

# THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER, Editor and Publisher.

Tuesday, January 25, 1876.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....Bacovich, one of the Bosnian insurgent leaders, was buried yesterday, having been killed in a recent engagement.

.....Four hundred troops have been sent by the Mexican government to reinforce the troops on the Rio Grande.

.....Some lives and a number of vessels were lost by storms in San Domingo waters early the present month.

.....President Grant and Secretary Bristow and ex-Secretary Richardson will be among the witnesses on the Babcock trial.

.....Fifty thousand dollars damage by fire at Amherst, N. H.

.....The ladies of the District of Columbia have petitioned Congress for the suffrage.

.....E. D. Winslow, a well known newspaper man and politician of Boston Mass., is said to be an absconder, and a forger to the amount of \$100,000.

.....Thirty-seven earthquakes in twenty-nine hours in Peru, in the early part of December last. For particulars see telegrams under New York.

.....A New York manufacturer, named Pond, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison for forgery.

.....Glowing accounts of discoveries of gold in the Black Hills have reached St. Paul; see telegrams for particulars.

.....A thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in China.

.....The body of the late B. P. Avery, late U. S. minister to China, has reached San Francisco.

.....Sefior Castelar has been elected to the Spanish Cortes.

.....British India and the French colonies will join the Berne postal convention.

.....The most outrageous features.

It is a matter of note that nearly all the bills introduced in Congress every year concerning Utah contain features of all kinds—outrage, sense of justice and every true idea of American liberty, as if it were a thing especially studied by the authors of those bills to do violence to the distinctive characteristics of American government and reproduce, for the government of this Territory, some of the most odious and execrated features of the despotic governments of the Old World.

There can be no doubt that there are, among the enemies of the people of this Territory, many persons who find fault with the provisions of any bill, too outrageous to suit them, because they are set upon the business of tearing down and destroying, and they care nothing how quickly and how violently it is done. But with others, who are not quite so reckless, the insertion of the worst features of these bills may be merely a matter of parliamentary tactics. The worst of the provisions may be allowed by these latter named parties with the idea that they will certainly be expunged by Congress, but that the fight over them will lead Congress and the public to think that the less odious features of the bills are not odious at all in comparison. Being so much less odious in comparison, it may be considered that they are therefore the more readily passable by Congress, but that they would hardly be passed except for the favorable contrast with the more flagrantly outrageous provisions. Consequently, to prevent the success of dodges of this kind, Congress should weigh every provision in Utah bills on its own merits, independently of its apparent harmlessness when overshadowed by the transcendent villainy of the ferociously outrageous provisions.

By Telegraph.

PER WIRELESS UNION TEL. LINE.

TO-DAYS DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Petition for Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Senator Sargent presented a petition from a large number of ladies, asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia, which would confer upon women the right to vote. He alluded to Wyoming, where woman suffrage is endorsed by the judiciary, press and people generally. He urged of no better place to make this experiment than the capital of the nation, and asked that the petition be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill, to provide a government for the District; it was referred.

Bill Passed.

Kelly, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill granting 60 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; passed.

An Educational Bill.

Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of a scientific and industrial education; referred.

Number of Organized Militia, &c.

Morrill submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the aggregate number of organized militia of the several States; agreed to.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, and it was passed, yeas 37, nays 20.

Committee Report.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Speaker called on the committee for reports.

Cox, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back adversely three bills proposing to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of banks that are not national banks; laid on the table.

Cotton, from the committee on

military affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting during his absence from the U. S.; adopted.

Jenks, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the pension act, providing that except in case of permanent, specific disabilities no increase of pensions shall be allowed to pensioners on the basis of the examining surgeon's certificate; also repealing the law which makes bounty land warrants personal property. After a discussion the bill passed.

Rank, from the same committee, reported a bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that persons who in the military or naval service, have lost one hand and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled, shall be entitled to pension for each of those disabilities.

After the call for the committee was concluded the House went into a committee of the whole, Wood of N. Y. in the chair, on the centennial appropriation bill.

Thompson introduced the bill, while Southard opposed.

Robbins, of North Carolina, broke out. He said when the war broke out, a North Carolina soldier had six sons grown up to manhood who, at the first tap of the drum, went to the field to fight in the cause of the South, and fought from Bull Run to the Appomattox. One of them was sleeping at Antietam, one at Chancellorsville, one at Chickamauga, and another in Kentucky; but two of them were at Appomattox. They had seen the flag go down which they had followed with unflinching devotion, one of those survivors was he who now addressed the committee, and who now said that he had seen enough of war and wanted peace, he wanted reconciliation and brotherhood all over the country. That was why he proposed to vote for the bill, for he thought that the tendency of the celebration was to promote peace. The soldiers had fought the war with bayonets, muskets and cannon, and now that they had ceased fighting the reason why there was no peace was because a few selfish, restless, political agitators still wanted to keep up the fight, and their weapons were axes' jaw bones. He was opposed to participation in that kind of warfare; he wanted peace, and his people had sent him here to talk peace, and to help bring about reconciliation and a good understanding.

The debate was continued by Williams, of Wisconsin, and Lamar in favor of the bill, and by White and Goodin against it.

EASTERN.

More of the Plymouth Church Scandal.

New York, 25.—The clerk of the Plymouth church has furnished C. S. Bowen with a written copy of S. V. White's statement of grievances against him. White says that he intended to allow Bowen a reasonable time to reply; if he continues silent, or refuses to tell what he knows damaging to Beecher, or to admit that he knows nothing against him whatever, White will whether or not it would not consider it necessary, both to his peace and purity, that all its members, including H. C. Bowen, should be faithful to their covenant obligation to the church.

A Thief Arrested.

Barnard Meritt arrested on suspicion, has been recognized as a thief who had been charged with stealing \$800 in gold.

Thirty-seven Earthquakes.

Letters from Lima, announce the complete destruction of the town of Abasco by an earthquake on the 4th of December; they state that between 4 p. m. on the 4th and 5 a. m. on the 5th, no less than thirty-seven earthquakes occurred, several of which were very severe. The details are meagre and the extent of the loss of life is not reported.

Fire.

A large fire is reported in San Cook, New Hampshire, Main St. It is said to be in ashes.

The Dutch Centennial Exhibit.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that King William formally opened, today, at the Amsterdam Crystal Palace, the exposition of articles destined for the Philadelphia Centennial.

A Forger Sentenced.

In the Supreme Court this a. m., Lucius W. Pond, manufacturer, whose wholesale forgeries created so much surprise and excitement, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison. There are still thirty-two indictments against him.

A Brutal Outrage.

CINCINNATI, 25.—Yesterday p. m., while Mike Higgins, an employee of the gas company, was walking up Pleasant street, a mob of children from an adjoining school yard ran before him and somewhat impeded his progress. He seized one of the boys, named Steinfeldt, and held him by the throat, and threw him into the catch basin of the main sewer. Wm. Rubl, who was passing, jumped in and rescued the boy, though in so doing he was almost drowned. The excitement among the people in the neighborhood was intense, and Higgins was mobbed by a large number of boys, and finally arrested and imprisoned.

The Latest Gentleman Thief.

Boston, 25.—The *Afternoon Observer* will publish a disclosure as to the man who is believed to have stolen the money from the committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill, to provide a government for the District; it was referred.

Bill Passed.

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Cotton, from the committee on

Secretary Richardson and Secretary Bristow will be called to give evidence for Babcock against the deposition taken. They will testify that Babcock never removed or retention of any government official in St. Louis.

Suspended.

BUFFALO, 25.—Jno. Steelwagon, a private banker, suspended yesterday p. m.

\$50,000 Fire.

MILFORD, N. H., 25.—A large hotel at Amherst, owned by Shaw, of Boston, was burned last night; loss \$50,000, insurance \$20,000.

Cases of Eustis and Pinchback.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections, at a meeting today, took up the Pinchback and Eustis cases, and discussed them in a general way, without coming to any conclusion, adjourned their future consideration until next Friday.

The Cuban Question.

The President has replied to the resolution of the House, adopted by the Senate, adopted last Saturday, saying that no correspondence has taken place with any European government in relation to intervention in Cuba.

The McKee Trial.

St. Louis, 25.—Judge Dillon gave a decision on the opening of the trial of McKee this a. m., ruling that the case must go on, the conspiracy had been proved by numerous acts, and extending over a long period of time, and the declaration of the conspirators or accomplices must be heard, if however, when the case should be all in and the connection of McKee with the conspiracy should rest solely on the testimony of accomplices, then the court would instruct the jury how little weight was to be attached to their evidence. The intimation was that the evidence of the ring and McKee's connection with them would not be alone sufficient. Following the decision of the Judge, the testimony of Samuel Barton, manager of Bingham Bros. St. Louis distillery, was taken; he testified to the general operations of the ring.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 25.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following:

"Affairs in Serbia are increasing in seriousness. The parties of the Prince of Montenegro and of the Prince Karageorgewitch have a majority both in the country and in the Skupstina, and are already decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The Prince, in a recent conference with the President of the Senate and others, declared that he had no resource, and must resign; he declared a coup d'etat impossible, because he had no money. He subsequently summoned six colonels to ascertain the feeling of the army, and they declared that at least half the officers were untrustworthy. The Prince has been advised to retire to a fortress and issue a proclamation, declaring it impossible for him to reign with his present constitution; still he hesitates. The Sultan will reject Andranoff's reforms—French works of art for the Centennial.

A dispatch from Vienna mentions a rumor that the Sultan, after receiving the ambassadors of the powers, intends to announce that the reforms proposed by Andranoff are impracticable.

Sen. Henry J. Mangray has died in consequence of the shock caused by the murder of his son.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says the commission appointed to examine the works of French artists for the exhibition of Philadelphia have completed their labors; they have selected 670 works, including the declaration of independence, surrender of Yorktown by Arnold Dumorey, Wold and New California by Bartholdi, a portrait of Washington by Prince, and several works by Adam, Basso, Bress, Alfred and Antiqua, besides 100 pieces of sculpture and 60 engravings and designs.

Bank of England.

It is thought that the Bank rate will be reduced on Thursday. The Bank is doing no discount business today, at all. The inclining of the continental exchanges continue favorable to England, in consequence of the large purchases of stock here on account of continental dealers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 25.—The famous race horse *Gladiator* is dead.

TURKEY.

Insurgent Leader Killed.

AGUA, 25.—Bacovich, the insurgent leader, was killed in a recent engagement near Trebinge, was buried yesterday. Six hundred insurgents, the municipal authorities, and a deputation from Dalmatia attended the funeral.

Insurgents Defeated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—An official dispatch to the Porte from the Ottoman consul at Agua, states that the insurgents were defeated in recent engagements near Trebinge.

WEST INDIES.

Reinforced—Loss by Storm.

HAVANA, 25.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 15th state that 400 soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

In storms around San Domingo, early in January, many vessels and several lives were lost.

Correspondence.

Death of a Patriarch in Israel.

Editorial Desert Names.

Father James Alfred, son of William and Elizabeth Alfred, died at Spring City, Sanpete county, U. T., Jan. 10, 1876.

Father Alfred was born in North Carolina, Randolph county, Jan. 22, A. D. 1784. He was married to Elizabeth Warren, Nov. 14, 1803, and moved to Kanab, Utah, in 1820. Two years afterwards moved to the Ohio river near Yellow Banks. In 1811 they moved to Bedford, Ohio, and in 1812, to 1820 they moved to Missouri, Reels county, which was afterwards divided into two counties, they living in Monroe county. He died on the 10th day of Sep., 1832, he and the most of his family were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which place a large branch of the church was built up by G. M. Hinkle and others, and called Salt River Branch. In June, 1834, he went up in the Zion's Camp with the Prophet and others to redeem Zion. In Sep., 1835, he moved to Clay county, Mo., and in the spring of 1837 to Caldwell county, where he was elected County Judge, and also President of the Southern Flom. When the church left Missouri in the spring of 1839 he moved to Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill. In the fall of the same year he moved to Commerce, afterwards called Nauvoo, where he was ordained a High Priest, and a member of the High Council, and was one of the Prophet's Life Guards in the Nauvoo Legion. He also held several other responsible positions, helped

to build the Nauvoo Temple, and assisted in giving endowments there. On the 9th of February, 1845, he crossed the Mississippi river to go west with the heads of the church and others. He arrived at the Missouri river July 15th of same year, and here he was President of the High Council and acting Bishop at Council Point. In the Spring of 1851 he started to the mountains, arriving in Salt Lake in October of same year, and went to Mantt City, Sanpete county. In March, 1852, he moved to Canan, now known as Spring City, and was called to preside over this branch of the church. At the Spring Conference of 1853 he was ordained a Patriarch in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In July the same year, he died, and the most of his cattle and horses off belonging to the settlement, and on the last of the month the settlers moved to Mantt. In October they moved back to Canan with a company of Irish brethren, about forty families, and ten families of his own relatives. On the 17th day of December of the same year, he was called to vacate, and again moved to Mantt. In February, 1854, he died, and his family, he commenced to build a fort on Cottonwood, now called Ephraim, of stone, ten feet high, which he finished, and finished over for some time. In 1850 he moved back to Canan, or what is now called Spring City, where he resided until his death. He was a faithful member of the church, a strict in relation to the Word of Wisdom for over forty years. He fully endorsed all the principles of the gospel, as far as he knew them to be his whole theme. For many years he was a regular attendant of quorum and public meetings, and always ready to denounce the poor, the wicked, the dishonest, the untrustworthy, and the unconfident. He held that the Bishop that he was ready to join the U. O. bid, and all that he had was on hand for the building up of the kingdom of God on earth.

He raised twelve children of his own, and eight orphan children. All lived to have children of their own. He leaves the wife of his youth, after living together near 70 years, and a posterity of 417 souls, viz., 12 children, 104 grandchildren, 302 great grandchildren, 29 great great grandchildren, who span from the two. Five of his sons were present at his death, who are the only ones living.

He laid his hands on the head of his oldest son, the day before his death, and blessed him, who now is near 70 years of age. All of his children lived to embrace the New and Everlasting Covenant, and those who are dead died strong in the faith. The most of his posterity live in Utah, and are members of the church. A large number of them have been baptized into the U. O.

He was 92 years old, lacking 12 days. His wife is near 90 years old, but has been blind for six years, and is healthy and strong at present.

The funeral took place on the 11th, and was the largest that has ever been held in that place; 30 wagons and sleighs loaded with people followed him to his last resting place. Prof. J. O. Hyslop preached his funeral sermon and made some pertinent remarks touching the life, labors, and faithfulness of the Patriarch, which were satisfactory to his numerous family and friends. He died as he had lived, faithful to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

J. T. S. ALLED.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON UPLIFT REFORM.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE addressed a very large audience in the Mechanics' Hall, Dumfries, Scotland, Dec. 27. His lecture was upon "The Scottish Nationality." Touching upon ecclesiastical matters, he is thus reported in the *Scotsman*:

"The learned Professor said he would give them an opinion of his own as to preaching. He considered we suffered from having a great deal too many sermons. (Laughter.) It had become a kind of routine, and a great many people preached sermons who had no right to preach them because they could not. (Laughter.) His opinion of pulpit reformers, then, which he now pronounced for the first time—an opinion which had been long sticking in his bosom, and which he now drew out—was simply this, that we ought to confine our functions of people who held ecclesiastical offices; that we ought to have a special race of ministers called evangelists, who ought to be chosen for their preaching faculty, and have that faculty specially trained, and who ought to go round evangelizing, not as preachers, watering the churches. The other offices, such as visiting, some of which were of far more importance than preaching, and which were at present neglected, should be performed by our great preachers, while the evangelizing apostles or evangelists should preach a sermon at different places once a month. The sermon must be one that would come down like one of those terrible leading articles in the *Times* or the *Scotsman*, about which all people talked when they appeared—(laughter)—such a sermon as would make those who heard it ask themselves what they must do to carry out the duties laid before them. That, they knew, was always saved by church going people on Monday, under the present system. (Laughter.) Our sermons were too vague and too watery. (Flow were the lullaby composed of one-fifth whiskey and nine-fifths water. (Laughter.) But what he had said was of pure love to the clergy. He knew they labored and groined under the multitude of offices they did not come down sufficiently, or with sufficient force on the besting side of the people. He sometimes thought he had mistaken his calling in not being a preacher. He would certainly have come thump down on their beating side. (Laughter.)"

The Bill to Admit New Mexico.

The bill of Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State, which is now before the committee on Territories, provides that the constitution as may be adopted by a convention elected to frame one, shall be submitted to the people for ratification, or rejection in November next, and that if it shall be ratified, the President, receiving information of the same, shall issue a proclamation declaring that perfect toleration of religious sentiments shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. —Ex.

## MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1876.

Street Quotations.

Ophir, 63 a, 62 1/2 b  
G & C, 21 1/2 a  
H & B, 60 b  
H & N, 65 b  
Jacket, 98 b  
Overman, 72 b  
Chollar, 58 b  
Justice, 30 a  
Belcher, 35 a  
Caldwell, 25 b  
Cala, 80, 84 a  
Savage, 25 a  
Con Va, 44 1/2 b  
S Hill, 11 a  
Mex, 21 b  
S Nev, 24 1/2 b

## MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.

12:40 p. m.

1800 Ophir, 63; 63 1/2; 63 1/2; 63 1/2 b  
315 Mexican, 21; 20 1/2; 20 1/2; 20 1/2 b  
1055 G & C, 21; 21 1/2; 21 1/2; 21 1/2 b  
950 B & B, 68; 65 1/2; 65 1/2; 65 1/2 b  
651 B, 10; 65; 65; 65 b  
2705 Savage, 25; 25; 25; 25 b  
85 Chollar, 58; 100; 102 1/2; 102 1/2 b  
35 H & N, 64; 63 1/2  
625 O Point, 23 1/2; 23 1/2; 23 1/2; 23 1/2 b  
290 Jacket, 108; 102 1/2; 102 1/2; 102 1/2 b  
1615 Imperial, 9; 9 1/2; 9 1/2  
99 Empire Mill, 54  
135 Belcher, 35; 35; 35; 35 b  
105 Alameda, 25; 25; 25; 25 b  
475 Belcher, 33; 33; 33; 33 b  
105 Confidence, 21  
415 Con Va, 45; 44; 45 1/2; 45 1/2 b  
415 S Hill, 11; 11; 11; 11 b  
12:50 p. m.

1455 S Nev, 24; 24; 24; 24 b  
290 Cala, 80  
35 Bullion, 53  
95 Exchequer, 13; 14  
30 Seg Belcher, 91; 92  
435 Overman, 68; 68; 68; 68 b  
95 Justice, 29; 28 1/2; 28 1/2; 28 1/2 b  
1620 Succor, 25; 25  
25 Union Con, 11  
1770 Bryan, 33 1/2  
415 S Hill, 11; 11; 11; 11 b  
90 Saledonia, 35; 36  
25 Kneicker, 23  
250 Globe, 14; 14  
350 Baito, 38; 38 1/2

In the 10th Ward of this city, January 21,

HANNA, wife of T. R. Rundqvist.

Deceased was born in Hattala, Sweden, Sept. 4, 1854. She leaves two children.

Scandinavian Star, please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS!

A Book of 400 Pages, Entitled

"CORRESPONDENCE

OF

PALESTINE TOURISTS,"

Comprising a collection of letters written by Prof. Geo. A. Smith and others, during his party while traveling in Europe, Asia, and Africa in 1872 and 1873.

JUST PUBLISHED.

For sale at the Deseret News Office, Deseret Building, Salt Lake City, and at the office of Professor Thomas, Salt Temple Gate, at the following prices:

Morocco Gift, Embossed, - \$3.00

Morocco, Embossed, - 2.50

Cloth, - 2.00

THE "Salt Lake Dramatic Combination" having generously volunteered their services in giving a

BENEFIT ON SATURDAY NIGHT,

The 29th of Jan., 1876,

TO AID IN

Raising Means for Defraying

EXPENSES IN THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

OF

Representation, in the approaching

Centennial Exhibition, we earnestly solicit your Liberal

Patronage.

Tickets for sale at the principal Stores, Hotels, and at the Theatre Box Office, the afternoon and evening of the performance.

Miss ELIZA R. SNOW, President.

Mrs. EMMETT R. WELLS, Secretary.