THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Friday, . . Nov. 7, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

UDDERSOOK on trial for murder at West Chester, Pa.

Large meeting of the Sprague creditors.

Trial of Tweed progressing in New York.

Twenty-one millions dollars in legal tenders in the New York associated banks.

H. C. Durham, one of the oldest foreign merchants of New York, dead.

The garrulous juror in the Stokes case fined $250, and imprisoned for thirty days.

More eastern mills suspending, and running on part time.

American Missionary Society in session.

Representatives of Southern railroads in convention resolved to reduce the wages of their employees.

Troubles with striking workmen on Tennessee and Ohio railroads.

Coal miners on strike at Careyville.

Laura Keene, the actress, dead.

Crowded meeting of Tammany Society last night.

Mills at Lowell, Mass., commence running three quarter time, on Monday.

Washington First National Bank will pay thirty cents on the dollar.

Six thousand dollar fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., has just had an endowment of $180,000 bestowed upon it by an unknown gentlemen.

Kidnappers arrested at Cairo, Ills.

Two men killed by a bursting grindstone in a factory at Lewiston, Me.

Four men murdered by negroes in Lonake Co., Ark.

Heavy rain in San Francisco last night.

Schooner *Ireton* wrecked in the North Pacific.

Fatal railroad collision near Durham, England.

Above half a million in specie shipped from London for America.

The next hearing in the Tichborne trial postponed until November, 1874.

The resignation of the French ministry, telegraphed yesterday, is contradicted to-day.

The United States invites Prussia to take part in the Centennial Exhibition; Bismarck favors the acceptance of the invitation.

Steamboat disaster in Canada, the boat destroyed by fire, and fourteen of those on board missing.

A Canadian bank robbed of $10,000.

The restoration of peace and order in Cuba is to be the subject of special study and meditation by the new Captain General.

The New York bricklayers are trying to compromise.

The suit brought by Britton, of New Orleans, against General Butler, is decided in the latter's favor.

The Cuban insurgents, including General Ryan, captured on the *Virginius*, have been tried and executed by the Cuban authorities.

For estimates of various departments of the government, see telegraphic columns.

The U. S. steamer *Tuscarora* has returned. On her cruise she discovered a sub-marine mountain 4,000 feet high.

A seducer, shot in San Francisco, died this morning.

Bank of England's rate of discount nine per cent.

Several hundred of foundrymen thrown out of work in St. Louis, by the stopping of mills, &c.

"BUCHU."

THE New York *Herald*, having apparently worn down "Cesarism," is now riding a horse of another color, and "Buchu" is his fancy name.

The last "Buchu" ride of the *Herald* extended to this Territory. The leader of the *Herald* for Nov. 1 is upon "The Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)," to which a column and a half is devoted by our enterprising and sensational contemporary. The following is the opening paragraph—

No financial achievement of modern times has produced so gratifying an impression upon the minds of our patriotic people as the success of the "Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)." Whether we dwell upon the genius that planned the campaign, or the energy with which it was fought, or the triumph which marked its close, we are alike lost in admiration. Two great results were accomplished. Many of our most eminent public men—like a senator from Arizona, for instance—became wealthy, and were enabled to devote their gigantic intellects to the public welfare, untrammeled by financial cares. Perfidious England, whose treatment of America during the Revolution and rebellion can never be excused or forgotten, was compelled to pay an additional indemnity of five millions of dollars.

The cardinal principle of "Buchu" finance, according to the *Herald*, is, "that all true business consists in obtaining values for valueless commodities." With this view of the case that paper presents the history of this particular "Buchu" scheme, in which the managers, a needy German baron, a keen Yankee banker, and a handsome senator, with the American minister to St. James' interested, proceeded very successfully to bleed John Bull to the tune of five million dollars, which the *Herald* thus distributes subscriptively—

When the subscription books of the Little Buchu were closed it was found that some of the old rats of the London money market had nibbled at the toasted cheese. There was not a name known in financial circles; not a name familiar with the ways of money and shares. But there was a long list of clergymen and widows and ancient maiden ladies, and humble people from every town in the United Kingdom. The subscriptions were for small amounts, the savings of one or two years, of many years, perhaps. It was pitiful to see this list and to read the names and to feel that these simple-minded people had hurried to buy these worthless shares in the belief that they were endorsed and protected by the honor of America. And when the mine went to smash and the shares fell to nothing, one could not but think of distant English homes—the humble fireside, the village manse—where misery found its way through the influence of the representatives of American nationality.

The other side of the question is thus stated—

The Baron went with his share to Hamburg, and was enabled to devote their gigantic intellects to the public welfare, untrammeled by financial cares. Perfidious England, whose treatment of America during the Revolution and rebellion can never be excused or forgotten, was compelled to pay an additional indemnity of five millions of dollars.

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THE STOKES VERDICT.

Most if not all of the newspapers that come to our hands are somewhat disgusted with the result of the trial of Stokes for the killing of Fisk, and some of them hint that money was the cause of the light verdict, and assert that if he had been a poor man the probabilities would have been greatly in favor of his swinging for that act. This is a hard thing to say, though it may be the result of conviction. The American judiciary and court proceedings in many places do not inspire much confidence, among the people, in their dignity or impartiality, and this is a bad sign, for where such a lack of confidence exists it cannot be otherwise than that the courts are held in mental contempt by the better portions of its citizens, and where this is the case there is generally at the bottom of things too much ground for the feeling.

RETURNING EASTWARD.

THOUSANDS after thousands of skilled operatives in various cities and towns in the Eastern States, owing more or less to the present financial crisis and to some of the causes of the same, are now either out of work entirely, or are reduced to short time, which also means short wages, in addition to actual reduction in the rates of wages received, with no prospect of any material improvement, during the winter at least. In consequence, we hear of numbers of these operatives concluding to go to Europe. What do they expect there? They expect to obtain work, and they certainly can live much cheaper there than in the Eastern States, and with the same outgo far more comfortably. In England, notwithstanding the common report of poverty, etc., wages have risen considerably of late, insomuch that we have seen it stated that if they continue to go on that way, they will soon equal the rates of wages paid in the Eastern States, while a certain amount of cash in Europe is far superior in the power to purchase conveniences, comforts and luxuries to what an equal amount is in many portions of this country.

This is a novel movement—the emigration of the working classes from America to Europe. It is the reckless, go-a-head, right or wrong, make haste to be rich at all hazards policy that has brought about in this country a state of things which renders such reflex emigration a fact, or even possible on a scale worthy of notice, and partly by this reaction do populations and things politico-economical seek their level.

In the West we see another move in the same general direction—emigration returning to the east, in the departure of 700 Chinamen and Chinawomen from San Francisco for their own country, though this departure arises from a very different cause, it not being the lack of employment or the financial crisis, for they are not afflicted with either to any serious extent on the Pacific, but from the studied and determined inhospitality of many of the Caucasian to the Mongolian race.

This reversion of the stream of emigration, at least in the eastern States, is likely to be but temporary, and not run to an alarming extent. It is simply the outflow of at present superfluous labor and skill, but it is an ultimate loss to the country. The outflow is likely to be but temporary, because this country is large, new, sparsely settled, and undeveloped, and it contains vast, rich, and multifarious resources. It is fully capable of standing on its own merits before the world as a desirable place for surplus populations to flow to. Under the present circumstances this temporary reflux of population will be of a relieving and healthful nature, though perhaps most of these families going eastward to Europe would ultimately do much better if they were to come westward, further into this country, and help to develop the latent resources of the soil and the mineral resources in which many parts of the country abound.

CALIFORNIA LAND MONOPOLY.

SOME of the California papers seem to think that the Golden State can equal England for land monopolists and to be ready to defy the monopolists of the old country to show more inveterate land grabbing propensities than the monopolists of California. Monopoly is monopoly wherever it may be, and it is difficult to see wherein it is less heinous in California than in England or any other country. If it acts depressingly upon the development and prosperity of one country, it is just as likely to have similar effect in another country. Political writers and orators like Bradlaugh point to the great estates of noblemen and other monopolists in England, and expatiate eloquently upon the benefits which would result to that nation from a sort of agrarian or some other division of these monopolized lands among the landless. Political writers and orators in California point to the vast land claims of monopolists in that State, and to the check which such monopoly holds upon the settlement of the State and the development of its varied and magnificent resources. These enormous land grants and claims, and the insecurity of titles partly in consequence, are charged with hindering the free emigration of valuable classes of the population from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and the question is agitated how to counteract the depressing influence of this monopoly.

Probably the best system would be for the State to own the land and parcel it out judiciously, but as society is now constituted that is impracticable. The best laws and systems require the best people to handle and live under them, otherwise such laws and systems are of little account. Some other and more feasible way of checking land monopoly and avoiding its evils must be found by our California neighbors, and some of them are earnestly endeavoring to discover such feasible way.

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OUR COUNTRY CONTEMPORARIES.

Corinne *Reporter*, Nov. 5—

Carriboo gold dust still pours in.

A first-class grist mill is among the certainties for the coming season.

Shipping Montana freight is still an important item.

The grain trade here this spring is ten times greater than it has been any previous season.

A bull train from Cache valley, loaded with wheat of a superior quality, came in yesterday.

The well-known Indian Agents, Major Powell and Col. Ingalls are in the city accompanied by their interpreters. For five months they have been visiting the tribes in Utah, Arizona and Nevada, holding "big talk," distributing goods, and acting generally as middle men between Uncle Sam and his untutored wards. In that time over eighty tribes and bands have been visited and provided for. To-morrow a general meeting will take place within two miles of the city, and an amount of goods distributed. Major Rogers, Nevada's oldest inhabitant, and a veteran Indian agent, will be present.

Owing to the want of proper tubing, the artesian well caved in so badly that it was deemed expedient to start a new one. Proper tubing and all the tools necessary were secured, and this morning work was commenced on a new well, and before noon a hole nine inches in diameter and sixty-five ft. deep was bored. At fifty feet a heavy jet of gas was struck, which burned with intense brilliancy. The color of coal was also discovered. All our citizens are jubilant over the matter, and are confident that either coal or oil or both will soon be reached. According to the level on which coal has been found in the range, it will be struck here within three hundred feet of the surface. Mr. House is now prepared to prosecute the work vigorously, and with machinery that can trot into the earth at such a lively jog that startling discoveries can reasonably be expected.

Ogden *Junction*, Nov. 6—

Rain commenced to fall this morning at about seven o'clock, and during the day there were copious showers at intervals. At this moment the clouds are passing away, giving promise of fair weather.

The iron "pony" of the Utah Northern keeps steam up all day long, and its shrill whistle which we hear occasionally tells of the activity which prevails along the line in pushing forward the road to its terminus. The work goes bravely on.

The long expected pay car of the Union Pacific will arrive this afternoon. It was reported at Green River last night, where the employees were paid off for the month of September. Many anxious men in the Company's service and weary creditors will feel "joyful" over this intelligence.

Provo *Times*, Nov. 4—

William Rawlings and Peter Cownover, Jr., charged with grand larceny, were brought here yesterday from the Tintic mining district, and given into the custody of Sheriff H. C. Rogers with a mittimus. They had a hearing before E. Whipple, J. P., and were held to bail in the sum of $500 each with good security for their appearance before the District Court at its next regular session.

Improvements are steadily progressing in and around Provo. The Railroad Company are erecting a warehouse at the Utah Southern railroad depot 21 x 64. Nine mechanics are busily employed. They intend, in a few days, building a ticket office opposite the warehouse on the north side of the track. Business men and men of enterprise are daily visiting our city, with the intention of purchasing and leasing sites for building warehouses, lumber and coal yards, etc. The weather is delightful, and Provo is going to be a lively place ere long. Success to trade and commerce.

VINEGAR FOR SMALLPOX.

DR. ROTH, of Lübeck, Germany, has, it is said, discovered that common vinegar is an efficacious protective agent against infection by smallpox. If the discovery be real, it is invaluable, for vinegar is within the reach of all, and a tablespoonful twice a day for fourteen days—the dose prescribed for healthy adults—could not possibly do harm if it did no good.

For the benefit of our readers we extract the following, from the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, describing the method of using, and cases treated:

"All persons who came in direct, or indirect contact with a Small Pox patient, were subjected to the vinegar treatment, and with much benefit. Healthy adults were ordered two table-spoonfuls of common vinegar, either with, or without water, to be taken one hour after breakfast and towards evening, for fourteen days; for half-grown, or particularly delicate persons, three-fourths of a table-spoonful once or twice daily will suffice. They should avoid the sick room as much as possible, enjoy plenty of fresh air, and guard against cold; the sick chamber is to be fumigated with vinegar vapor twice daily.

"It seems doubtful to Dr. Roth, whether the few abortive pustules which he saw appearing after the vinegar treatment, convey any degree of infection, as he had frequent opportunities of observing that persons with such, communicated frequently with others, without having infected any one; nevertheless he orders them repeatedly to be washed with vinegar, in order to render them harmless."

As proof of the above, Dr. Roth subjoins the following statement:—

December 9th. G. Fassendorf, aged 73 years, contracted Small Pox in a high degree; from Hamburg; eruption out for three days; died.

December 21st. His wife, aged 65 years; shared the same room and bed with her husband, from the beginning of his illness until his death; took ill with pain in head, back, etc., with great prostration, on the 18th of December; restored on the 24th, after an eruption of from six to eight pustules. Took a table-spoonful of vinegar, twice daily, since December 9th.

December 21st. His daughter, 25 years; lived always in the same room with her parents; fell ill on the 18th of December, with severe Small Pox fever, but without pain, had a considerable eruption upon the abdomen, a large number of miliary eruptions upon the arms, but no Small Pox; restored on the 24th. Took twice daily one table-spoonful of vinegar since December 9th.

December 21st. His son aged 25 years; also occupying the same room with his parents; since the 17th of December had Small Pox fever; headache, pain in the limbs; had from eighteen to twenty small pustules; restored on the 23rd. Treatment as above.

December 21st. Two grandchildren, children of daughter, aged 10 and 16 years; taken ill later with fever, headache, etc., after which a few small pustules appeared, but both recovered completely in a few days. Twice daily, a half table-spoonful of vinegar.

December 30th. His son Golgert, laborer, aged 30 years, resides in the adjoining house to his father's; communicated with him until the 8th of December; was attacked on the 27th, for one day only, with severe headache and fever, but no pain; had from six to eight small pustules; well again on the 1st of January; his wife had Small Pox a few years ago. Twice daily a table-spoonful of vinegar.

December 30th. His five children, aged from 2 to 10 years; they were all vaccinated, and remained well. Twice daily, one half table-spoonful of vinegar.

They have both honesty and manners in San Francisco, as the following from the *Chronicle* of Nov. 4 shows: "Conductor West, on the Market-street railroad, found a diamond worth some $500 in his car one day last week, and like an honest man carried it to Superintendent Marble, who laid it aside to await an owner. In the meantime the owner of the stone advertised and offered $100 for its recovery. The conductor presented it, and the advertiser refused to pay more than $50. Superintendent Marble still holds it.

Grand Orphans' Fair at Virginia, Nev., commenced Nov. 3. A "magnificent display" of fancy articles.

DIED.

At 3 o'clock, Nov. 6, 1873, CARLOS ALFRED WOOLLEY, son of Bishop E. D. and Mary Ann Woolley, aged 5 years, 7 months and 1 day.

Funeral services at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, at 10 a.m. Friends are invited to attend.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.

100 Valley, 14
500 M & M, 58; 57¾; 57½; 58½; b 30; 57½ b 10; 57½, b 3; 58, b 30; 57
60 Eureka Con, 1⅝; 1¾
100 Jackson, 25c
500 Phœnix, 10c; 8c
570 Plooche, 5½; 5¼; 5
4205 W & C, 4½; 4¼; 4⅜; 4½, b 30
250 Alpa, 75c
220 P & P, 1½; 1¼
1060 Ann Flag, 7½; 7¾; 7½; 8, b 30; 7¾, b 30
310 Bowery, 75c; 62½c; 50c
1 0 H & H, 2½; 2
1670 Chapman, 10c; 8⅞; 9, b 30
30 Condor, 10c
900 S Peak, 1¼; 1⅛; 1
800 Ingomar, 50c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c
625 Belmont, 2⅝; 2½; 2⅝, b 30; 2½; b 30; 2⅝; 2⅝, b 30; 2½
440 Chf Hill, 1½; 1⅜; 1½
1890 Newark, 4¼; 4⅜; 4½, a 3; 4½, b 30 4⅜
770 Louise, 40c
600 Chf East Ex, 25; 27½c
18 Hermes, 3¼; 3
25 Monitor Belmont, 4
1020 Eldorado So, 7; 6½; 6; 5¾; 5⅞, 5¾; 5¾; 5½
75 O Chariot, 15
30 Elmore, 2
100 Mahogany, 6½; 6¼, s 90
415 Chariot, 5⅝; 6; 6, b 5; 6
150 Emp Idaho, 4, b 30; 4

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Nov. 7, 1873, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A	Hevert Miss	Pollock L
Anasmen M C	Hardy A	Pendleton L
Albertson C L	Holmes E A	Parker S S
B	Huston F A	Q
Brown Polly	Homer Mrs	Quayle A
Brown Em 2	Hausen P E	R
Browning E	Halford S E	Roseberg A
Burns J E	Hall K	Rock J
Baker M	I	Reese Z P
Burbidge M	Ivie M E	S
Burnham M A	Ivory M	Sorensen K
Barton S A	J	Stevens P J
Burrows S	Johnson J	Sawyer E
C	K	Spring G
Corless C	Kemp A	Simon L
Cooper R	Kennedy D W	Sackett P E
Cory Eliza	L	Speed S
Conley J	Lemon C	Smith M J
Childers L S 2	Lewis E B	Smith J H
Cummings L	Lancy S	T
Chamberlin S	M	Turpin Miss
D	Moller A J	Taylor M
Dawson E J	Moseley C T	U
Darlen M	Magruder H	O'Van Vaulkenburg S
E	Magruder Ida	W
Erickson K	Mallett E A	Willard C H
Edginton M E	Murphy J	Wellsby E
F	Miller J	Wickens E
Frost E E	Megility M E	Wallin E
Fisher F	Moses M	Wells M
Field L	McDonbell M	Wetsel A R
Fisher M	McKnight E M	Wills H
Freeman F P	Messenger S	Walton I
Fowler S	N	Wells Mary J
Floyd E	Nelson C	Walker J H
G	Nowell E	Wheelock R P
Goodrich A T	Nilson J C	Williams Z
Gregory L	Norton S	Y
Graham M	P	Young H C
H	Prescott Mrs	
Hallstrom A C		

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

A	Hall F	Parry R
Adams Dr	Heyn H	Pittman Wm
Alexander A	Hilsted Jno	Pratt M
Axton Mr	Hirch J	Poole W C
Armstrong F	Hardison J F	Pitman W R
Armstrom F	Hines J D	Pickering W
Allgood Geo	Halsted M A	Q
Asher Jas	Hull P J	Q T S
Augustus Jno	Hoffman O D	Quarin W L
L 2	Henukin S	Quick Jno
Anderson N	Herman T W	Quick F
Adams H	Hanz Wm	Quayle T
B	Harris W H	R
Barber & K	Huston W J	Randolph
Baker & W	Hortan W W	Russell C 2
Brazier & Brother	Hunt W B	Roberts D
Baker & H	Heintz W	Reynolds C
Hill Foster	I	Raney F
Baird	Ireham W H	Rodgers E
Bjornstron D	Ivens A W	Reddell H
Bradley D	Jones J C	Russell
Buchtel D W	Jeffries A A	Russell Jno 2
Barker E	Johnson F B	Rosenthal J
Burnett P G	Jamison G O	Rockafeller F
Brooks H S	Johnson J	S
Bickel Geo	Johnson Jno	Richards L W
Buchmann H 2	K	Rice N S 3
Blake Jno	Keenan J D	Robison O A
Bush J P 2	Kelleher Phil	Rivers W
Baldwin J	King G	Reddy E
Basler J N	Keysel W	Rice W P
Beegan J F	Kehler W m H	Smith W C
Burnton N	L	Reynolds W
Biddy M J	Lorcny Chas	S
Batarvia P	Lashorook C H	Sheats A A
Burrows E B	Lane D C	Shaw O B
Beebe S E	Lee E	Schwartz O C
Bassett Wm 2	Loren G M	Semmiler A
C	Luff G	Stevenson A J
Collinder	Long G T	Stuver A A
Craige A	Lewis H	Sale D
Conrad A 2	Lewis Geo	Shirt D L
Cuddy & S	Lee J W	Strand D
Cooper C	Lewis L F	Shepard
Collins C T	Laveridge L	Sawyer E
Carter H	Lyons Lewis	Forsmon E
Carnes H	Larson M P	Stevenson E E
Carley Jas	Landran N	Sjobelin G 2
Corum H	Lairum P	Sager H F
Corey G H	Levy H	Snyder G G
Chinn T H	Legg Wm	Sheldon
Carter J H	M	South J R
Cook J W	Maguire Jno	Swan J D
Currat Jno	Miller A M	Swenson J
Currat Jno	Morgan D	Sylvester J
Connor M	Madden C F	Scofield L K
Cuppleitine P	Marrin J G	Stocks T S
Chambers F	Mallett E H	Stewart T K
Croft S	Marrin J G	Sloan M
Chisholm R B	Madsen S O	Shaw W D
Clark Wm	Mackey C P	Smith A D
Cowley Wm	Morgan H R	T
Chenower Wm 2	Miller J B 2	Foryes A
Child W B	Mason Jno M 4	Rayson M
Cotsworth	Morse J H	Taylor P
Cranton J T	Murphy J W	Thompson H
D	Mortinson J P	Tallman G W
Davis D T	Milligan Jos S	Turbett J E
Daly D	Moorehouse J	Truman Jno
Dick D	K	Thompson J M
Dunyon D	Matthews Jno	Davelton R
Deniker J	Mills E W	Tracy T
Dunbar G H	McKintch L	V
Disher G H	Mason M	Van Sickler J P
Diller J B	Matson P	Vincent J 2
Dolan E	Mayer F 2	W
E	Miller R B	Watson C W
Emsley & Co	Mackall S	Walter A J
Eatough Geo	Monk S C	Wesson C
Eklund J B 2	Mosely L J	Willard C H
F	Montague Wm	Waddell S
Fredericks Chas	Mosely A G	White F C
Flinney Jas	McGuire A	Witter G A
Fitzpatrick C	McPhee J C	Whittemore C
Field J	Mackinney S	Whittemore Jos
Fitzgerald Jos	Meeks Jas	Webster J H
Farrell P	McLaughlin	Webster J M
Fewens W W	Norton G M 3	Whitney J
G	Newton J G	Waldron J D 3
Grice Wm	Newman Jas	Wolfenang J A
Goats Wm	Odell W S	Wade G
Green Wm	Owens G	Wright
Gallagher	Owens A G	Wright G
Gilbert	P	Wellman P E 2
Guthrie R C	Pregger Mr	Wald R
Gibbs M	Parks A	White Bob
Gay W	Pratt J	Wood R 2
Gardner J	Pearson A S	Wood R
Gardner J S	Peck A	Ward T
Griffin J D	Price H	Williamson W
Gregg J P	Paramore G	Williams C T
Grant H F	Pratt L	Williams C
Gandy J	Pethil L	Williams W G
Henderson D		

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Mrs Kate Gibson, Grantsville, Utah
R S Cooke, Ophir do
F Hammery, American Fork do
Mrs Sarah Smith, Provo
Mrs Mary Ann Smith, Provo
Mrs Ann Smith, Provo
Mrs Ann Smith, Provo
Mrs