THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - March, 30, 1871.

CO-OPERATION in Great Britain is attracting considerable attention in quarters where the principle has previously received but little notice. The London *Times* has recently devoted some of its space to the subject. It states that within a comparatively few years large and powerful organizations have sprung up in almost every large town, city and village in England, and through their agency the retail trade in all commodities has been almost completely revolutionized. Two hundred and nine branch societies, representing 89,890 individual consumers, are members of an organization known as the "North of England Co-Operative Society," the headquarters of which are at Manchester; and they draw their supplies through its agencies which are now in the principal markets from which supplies are drawn. During 1870 the sales of goods amounted to £677,737, an increase of thirty-four per cent. over the sales of 1869. The sales of butter alone for 1870 reached a total of 50,742 firkins; and the sales of tea and coffee through the last quarter of the year reached a total of £14,875. The net profit realized on the quarter's business to be divided among the branch societies and applied to the maintenance of its stores for the benefit of consumers, was nearly £2,000. These branch stores formerly bought of wholesale merchants; but they have made an arrangement by which they obtain their supplies through the parent society at Manchester. So much for co-operation in Great Britain.

In New York city an effort was made a few months ago, by the boss shoemakers, to crush out an organization of shoemakers known as the Knights of the Order of St. Crispin. The employers stated they were unable to pay the wages they had been paying; and they called for a reduction of 20 per cent. The men strenuously resisted this, and seeing there was no possible chance of getting an amicable understanding, a number of the journeymen of all branches of the trade, resolved to form themselves into a co-operative association. About the 14th of January last, the "First New York Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association" was organized, with a capital stock of $15,000, divided into 6,000 shares of $25 a share. Shares to the extent of $11,000 were soon taken up by the workmen, and it is said that the enterprise so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its originators. There are at present about 40 men and 12 females employed, and orders are crowding in upon them, and principally from the best shops, with plenty of work on hand. To show how work has increased with them it is only necessary to state the amounts of wages per week from the beginning. The first week's wages amounted to $101; second, $107.24; third, $178.31; fourth, 257.65; fifth, $513.56; sixth, $619.58; seventh, $811.28; eighth week, in consequence of the celebration of St. Partrick's Day, most of the men worked but five days, the amount paid was $734.94. The next week it was estimated that the wages to be paid would reach nearly $1,000. All the stockholders are required to pay one dollar each per week into the treasury to be credited to the sinking fund of the association, which will be used for the general fund in case of unpaid debts.

THE growth of infidelity in Great Britain, and the crying necessity for a reformation among the people, whom the clergy have not been able to reach, have called for the many enthusiastic workers into the missionary field in that land. Of this number is Lieutenant Craig, of the Royal Antrim Artillery, who is now in this city. Mr. Craig, many years ago, resolved to devote himself as an evangelist to the work of declaring the mercy and love of God to sinners. He has been associated in this capacity with Mr. S. Blackwood, Admiral Fishbourne, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Herbert Taylor, Lord Radstock, Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Cavan and many other devoted and philanthropic gentlemen, and their labors in this direction have been earnest and unsparing. They have abandoned the fashionable pursuits in which they formerly took pleasure, and have gone among the people, addressing them in theatres, temperance halls and other places where they could collect them together, and using every exertion to convince them of the folly of sin, and the blessed results which would follow its abandonment. They have not attempted to build churches, or places of meeting, to teach any sectarian tenets, to hold controversies or to officiate in any ordinances; but, of various denominations themselves, have confined their labors to the expounding of the leading truths of Christianity, and have based all their teachings upon the love of God to man and His desire that all men should come unto Him through the merits of Jesus. In this labor Lieut. Craig has had great joy and happiness, far greater, as he expresses it, than he ever experienced when enjoying a life of fashionable pleasure. He is a firm believer in the power of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and has seen remarkable results follow its exercise.

The Latter-day Saints can truthfully and heartily say to all such gentlemen as Lieutenant Craig, who are engaged in the labor of benefiting their fellowmen and seeking to elevate them, to induce them to lead more pure lives and to draw nearer to our Almighty Father, God bless you in your exertions and labors to this end; and be sure and keep your own hearts open to receive the truth as it is in Jesus.

Lieutenant Craig is traveling in company with Hon. Reginald Staffington, brother of Lord Mamcroene, *en route* for San Francisco.

THE *Golden Age* rates Mr. Beecher, the editor of the *Christian Union*, for his desertion of Mr. Sumner, when he ought have sustained him, and shows how fallacious is his reasoning upon the subject of his removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Speaking of Mr. B's. argument that the Senate's Chairman of Foreign Relations should be in sympathy and confidential relations with the President, Mr. Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, says:

"Moreover, is it the committee's chairman alone who is required to nestle in the President's heart of hearts? Is it not just as needful that the committee's other members should be in equal nearness of agreement and affection? The argument which would depose the committee's chairman for being out of this "sympathy," requires also the removal of the committee's remaining members, in case they should be similarly unsympathetic. Then, too, if a lover's fervor must exist between the President and one particular committee, why must it not exist between the President and the other committees? For instance, President Grant holds a certain view of the income tax; he wants it repealed; and he is right. But Senator Sherman, the chairman for finance, entertains the opposite view; he wants the tax continued; and he is wrong. Now, on the ground that the chairman of the Senate committee must be in sympathy with the President, shall President Grant enter once again into the Senate Chamber, and carrying *The Christian Union* in his hand as his warrant, point to Mr. Sherman, as he did to Mr. Sumner, and say *'that* man also is an opponent of my policy—remove him from his chairmanship?' If the chairman for foreign relations must be "in sympathy and confidential relations with the President," or else suffer exile from his chair, why was not this profound principle of statesmanship discovered at an earlier day? When Mr. Andrew Johnson was in the executive mansion, Mr. Sumner, who was then the Senate's chairman of foreign affairs, was not "in sympathy and confidential relations with the President." But, although Mr. Johnson was a favorite President with Mr. Beecher, did this clerical expounder of Mr. Sumner's political functions ever think of asking for Mr. Sumner's displacement? If there is any soundness in *The Christian Union's* argument, the logic ought to apply in the one case as well as in the other."

THE Chicago *Evening Post* relates an extraordinary case of detection of a mail robber through the latter's use of plug tobacco. A registered letter was forwarded to Chicago, which ought to have contained five one hundred dollar bills, the envelope was opened the money was missing. The matter was placed in the hands of an experienced and skillful detective. The envelope had arrived intact at Chicago, and to all appearances had not been tampered with in the least. There was not the slightest clue to the robber, and the detective finally abandoned the matter in despair of success. But one day, from what motive he did not himself realize at the time, the officer took the envelope, soaked it in water, and carefully removed the portion where the sealing process had been effected. By the assistance of a microscope, he found that small particles of plug tobacco still adhered to the paper, and from this fact became convinced that whoever wet the mucilage of the envelope must have used that description of the weed. Here, then, was found a faint clue upon which the investigation might be continued. He determined, in the first place, to ascertain if any one connected with any of the offices through which the letter had passed used tobacco of that description. Office after office was visited, from Chicago to the locality where the letter was first mailed, but in not one of these was there a single person who masticated anything but "fine cut." He arrived at the last office with a faint heart, fully convinced that the last clue by which to entrap the guilty party had utterly failed in its accomplishment. The postmaster was an old acquaintance and friend of the detective. He was an upright, respectable citizen; was loud in his denunciation of the crime, and regretted, with manifest sincerity, that the culprit could not be brought to justice. The Chicago official had not the slightest suspicion in the direction of this honest country postmaster; but he had asked so many people for "a chew," that the habit had grown upon him, and, addressing the worthy P. M. by name, he said.

"Will you give me a chew of tobacco?"

"Really," was the reply, "I don't think I have any tobacco that you would use. *I never chew anything but plug!*"

The detective was dumb-founded. That respectable man whom he had known for years, and who maintained a character among his neighbors above reproach, was the only man in all the offices through which the letter had passed who chewed plug tobacco; the person who sealed the envelope used that article; consequently the conviction unwillingly forced itself upon the officer's mind that his friend was the thief. He believed the Postmaster to be guilty, and acting upon this belief, at once informed that functionary that he was a prisoner.

His residence was then searched, and after every corner and crevice had been examined without finding any money, the officer was about to leave, when spying upon the parlor table a daguerreotype case, he took it up and found carefully folded up in it five one hundred dollar bills.

That Postmaster is now in the State Prison working out the penalty assessed for the crime.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

The President's Position, with regard to the San Domingo Affair, Warmly discussed in the Senate!

Central Committee of Paris in Communication with Bismarck!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

A speech by Schurz.

Schurz referred to the statement, by Howe, yesterday, that Bass was influenced, in the matter of annexation by purely patriotic motives. He said, by a published abstract, from the forthcoming report, he found an exhibition of this unselfish patriotic Bass, in an item in a bill to be paid by the United States, seventy thousand dollars for property destroyed by the Spaniards and six hundred thousand for back salaries. The latter sum to be divided among Baez' relatives, who mainly constituted the Dominican police force. Referring to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Admiral, he proceeded to a criticism of that document, which, he declared, was such a jumble of constitutional doctrine and such remarkable representations of facts and precedents, that it was properly addressed, for the Secretary of the Navy probably considers it is well to tell that story to the marines. (Laughter.) The Secretary of the Navy was in great danger of acquiring a reputation as a profound constitutional lawyer among sailors, and a mighty sailor among constitutional lawyers. Great laughter. He disclaimed any ill-feeling against the President, but he had some feeling that the fundamental law of administration should not be broken down unless it broke itself down. It was not for him but for the country to say how far it had gone in that direction. It was time now to dispel that confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest that usurpation of power which is gradually, and with cat-like step, creeping upon this country. Congress had never been called to confront a stronger attempt at personal government. We were reminded of Louis the Fourteenth, with his riding boots and whip in hand, entering his Parliament and proclaiming "I am the war-making power." Senators had spoken of extending the blessings of a republican government to San Domingo. He would respectfully suggest that it was time to see to it that the integrity of our republican government be preserved at home. Referring to Howe's comparison of Sumner to Brutus, he should have remembered that the dagger of Brutus was not levelled at his party, but went straight into the heart of Cæsarism; and the senator would remember that the world had long since agreed to call Brutus the noblest Roman of them all." Suppressed applause in the galleries. How could senators who voted to impeach Andrew Johnson on testimony which was vague and uncertain, now do less than vote for these resolutions to check Grant. Schurz quoted various historical instances, in which distinguished military chieftains had proven lamentable failures in civil administration, and appealed to the supporters of the President not to make San Domingo a test of party fealty; for no party could bear a load of such wrongs and the party should leave the responsibility with the President alone, where it belonged.

Morton referred to his statement yesterday, that while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico was notified by the United States that no hostile demonstration, on her part, would be permitted toward Texas; which assertion Schurz has denied. He, (Morton) reiterated the statement, and quoted official dispatches.

Some discussion followed, as to the propriety of reading a letter which the Vice President announced he had received from General Cabral, relative to a statement made by Senator Sumner. The Vice President decided that it could not properly be read as it was not from a citizen of the United States.

Harlan addressed the Senate in reply to Sumner. He had carefully read every line of the fifteen columns of that senator's elaborate speech, and had found that the whole speech, the whole charge and the whole foundation for a grave arraignment of the President was a single paragraph in the instructions to our naval commanders, in the vicinity of San Domingo, directing them to preserve peace during the pending negotiations between Dominica and the U. S. Not one belligerent act had been committed, not one gun fired and not one drop of blood shed. Sumner, interrupting, said, by his reading of the Constitution the war making power was conferred exclusively on Congress. The senator must either admit that the President had usurped this power or else blot it out from the records of the navy department. The fact that no blood had been shed in this unlawful despotism did not lessen the enormity of its guilt. Harlan continued: He said, we had always treated with Indians as independent nations, and had carried on numerous wars against them, yet Congress had never formally declared war against any of these Indian tribes. Then too, the the first battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took any notice of the condition of war between Mexico and the U. S.

Thurman remarked that the reason was because Mexico began the war. Harlan said that he had also heard of the bombardment of the Japanese ports, several years ago, by the combined naval forces of England and France and the U. S, and we had taken our share of the proceeds of that foray, that was certainly an act of war, yet Congress had not declared it. In proceeding to inquire into the cause of Schurz and Sumner's wholesale denunciation of the San Domingo matters, Harlan declared that the object was plainly to break down the hold the President had upon the country. They wanted to defeat his renomination and secure the Executive choice for one of themselves, or one of their friends, because the postmasters in Missouri, the friends of Senator Schurz, had been dismissed.

Schurz, interrupting, stated, with much warmth and emphasis, that this was the first time, to his knowledge, that such an imputation as to his motives had been attempted. He desired to say that the charge was absolutely unfounded. Senator Harlans respect for human nature must be very meagre when he believes that a man holding the honored and responsible position of Senator of the U. S. could be influenced, in his official course, by motives so miserable. (Murmurs of approval in the galleries) Harlan said the Senators had too hastily jumped to a conclusion. The integrity of his motives were not assailed. Why did the Senator deny such a charge in advance of its being made.

Schurz: does the Senator pretend that his conclusion was not that which I have stated. If he wants to crawl out of it I will give him an opportunity.

The vice-President said this remark of Schurz was unparliamentary.

Harlan, proceeding, said the Senators from Missouri and Mass. claimed to be friends to Grant, but the President, might well say, save me from my friends, for he had been charged by these pretended funds with offences in comparison with which the mi-demeanors of Andrew Johnson were as white as snow. Harlan read from Sumner's speech, characterizing the President as the head of the Dominican Ku Klux. During the reading of which, Sumner exclaimed, approvingly, that is so, and yet, continued Harlan, the Senator calls himself a friend of the administration. Harlan then referred to the action of government in the matter of the Texas annexation, taking the same ground as Morton, that there was a complete similarity between that case and that of San Domingo. He concluded by moving to lay the resolutions of Sumner on the table.

Sumner appealed to Harlan for an opportunity to reply, but the latter insisted on the yeas and nays being called for. The clerk commenced, amid confusion, to call the roll. Sumner vainly endeavored to address the Chair, but was finally and imperatively called to order, by the Vice President, who ordered the roll call to proceed.

Harlan's motion to table the resolutions was agreed to, yeas 39, nays 16. The only Republicans voting no, were Patterson, Robertson, Schurz and Sumner. Bayard opposed the tabling. Those absent or not voting, were Bayard, Caldwell, Carpenter, Fenton, Terry, Conn.; Flanigan, Lewis, Logan, Morrill, Maine; Morrill, Vermont; Scott, Spencer, Sipton, Vickers and Wilson.

Sherman's resolution, instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill to repress disorders in the South, was taken up.

NEW YORK.

Remedial legislation wanted.

NEW YORK.—A petition, signed by about 600 of the wealthiest and most influential business houses of the city, has been sent to the Legislature, asking for remedial legislation with regard to abuses alleged to prevail in the management of the N. Y. C. R. R., including the exorbitant charges for freight, and passenger tariffs.

The body found yesterday in East River, has been indentified as that of Edward Fitzpatrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Anonymous restitution.

WASHINGTON.—A letter has been received by the Treasury Department, today, from a banker of Baden Baden, enclosing a bill of exchange for five thousand dollars, explaining that it was from a former citizen of the United States, and was sent as anonymous restitution.

VIRGINIA.

Heavy Frost.

RICHMOND, 2.—There was a heavy frost and ice this morning, extending to the Potomac River. It is feared the fruit crop is destroyed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Restoration of the Empire inevitable.

BERLIN, 29.—There has been correspondence between Bismarck and the central committee of Paris. The latter represented that the Thiers government was unsupported by the country and that the election of a new Assembly had become necessary. The committee offered, meanwhile, to pay, in a few days, the installment of indemnity due Germany. Bismarck's reply was favorable. The opinion here is strong that the restoration of the Empire, by the aid of an Imperial army, is inevitable.

CANADA.

Admission of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, 29.—A resolution for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, was introduced into the House of Commons last evening and discussed at length. Considerable opposition was manifested to the terms of admission proposed. Adjourned without action.

BELGIUM.

Peace treaty delayed.

BRUSSELS, 29.—No sitting of the peace conference was held to-day, and the time for the second meeting was undetermined. It is rumored that events at Paris cause the delay in the negotiations.

THE MILLENNIAL STAR of the 7th inst says: "Information is wanted of William Palmer, supposed to be living somewhere in "Dixie," Utah. Address—James Lavender, 2, Balsall street, Bedford, Beds.

"HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH"—The Cheyenne *Morning News* of last Tuesday, says:

"Miss Kitty Blanchard and Mr. McKee Rankin have been secured by manager McDaniel, to give two performances on Friday and Saturday evening next. They have just concluded a most brilliant engagement in Salt Lake City, and are *en route* for Denver, where they are engaged to fill a three week's engagement. Mr. Rankin's performance of "Rip Van Winkle" is considered quite equal to the Great Jefferson himself, and Miss Blanchard is now one of the finest vocalists before the public. They will be sure to have a full house.

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IT HAS NO RIVAL.—The standard excellence of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has been satisfactorily demonstrated to be owing to its strict chemical purity, no articles being used in its composition but those especially adapted to the purpose, and such as are free from any injurious substances.

Two teaspoonfuls of Dooley's Yeast Powder is all that is necessary in a quart of flour, while ordinary Baking Powders require from one-third to one-half more. Hence Dooley's is the most economical, reliable and the best. Manufactured by Dooley & Brother, 60 New Street, New York. For sale by grocers generally.

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Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those adventurers, who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won to offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private stamp, which is three-and-a-half inches long, and has upon it his portrait, and the words, "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," is upon every package of the genuine. Sold by Druggists, or by mail sixty cents. Address—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Of Fancy and Straw Millinery, on Saturday April 1st, at

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Gents' and Ladies' Home-made STRAW HATS, SUNDOWNS, etc., of the latest styles, wholesale and retail.

Merchants are invited to call and see samples before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Hats pressed and done to order.

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Doors open at 7-30. Performance to commence at 8.

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Supported by the FAVORITE TRAGEDIAN,

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RE-APPEARANCE of the Favorite Salt Lake Actress,

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The Lady Elizabeth, (Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn—aged 20).....Miss ROSE EVANS
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The Earl of Sussex, (Lord High Chamberlain).....MR G TEASDALE
Sir John Brydges, (afterwards Lord Chandos—Lieutenant of the Tower) MR J R CLAWSON
Sir Thomas Wyatt, (Leader of the unsuccessful rising against the Spanish Match).....MR D J MACKINTOSH
Parry, (Collier to the Lady Elizabeth) MR H HAYNES
Rutter, (a Tower Warder).....MR J B KELLY
Lord William Howard.....MR J E EVANS
Sir Edward Hastings.....MR M FORSTER
Sir Thomas Cornwallis.....MR J THOMSON
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BY NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES.

Queen Mary, (Daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Arragon, aged 37) MISS ADAMS
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For Programme of Scenery and Incidents, see Posters.

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

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LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, Finest FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LACES, NECKTIES, LACE, LINEN and PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, Etc., Etc.

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