

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, October 6, 1870.

THE EMIGRATION.

WE have had an interesting call from Elder Wm. C. Staines, who returned to this city on Sunday last, from his mission to the Eastern States where he has been acting as Emigration Agent for the church. He left here on the 13th of last May, and with the exception of a brief visit of three days a few weeks since, he has been constantly in New York attending to the business devolving upon him. He had liberty to go to Europe, but his other duties prevented him. His intercourse with the commissioners and other officers of Emigration, and with railroad men and other gentlemen with whom he was brought in contact, was of the most pleasant character, and everything was done that could be reasonably expected to aid the emigrants and facilitate their transit from the ships to Castle Garden and from there to the cars.

A great revolution has been effected in the carrying of the emigrants across the ocean by the employment of steamships in the stead of the sail-ships formerly chartered. Now a voyage, instead of being of an indefinite length, varying from 28 to 65 days, can be calculated upon with some degree of certainty, being seldom of more than 12 days' duration—the last steamship which brought our people over, the *Idaho*, occupying 14 days in the voyage. But Captain Price, an old navigator, who commands that vessel, stated that they had the most terrific storm he ever experienced during which one of the engines broke down. It is rarely now that the companies suffer from any other sickness than that produced by the motion of the vessel, and the most of those who have come to this country from Europe this season have made the journey without losing one of their number. Do they appreciate the advantages which they enjoy? Or, does the ease of the journey and the speed with which they make it lessen their appreciation of the blessings which have been placed within their reach? Under the old system of travel people were very glad to reach here. The rough experiences of the lengthy sea voyage and the still more lengthy trip with ox teams across the plains, prepared them to meet the difficulties and trials incident to this new country, and caused them to place a high value upon the opportunities which they had of mingling with the people of God. There is one advantage, however, connected with the railroad—it brings people here with rapidity and ease, and it furnishes them equal facilities for getting away, whenever it may suit their wishes to leave.

The immigrants have traveled by the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and North Western Railroads to Omaha, thence by the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden. A small company of Scandinavian Saints were kept back by storms from reaching Liverpool in time for the *Idaho*. Bro. Staines made arrangements for their passage to this point, they were also joined by a few Saints from the East, and this company, of probably thirty-five in number, arrived here yesterday evening. This is the last company of emigrants which is expected from Europe this season.

WAR AND DISEASE.

To the turmoil, commotion and bloodshed with which some portions of Europe are now glutted, there is every probability, judging from the dispatches yesterday, that they are likely to be increased by the inauguration of war with China. Our readers will remember, some few weeks since, the account of outrages committed by Chinese on Christians, chiefly French, at Tientsin. How true that account was, it is impossible for Europeans or Americans to tell; there is little doubt that it was greatly exaggerated, for China, it is to be feared, is infested with a class of Europeans as much interested in getting up a European-Chinese war, and as unscrupulous as to the means by which it is brought about, as certain parties in Utah who send reports East of Mormon outrages, and who are so eager to get up a Mormon war. This view of the question seems the more probable, because, in negotiations with the representatives of foreign government, the Chinese government has shown itself willing to concede almost all the advantages desired or demanded by them for their constituents residing in China.

That there is a strong feeling both in China and Japan against foreigners, there is little reason to doubt; and there is as little reason to wonder at. Foreigners go and settle there for the purposes of trade, for their own pecuniary advantage only; but beyond the introduction of their railroad and telegraph systems, their assumptions of superiority have little foundation. For into whatever "heathen" nation Christians intrude they are sure to introduce drunkenness, gambling, litigation, brawls, prostitution, disease and all the repulsive features which flourish and fester in their rank filthiness among them at

home. This is the experience, beyond a doubt, in China and Japan, and the telegrams yesterday contain a statement to the effect that a treaty has been concluded between those two governments, having for its object the expulsion of foreigners. This statement, in conjunction with the one from London, that the British government has concluded to co-operate with the French government in instituting vigorous measures to compel the satisfaction demanded of the Chinese for the recent outrages, is almost tantamount, if true, to a declaration of war.

A war waged by England and France on a people such as the Chinese and Japanese will be no child's play, but if persisted in, may equal, if not exceed, in sanguinary ferocity anything in the annals of modern warfare. The threatened empires are the most populous on the globe; their thorough indifference to the lives of their people is proverbial. The fleets of France and England, in case of war, can spread death and desolation along the coasts of the two countries; but beyond that they can do little harm. France and England have once proved their superiority over the Chinese; but the Japanese are a very different race. They are a brave, high-mettled people, and with their quick and ready genius in adopting the improvements of the Western nations, they might prove no mean foe in a contest such as the one now looming up.

The times, at present, are certainly of no ordinary interest, and the issue of events between the two great nations of the far East and two of the greatest in the West, will be watched with much interest by the world at large. With war in the East and war in the West; and disease decimating the ranks of Prussia's marshaled hosts; vomit or black death, spreading terror on the continent of Europe, and yellow fever in the East and South of our own country, none can deny that the times we live in are potentous; and if the period has not already arrived for the opening of the vials of wrath referred to by John the Revelator, the whole earth may tremble and fear in the anticipation thereof.

Wonderful as is the present method of sending messages, thousands of miles over land and sea, in a few minutes, by the electric wire, a new system, increasing the speed of transmission most wonderfully, is about to be inaugurated by Mr. D. H. Craig, who writes to the *New York Herald* an account of the invention. The wires used in his system are a compound of steel and copper. One line has been completed between New York and Washington, and is now in operation. The inventor claims that he can transmit five hundred words a minute to every city and directly into the editorial room of every journal in the country, recording the same in clear, distinct, and perfectly accurate characters, and he asserts that the day is near at hand when business letters may be sent a distance as great as that between New York and New Orleans, for twenty-five cents, with a large profit to the companies; and that first-class newspapers will be entirely discarded as behind the times, the new method enabling them to obtain almost instantaneously that for which they have now to wait days.

This is great in theory; if its practical realization comes anything near to what its author claims, the present telegraph systems of the world will soon become obsolete, and the fame of the Morse invention be completely eclipsed by that of Mr. Craig.

CATECHISM.—Notice has been given, through the columns of the News, that a new and revised edition of Elder John Jacques' Catechism was about to be issued, to meet the wants of the people and for use in Sunday schools and families, and we have now to say, in answer to the many inquiries that are daily being made respecting it, that it will be out for sale on Saturday next, at the *Deseret News* Office. Superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools and others interested in the welfare of the children who are in from the country to attend Conference should avail themselves of the present opportunity of procuring a supply of this valuable and instructive little work. Its merits are so well known that we need not extol them.

MAP.—Mr. B. A. M. Frolith laid before us this morning a small lithograph sheet, containing a map of Utah Territory, plat of Salt Lake City and portrait of President Brigham Young of which he is the author. Persons wishing to become acquainted with the geography of the Territory would do well to purchase this the most authentic map published.

IRON MOUNTAIN FOUND.—An exchange contains a dispatch from Laramie, W. T., dated Sept. 30th, which sets forth that a party of explorers had just returned from a tour of inspection in a canyon of the Chugwater Creek, in the Black Hills, and reported a most wonderful discovery of an iron mountain. The specimens analyzed showed a remarkable purity and excellence of character, being entirely free from fangue or rock, or earth of any kind, the magnetic ore lying exposed above the ground. The mountain is a long ridge of land, running north and south, about 2,000 feet high, and generally quite flat on the top. It was confidently believed that this remarkable iron deposit extends in vast quantities through the entire range of the Black Hills. The greatest excitement prevailed over the discovery.

POLICE.—This morning John O'Herron, James O'Herron and Wm. Gordon, of public-house tendencies were arrested for being drunk and indulging in a little fight. John plead guilty to whittling a brother and the other fellow and paid \$10 for it. The other two were too drunk to have a hearing.

FOURTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

THE Fortieth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened on this the sixth day of October, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the New Tabernacle.

On the stand were:
Of the First Presidency:
Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith and Daniel H. Wells.

Of the Twelve Apostles:
Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Geo. Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr., Joseph F. Smith and Albert Carrington.

Patriarch:
John Smith.

Of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies:
Joseph Young, Albert P. Rockwood, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott.

Of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum:
Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards.

Of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion:
George B. Wallace and John T. Caine.

Of the Presidency of the Bishopric:
Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little.

There were also Bishops, Elders and leading men from every settlement in the Territory.

Conference was called to order by President Brigham Young.

The choir sang:

"Lord, we come before Thee now."

Prayer by Elder Albert Carrington.

The choir sang:

"Great God, indulge my humble claim."

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG
Addressed the Conference. His instructions were practical and pointed, showing that to truly worship God is to perform well our duties in every position we may be placed in. He exhorted the people to pay diligent attention to the instructions that would be given during Conference, and practically carry them out. His remarks were reported in full and will shortly be published.

ELDER ORSON HYDE.

The Lord is perfectly capable of taking care of his people. I know that the work we are engaged in is true, and the opposition of the world can never extinguish this testimony from the hearts of the faithful Saints. I know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God and that he faithfully laid the foundation of this great work. I also know that President Brigham Young is his true and legal successor, and that under his direction the Saints have prospered and flourished. There may be some who murmur because he does not give revelations with "thus saith the Lord," but he who cannot see the voice of God in the dictations of the Holy Spirit to His servant Brigham must be blind indeed. In relation to the late discussion on the system of plural marriage, I do not know that the perusal of the arguments used made any difference to my feelings or views for, although the scriptures are replete with evidences to sustain the position of the Saints in that matter, yet we have a more sure word of prophecy unto which we would do well to take heed. Elder Hyde continued to speak for some time on the designs of the Almighty and showed that the great plan of salvation for the human family is not only applicable to those who live on the earth during a dispensation of the gospel to man, but the plan of redemption can be offered to, and received by those who have died without a knowledge of its principles, and that the labors of the servants of God do not cease here but extend to the world beyond. He wound up by bearing a powerful testimony to the final triumph of the Saints and the discomfiture of their enemies.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH.
We should be prepared to receive instructions that the spirit of our Heavenly Father may be with us. The path of Zion has been one of great difficulties, but there is a saying, "the fiercer the battle the greater the victory." Some people try to make themselves acceptable both to the righteous and the wicked. The fate of such is darkness inevitably, as the records of the past show. I have lately devoted some little time to examining the fate of those who once belonged to the Church but who have left. The cause of their fall, in the first place, generally resulted from their infringing on the principles of righteousness. It is good to preach repentance at our Conferences, to tell the people to put away their follies. I am not simply a believer in this work, I have a knowledge of it. The Prophet Joseph was slain by the wicked after he had laid the foundation of the Church. The Lord, however, caused his inspiration to rest upon his servant Brigham. I consider it a great miracle that the Lord raised up a man who has miraculously led the Saints through difficulties, and over superhuman obstacles, to a place where they can enjoy peace, happiness and liberty. I warn my brethren to be faithful that they may gain the reward of the righteous, which may God grant: Amen.

The Parowan choir sang:
"Praise ye the Lord!"
Prayer by Elder John Taylor.

SAW MILL BURNED.—We have just learned from a gentleman from Weber, that the steam saw mill of Joshua Williams & Co., near Morgan City, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days since. The fire originated in a pile of slabs near the mill, from a spark from the engine. About 75,000 feet of lumber was consumed, besides the mill and nearly all the out-buildings. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. No insurance, of course. This was one of a few mills in our Territory that has of late done a lively business in competing in price and quality with importers of lumber. The owners are enterprising men and deserve better fortune.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.
Irish volunteers for France—State of Paris—Shipping arms and ammunition from England.

NEW YORK.—A *World's* special, dated London, 5th, says: Your special at Paris sends word that a foreign regiment formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg is to be called the "Volunteers of Fontenoy" and is to be comprised exclusively of Irish volunteers; the men for the regiment are daily leaving both Ireland and England.

The *Standard* will, tomorrow, contain an authorized statement from Emperor Napoleon, denying the authenticity of the letter circulated under German auspices in his name.

Your special correspondent telegraphs, to-day, from Rouen, that everything in Paris was perfectly quiet on the 3rd. It is utterly untrue that there has been any disturbance of peace in that city. The police duty of the French capital is now done by armed citizens. The people dine and drive about as if the Prussians were in Berlin. The general aspect of the city is graver than usual, but nothing can lead one to suspect that there is the least probability of its surrendering without a tremendous struggle. An official report from the army of Lyons, places its strength, on the 1st of October, at one hundred thousand men, fully armed and equipped. The army of the Loire is divided between Tours and Bourges, and was reported, at the same date, at a hundred and fifty thousand men.

A special to the *World*, dated London, 5, says that an enormous quantity of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for France.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Empress Eugenie in England—Hopes of the restoration of the Empire—Preparations for shelling Paris completed.

LONDON, 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, on the fifth, that official advices from headquarters reports that preparation for a regular attack on the fortifications and for shelling Paris have been completed, with siege guns and mortars, for immediate operations.

The Empress Eugenie, yesterday, sent a letter to the Emperor, concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed, at her own request. Nothing could have been more tender than her treatment by Queen Victoria and others in England. The dispatches in London, encouraged by the American minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the empire.

A meeting of the federal council of the North German Confederation was held to-day, to effect negotiations with Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

A correspondent before Metz, telegraphs, on the fifth, that a sortie was made from Metz against Joinville, held by the eighth corps at noon on the third inst., the French wounded were left in the hands of the Germans, but the dead were carried back to Metz.

The French who were victorious in the August battles are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

BELGIUM.

Moltke not ill or wounded.

OSTEND, 5.—It is not believed that Gen. Moltke has been either ill or wounded.

The reports of the Prussian movements to the north and west of Paris, that is, toward Rouen and Amiens, originated merely from foraging expeditions.

The Prussian losses in the attack on Fort Bievre were immense.

FRANCE.

TOURS, 5.—The *Moniteur* to-day advocates Tours as a place for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on the ground of its security, which that journal says is as perfect as any French city, if the war continues.

It is said that an intrigue is in process for the restoration of Nice to Italy.

A force of Italians are besieging Ventimena on the French frontier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION NO. 3.

To the inhabitants of Salt Lake City:
KNOW YE, THAT I, JAMES DWYER, have received a fine stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, School Books in great variety, Geography, Monticelli's and Quincy's Webster's Dictionaries, Initial Stationery, put up in handsome boxes. A fine assortment of New Albums, very nice, cheap. Maps, and the latest edition of the *Latter-day Saints' Hymn Book*, price \$1.25. Next door north of Kimball & Lawrence's.

OCTOBER CONFERENCE AND DOMESTIC DISPLAY!

Z. C. M. I.

RETAIL

DRY GOODS

Department.

WE will offer the Largest Assortment of Dressing, Dress, Skirts, Checks, Ticks, Flannels, Prints, Linsey, Delaines, Merinos, and Blankets, Carpets, Cloths, Boots and Shoes over brought to this city, at simply and truly remunerative profits. H. B. CLAWSON, Sup.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7.30. To Commence at 8.

Conference Week!

THURSDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 6, 1870.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

EXCITING MELO-DRAMA!

CAPTAIN CROXALL'S BRASS BAND!

Will be presented, the Romantic Drama, with powerful dramatic effects, in 3 Acts,

RICHARD DARVIL;

Or, the

Robber and His Daughter.

With an Immense Cast.

Capt. Croxall's Brass Band will perform in the Orchestra.

"Fantaisie les Italiennes," on Piano, Mr. A. A. NEEDHAM

To conclude with the roaring Farce,

MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE

With an Excellent Cast.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Second Circle, Front Seats, 75c., Second Circle, Back Seats, 50c., Third Circle (all parts) 25c.

Other parts of the House will remain as before.

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

A GREAT BARGAIN!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

I must and will sell a House, Half Lot and good Orchard, situated one block north and half block west of Temple Block.

For particulars enquire on the premises, of E. B. THURSTON.

d208:1w & 236:2

Z. C. M. I.

Attention! Attention!

MILITARY MEN READ THIS!

An Immense Lot of

MILITARY CLOTHING,

ALSO

Guns, Sabres, and Military Trimmings,

Of All Kinds, at Astonishingly Low Figures!

At the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

H. B. CLAWSON, Sept.

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Reduced Prices during Conference.

Adults, 25 cts., Children 10 cts.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

Feed the Wild Beasts at 1 p.m.

CAMEL RIDING! BEARS CLIMBING!

Grand Show of Animals, etc.

Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags.

Also Ladies' and Gents' Morocco and Leather Traveling Satchels, Wholesale and Retail.

SALE ROOMS: 303 & 305 N. Third Street, near Post Office, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

d207:3m

IF you want Music, Music

Books, Musical Instruments, Strings, etc., a Chickering Piano or a Mason & Hamlin Organ, send to

BALMER & WEBER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ons Price and no deviation.

Established twenty-five years.

Our new descriptive Catalogue sent to any address.

d208:3m

Wanted Immediately,

TRAINS TO HAUL LUMBER ON SHARES.

Enquire of

N. W. WHIPPLE & SONS, Nineteenth Ward.

MORGAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Commencement Day, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

College Buildings,

J. MORGAN.

d208:4

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every description of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

FRUITS,

VEGETABLES,

Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

One door south of Calder Bros.

EAST TEMPLE ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

d208:1m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late George Cronyn, or the firm of Cronyn & Perria, will please present them at once for adjustment. Parties knowing themselves to be indebted to the above will call and settle, and save costs, as the business must be closed.

The stock will be sold below cost in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash.

MRS. ELIZABETH I. WILSON, General Administrator.

FRED T. FERRIS, Co-Administrator as to partnership assets.

d202:2w

Z. C. M. I.

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A IMMENSE JOB LOT OF

Dress Goods

Now on exhibition (up Stairs), will be sold at Prices without reference to Cost.

STAPLES in great Variety, as usual selling on small margin.

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California Trade.

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