasurable gold mines under ground.

A Chicago physician, who has made a specialty of cancer, has discovered what he claims to be a positive cure. He will lay the details before the profession shortly.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court of Alabama, in *Alken vs. Haile*, in ordinary cases the lapse of six years from the dissolution of a firm will bar a suit by a member for an accounting.

The Chinese government has contracted with a large ship-building yard at 'Stetten for the construction of two iron-clads, the first of which was to have been launched December 22.

The *London Times*, reviewing the trade of Great Britain for the year 1881, and forecasting the prospects for the present year, is hopeful, even to the expectation that 1882 may be as remarkable for its prosperity as was that of 1873.

Here is another statement for the lovers of tobacco to ponder over. It is asserted as a fact that at Harvard University in the last fifty years, no student addicted to smoking has graduated at the head of his class.

Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotions. He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain equanimity, and carefully avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings.

Says the *Sedalia Democrat*: "O! that such a wretch as Gulteau should make Garfield a hero and a martyr, Chester Arthur a President, Grant a power behind the throne, Blaine a private citizen, Garfield's family rich, and Scoville a famous lawyer."

The number of emigrants arriving in the United States in 1881 was 700,000 of whom 455,881 were landed at New York. The Castle Garden Labor Bureau provided employment for 49,645 immigrants, of whom 33,695 were men and 11,189 were women.

The Chinese have inaugurated a new business in competition with British companies by sending a Chinese steamer to London laden with Chinese products and under the Chinese flag. A Chinese trading company is to be established in the British metropolis.

According to the African Cape papers received recently, the report of the Northeast Diamond Mining Company of Kimberley, for the year ending September 30, shows a credit to profit and loss account of \$40,000, on a capital of \$150,000—that is, a profit of nearly 9 per cent. The total amount realized for diamonds sold was \$75,000.

A Vienna chemist has recently discovered a new variety of glass. It does not contain any silica, borate acid, potash, soda, lime or lead, and is likely to attract the attention of all professional persons on account of its peculiar composition. Externally it is exactly similar to glass, but its lustre is higher and it has a greater refraction at equal thickness, perfectly white, clear, transparent, can be ground and polished, completely insoluble in water, neutral, and it is only attacked by hydrochloric or nitric acid, and it is not affected by hydrofluoric acid. It is easily fusible in the flame of a candle, and can be made of any color. Its most important property is that it can be readily fused on to zinc, brass and iron. It can also be used for glazing of articles of glass and porcelain. As hydrofluoric acid has no effect on the new glass, it is likely to find employment for many technical purposes.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SECRET BALLOT.

In the Governor's message to the Legislative Assembly appears the following paragraph: "The Act for Registration and to regulate the manner of conducting elections failing to make in practical operation a secret ballot, is commended to you for amendment."

This has one merit which distinguishes it from many other parts of the message; it is intelligible. Its meaning can be understood without difficulty. But it has an element in common with some other parts of the document; it contains a gross misstatement of fact. And although the author has never been credited by those who know him with even an ordinary amount of good sense, we do not think he is either so foolish or so ignorant as not to know that when penning it he was uttering a falsehood.

That the registration law does practically secure a secret ballot, as far as it is possible to be effected anywhere, is something that cannot be successfully controverted. Some quotations from the law will establish this:

Sec. 11. The County Court shall furnish the Judges of Elections, in every Precinct, with a sufficient

number of plain envelopes for election purposes. Said envelopes shall be uniform in color and size, without any marks, writing, printing, or device upon them, and no other kind shall be used at any given election. Before opening the polls, the ballot box shall be carefully and publicly examined by the Judges of Election, who shall satisfy themselves that nothing is therein. It shall then be locked and the key thereof delivered to the presiding Judge; and said ballot box shall not be opened during the election.

Sec. 13. Every voter shall designate on a single ballot, written or printed, the name of the person or persons voted for, with a pertinent designation of the office to be filled. And when any question is to be decided in the affirmative or negative, he shall state the proposition at the bottom of the ballot, and write thereunder "Yes" or "No," as he may desire to vote thereon; which ballot shall be neatly folded and placed in one of the envelopes hereinafter provided for, and delivered to the presiding Judge of Election, who shall, in the presence of the voter, or the name of the proposed voter being found on the Registry List, and on all challenges to such vote being decided in favor of the voter, deposit it in the ballot box, without any mark whatever being placed on such envelope; otherwise the ballot shall be rejected.

It should be remembered that one of the Judges of Election in each precinct is required to be "of the political party that was in the minority at the last previous election;" also that the ballot boxes must be "made of galvanized iron with Yale or other safe locks;" and that the count must be made as soon as the election is over. A voter can place his ballot in the envelope as secretly as he pleases. He can make his own ballot, or use one provided by any person or party, at his option. He can bring it already folded and place it in the envelope, so that it would be impossible for anyone to know what ticket he voted, whose name he scratched or anything whatever concerning it. The ballot in Utah is, in practical operation, a secret ballot. If not, in what particular is it open to scrutiny? The Governor does not state wherein it is not secret. He does not suggest anything specific to be remedied nor offer any remedy. He merely makes a statement, which is untrue, and asks for an amendment based upon his untruth.

In the preceding paragraph, he suggests that the Secretary of the Territory furnish certain stationery for the election. Why should this duty be transferred from the County Courts to the Secretary? He gives no reason. Neither does he state why that officer should furnish the people with ballots, thus preventing them from voting their own. If there were any he should have mentioned them, or that they might be recognized. Failing to do so, we presume he had no reasons, but merely desired to convey the false impression, for outside effect, that there is no secret ballot in Utah.

We have cause for this inference. While on one of his former eastern tours—engaged in that Moulton stock-floating operation—he stated to newspaper reporters that under the laws of Utah a Chinese girl 13 years of age, if married to a "Mormon" could vote at any election if she had not been in the country six weeks. He knew then, as we think he knew in this instance, that his statement was abominably false, because the law requires every person to swear that he or she is twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the Territory and the precinct the periods prescribed. And if his statements on this point were true, how is it that he has made no reference in his message to that alleged defect in the election laws? He has wandered a long way outside of territorial and secular affairs to meddle with purely Church matters, with which he has nothing to do, and surely if it is a fact that the Utah statutes are so in conflict with the laws of the United States in relation to the voting powers of persons as he has declared, he could have called the attention of the Legislature to the wrong, as indeed it was his duty to do. The absence of all allusion to it is proof that he had not the hardihood to say to the Assembly that which he told to newspaper reporters with a view to injure the people of Utah. We have had several Executives with small brains and prevaricating lips, but Eli H. Murray is the weakest headed and most double-tongued of them all.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEADLY POISON.

It is not generally known to what extent arsenic enters into common use. That it is a deadly poison there can be no dispute. One pound will, it is stated by chemists, poison twenty-eight hundred human beings. So powerful a poison must be injurious when entering the system in but minute quantities, whether directly or indirectly. And yet it is used in a great variety of ways in common things. About three million pounds is imported into the United States annually. Vast quantities are consumed in the manufacture of lamp shades, window curtains, wall paper, wrapping paper for confectioneries, paper boxes, eye shades, tickets, artificial flowers and many other articles in daily use. One chemist reports that he found ten grains of arsenic in every square foot of a ladies' dress; another, ten grains in every single artificial flower.

Most of the confections used by the ladies for beautifying (?) the complexion contain arsenic, and sometimes in such quantities as to become an actual poison. Many ladies use it internally for whitening their complexions, generally giving them a corpse-like appearance, and in not a few instances not only the appearance but the condition of a corpse has been thereby secured. Sensible people will guard as far as possible against the use of arsenic in such quantities as to endanger health, and there ought to be legislation to guard the public from its combination with other substances in a manner likely to be injurious. Many of the causes of disease and death which spread sorrow and pain, enter in a disguised form into articles that appear to be harmless and innocent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Gulteau's Trial Continued.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Gulteau opened the day's proceedings with the following: "I received 30 checks yesterday representing about \$15,000. Some of them are worthless and some of them are no doubt good. I don't want any one to send me worthless checks. I do my own banking business and my checks should be made out by my own bankers. Any one who desires to send me money can do so, but I don't want any worthless checks."

Scoville addressed the court stating that he desired to know whether the prisoner would be allowed to speak in his own defense. If the court proposed to accord him that privilege, both he (Scoville) and Reed should prefer that he should speak first.

Gulteau—I want to be heard on that question, your honor. I want to close the arguments for the defense. I wouldn't trust my case in the hands of the best lawyer in America. Judge Cox—I should be loath in a capital case to deny any man a proper opportunity to be heard, even if he is represented by counsel, but in this case it is safe to assume that the prisoner will abuse the privilege as he has done through his counsel, and that what he would say would be highly improper to go before the jury. I shall, therefore, deny him the privilege as I said yesterday, however, if he desires to read from his manuscript anything which they deem proper to be laid before the jury they can do so.

Gulteau protested, that he appeared as his own counsel and claimed the right as an American citizen to be heard in his own case. Finding Judge Cox could not be moved, he shouted, "Let the record show that I appear here as my own counsel, that I take exception to your ruling, Judge Cox. I shall appeal to the American people and they will overrule you, and you will owe to future ages with a black stain upon your name."

Cox made no reply to this tirade, but simply nodded to Reed to begin his argument.

Reed commenced by paying a compliment to the jury for the seriousness, solemnity and care which had characterized it during this long trial, a trial unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence. He should not endeavor to make any such statement of the evidence or to draw a glided picture of any scene, but he would simply talk with them as between neighbors. Davidson, counsel for the prosecution, had occupied two days in addressing the jury, and that effort and consummate skill which he showed that gave apprehension was felt by the prosecution lest something might have appeared in the case which would make the jury say this poor man was a lunatic and irresponsible.

Before Reed had been speaking half an hour, Gulteau's interruptions became frequent. He contradicted, commented, and made wicked comparisons. When Reed alluded to the evidence of J. W. Gulteau, the prisoner said, despairingly, "Well, he said in my reference, I've got better men than he in for my reference. The prisoner denied the evidence alluded to by Reed, that he struck his father at the table, he said he had hit his father, and did not fight, if he didn't like any one he told them to get out and that settled it."

Reed said probably the prisoner forgot that he was in the court.

Death from Small-pox.

RICHMOND, 14.—Caroline Richards Bernard died this morning of small-pox.

Further Details of the Railroad Disaster.

New York, 14.—The body of Senator Wagner was recovered and brought here. He suffered a horrible death by burning. Henry S. Cocksbaugh, a passenger, describes the horror of the collision as something indescribably dreadful. The train stopped for some minutes, and he walked back to look out of the window in the last car in which he was. He saw the engine of the approaching train thundering around the curve and turned to run back to the forward end of the car, shouting as he ran, "Look out, look out, look out!" and toward his fellow-passengers their danger. All started up from their seats, but before he had reached half way through the car the shock came and he felt himself lifted up in the air and pitch darkness followed. On all sides, cries of horror, anguish and despair went up, then a lurid glow was cast through the car from the fire breaking out and he saw men and women struggling to get free from the wreck. He heard a lady wedged in under a seat calling aloud for help. He tried to aid her but she was held fast and he was compelled him to leave her to her terrible fate. He recollected seeing a stout lady who was identified as Miss or Mrs. Brown who got on the cars at Greenbush. Senator Wagner's remains were sent down to the city first, in one of the dead senator's own palace cars. Two hours later the remaining seven bodies were brought down in the ordinary baggage car, accompanied by Captain Yule and Coroner Knox. Six of the bodies were packed in ice boxes and the charred remains of the seventh was borne on a stretcher covered by the fur-lined cloak of Mrs. Valentine, the young bride whose wedding tour ended in such a horrible death. The car was switched off upon a side track when it arrived and was run east of the depot to the old freight station at 23d street. Here the coffins were ranged on the floor, and with the single exception of that of Mrs. or Miss Brown, was burned so as to be unrecognizable. As the identity was established, a sheet of paper was marked with the name and a number was tacked to the coffin lid and the name checked off on the list with as business like air as if the matter concerned the ordinary bills of freight handled daily.

Another Collision.

CHICAGO, 14.—The Evening Journal's Elkhart Ind., special agent last night, at Mill's station there was a terrible wreck caused by the collision of the Baltimore & Ohio train being run into by the Lake Shore train. The cars, engine cars, baggage cars and track were nearly demolished. Trains are all delayed up to this hour, one p. m. No lives reported lost.

\$250,000 Fire. ALBANY, N. Y., 14.—The principal business block was burned. Loss \$250,000. Several firemen were injured.

Correspondence.

GILA RIVER, Grant County, New Mexico, January 2nd, 1882.

Editor Desert News:

The Gila River here is about as large as Spanish Fork River, clear as spring water, with gravelly bottom and a few small islands. The land lies along the river and is the best quality, about seven miles in length by two in breadth. Lying along each side of the river, there is the best opening here for a large settlement that I have ever seen in this Territory or Arizona either; but all the land is claimed and held by squatters, who are holding it for a speculation, and it can be bought for a mere trifle. Back from the river are low foot hills covered with the best grass I have ever seen in the western country. If you were moved almost anywhere on the hills with not a bush or shrub in the way. The timber on the river is cottonwood, ash, walnut, sycamore and other species, and in the foot hills cedar, juniper, live and black oak. The climate is mild; we have had no snow yet. I think grape vines would do well here, as the river bottom is covered with the wild grape vine. There is a good market for all kinds of produce at Silver City, 25 miles southeast of this place. There are several large brick stores in town that would be a credit to Salt Lake City if they were there. Besides these stores there are three banks all doing a good business. In fact Silver City is the centre of all the surrounding mining camps. Besides, she does a large business with old Mexico. The railroad is at Deming, 50 miles east of Silver City. This country is a low, rolling plain, all dotted with mostly oak timber, closer to the summits is plenty of pine and cedar. The fields are splendid in all directions. Beef on foot is 50c per lb., grain 25c per lb., butter 60c per lb., eggs 60c per lb. In fact all farm produce brings a good price. There are 3,500 inhabitants in Silver City, about equally divided between Americans and Mexicans. The business of the town is governed by the Americans. The taxes are very low, about the same as Utah. Small grain would do well in this climate, but there is no demand for it, and there is no plan to instead buy their flour. The best California brands sell here at \$5.50 per sack. Potatoes do splendidly and have a ready sale at 25c per lb. There was some Indian excitement in this part of the country last summer, but no serious damage was realized by them in this part of the country. If there is any one that wants to move from Utah to either Arizona or New Mexico, I would recommend this valley to them in preference to Arizona or any other part of this Territory that all over Arizona and over a large portion of this country.

Very respectfully,
THOS. J. CLARK.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

ATKINSON'S JOLLITIES

Great Musical Absurdity

The Electrical Doll

Upstairs Fun!

Original and Charming Music!

Unbounded Enthusiasm!

The Great Burlesque!

Drill Scene!

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

JAN. 12, 13 & 14.

ADMISSION AS USUAL. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVES.

Box Office open Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 10 a. m.

CHARLES ATKINSON, Proprietor.

C. H. NEWHALL, Business Manager.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Four Nights and Saturday Matinee,

COMMENCING

Monday, Jan. 16th, 1882.

THE LINGARDS!

ALICE DUNNING and WILLIAM HORACE,

assisted by a SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY direct from New York.

Monday, Jan. 16,

The Laughable Comedy of

ENGAGED!

Tuesday, Jan. 17,

LA TERNATION.

Wednesday, Jan. 18,

STOLEN KISSES.

Friday, Jan. 20,

THE DIVORCE.

Saturday, Jan. 21,

GRAND LINGARD MATINEE.

Prices of Admission, Regular Theatre rates. No extra charge for Reserves.

Reserved Seats can be secured at the Theatre Box Office on and after Saturday, Jan. 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for any of the Lingard nights. Seats can be secured by telegraph or telephone.

Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WM. PETERSEN BUTCHER.

1225 First South Street, Second Shop from East Corner.

Dealer in all kinds of MEAT in season. Meat ordered by telephone will receive prompt attention to the satisfaction of patrons. All kinds of

SAUSAGES A SPECIALTY.

P. MARCETTS' CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

On Saturday, Dec. 10th,

I shall OPEN (for the time being) in the large building lately occupied by

DAVID JAMES, Tanner, on

West Street,

opposite the City Market, and on the corner of the U. C. H. R. Depot Street, with the Largest and Best Selection of

CALIFORNIA WINES,

Ever brought to this Market, which I will sell in any quantity desired. Also,

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COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH DISPATCH.

All kinds of BOTTLES furnished.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

FARMER'S

ONE PRICE DRY GOODS HOUSE!

Salt Lake City & Ogden.

FROM

MONDAY, the 15th,

Until further notice, I will offer to the Public, my Entire Winter Stock at

ABSOLUTE COST!

Those wishing to supply their wants at unprecedented prices, will do well to call early.

J. D. FARMER, ONE PRICE HOUSE.

ARTHUR A. NEEDHAM.

ELLIOT B. SPRINGER.

NEEDHAM & SPRINGER,

Hooper & Eldredge Building,

43 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Respectfully call the attention of the Public in general to their New and Select Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions and Gent's Furnishing Goods

IN OUR

DRY GOODS AND NOTION DEPARTMENT

Can be found Dress Patterns ranging from 15 cents up. Calicoes, Ginghams, Cheviots, Sheetings, Muslins, Table Linens, Towelling, Cottonades and Flannels in great variety. Also Lace, Ribbons, Bookbinding, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Etc. We would particularly call attention of the Family Trade, to our

Grocery Department

We keep on hand a Choice Stock of Fine Japan and English Breakfast Teas, Choice Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Currants, Raisins, Jellies, Jam, Corned Fruit, Canned Fish, Etc., in fact everything needed in the home. You will do well to give us a call. Orders by Mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

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