

# THE EVENING NEWS

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## UTAH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

THE Territorial Superintendent of District Schools has compiled the reports of the County Superintendents for the year 1878, which have been furnished to him in accordance with the provisions of Section 605 of the Compiled Laws of Utah. On comparison of the figures with those for the years 1876 and 1877, which appear in the Biennial Report for those years, to the Legislature, we are gratified to note that they indicate a steady progress in the cause of education in this Territory.

The following totals, taken from the Territorial Superintendent's compilation and compared with the totals for the preceding years will tell the story better than it can be related without the figures:

No. of districts in counties, in 1876, 244; in 1877, 247; in 1878, 269.  
No. of Districts reported in 1876, 213; in 1877, 220; in 1878, 243.  
No. of schools in 1876, 310; in 1877, 327; in 1878, 349.  
No. of male teachers in 1876, 215; in 1877, 232; in 1878, 254.  
No. of female teachers in 1876, 234; in 1877, 238; in 1878, 255.

No. of children in counties, between the ages of 6 and 16 years, in 1876, 30,900; in 1877, 30,792; in 1878, 33,604.

No. of scholars enrolled in 1876, 19,886; in 1877, 19,778; in 1878, 21,710.

Percentage of names enrolled in 1876, 64; in 1877, 64; in 1878, 64.6.

Average daily attendance in 1876, 13,808; in 1877, 13,290; in 1878, 14,949.

Percentage of school population actually attending school in 1876, 44; in 1877, 43.5; in 1878, 44.5.

Amount paid to male teachers in 1876, \$59,900.29; in 1877, \$60,946.33; in 1878, \$53,633.24.

Amount paid to female teachers in 1876, \$38,797.88; in 1877, \$36,208.10; in 1878, \$30,592.21.

Total paid to teachers in 1876, \$88,729.67; in 1877, \$97,054.43; in 1878, \$84,230.45.

No. of days school was taught during the year, in 1876, 143; in 1877, 144; in 1878, 137.

Amount of building fund raised in 1876, \$39,041.12; in 1877, \$30,717.25; in 1878, \$27,463.32.

Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools in 1876, \$15,222.25; in 1877, \$22,202.80; in 1878, \$22,112.90.

Real value of school property, in 1876, \$413,516.22; in 1877, \$333,202.89; in 1878, \$382,112.90.

Territorial appropriation, in 1876, \$30,000; in 1877, \$30,000; in 1878, \$33,450.90.

We invite the attention of those who imagine that no attention is paid to education in Utah to the foregoing statistics, which may be depended upon as reliable. And we also challenge comparison with the school statistics of other Territories as well as of most of the States. Such an examination and comparison will show that Utah is ahead of many other parts of the Union, and equal to most in the proportion of her school population attending the District schools, and in the general interest manifested in common school affairs. It will be seen also that the cause of education is progressing in this Territory, and that the statements which are industriously circulated to the effect that the "Mormon" leaders are opposed to education are groundless and inexact.

For President John Taylor is the Territorial Superintendent, the Legislature which so arranged the territorial finances that nearly \$84,000 was appropriated for 1878 for District Schools, was composed of leading "Mormons," and the great bulk of scholars attending, as well as the teachers who instruct them belong to the "Mormon" community.

In addition to these District Schools above reported, there are a number of private schools not therein enumerated, some of them denominational, others secular, and these with the Deseret University, the Brigham Young Academy, and other High Schools, would help vastly, if reported, to swell the figures given above, and in vindicating Utah from the unjust aspersions cast upon her in regard to her interest in the education of her youth.

It should also be understood that much of the clamor about free schools is without foundation in reason. Under the Territorial statutes free schools supported by taxation may be established in any of the districts, by a two-thirds majority vote of the tax-payers having the right to vote. Three mills on the dollar is assessed by law on all the property in the Territory, to be used exclusively for the payment of teachers in the District Schools. Then, under the statute to which we have referred, local option can decide upon the raising of a local tax to the extent of three per cent. for school purposes. It is therefore within the power, under our laws, of the people in any school district to establish a free school therein if they so desire.

There are great differences of opinion in regard to school affairs all over the Union. Some consider the established system the best in the world, others, for various reasons which we do not now propose to discuss, consider it extremely defective. Our laws leave the matter in the hands of the people of each district to decide for themselves. The law is a good one and, though it may not be perfect, will answer the undesigned without change for some time to come.

We do not claim any extraordinary excellence for our methods of education in Utah. This is comparatively a new country, and was settled by a people who had been driven and plundered and persecuted for many years. They have done remarkably well considering the advantages under which they have labored, and a great deal bet-

ter than most people would have done under similar circumstances. And each succeeding year shows an improvement which not only bespeaks a bright and glorious future for educational progress in Utah, but gives additional proof that her people and their leaders are devoted advocates and supporters of school interests, and that they have been as much magnified on this matter as in regard to their religious views and social customs.

## DEMOCRACY RAMPANT.

THE following extract from a Democratic paper of the 12th Inst., published at Okolona, Miss., was telegraphed from Washington, today, where it is making quite a sensation:

"Thank God we have captured the Capitol and in 1880 our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the presidential chair. Then will our glorious triumph be complete! Then will we proceed to tear your Amendments from the Constitution, and trample them in the mire! Then will we break the shackles you have forged for the free, sovereign and independent commonwealths of the Union! Then will we recognize the right of secession, a right that is not dead, but sleeping! Then will we decorate the Capitol with pictures of Davis and Lee and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but living still! Yes, thank God we have captured the Capitol and from that citadel of valor we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make your radical leaders forever odious in America!"

We do not regard the foregoing as an expression of the sentiment of leading Democrats. There is no doubt that the embers of hate and enmity fired by the war of secession still smolder in the South, and that many who participated in the strife, or suffered by it in property and dear friends lost in battle, cherish a spirit of revenge and a desire to revive the issues that were then decided. But the influential minds of the Democratic party accept the results of the war, and will be as much opposed to the inflammatory language of the above quotation as any of the Republicans. Indeed it is quite likely that the latter will be pleased at the unwise and inopportune exultations and anticipations of fire-eating southerners, and will use them to advantage in the coming campaign.

The chiefs of the Democracy had better try and teach their followers discretion if they cannot quell the spirit that spread ruin and death during the four years fratricidal conflict.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## EASTERN.

The Conclusion of the Walk-Official Score-Time of the Track, Etc.

NEW YORK, 17.—After Rowell and Harrison had left the garden, Ennis alone remained on the track, and he was waiting to win a bet of \$1,500. He had baked him to make 475 miles, and was determined to win it. He was cheered lustily, the crowd still remaining.

Ennis continued at a good pace and turned his 470th mile at 8:53.25 and completed the 475 miles at 10:57. The applause was tremendous, Ennis running his 475th mile in 8:55; the fastest of the contest. This concluded the great walking match and the vast crowd slowly dispersed. The official score for the match at 10 o'clock when it closed was Rowell, 590 and 180 yards; Ennis, 475 miles; Harrison, 450 miles 3 laps; and 140 Yards.

The men were off the track during the whole six days as follows: Rowell, 35 hours 42 minutes 50 seconds. Ennis, 32 hours 21 minutes 35 seconds. Harrison, 33 hours, 1 minute 21 seconds.

The total receipts during the contest was \$51,000.

At the beginning of the match it was decided that \$1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts for the man who failed to cover 450 miles. O'Leary will thus receive \$1,000. The total number of miles made by each man each day of the match was as follows:

Rowell—1st day, 110 miles; 2nd day, 87; 3rd day, 55; 4th day, 77; 5th day 68; 6th day, 72—total 500.

Ennis—1st day, 65; 2nd day, 78; 3rd day, 78; 4th day, 85; 5th day, 69; 6th day, 70—total 475.

Harrison—1st day, 100; 2nd day, 86; 3rd day, 84; 4th day, 55; 5th day, 65; 6th day, 60—total 450.

At 10:30 the lights in the main building in the garden were turned out, and the grand international contest for the championship of the world settled for the present.

Reception of General Grant and party at Okolona.

Grant arrived at Okolona on the 22nd of February, where he was received by Sir George Cooper, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Province, and escorted to the Government House. The General left Bombay on the evening of the 18th of February, after enjoying much hospitality and attention Lord Cranbrook had sent word to announce the General's coming, and an invitation to the viceroy to be at the General's every attention.

On his arrival at Okolona, therefore, the General was the recipient of many telegraphic congratulations and invitations from the viceroy, the Duke of Buckingham, and governors of the provinces. On the evening of the 17th a banquet was given to the General at the Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay; and, after dinner, he was presented to a delegation of natives, Parsees and gentlemen merchants. The scene was very picturesque and striking.

The General left Bombay on the evening of the 18th, being escorted to the railway station by a guard of honor and all the official staff.

On the 20th the party arrived at Tatapur and visited Marble Rocks, on Norbuda River, riding there on elephants provided by the government. The General left Allahabad on the 22nd for Agra, thence to Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, so as to be in Calcutta on the 10th of March, thence to Madras and Ceylon. So far the General and party are very much pleased with the journey.

Rowell's Victory—Another that.

The news of Rowell's victory had hardly been flashed over the cable to England before an answering dispatch was hurried back from Sir John Astley to Rowell that read as follows: "Well done, my boy. Ray O'Leary £100 deposit on the belt. Weston has challenged you—match to take place in London, May 5."

Ennis will also challenge Rowell at once and will enter for the match of the 5th of May. He will probably sail for England on the steamer with Rowell.

The Wheat Prospects.

The Tribune, to-day, on the wheat prospect, says: Very well informed writers and dealers on the other side of the ocean believe the requirements of France alone will exceed 20,000,000 of bushels. The deficiency of importations from this country by Great Britain thus far plainly indicates that an increased demand from that country must sooner or later be felt. On account of the plague, the traffic with the ports of the Black Sea has been and is likely to be very much restricted. The movements of wheat from Russia and from the regions of the lower Danube can hardly be relied upon to meet the existing deficiency of Great Britain. The truth is, the British market is relying upon the practically unlimited supply in this country, and should it prove that the demand comes close to or exceeds the actual supply our prices may rise somewhat sharply within next two months. One prominent merchant stated today that the fact that wheat was two cents lower than it fell during the Keene excitement, was almost absolute proof that the report of a port on his wheat being sold was true.

St. Patrick's Day.

Notwithstanding the mud, fog and general gloom, the celebration of the customary observance of St. Patrick's day, only the procession lacked the numbers of a few years ago.

In Brooklyn apparently not more than 1,000 men were in line. The exercises in the Catholic Churches of both cities were well attended. In the evening banquets, tall, jangly, and private parties took place.

Whitaker Making Good Time.

BURLINGTON, Ia., 17.—A special train with Whitaker and his party on board passed through this city on the C. & Q., to-day at 12:12 p.m. The run from Omaha was made in quick time. From Burlington to Galkeburg, 43 miles per hour was made, and at other places on the Illinois division, a mile a minute was made. The run was made by the C. & B. & Q. without any special preparation.

Exodus of Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 17.—A large number of negroes recently arrived here from Vicksburg and other parts of Mississippi and Louisiana, under the impression that they would be provided with means of subsistence while here, and free transportation to Kansas, where, on their arrival, they were to receive land from government, money, mules, plows, etc. Several hundred, perhaps more than a thousand, have already arrived in most of them in a destitute condition, and 600 more will reach here to-morrow by the steamer Grand Tower. As no such provision as above stated has been made for the people, the latter are being sent back to their homes, and some are being sent to other parts of the country. The negroes are being sent back to their homes, and some are being sent to other parts of the country.

The negroes express the utmost horror at the thought of returning south, where they say their condition is utterly unbearable. They claim that all the life of old-time slavery are inflicted on them upon the plantations, and they are being sent back to their homes, and some are being sent to other parts of the country.

The board of health had a meeting last evening to consider the question, and it was first thought that all destitute should be sent to the quarantine station, where they could be sheltered and fed, but it was finally concluded to take no action in the matter at present. The rail road and steamship companies disclaim having had anything to do with their coming.

The Mexican International Agricultural and Industrial Exposition.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Foster, our minister to Mexico, sends to the Department of State a circular issued to the governors of the several states of the Mexican Federation, by the minister of public works, announcing that there will be held in the City of Mexico an International Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, beginning the 15th of January, 1880, to continue three months. The executive considers such an exposition, which will bring together men of intelligence and enterprise of all nations, the best means of developing the elements of labor, correcting the serious errors in regard to Mexico, strengthening its present markets, and opening new ones, thus facilitating construction and operation of railways in Mexico, and the solution of other problems involving its interests.

Sebastian Camacho, Mariano, Barrena and Miguel Hidalgo form the committee of directors, to whom correspondence should be addressed. Other committees and sub-committees will be appointed. The exhibition will be held in special buildings. Exhibition may display their effects in the general building, or in pavilions erected by their own governments, as may be convenient. All exhibitors will be invited, not excepting those who have not renewed their diplomatic relations with the government having to send special commissioners. Others can appoint agents who will enjoy all the courtesies and facilities of the commissioners. The port of entry will be designated hereafter. No duties will be charged on objects exhibited except the case of sale. They may be exposed for six months free of charge, for the space or storage. The committee will publish soon, in various languages, the necessary regulations for the exposition. The circular is signed by Riva Palacio.

Minister Foster, in transmitting a translation of the circular, adds that the uncertainty which hung over the opening of the exposition for a few months past, seems to have been removed, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned.

A Trap Lined.

CINCINNATI, 17.—There has been considerable excitement at Newport, Ky., caused by the arrest of Peter Klein, the tramp who outraged Mrs. Truesdell a few days since. A crowd was in the neighborhood of the jail yesterday, and there was no demonstration until after 6 o'clock, when about 25 men marched through Monmouth Street jail, overpowered the jailer, knocked down two policemen and mayor, secured Klein, and marched off. He was taken to Mrs. Truesdell's house, and identified by her, then taken to the woods, and undoubtedly hung, although at this time the body has not been found.

Mysterious Murder.

A very mysterious murder was committed at an early hour yesterday morning. A young man named Harry Baldwin, who had returned from a business trip, was found at 2 o'clock this morning on Elm Street, by a policeman in what they supposed a drunken condition. They took him to the station house, where he was looked up for safe keeping. At six this morning he was found to be dying with a small

hole in his temple made by a 32-caliber ball. It appears that Wm. Schaller of the Grocery firm of Schaller & Gerke was in that neighborhood at an early hour with some friends, celebrating his birthday. He snatched a pistol from his friend's pocket, and, as he says, fired in the air, and was arrested by a policeman, but subsequently released. When it was found that Baldwin was shot, Schaller was again arrested and is now in jail. It is claimed that the pistol fired by Schaller was a 22-caliber, while the shot which killed Baldwin is a 32-caliber.

The Fastest Time on Record.

Congressman Whitaker, of Oregon, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, having made the fastest time on record between San Francisco and Washington. He kept a special train to the way to Omaha and then took special train at Council Bluffs over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, running to Chicago, 500 miles, in 19 hours.

Fatal Wife Stabbing.

RICHMOND, Va., 17.—Anges Baccigalupi, last night, fatally stabbed his wife several times. She was his cousin and possessed considerable money, and he, getting control of her mind, intended to decapitate her. He suspected his design, when he left the house went after him and endeavored to bring him back. Baccigalupi thereupon stabbed her and ran off. He jumped into the canal and swam across, but was caught as he came out, and \$3,500 of his wife's money was found with him.

WESTERN.

The Alaska Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Victoria dispatch by the steamer Gulf of Alaska arrived from Alaska, yesterday morning. She brings news that the Indians are preparing for war. H. B. M. ship Osprey, and the U. S. cutter Walcott had reached Alaska. The Osprey received the Osprey's dispatch, but failed to deliver the message that they could take the Walcott whenever they chose. The Walcott has gone to intercept a flotilla of mail canoes on their way to destroy the town of Sitka. On board the Walcott are the Osprey's marines and the Osprey's Gatling gun. The situation is very serious. The Osprey will remain until relieved by the American man-of-war.

The Sitka chiefs were given two hours to produce a certain woman known to be a Brown murderer. They refused the woman was absent, but in much less time they brought her in. She confessed to having seen Brown's body after he had been shot twice. The body was then rolled up in blankets and thrown overboard, weighted down by stones. The Osprey had not been in port five minutes before the Indians brought in Brown's gun, axe, books, etc. The California has three witnesses to the murder, on board.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Zulu War.

LONDON, 17.—Another mail with a week's later news, has arrived at reach Kansas City, the latest date being February 25th. The Zulus remained inactive. The only fresh fighting reported resulted in the capture of some cattle. The British reinforcement, having arrived on the frigate Savannah, from St. Helena, it had been determined to effect the relief of Col. Pearson from his isolated position at Ekowe.

The Reason Why.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Northcote replying to the question of the Zulu War, read the following telegram from Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, dated March 8th:

The British garrison has been reinforced on the urgent recommendation of the chief commissioner and the strong advice of Lieutenant Governor Owen. The British agent at Mandalay has reported that warlike preparations are making, and that the Burmese are strengthening the river forts.

There are rumors of disturbances and dangers threatening foreigners. The warning comes from well-informed quarters that early mischief is intended, and altogether the position of affairs is precarious. The garrison in Burmah was on a peace footing and too weak for protection in event of disturbance on the frontier.

The Damage by the Flood.

The damage at Szegedin is estimated at about million and a half of pounds sterling.

The Wages Question.

The operatives at Blackburn are greatly incensed at the proposed reduction in wages. A troop of House and some companies of infantry were held in readiness at Preston on Friday and Saturday.

Reinforcements Wanted.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—Reinforcements are anxiously awaited. There are symptoms of native hostilities in all directions. The powerful tribe of Basutos are showing a rebellious spirit. Volunteers and available troops have been sent to overawe them. Leydenberg is hourly expecting an attack by Sececoo.

Pinto, the Basuto, captured, was obliged to fight his way through the native tribes.

EGYPT.

Disturbance Approached.

Cairo, 17.—The Khedive has informed the British Consul that he apprehends a fresh disturbance unless the cabinet was remodelled.

INDIA.

Yakob Khan.

LAHORE, 17.—The Viceroy has arrived here. High authorities here say the natives of India will not believe in the British success against the troops advance on Cabul. Gen. Brown's division is concerned at Jellalabad to be in readiness to advance if necessary. It is asserted that the manner of Yakob Khan's envoy, was commensurate with Maj. Cavagnar, was almost defiant. Definite terms have been sent to Yakob Khan, who has not had time yet to reply.

NEW LAW ON LAND.

ALL parties wishing to enter land, up to any business, or to any other purpose, are requested to call on CHAS. W. STAYNER, at his office between the Lake Hotel and Square Barber shops, on the corner of Frontenac and Home streets, Deseret Land and other lands. STAYNER'S Office will be pointed out to visitors by calling on the General Trusting clerk or Deseret Land Office, and parties will find it to their advantage to see him and obtain information before going to the Land Office or elsewhere.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals: One dun or mouse colored MARE, 7 or 8 years old, with white blaze on face, and one left thigh, brand on left shoulder illegible. One chestnut-colored STALLION, 3 or 4 years old, 5 white feet, white stripe in face, and white blaze on forehead, brand on left thigh. The above described stock if not claimed and taken away, will be sold to the highest bidder, at my corral, in Solpico, on Tuesday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock.

J. LEMASTER, Solpico, Milford County, March 14, 1879.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF LAUNDRY SOAP.

OUR MILLINERY AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Our Jobbing Stock for the coming season will be well selected and purchased at bottom figures, which we will sell at closest margins meeting keenest competition.

Orders will receive prompt attention and care.

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IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

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SPRING GOODS

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And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our

English Walking Jackets,

\$2.75 EACH.

A large line of solid colored

DRESS GOODS!

Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c., 27 inches wide at 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored

SILKS,

Of our own importation at prices to suit the closest buyers.

A choice variety of

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TORCHON LACES

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

And all other goods consisting of Black and Colored Cashmeres, Poppins, all wool Scotch Plaids, Black and Colored Alpaca, Barges, and other

DRESS GOODS

Of latest importations and designs at prices to satisfy all.

We will give the Ladies a chance to inspect the leading

SPRING FASHIONS of 1879.

Our MR. FRED. AUERBACH who is now in New York will endeavor to ship to this Market the

CHOICEST OF GOODS

To be sold at the lowest New York retail prices.

Received new lines

RUCHING,

In White Black and Gilt Edged.

Also an assortment of

KID GLOVES

AT 40 cts. PER PAIR.

ACTUAL VALUE, \$1.00

Newest shades of

HARRIS KID GLOVES.

New Goods for all

Departments.

We extend an invitation to the Ladies of Utah to call and inspect the

NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!

WINTER GOODS

Reductions in every Department.