THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, February 29, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....Three hundred thousand dollars loss by fire at the state penitentiary of California.

.....It is reported that Don Carlos will go to England.

.....The *Faraday* has found both ends of the broken Direct U. S. Cable.

.....Twenty-two thousand dollars damage by fire at Jerseyville, Ills.

.....The steamboat *Rapides* sunk near New Orleans.

.....An impeachment farce acted by the Legislature of Louisiana—the lower house presented articles of impeachment against Governor Kellogg, and the upper house acquitted him.

.....Further particulars to-day, of the damage by the tornado at Princetown, Ind.

.....The court of claims has rendered a decision in the Chorpenning claims case.

.....The U. S. Senate has confirmed Mr. Nelson as U. S. Marshal of Utah.

.....Mr. Sargent, of Cal., presented a petition in behalf of the women of Utah, from the Women's National Suffrage Association.

.....Excitement in Nevada over extensive quicksilver discoveries.

.....News from China and Japan in to-day's dispatches.

.....The Carlist war is over, and Carlos is interned in France.

.....See to-day's telegrams for evidence before a congressional committee in relation to the Emma mine, and a personal explanation of Senator Morton, on the same subject.

A BLOOD POISON EPIDEMIC.

AN alarming epidemic recently broke out at Bolton, England, by which nearly a hundred persons were poisoned. The disease bore some resemblance to the foot and mouth disease among cattle. A number of persons were seized with sickness, followed by an enlargement of the tongue, a swelling round the eyes, and in some cases by unconsciousness. Several children fell into a dangerous state. The disease spread with fearful rapidity, in some instances whole families being prostrated, and in School Street not a family escaping. The disease increased at the rate of twenty or thirty a day, and was distinctly traced to pyemia or blood poisoning. It was ascertained that the whole of the afflicted persons received milk from Mrs. Kershaw, of Hardman's farm, Turton. Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Egerton, analyzed the milk and discovered traces of lead in it. Going to the farm, he examined the milk cans, and found that the acid in the cows' milk had so acted on the solder of the cans as to fill the interstices with a green slimy substance, to which he considered the epidemic was due. Mrs. Kershaw and family, having partaken of the milk, were also seized with symptoms of blood poisoning. One of the cows had been afflicted with excessive hemorrhage after calving, and a veterinary surgeon had given her some medicine. Whether the unusual acid action of the milk was considered due to those circumstances is not stated.

—The London *Times* has a special teelgraph wire to Berlin and one to Paris, and has arranged for the use of the Anglo-American Company's cable three nights a week for a certain number of hours after the usual day pressure of commercial business is over, thus enabling that paper to give a copious summary of American news three times a week, in place of mail correspondence.

THE OTHER FACTION'S VERSION.

THE following card, in answer to the one from another portion of the Republican partisans of this city and county, republished in the News the other day, has been published in the ring organ. It will be interesting to our readers, and useful to posterity as a matter of record, with the former card, as telling the quarrelsome story of each of the two factions, in its own words—

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Republican Voters of Utah:

The undersigned, members of the Republican party, having read the statement given to the public in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, signed by Geo. W. Emery, Governor of Utah, and others not being unwilling to accept either the correctness of its statements, conclusions and insinuations, submit to the Republicans of Salt Lake county and the Territory of Utah the following reply:

How the distinguished gentleman whose name first appeared to that statement, could undertake to accurately state what occurred at the meeting of the County Convention of Salt Lake county, on the 22nd, when he was not present, we leave to him and his friends to explain. Other gentlemen not present in that meeting have assumed to do the same thing. We submit that when a witness undertakes to testify about a matter of which he has no personal knowledge, we know of no rule which gives any weight to such testimony. When it shall appear, as it will hereafter, in this statement, that the pretended facts are not only incorrectly stated, but in some particulars are grossly misstated, the value of such evidence can safely be left to a discriminating public.

The undersigned regret that the Governor of this Territory should so far suffer himself to be imposed upon as to lend the sanction of his distinguished name to a document such as the one we refer to. We honor him for the faithfulness and firmness with which he has discharged the duties of his position, and nothing but a sense of duty to the Republican party and to ourselves, who are the objects of attack, could have induced us to utter a word of reply. To the balance of the sighers, made up of good Republicans and jack-Mormons, we shall make no further reference than to refute the allegations, misrepresentations and misstatements of their ill-timed, injudicious and needless publication.

We suggest first, that if the signers of the paper intended to "forestall falsehood and misrepresentation" as to what was done at the County Convention, it would have been in better taste to state the facts as they were, instead of distorting the truth, as we allege they have done.

The undersigned are not now and were not at the County Convention the enemies of Grant, or the friends or champions of either the *Tribune* or Judge McKean.

It was not known to us, nor is it believed by us, or any of us, that at the county convention or elsewhere there was any purpose or design to make any issue, direct or indirect, between General Grant and Judge McKean. Not one of the signers of this paper was even asked to vote for Judge McKean as a delegate to Cincinnati, not one of us ever proposed to censure President Grant for his removal, or had any thought of invoking, inviting or making such a puerile issue. And when any friend, or pretended friend, of General Grant in this Territory, in office or out of office, imputes such a purpose to us, he makes an imputation that is untrue, unfounded and gratuitous.

When, then, the signers of the card or statement undertake to justify the presentation of a purely personal issue to the county convention, and the outrage of breaking up its regular proceedings on *such an issue*, they cannot avoid the inevitable responsibility of having made a false and imaginary issue, by imputing designs to gentlemen who never, for a moment, entertained them, and then, on this false assumption, disorganize by all the efforts they could command, the regular and orderly course of its proceedings.

Neither has it attracted the attention of the undersigned that the *Tribune* of this city has "teemed with abuse of President Grant" since the removal of Judge McKean. If it *had*, we have never understood that the *Tribune* was a republican paper or pretended to be the organ of any other sentiment than that of "Liberalism" in Utah. That the republicans of Utah are to be held responsible for the course of that paper we have never understood, nor do we believe that the gentlemen who signed this card will, on reflection, themselves be willing to repeat the charge.

That the *Tribune* has criticised the removal of Judge McKean, and deplored its effect upon Utah politics, is true, and that in doing so it echoed the voice of nine-tenths of the non-Mormon people of the Territory is a fact that will not be controverted. But if that paper has ever imputed improper motives to President Grant or said aught against him in criticising that removal, that even his best friend might not indorse, without in the least affecting his friendship for his chief, it has escaped our attention. When the card-signers, under pretense of defending Grant, state that he has been daily an object of "abuse" through the *Tribune*, we say, as readers of that paper (which some of the signers referred to are not) and as friends of President Grant's administration, that we have not seen the "abuse," and we believe the allegation groundless. Some of the card-signers are McKean's known personal enemies, others of them are applicants for the position he held; that these gentlemen should seek to cover their personal designs by a thin disguise of defending the President, was to be expected; but that others of the signers should have consented to be made tools of by giving their sanction to a statement so utterly unfounded, is only explainable on the theory that they signed without knowing what they did.

The card proceeds to say:

"It may not be out of place to observe that we are also friends of McKean, concede his ability and fidelity," etc.

And this card bears the signature of Geo. E. Whitney! We let such statements answer themselves. Refutation or denial is unnecessary.

To return to the issue. The card signers say that they accepted the "personal issue" between the two men (McKean and Grant) and were compelled to do so.

How little truth there is in this is manifest, when after the imputation of intending to make such an issue is denied emphatically, the last excuse for insisting upon it was fully and frankly met at the convention by Judge McKean in person and by the resolution which he then offered. And if it was not adopted, it was only because the ruffians who then claimed to represent the cause of Grant, but in fact were no part of the republicans in the hall, and were the tools of some of them, by their clamor interrupted its adoption. After that resolution was offered by McKean and the speech he made in support of it, if the "personal issue" had not been known to be a false one, why did not peace reign at once? Our answer is, because the pretended "personal issue" was a false issue, known to be such by those who claimed it was forced upon them, and when the last pretense for it was swept away, the parties had the same grievance still.

If, as the card says, General Heffernan first took the floor and nominated a chairman, then what right had the "Grant" men, as they term themselves, to vote for any other until that motion was put and decided? Neither Morgan or Gilchrist had any parliamentary right to the floor, except to vote on the motion put, and the effort to nominate Kimball and force a vote on his nomination, pending the other nomination, was nothing more or less than an attempt to disorganize, by a violation of all rule, the proceedings of the meeting. If the majority of the meeting favored any other than the man nominated, they could and would have voted against him, and any question as to the vote, or the manner of taking it was clearly within the control of the meeting. From the onset, then, it was evident that the men who undertook to force Kimball upon the meeting, intended neither to abide the regular parliamentary usage, or submit to the majority—they had come there with their programme, and intended, by either fraud or force, to carry it through. That they were in a minority some of them candidly admit, and that they violated all usage, and are responsible for the unfortunate consequences, no fair man can deny, and this the little truth their card contains as to the proceedings sufficiently proves.

The card proceeds to say: "That all non-Mormon political action in Utah has from the first been led and inspired by the Federal officers." It may not be pleasant to state that the truth lies in precisely the opposite direction, but can any member of the federal cohort point to its victories against the Mormon hierarchy? What law of Congress have the federal officials ever stood sponsor for, and succeeded in obtaining? Not one. The law that took the assignment of the judges and the fixing of times and places for holding the courts out of Mormon hands, was the work of Robert N. Baskin, who, at his own expense, crossed the plains by stage, and labored for the bill till its passage was secured.

How much aid did federal officials give to the passage of the Poland bill and all the other measures of relief of the people of Utah? The "Bar Memorial" of the twenty-six Salt Lake lawyers did more to influence Congress of the true situation and to force attention to the real merits of the controversy than all the efforts of the federal brigade, from Fillmore to Grant. It has been notorious that the federal officers have not only not accomplished anything in that direction, divided among themselves, that those who have been true and patriotic (as many have) have had their influence neutralized by traitors, whom the Mormons controlled. And when we find federal officeholders patted on the back by the organ of the Theocracy, as the card signers are by the *Herald* in this controversy, it is easy for those who are familiar with Church tactics to know that loyalty and duty are strangers to the path they are treading.

It is not our purpose to be offensive, but the names which the card bears sufficiently show that there is an element in it not confined to Gentile limits. Gentlemen whose whole political tendencies and relations find their origin beneath the shelter of the Lion of Mormonism, cannot escape the public knowledge of their real position. The *Herald*'s candidate for Chief Justice, to succeed Lowe, and the coterie of "respectables" whose names dance along on the line of signatures like pumpkin seeds in a string of pearls, can lend but little weight to any assertion, that either the signers or their friends ever did, or will ever do, anything in the direction of reform in Utah.

We charge no federal official with any failure to do his duty, whose name is attached to this card, but we emphatically deny that the non-Mormons of Utah are indebted to them for any of the reforms we now enjoy, and unless they change their political associations we do not expect to be placed under any obligations for their services, and if federal officials must "toot their own horns," we suggest that before doing so they show us the fruits of their "inspirations."

"Of course," proceeds the card, "the friends of Grant desire to be sustained in the Territorial Convention," meaning that those who sign the card are the "friends of Grant," and that those whom they stigmatize as "McKean men," are enemies of Grant.

We have already disposed of the latter imputation—let us examine the first assumption. What is the test of "friendship to Grant?" It is not that the "friend" shall endorse the removal of McKean, for some of the signers "deplore" that, and say that it was a "mistake." It is not that the "friend" shall endorse Grant "for what we expect of him," for the signers, even, do not claim he shall be endorsed for a third term, "but for what he has done." Then what constitutes friendship for Grant according to this card? It simmers down to this, that Grant "shall not be insulted." This is the mouse over which the mountain has labored. And now to be emphatic, we assert that such a thing as censuring the President for the removal of McKean, or even the appointment of Axtell, or Lowe, who quit the Territory with the scorn of every non-Mormon in it—driven out by the President and an overwhelming public sentiment, has never been proposed, considered, designed or suggested by any Republican in Utah Territory, to our knowledge.

That General Grant may have made mistakes we do not deny, that he has is admitted by his own course in removing obnoxious officials appointed by himself; but that any Republican ever suggested that he had proven false to the Liberal cause in Utah, or dreamed of censuring him in that regard, is totally unfounded, as we believe. That he would have received the unanimous commendation of the county convention, for the great service he has rendered to Utah, if that meeting had not been interfered with by men claiming to be his special friends, is as certain as that those who went there, and are stigmatized as "McKean men," were in the majority.

Finally, it is hinted that to elect McKean as a delegate to Cincinnati would be an "insult" to President Grant—because Grant saw proper to remove him from office. Is there any truth in such an assertion? Is the test of friendship to the administration to be that we shall endorse what the signers say was a "mistake?" Shall we, when the President commits an error, commend it, with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" bend the knee to wrong, "that thrift may follow fawning?" Would General Grant respect such conduct, or give his approval to such contemptible meanness? If he should, then he deserves the contempt of any free people. If it is an insult to Grant to send McKean to Cincinnati, then probably every State in the Union will administer just such unconscious insult, for there will probably not be a delegation from any State that will not contain some person whom he has removed from office. The bare statement of the proposition refutes it. It is weak, puerile and contemptible.

The signers of the card protest that "office" does not influence their conduct. We think they protest over much. While nearly one-half of them have ceased their bickering among themselves long enough to join in this statement to public officers, one-half of the remainder are notorious applicants for Federal and territorial office. Does any one believe that this sweet unanimity in denouncing many of our best citizens and in endorsing for Grant, is not the result of a vision of the spoils? If there be such, he is possessed of a degree of simplicity that we do not share.

In closing, we only say that the unfortunate occurrences of the 22nd instant are not of our doing or that of our friends. When a faction headed by an organized band of Federal officials, backed by ruffians whom their supporters brought into a party convention, sought by violence at once to secure a control which neither their numbers nor their Republican principles entitled them to, and then claimed to have obtained by a fraud upon a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Republicans assembled, a victory, when such acts as these are defended openly, and the Republicans of the Territory are called upon to endorse them, we, as men who are neither seeking the favor of individuals, or the emoluments of office, but who wish to have the Republican party of Utah truly represented by its trusted and faithful leaders, decline to be silent.

All we ask is that those whose duty it may be to decide this controversy shall take the facts as they are, and if they shall hold that a minority, which cannot poll one hundred honest Republican votes in Salt Lake county, shall have the control of the organization, against the wishes of at least three-fourths of the party in this county, then we have misjudged Republicanism and the character of those who profess it. The undersigned are "Grant" men and we are also "McKean" men. We endorse and approve both, just as far as they have served the interests of Utah and the Republican party; but we are not the slaves of either, and we denounce the attempt to put the heel of the Republicans of Utah upon one in order to placate the other, as an insult to the independence of American citizens and worthy only of the contempt of every true Republican.

B H Robertson,		John J Heffernan,
Geo Lakeley,		Geo Pierce,
M K Harkness,		Hermann Ruff, Cl
L U Colbath,		B R Keeso,
Saml Goldman,		Henry Brandley,
Saml Kahn,		Geo Rotterfield,
Louis Cohn,		C H Wagner,
[illegible]		[illegible]
O F Strickland,		D Cooper,
Henry Stinson,		Alfred Robbins,
John R McBride,		H McArthur,
O B Holmes,		H J Hulsman,
H O Staplin,		Victor H Jarvis,
Peter Green,		G F Culmer,
Leo Hollander,		O Gash,
H L Baker,		S B Phillips,
F G W Smith,		Geo Field,

L Hooper,		Jos M Caine,
S Snyder,		Julius Jordan,
Wm Klaus,		S G Sheppard,
Moses Wolfe,		John Halo,
S J Riley,		Thos D Grau,
C C Roberts,		J M McFarland,
Jas R Scrubbach,		John L Snell,
Jos Noar,		B C Stevens,
D W Scribner,		Stuart Stevenson,
John Crane,		W P Reno,
John Schwin,		I Watters, (Dem)
Chas M Peterson,		John Vipond,
Con McGillicuddy,		S H Newcomer,
J W Spraguer,		E Brittenham,
Joseph Klunier,		Robert Smith,
G W Moner,		S Watters,
[illegible]		Wm Showell,
Frank Cisler,		Wm D Wilhelmer,
S L Hank,		Augustus Fuller,
H Hellbronner,		Henry Dinhalter,
Augustus Pollegh,		R J Thornton,
Emil Konnecke,		Thos Butterworth,
Abraham Harman,		Sam Levy,
A W Adams,		Peter Swaine,
George Pierson,		[illegible]
Edward B McKean,		J W Clark,
Jake Webster,		Richard Gill,
Wm Brown,		A Ninde,
John Lowe,		H Collins,
A J Hausket,		B C Collins,
Albert Ward,		J M Jodson,
S H Carlisle,		Simon Wolfe,
Geo W Reed,		H M Yeers,
A N Hamilton,		Ira G Bobsack,
W M Taylor,		T N Matthews,
Hyrum S Coombs,		John Knapp,
Chris Rhemke,		Leander Cottrell,
Edmund Michaelis,		S M Hammond,
G A Kent,		W T Matthews,
E M Wilson,		L B Davis,
Isaac Wolfe,		S P Cornell,
Saml Reggeli,		J E Jakner,
Louis Reggeli,		S N Pattesson,
Levi Hyams,		R F Grundy,
S A McMillan,		B F Howell,
J R Crawford,		Joseph Cleary,
John Sexton,		J C Harper,
H S Hodges,		Samuel H May,
Geo Smith,		Thos B Mackey,
Boyd Park,		A B Emery,
J H Leysohn,		Frank Hoffman,
P Halvorson,		R W Peterson,
C Anderson,		R Monson,
F G S Lyngburg,		Chas Thomson,
H Thomsen,		J J Lucas,
Paul Johnson,		A J Swaney,
A G Anderson,		C J Saubeck,
H Nute,		P L Brieger,
B A Baird,		C J Berg
L P Peterson,		J P Allstrom,
M Graham,		Wm H Paine,
Jos P Sorenson,		Wm L Carlisle,
Daniel Badery		J Henderson,
W M Leghart,		S P McKee,
John L Vandewater,		Clint Floyd,
J M Allen,		Wm H Villte,
G R Hopkins,		Newton Bassett,
Ira Pronts,		John Sadler,
Robt H Wheeler,		Andrew Campbell,
C G Lord,		G C Miles,
F Hubbard,		Joseph Williams,
H P Sampson,		D Freeman,
C F Dauchman,		S Le Page Raddon,

John W. Lowell judges the statements as to the meeting of the 22nd instant and is opposed to a third term.

Feb 29 1-09

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

The Tornado at Princeton.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The report of the tornado from Princeton, Ind., stated that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman lost her eyesight. Over fifty houses were totally demolished and about fifty more badly damaged. The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southern limits of the town. In the track of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or the former locations of residences, everything being prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wreck of their dwellings, and taken out unharmed. To-day one family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their rooms, the house having been inverted. Yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

WESTERN.

Troops for San Quentin.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A detachment of police and national guards were dispatched from this city to San Quentin this evening to assist in guarding the prisoners, who number in the neighborhood of one thousand. Telegrams state that the convicts thus far show a disposition to behave quietly.

Legislative Resolution—Quicksilver Discoveries—Crittenden—Fremont Suit.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to continue the Oakland harbor improvements and construct a light-house and fog signal on the straits of Carquinez.

A dispatch from Reno, Nev., reports great excitement over extensive quicksilver discoveries in the vicinity. San Francisco capitalists are investing heavily.

With reference to the suit brought in Washington against John C. Fremont by the executors of John J. Crittenden, for $10,000 attorneys' fees, Palmer, Cook & Co., formerly prominent bankers here and agents for Fremont, publish a statement that they paid the fees sued for in the summer of 1865, by check on their agent at New York.

Japanese and Chinese news.

Arrived the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Yokohama, 14.—The annual industrial exposition at the ancient capital, Kioto, opens March 15th, for three months. There is a great advance in the price of rice in consequence of war expectations. The project for colonizing the Island of Yezo with Chinese slowly progresses. A line of steamships is projected to connect Saghalien with Yokohama. The British minister has prohibited the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by English subjects. Four officers of the commission to Philadelphia sailed by the *Gaelic*. General Saigo follows by next mail. The distribution of the highest class of Japanese decorations has commenced by the Mikado. The latest advices from Corea point to better prospects of pacific settlement. The Coreans profess regret for having fired upon the Japanese ship and declare they were ignorant of the nationality of the vessel assailed, and express a willingness to receive an ambassador in the Corean capital. The purpose of consultation is now proceeding smoothly.

SHANGHAI, Feb 3—Hong Kong, Feb. 2.—The Portuguese authorities at Macao threaten to remove the Chinese obstructions to the trade at that port by an armed force of five thousand troops. The Russian and Japanese consuls-general at Shanghai refuse the chairmanship of the consular board, which has been assumed by the English consul. The continued attacks upon workmen employed on the telegraph between Fuchao and Amoy have compelled the Great Northern Company to abandon the project indefinitely. By an imperial decree the education of the young Emperor, aged six, commences next summer, with imposing ceremonies. Mori, the Japanese minister, had the first interview with Taung Li Yamen, January 8. It was a formal reception only, no business was transacted. The English party of investigation to the Margary case have not yet reached Yunnan. They are progressing through the interior without molestation. The Chinese commissioners in Yunnan are preparing for their favorable reception. English troops from India are to be sent through Burmah to the scene of inquiry for the protection of Grosvenor and Baber. Kiang Chao, the principal port of the Island of Hainan, will be opened immediately for foreign trade.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business in the House of Commons.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bourke, member for the county of Cavan, Ireland, asked the government whether the law prohibiting members of Parliament from being at the same time government contractors was still in force, whether Suez Canal transactions, and whether the government is prepared to enforce it in regard to Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Bart., one of the members for Ellisbury.

Disraeli in reply said that the question belonged to the courts and not to the House of Commons. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild had declared that he was not a partner in the house of Rothschild.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, member for Christchurch, having asked the question in regard to the army organization of Egypt, Bourke, one of the under secretaries for the foreign department, replied informing Wolff that the Russian General Ledieff would recognize the Khedive's army, but not as war minister.

Bourke replied to a question asked by Purnell, member for Meath, stating that the government had received no communication from the government of the U. S. regarding Edward O'Meagher Condon. Condon was not imprisoned at Spike Island, near Queenstown, nor had he ever been handcuffed or chained.

The Marquis of Hamilton questioned the government in regard to the *Strathclyde* disaster.

Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, in reply, said that inquiries respecting the *Strathclyde* must be postponed until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against the captain of the *Franconi*.

In the House of Commons tonight, Goschen drew attention to the circumstances connected with the destruction of the ironclad *Vanguard*. He censured the Admiralty for its action in laying the finding of the court martial, and moved for the minute showing the steps taken by the Admiralty in reference to the loss of the *Vanguard*.

Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the conduct complained of, he said that his naval colleagues unanimously concurred with him in dissenting from the conclusions of the courtmartial as to the persons responsible for the loss of the ship. He recounted the circumstances of the collision in order to prove the correctness of his view.

Disraeli suggested that a definite motion on the subject could be submitted on a future occasion.

Goschen's motion was then agreed to.

Enthusiasm in Madrid, etc.

The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Madrid:—

"Great enthusiasm prevails here. Alfonso will have a splendid reception on his return.

The letter to General Pourcel, giving notice of Carlos' intention of entering France, was written by Lizzaraga; it declares that Don Carlos, having been conquered by adverse fortune, has resolved to abandon a further struggle as useless. He asks the general hospitality of France. General Pourcel, on receipt of the note, started for Amegui to intern the fugitives.

Three Alfonsist army corps are advancing in Bayton Valley; they meet with no resistance.

Dismissed.

The *Times* announces that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and his coadjutors of the Suez Canal Company have abruptly dismissed Sir David Lange from his position as representative of the English interests in the canal company directorate; this step is taken in consequence of letters written under obviously patriotic influences, to Earl Granville in 1871, having been inadvertently published among the Parliament papers relative to the canal purchase.

A Steamer Sunk.

Yesterday evening, the steamer *Harlingen*, while on her way from London to Rouen, struck the masts of the steamer *Strathclyde*, recently sunk in the channel, and sank in fifteen minutes; all on board were saved.

Don Carlos Interned.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says that as soon as Don Carlos entered France a French General, in accordance with the orders of General Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that the officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to the order of internment, which was communicated to them by the civil authorities. Don Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform with the orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government hastened to officially inform the Spanish Government of the surrender, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war.

The *Times* correspondent adds—"I have received the following authoritative information—Don Carlos asks the privilege of remaining in France, but the government will probably refuse it. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought that Carlos will not remain long in France." Telegrams just received announce that Alfonso will return to San Sebastian in a few days to receive Queen Isabella.

The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from St. Jean de Luz on Monday that five battalions accompanied Don Carlos and Lizzarara into France and that General Moriones has occupied Lesach.

CHINA.

Difficulty Settled, &c.

HONG KONG, 28.—It is reported that the Japanese mission to Corea has been successful, Corea having acceded to the demands for the better protection of Japanese subjects.

A company of native Chinese merchants has been formed in Hong Kong, for the purpose of carrying on a direct trade between China, England and the United States.

SPAIN.

The Question of Isabella's Return.

MADRID, 28.—King Alfonso has left the question as to the return of ex-Queen Isabella to the ministry, and the latter have not yet reached a determination in the matter.

The End of the War.

The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish minister at London—

"The war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality; he informed General Pondit, commanding at Bayonne, that he would enter France this morning by the bridge of Arhegui. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean, Pied de Port; they are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Aldudes. The French will at once intern them.

King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna.

A dispatch received at Bayonne, from Aritza, announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arenynl.

Carlists Submitted Unconditionally.

The *Diario de Espanol* states that Senor Canovas del Castello has informed several deputies that no concession has been made to the Carlists and that their submission is altogether unconditional.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME into my yard a red and white spotted steer, two year old, branded on the left hip, with a square branding iron, no other branding visible.

If not claimed she will be sold on Saturday, March 11th, 1876, at 10 a.m.

J. R. MILLER,
Herder Foreman.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED,

Our New Brand of finest JAPAN TEAS of our Own Importation.

WHITTAKER'S HAMS.

Persons wishing to Purchase Goods, will find it to their Interest to Call and Examine Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

WM. JENNINGS, SONS & SADLER.

EMPORIUM!

DO NOT THINK OUR GOODS ARE CHEAP, CALL & SEE IF YOU DO.

NOTIONS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS & FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' WINDSOR BROCADE NECK TIES 25c. EACH.

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Importers, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAYLOR & CUTLER

Return thanks to their friends for past favors and the many expressions of kindness from their numerous customers, and beg to inform them that they have, in addition to their usual attractions, a Large Stock of

Winter Goods,

Which they will close out

BELOW COST!

As they cannot afford to carry them over to next winter.

Give us your Patronage. We Guarantee NOT to be UNDERSOLD.

Store under Taylor's Hotel, East Temple St.

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S. P. TEASDEL'S STORE.

TEASDEL'S!

EQUAL TO THE TIMES!

ALWAYS AT TEASDEL'S.

Reduced from 10 Cents to 6¼ cents per Dozen, owing to advices just received from Messrs. J. & P. COATS.

TEASDEL'S COTTON

TEASDEL'S.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD. UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Pass'r.	No. 3 Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 00 PM	
Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	3 25 "	.60
Bountiful	7 33 "	3 33 "	.75
Centerville.	7 50 "	3 50 "	1.00
Farmington.	8 12 "	4 12 "	1.25
Arrive at Ogden.	8 50 "	4 50 "	2.00

Name of Station.	No. 2 Pass'r.	No. 4 Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden.	9 00 AM	6 00 PM	
Farmington.	9 38 "	6 38 "	.75
Centerville.	9 51 "	6 51 "	1.00
Bountiful	10 08 "	7 08 "	1.25
Wood's Cross.	10 23 "	7 23 "	1.50
Arrive at Salt Lake.	10 50 "	7 50 "	2.00

Trains leave Salt Lake daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.; and Ogden at 9.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAS. SHARP,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
Superintendent.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY.

(Sundays Excepted.)

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.; and Ogden at 9.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAS. SHARP,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
Superintendent.

On and after Feb. 25, 1875.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave Salt Lake	A.M. 7 00	A.M. 6 10	P.M. 1 30	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 55	2 15	
Junction	7 48	7 30	2 50	
Arrive at Sandy	7 53	7 40	3 0	1 0
Leave Sandy	mxd 8 08			
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 37			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 52			2 0
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 51			2 75
Payson	11 22			3 0
Santaquin	11 43			3 50
Arrive at Leaves	12 00			4 0

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave Terminus	P.M. 2 30	A.M. 8	P.M.	
Santaquin	2 57			
Payson	3 17			1 0
Spanish Fork	3 40			1 25
Springville	4 02			1 50
Provo	4 37			2 0
Pleasant Grove	5 06			2 50
American Fork	5 20			2 75
Lehi	5 42			3 0
Draper	6 22			3 50
Arrive at Sandy	6 37			4 0
Leave Sandy	6 47	8 0	5 00	3 0
Junction	6 51	9 10	5 10	2 25
Little Cottonwood	7 11	9 40	5 40	1 50
Arrive at Salt Lake	7 40	10 30	6 15	1 0

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

Nos. 3 and 4 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

F. CUTTLER,
General Superintendent.

JAMES SHARP,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Wasatch Woolen Mills.

I am continuing to purchase and paying the

HIGHEST PRICE FOR WOOL.

And offer better accommodations of any one else. I have on hand a large stock of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Doeskins, Jeans, Blankets, Batting, Yarns, Batting, Wadding, Triple Sheets, Partings, WOOL, and will do well to call and examine before selling elsewhere.

Wool taken in exchange.

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SELECTIONS FROM THE BOOK OF MORMON in the Spanish language are now ready, and can be had at the office of the DESERET NEWS.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

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Between Third and Fourth East

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.

Fresh Roasted & Ground Daily

TEA POT STORE.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, F. ARMSTRONG

HAVING REMOVED into our New Building, we are now prepared to furnish everything in our line at the Lowest Rates and with Dispatch.

Lumber, Shingles, SASH & DOORS

Everything in the Building Line.

ALL KINDS OF MOULDINGS & FRAMES

A SPECIALTY.

We will not be Undersold.

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