

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, October 31, 1870.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR SHAFFER.

OUR readers will perceive, by a notice in another column, that his Excellency, J. Wilson Shaffer, Governor of this Territory, died at his residence in this city, at five o'clock this morning.

The tenure of office of Mr. Shaffer, as Governor of Utah Territory, has been very brief, he only having arrived here last March. Since his sojourn in our midst he has kept himself aloof, almost entirely, from the people, he being seldom seen in public on any occasion. This has been owing, no doubt, to a seriously impaired state of health, from which we believe he was suffering when he arrived here. The illness and death of Mrs. Shaffer and the journey of the Governor to the East on that account, probably, increased his infirmities.

Utah has been, seemingly, a rather unfavorable place for governors; although our climate, is considered very healthy and salubrious. It is not very long since Governor Doty died here, very much respected and esteemed by the citizens of the Territory; and that very amiable gentleman, the late Governor Durkee, after a protracted residence in our midst, was so far weakened in constitution that he died at Omaha while en route to his very pleasant home at Kenosha, in Wisconsin on the borders of Lake Michigan.

We don't suppose that either of these cases were caused by any climatic influence that could be injurious to the lives of the deceased gentlemen; but their deaths may rather be attributed to impaired constitutions acquired previous to coming here, or to the common cause of nature. This has been most emphatically the case with Mr. Shaffer, who has been in a deplorable state of health since his arrival, which may have been induced by his excessive labor, fatigue and exposure during the late war.

We are not in possession of accurate data, and are not sufficiently acquainted with his antecedents to give an autobiography of His Excellency; we shall therefore be under the necessity of leaving anything of that nature until a future time.

His death will no doubt be severely felt by his friends, although the very precarious state of his health for a long time past, has probably prepared them to hear of his demise.

THE TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.

THE people, who have attended the meetings held, during the past two days, in the Tabernacles in this city, will be ready to admit that they have had a feast of good things in the remarks of the speakers. These are the first special meetings of the kind that have ever been held here, but we think we echo the general sentiment of those who attended them when we say, we hope they will not be the last. The idea has seemed to be that as the General Conference is held in Salt Lake City twice a year, and that there are preaching and teaching by the Presidency or some of the leading elders every week, there has not been the same necessity for special meetings like these in this city as in the settlements, where the authorities of the Church are seldom seen. But, as Elder F. D. Richards remarked, on Saturday, this city is made the rendezvous by many transients and others, whose practices and designs are in opposition to the practices and designs of the Saints, and their influence is diffused more or less through the city; hence there is probably no place in the Territory, where the special teachings and ministrations of the servants of God are so much needed.

The meeting on Saturday morning was well attended, considering the amount of business generally done on that day. The Old Tabernacle was well filled, there being quite a number of people from several of the adjacent settlements. On the stand were nearly all of the members of the Quorum of the Twelve, residing in this city, Elder F. D. Richards, of Ogden, most of the city bishops, and other authorities. The teachings during the morning's meeting, were of such a character that no people, listening to and practically observing them, whether Latter-day Saints or not, could fail to improve and become better. None present it would seem can soon forget the exhortations of President Young to lead a more spiritual life, to more faithfully carry out in all the affairs of life the spirit and precepts of the gospel which they have embraced in their faith, and so secure and enjoy a greater share of the spirit and power of God to be continually with them. His words were indeed like droppings from the sanctuary, and we have no doubt that their fruit will be seen in the improved lives of many of those who listened to them.

The remarks of President George A. Smith, were, as usual, of a highly practical character, exhorting the people to attend strictly to the education of the

children, to provide them good school-rooms, the best books, and competent teachers, whose characters for integrity have stood the test of years of trial. His counsels on the subject of caring for the sheep, cattle and stock generally, and disposing of them so as to derive the greatest advantage therefrom, were well-timed, and we expect to see co-operative herding carried out on a large scale in the Territory, and to hear no more of cattle dying on the prairies in the inclement season of the year, or of parties losing them, as has been the case in years past.

On the afternoon of Saturday the speakers were Elders Franklin D. Richards and John Taylor, their remarks being of such a character that at the close of the meeting the general feeling of the audience seemed to be that of entire satisfaction and pleasure, and that the time had been well spent.

Yesterday the meetings were held in the New Tabernacle. In the morning the attendance was good, but in that enormous structure the congregation presented a slim appearance.

The first speaker was Elder Orson Pratt, who, for about an hour addressed the people in a most edifying manner. He was followed by Elders Albert Carrington and Joseph F. Smith, each of whom delivered short addresses, exhorting the Saints to lead more spiritual lives and to be more faithful to their callings.

In the afternoon the basement of the large building was well filled, there being probably not less than eight thousand persons present. President Smith was the first speaker. At the commencement of his remarks he referred to the solemn nature of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and the grave duties and responsibility devolving upon those partaking of it. He reproved the almost general disposition of the people to gossip, and to criticize and condemn the acts of their neighbors rather than their own.

The great desire evinced by some engaged in trade and business to make good bargains often leading them to "lie a little" and in some cases to "lie a good deal" was denounced as inconsistent with the faith and calling of saints, and unless repented of and forsaken would lead to apostasy.

He also dwelt at some length on the Word of Wisdom, and declared that those called Saints could live up to their calling without observing it.

President Young closed the services of the afternoon, in a discourse replete with inspiration. Much of his time was devoted to the Word of Wisdom, and one would think that every Saint who heard him, whether male or female, who have been at all lax or remiss in this matter, would hereafter renounce the use of tea, coffee, all hot drinks, liquor, tobacco, snuff and other reprehensible articles and habits now indulged in, proscribed by that famed revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith. His remarks, in common with those of all the speakers, were reported in full, and will probably appear in the News, as opportunity offers.

One delightful feature in connection with the meetings was the singing, the anthems on both days being especially delightful, and evincing very high proficiency in the choir, and reflecting the greatest credit on its conductor.

We have thus given a very brief outline of the first two days' special meetings held in this city. The feeling throughout was first class; the speakers had freedom, the people enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and we have no doubt that if these special meetings are continued here occasionally, that their recurrence will be anticipated as occasions of joy and rejoicing by all the faithful Saints residing here, and in the neighboring cities and settlements.

THE CONVENTION, THIS MORNING.

THE CONVENTION, which was to meet this morning, came together at 10 o'clock in the Tabernacle. Hon. Wilford Woodruff was elected Chairman and A. M. Musser, Esq., Secretary, of the Convention. After prayer by Elder A. P. Rockwood, the Chairman made remarks setting forth the advantages which we possess in this Territory for the culture of bees and the production of honey. Our escutcheon is a hive of bees; the name of Utah, when a provisional State, was Deseret, which means the honey-bee. We should have bees in abundance, and honey, this healthful sweet, ought to be produced in large quantities; there is nothing to prevent the land flowing with it, if attention be paid to its cultivation. He also made remarks about stock, and the efforts which we should make to procure and produce and preserve fine stock.

A motion was made and unanimously carried that a Parent Society for the improvement of stock and the culture of bees be organized in this city. Also that Wilford Woodruff, be the President of the Society, George Q. Cannon, Vice President, and A. Milton Musser, Secretary and Robt. L. Campbell, Treasurer, all of which motions were unanimously carried. The names of those who wished to send for bees were then taken. Mr. Seth H. Putnam, whose experience in bee-culture entitled his opinion to weight, recommended the Italian Bee to the convention as the one most suitable to import, and that those who already have the common or Black Bee,

will find it to their advantage to send for an Italian hive; from his experience he would rather have one swarm of Italian Bees than four swarms of the Black Bee. Bishop P. H. Young, who has had extensive experience in bee-culture before coming to this Territory, and probably more experience with the bee in this Territory than any man in it, made remarks as to the honey-making qualities of the Italian Bee. It was motioned that one dollar be the fee for the entrance of each member to the Society. A large number of persons then came forward, gave in their names and paid their entrance fees.

It was motioned and carried unanimously, that the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Hon. A. P. Rockwood be a committee, with power to call to their aid whom they please, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society. Mr. Wm. D. Roberts stated to the meeting the method which he intended to pursue in bringing on bees. He intended, if those who sent so desired, to keep them through the winter and deliver them in good condition in the spring to those who advanced the money.

The President informed the Convention that those who wished to send for bees could deposit their money with the Treasurer, - R. L. Campbell, Esq.

Convention adjourned to meet at the Historian's Office at 6 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday), evening.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

A Parisian Balloonist falls within the Prussian lines—he burns the Mails and escapes!

THIERS GETS A PERMIT TO VISIT PARIS!

Gambetta Irrepressible!

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT METZ BEFORE THE CAPITULATION!

King William to be Emperor of Germany!

NEW YORK.

Recruits and Supplies for the French—Fire-Armer Sentenced—Fatal Accident—Starvation at Metz before the Capitulation.

NEW YORK.—A blasting accident occurred on the Bridgefield railroad at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. Florence Sillick was killed and several were badly injured.

NEW YORK, 29.—A colored woman, named Rezin Fenton, was sentenced to the State prison for eight years, for poisoning the family of Dr. McDowell of Bloomfield, and setting fire to the house.

A fire, to-night, in 310 Broadway and 77 Duane St., occupied by a stationery manufactory, destroyed \$23,000 worth of property insured.

A cable to the Herald dated London 29, says your special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbrück on the 29th that the surrender of Bazein took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were withdrawn and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy; occasionally giving the poor, emaciated fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood that the food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to the unfavorable weather, the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate. Large delegations of men went to Bazein. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led to an assault on the enemy; stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazein spoke to them kindly and affectionately, and declared he was ready to die with them, and when he represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that the terms for an honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from the terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rules were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. They hoped to save themselves from starvation and enable those remaining to subsist a few days longer. On Tuesday it became known that the capitulation was about to take place. Arrangements were made to give the garrison a supply of food simultaneously with the completion of the terms of surrender, to save the poor sufferers from the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed, at the Prince's headquarters, there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz. All were refused. I had an opportunity of entering Bazein's lines and conversing with many of the officers and men. One thing was remarked: was the general feeling against the present provisional government. Many were severe against the Emperor, but equally so against his successors.

A cable to the Herald dated London 29th says the states of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to name King William Emperor. The spoils captured at Metz include three thousand guns, forty millions of French war funds and twenty millions of French civil government department funds to be divided between the victors.

BUFFALO, 30.—The Universalist church, on Main Street, was destroyed last night, by fire. Loss forty thousand, insured twenty-five thousand.

A special to the Times from Brussels says the capitulation of Metz has

thrown the Napoleonists into despair. This city is the grand centre of their schemes. Some complaint has been made that Bazein did not mass his troops at an earlier stage of the siege, and cut his way out at any cost; but the Marshal is very popular with his army, and I gather from officers a terrible account of suffering experienced by the army, the garrison and the people, especially the latter, during the investment. For many days, four ounces of bread were served to each man, and even this many thousands failed to get. Horseflesh, in small quantities, was distributed, and this was the daily food. It is believed the sickly emaciated condition of the horses occasioned much sickness among the troops. One informant who had been in the town the day before, declared the women and children were dying in fearful numbers for actual want of nourishment. The large army of sick and wounded is not only without food, but shelter. Dead horses and remnants, which formed a great nuisance, in many cases were burned to prevent infection. Seeing the condition of the town, we were classed as healthy, it is only wonderful that the place held out so long. The capitulation puts a very large amount of ammunition as well as valuable arms, in possession of the Germans, and renders further resistance, on the part of France, utterly hopeless. Reports prevail that the army is not to be sent by Germany for a few days. This creates an impression that peace is expected and intended to be accomplished through the agency of Marshal Bazaine; and perhaps the Imperial Regency. The possession of forts will be given up to-day. Large requisitions are made on the surrounding country for provisions for the prisoners, and provisions have already been forwarded from Belgium. Marshal Leboeuf is a prisoner; he prefers going to Germany and refuses his parole. The health of the German army is tolerably good. Application has been made to Belgium to allow the transport of prisoners, provided it is found necessary to send them to Germany.

NEW YORK 30.—The steamer *Pierce*, which sailed yesterday, took a few recruits for the French army, eighty-four thousand arms, six and a half million cartridges and a quantity of military stores and provisions. The cargo is valued at nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. The steamer *Ontario*, has a similar cargo and will sail during the week.

The steamer *Leo* was seized, yesterday, on a charge of having been chartered to carry arms to the Cubans, but was released after a search.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A circular from Gambetta—Prussian exactions—Damping effects of the capitulation.

TOURS, 29.—Owing to the rumor of Bazein's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to the prefects saying: "I have received, from all sides, grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated! If this be so, it is well that you should have the opinion of the government in the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Before you are convinced that whatever may arise, nothing can abate our courage. In this epoch of rascally capitulation, there exists one thing that we neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic!"

Polignac, who served as brigadier general in the Confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of General Garibaldi.

The statement has been extensively published that the Government of France desired the French officers who have been captured, to break their paroles, is pronounced a calumny. The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously, near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax on the town.

In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians influential citizens are compelled to ride on locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, they say, is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by the French combatants. A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day.

TOURS, 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazein's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation.

The army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts. The Constitutionnel makes a strong appeal to Gambetta, as a person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asks him to consent to an armistice and to order immediate elections for the Constitutional Assembly. Several despatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country. French volunteers, calling themselves the "wild boars," are tearing up railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with German communications. They have thrown off the track three trains filled with troops. Many of the soldiers were killed and injured.

Some Wurtemberg troops had an encounter, Thursday, with a body of national and mobile guards, at Montaurat; the latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight. General Moltke, on his seventieth birthday, received, from the King, the title of Count.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Narrow escape of King William—Alleged Prussian women and children by the Prussians—Thiers refuses a safe conduct to Paris.

LONDON, 29.—A correspondent at Merope-le-Haut, states, on alleged authority of an officer of the Imperial guard who escaped from Metz before the surrender; that, on Wednesday, fifteen thousand unarmed people, many of them women and children, carrying white flags, were expelled from the city by the French troops, and deliberately fired into by the Prussians until those not killed or wounded returned within the French lines.

LONDON, 30.—Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires his signature at Versailles. The French troops who surrendered at

Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. The *South Union* publishes a report that, in the vicinity of Paris, a band of Franco-Prussians, nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight.

A balloon which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines, near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails and made his escape into Belgium.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up to the present day, three hundred and twenty thousand French prisoners.

PRUSSIA.

Two military appointments.

BERLIN, 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen: "Versailles, 29th. The defeat of the two hostile armies, which recently marched against us, warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Frederick Charles, the badge of field Marshal. These are the first instances of such appointments in our family history."

WILLIAM.

Died:

Of teething, after a brief illness, at 12 o'clock noon, Sunday, Oct. 30th, 1870, Lillian Ann H. infant daughter of George Q. and Elizabeth H. Cannon, aged one year and fourteen days. The funeral services were held at one p. m., to-day.

Remarks, suited to the occasion, were made by President George A. Smith and Elders Wilford Woodruff and John Taylor. In this city, Oct. 31st, 1870, Susan, wife of James Townsend, aged 70 years. Funeral services at ten o'clock to-morrow, at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. Friends are invited to attend.

Special Notices.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS. For Rats, Roaches, Use Paste, Exterminators For Bed Bugs, &c., Use Liquid Exterminators For Moths, Bed Bugs, Use the Liquid Powder. "Only infallible Remedies known." W. S. GODDE, Agent, SALT LAKE CITY. 427 mws 2mon

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHANCE OF TIME: Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.

ANOTHER FAVORITE DRAMA!

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR.

W. T. HARRIS

Since his return from California.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1870.

Will be presented, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS, the Beautiful Three-Act Drama, entitled

VICTORINE!

OR, "I'LL SLEEP ON IT."

Michael,.....Mr. D. McKENZIE. Victorine,.....Miss ADAMS. Other characters by the Company.

To conclude with, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, the Laughable Farce, entitled

THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST!

Hans Barth,.....Mr. W. T. HARRIS. Mrs. Burple,.....Mrs. M. ROMNEY. Other characters by the Company.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

In Rehearsal, Bayle Bernard's Original Comedy,

THE EVIL GENIUS!

Horstmann Bros & Allien, Managers and Importers of

ARMY, NAVY, THEATRICAL, CHURCH, MASONIC AND SOCIETY GOODS,

No. 504 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

4230 17

STRAYED!

FROM my place, about a week ago, one dark yellow eight-year old HORSE, small size, white spot in forehead, left fore foot white, saddle marks, a small brand on back part of each thigh, also other brands, was left by me at Dr. DUNYON'S, at point of mountain south. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, if they will return him to me.

4230 17 1ea HENRY SIMPSON, Pleasant Grove.

MUSEUM & MENAGERIE

Half Block East District News Office, Proprietor,.....JOHN W. YOUNG.

PROF. OTTO BOSCO WILL LECTURE

At this institution, DAILY, at 12 m, 2 & 4 p. m., On Magic, Mystery and Miracles, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

Change of Performance each time.

ADMISSION: Adults, 50 cents; under 12, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

J. L. BARFOOT, Manager.

NOTICE!

I HAVE in my possession: One Sorrel Horse and tall, about seven years old, dark mane and tail, white face, white legs, in forehead, branded two quarter moons just below the eye. Also a roan MARE, age uncertain, branded "Just below eye" and "on right hind." The owners can have the same by proving property and paying charges, of not less than \$250.00. J. C. CLARK, Sugar House, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE

AND

TRUCKEE LUMBER

YARD.

Agent for SALT LAKE CITY: - C. KING.

Common Utah Lumber,

\$32.50 per M.

etail, - - - 3 1/2 cts. per foot.

Common Truckee Lumber,

\$40.00 per M.

2nd Clear, - - - \$50.00 "

1st Clear, - - - \$60.00 "

TRUCKEE CLEAR

SHINGLES,

\$4.50 PER THOUSAND.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

MADE FOR ALL

BUILDING MATERIAL,

Namely:

Sierra Valley Sugar Pine or Red Wood.

Rustic or 1 1/2 inch Ceiling.

Flooring.

1st, 2nd, Clear, Square or F. E. Siding

Moulded Battens.

Wide Counter Tops and Mouldings.

NUMBER ONE LATHS,

\$7.00 PER M.

Panel Doors,

ALL SIZES,

With and without RED WOOD PANELS.

SASH DOORS,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE.

SUGAR PINE AND RED WOOD

MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

SASH

Of all Sizes, Glazed & Unglazed.

Constantly kept on hand.

EXTRA SIZES MADE AT

SHORT NOTICE.

Orders received by mail or express will be promptly attended to.

Office, -SALT LAKE CITY,

Box of Walker Bros Store

D. W. PARKHURST

PROPRIETOR.

4236-17