

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, . . . September 2, 1868.

LEARN A TRADE.

THE fashions and habits which prevail among our young men have changed very much of late years. In former times their ambition, in many instances, was to handle and break wild horses, to be expert at throwing the lasso, and at picking it up from the ground while the horse was under full headway. Much of the time of the boys and young men of that period was spent on the range after stock, or in the cañons. These were very necessary and useful pursuits, and they were indispensable under the circumstances which then surrounded us. Our young men of the present day do not take pride in dressing in the Mexican ranchero's costume, nor in riding the saddles used by that class, nor in wearing outlandish spurs and heavy leggings. If they do not wear silk sashes of gaudy colors fastened around their waists, with the ends dangling at their hips, but wear suspenders instead, they are still considered dressed. To escape ridicule it is not necessary for them to wear long hair, or to have a hat with a brim six inches wide.

Tastes have changed, and, in many respects for the better, and a visible improvement is very perceptible among the young men. There is entirely too much carelessness, however, among them, and in some instances among parents also about their learning trades. There are but few of them who think any mechanical pursuit worthy of their attention. They work around home, and probably do a little farm work, but grow up without a knowledge of any special branch of business. This is unfortunate. Every young man should prepare himself to work in some well-defined field of labor. If he has a taste for farming, he should avail himself of the excellent opportunities which the present age affords of becoming a thoroughly practical and intelligent farmer, if he wishes, he can even become a scientific farmer. The facilities which every young man of the present day has within his reach admit of this. If he has a taste for mechanics, he should devote his attention to it and spare no pains to make himself a good workman. So with any pursuit that he may choose to adopt, he should master it, and never be satisfied with his progress as long as there is anything to be learned. A man who is "jack of all trades and master of none" is proverbially of but little account. A knowledge of various branches of business, even if it be but partial, is never a disadvantage; but one, at least, should be thoroughly mastered.

Many of our young men and boys appear to have an aversion to becoming apprentices, and where they do entertain the idea, they expect, in many cases, to get wages which no employer feels warranted in paying. In many countries parents pay a premium to secure to their sons the privilege of learning a good business or trade, and in almost every country the knowledge which the apprentice acquires is considered of some value, and he does not look for, neither is he paid at the same rate as the skilled hand who has served his apprenticeship. In consequence of the views which prevail here there is but little inclination among employers to take apprentices. If the boys would moderate their expectations to reasonable limits, and manifest a determination to stick to their business and learn it, there would soon be a great change of feeling on the part of master workmen respecting apprentices. There is plenty of room for good farmers, good mechanics and good workmen in every branch of business. The demand for them increases every year, and the boys and young men should prepare themselves to supply it.

We never see a young man whose only ambition seems to be to get a clerkship in a store, or some other light employment, without having a feeling of pity for him. Such work may do for invalids or women; but it is not such as a young man should spend his youth and early manhood in acquiring. After leaving school attention should be turned to some useful pursuit. A few years should be spent on a farm, at a carpenter's bench, at an anvil, in a machine shop, or in some other position where skill in a good, reliable handicraft can be learned. Then if circumstances should so shape themselves that a young man can do better in any other pursuit, he is no less prepared, because of his trade, to enter upon it. His habits of application and industry will be an advantage to him, and should he fail in that direction, he still has his trade to turn to, confident that his skilled labor will procure him a living. If he masters two trades (for there are several trades at which employment can only be obtained at one season of the year) he is still better prepared for the battle of life, and is of more value to the community as a citizen.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Elder Joseph W. Young arrived last night from St. George, which place he left on the 24th ult. He reports the health of the people there as generally good. Crops through Iron County were fair and harvested. The fruit crop at Fillmore looked well. The last visitation of grasshoppers at Beaver, injured the wheat materially. Elder R. Bentley traveled with him.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Portland, 1.—Senator Fessenden was warmly received here last night by the mass meeting, at which he made a lengthy address in regard to the course, which he said he was forced into, (against his will) in his position as Secretary of the Treasury. He went in, because if he had not done so, it would have been considered a confession of his want of confidence in the ability of Government to go on; and he was in the tightest place he was ever in, except when obliged to vote to acquit the President.

Chicago.—An Omaha dispatch says that the Indians drove off the wood choppers on the south side of the Platte River on Saturday, and set fire to 5,000 cords of wood. Superintendent Denman denies that Red Cloud is coming down from the north; he says hostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyennes, and the Sioux say they will not participate.

A Denver dispatch says that a family named Neff, numbering nine persons, residing on Jennings' Camp Road, were found murdered last Saturday.

Washington.—The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of a treaty with Nicaragua. Among other provisions, Nicaragua grants to United States citizens and property the right of transit across the isthmus on any route of communication, natural or artificial, by land or water, which may now or hereafter be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and on equal terms by both republics, Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same.

The estimate of the forthcoming statement of the public debt will show an increase of five or six millions; the army expenses have been very large, which, with the Alaska payment, swell the total.

New York.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee held a meeting in the Astor House to-day, at which it was resolved to hold a grand monster mass convention of soldiers and sailors at Philadelphia. That city was selected in recognition of the hospitality extended to soldiers and sailors there during the war. The Convention will be held on October 1st and 2nd. It is expected that a thousand soldiers will be present, making it one of the grandest demonstrations since the war.

A Frenchman, living in Pearl street, claims to have invented a flying machine, which can be propelled rapidly against any current of air.

The Chinese embassy will sail to Europe on the 9th of September.

The Express says that warrants have been issued by Commissioner Guzman for the arrest of prominent revenue officials, at the instance of Solicitor Binckley, at the instance of Solicitor Binckley, Collector Smyth is in custody, under examination.

Montpelier.—The election has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last year. The Senate are unanimously Republican; the House is nearly so. The returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor; good judges place it as high as 20,000. The vote in the heaviest polled since 1840.

Nashville.—The House concurred in the Senate resolution for a joint committee to be sent to Washington to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and request him to send a United States military force to the State for the protection of the people and press. The House, a Republican organ, favors the introduction of Federal troops in preference to employing militia, and urges the legislature to strike out that provision of the militia bill authorizing the declaration of martial law by the Governor.

Albany.—This afternoon a portion of the east wall of a building on the north side of Columbia street, which is in process of demolition, fell, carrying away the floors of the 3rd and 2nd stories, burying a number of people in the ruins. A number of women and children were on the first floor gathering wood, but how many were buried is not known. The news created great excitement. Two dead bodies have been taken out.

Chicago, 2.—For some time past an investigation has been making with regard to frauds in the Buffalo Post Office. It appears that when the quarterly blanks, twine, wrapping paper, &c., were ordered from the contractors, only part of each requisition has been filed, the contractors saying the balance would be sent in a few days. The clerks, privy to the transaction, would give credit for the whole. It is said that these frauds have been going on since 1860. The amount thus stolen is believed to reach half a million.

Three clerks, one in the Treasury Department, one in the 2nd Auditor's office, and one in the Government printing office, were arrested yesterday.

Washington specials say that warrants have been issued at New York for the arrest of commissioner Rollins, deputy collector Harlan, Thomas E. Smith, collector Murry and late inspector Haggerty on a charge of defrauding the revenue. They will be examined before commissioner Gutman at the Astor House. Brinckley, who has been absent without leave from the department for some time, is said to be at the bottom of this proceeding, and has done it in order to furnish the President with a pretext for Rollins' suspension. The Republican Journals believe the whole affair is a conspiracy against Rollins.

Saratoga, 1.—The Exchange Hotel, with three barns and three dwellings were burned last evening; loss 40,000.

New Haven, 2.—The fair opened yesterday. The attendance was larger than ever before, there being over 1200 entries. Stock is still coming in.

New York, 2.—Gen. Rosecrans, in conversation at the Astor House yesterday, said he did not believe that the southern leaders would issue an address as had been reported. In regard to his Mexican mission he says his policy will be one of kindness, and that filibustering or annexation will not be favored.

ballot box as if expecting to fight the old battles over again.

The World says the Republican triumph in Vermont is like the Dutch taking Holland. The Democrats allowed the election to go by default, not being considered indicative of the sentiment of the country.

The Tribune says the victory in Vermont surpasses its highest hopes. The Democrats made a desperate struggle; but it was the issue of Sumner over again, and the result is as decisive a victory.

FOREIGN.

London, 1.—The following particulars of the events preceding the evacuation of Humaita by the Paraguayans are believed to be authentic:

On the 16th of July the Marquis de Caxias, commander of the allied forces, received information that the Paraguayans were leaving the fortress. He immediately ordered the advance of a column of 1,600 men, who crossed the ditches, entered the enemies' lines and took possession of a redoubt. They were making preparations to occupy the rest of the works when the Paraguayan troops opened fire with musketry and artillery, which had a terrible effect on the allied column in its crowded and disordered condition. The Paraguayans then advanced on the Brazilians, jumping into the redoubts and attacking them with the bayonet, and in the meantime keeping up a sharp artillery fire on the column, which had commenced to fall back. They were driven from the redoubt, and the whole column retired to its camp, having suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. The estimate of the loss in this attack places it at 600 killed and wounded. Some of the divisions were almost cut to pieces, and a large number of men is missing.

Later advices say the Allies assaulted a Paraguayan fort in Grau Chou. The attacking party was received with a heavy fire of artillery, which created a panic among them, and they commenced to retreat in disorder. The Paraguayans left their defenses and pursued the retreating troops with great vigor, when the latter again suffered heavy loss, their killed and wounded amounting to 500.

On the 2d of July it was discovered that Humaita had at last been actually evacuated. All the heavy guns left, were dismantled and spiked. The garrison retired in good order and without interruption, to a new position on the Tibicuary, to fortifications there which Lopez has been building for nearly a year. They are believed to be impregnable. The communications with the interior are secure, the Paraguay river being so obstructed as to be inaccessible to the allied ironclads.

A dispatch has been received, dated Rio Janeiro 8th, stating that the United States steamer Waip had proceeded up the river to Assumption to take on board Minister Washburn and suite.

The Ariel, the first ship of the fleet from China, has just arrived in the Thames. She sailed from Foo Cho, May 25th, in company with a tea ship the Taiping and the Sir Lancelot.

The English cricketers sail from Liverpool to-morrow, in the steamship City of Baltimore.

London.—John Bright publishes a long and eloquent address to the voters of Birmingham, giving his views on nearly all the great questions at issue. He expounds the urgency of the late reform bill, and reviews the question of the suffrage. He repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise the more enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of three-corned constituents, as applied to Birmingham; and believes the disfranchisement and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen the cause of Christianity and the constitution of the country. He closes by announcing himself as the champion of these principles, and offers himself as a candidate for re-election.

Paris.—Merrill Mayne, Minister of Finance, made a speech at a banquet in his honor at Pierrefite. He declared that peace would continue, because Europe needed it. France was strong enough to preserve it, and it was no one's interest now to break it. This declaration was enthusiastically received.

Ottawa.—Groves, the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of Darcy McGee, who fled to the United States, has been captured, a charge having been trumped up against him, at Rome, and taken to Ogdensburg, where he was made drunk and smuggled over to Canada, without going through the usual ceremony, usually required by the extradition treaty. Sir John McDonald is said to have directed that he be captured at any cost and in any manner.

Excitement still exists in Montreal over the Fenian picnic to be held to-day.

Correspondence.

We are indebted to Hon. George A. Smith for the following letter from St. George.

St. GEORGE, Utah,
August 24th, 1868.

Elder George A. Smith, Historian:—Dear Brother,—I send you copy of letter relating to the fire at St. Joseph on the Muddy.

St. JOSEPH, A. T.,
August 19th, 1868.

Bro's E. Snow and Jos. W. Young:—Yesterday between one and two o'clock p.m., a fire broke out in our place doing great damage, burning up nineteen rooms and nearly all of the contents. It commenced on the east side of the fort at Bros. O. P. Miles' and W. Streepers' houses, destroying everything of their houses, also one wagon of Bro. Streepers loaded with clothing, flour, etc. They saved nothing but what they had on. Bros. Thomas (Daniel M.) and Billingsby (Elijah) lost all with the exception of their beds. Bro. Farmer saved some little of his clothing. Bro. Day saved some little of his things. He is absent on a trip to St. George. This is the number on the east side that has sustained any loss. The meeting house is burned down. On the west side Brothers Chaffin, Gibson, Watt, Cahoon, Ferguson and Moyes are the losers. Bros. Chaffin, Gibson, Watt and Cahoon are left nearly entirely destitute, clothing, flour, dishes, and in fact everything, with the exception of what they had on their backs, was consumed by the flames. Ferguson saved most of his things. Moyes lost nothing but his house. The amount of damage is great; several thousand dollars. Those who

are in the best circumstances are the greatest losers.

The wind blew a stiff gale from the N. E., and everything being dry it made quick work, only lasting about 30 or 35 minutes. All the men with the exception of two were out at work, consequently could not render any assistance. Fortunately no lives were lost. It has left us in a critical condition. Some are moving out on to their city lots. Several of the brethren who are on visits north are heavy losers. Bros. Weller, Pratt, Clayton, Rydahl and others have lost everything.

Cause of fire: some small boys went out to make a fire to roast potatoes at the back of Bros. Miles' and Streepers' houses.

(Signed) ALMA H. BENNETT.

The above letter was brought here by Bro. Wm. Seegmiller on the night of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st a meeting was called in this city by President E. Snow to communicate the news and to call on the people for assistance clothing, bedding and house furniture for the sufferers. The news and a like call for assistance was immediately sent to Washington, Santa Clara and Tokerville. A generous response, considering the circumstances of the people, was made in those settlements, and their donations are now on the way to St. Joseph.

We have received a visit from the grasshoppers. Their depredations have been chiefly on the corn and lucerne. Cotton has not suffered very much here, but according to last accounts the cotton on the Muddy has suffered severely, although the "hoppers" did not arrive there till Monday evening, the 17th inst. Our forage for stock will be rather scanty the coming winter.

The health of the people in the Southern Mission is unusually good this summer. Our heat has somewhat abated, the highest range of thermometer in the shade yesterday and the day before was 107°. This morning at 8.15 it is raining and thermometer is 82°.

The wheat crops in the different settlements comprising this mission are heavier than they have been any year since we came here in 1861. The people feel well in spirit and are vigorously engaged in making improvements.

Yours in the Gospel,
JAMES G. BLEAK,
Clerk of Southern Mission.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—Pay your small debts. You do not know how much good is frequently accomplished by adopting this principle. It was honest old Ben Franklin, we believe, who, as a matter of experiment, followed up a small amount which he paid to a tradesman. In a very little while he ascertained that the money paid the tradesman had passed from hand to hand until the number of bills of nearly similar amount settled with it reached some fifteen or twenty. It may not be possible to do as Franklin did, and trace up the history of a small amount of money in the way of debt-paying; but it may be set down as a fixed fact that the prompt payment of small debts is the initiative step toward paying cash for everything. Generally speaking, these small debts are due to persons who need all the little capital they can command. To such they are of immense importance; and it may be said of the person who allows these trifling obligations to remain unpaid while having the means to discharge them, that he is not, in the true sense of the word, an honest man, unless, by express contract, a time for payment has been fixed and the time not arrived. Pay your small debts, and your big ones too. If you would be happy and comfortable, sleep soundly, eat heartily, and enjoy the peace of mind which only men with good consciences are supposed to enjoy, pay your small debts.

Special Notices.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice to tax payers in Box Elder Co. Blacksmithing—Thos. & Geo. Naylor, State Road. Cigars: Cigars—Wallace & Evans, East Temple St. Just received, a large stock of goods—Eldredge & Clawson. Stray pig—L. D. Young, 18th Ward.

Just Received!

SUGAR.
TEA.
COFFEE.
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YEAST POWDERS.
OYSTERS.
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MULE SHOES.
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NAILS.
GLASS.
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RUBBER BELTING.
Cutlery & Stationery.
ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

STRAY PIG.
CAME to my place last night, a white sow, with which I have a litter of pigs. The owner will please come and pay cash and take her away.
L. D. YOUNG,
18th Ward.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Chase.

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Rosencrantz, Mr. J. A. Thompson
Guildenstern, Mr. J. E. Evans
Marcellus, Mr. E. D. Crowther
First Actor, Mr. S. W. Darke
Second Actor, Mr. P. Margrett
First Gravedigger, Mr. R. F. Neslen
Second Gravedigger, Mr. A. Alexander
Bernardo, Mr. J. B. Kelly
Francisco, Mr. J. E. Evans
Priest, Mr. S. W. Darke
Player Queen, Miss Adams
Lords, Ladies, Priests, Guards, Gentlemen, Courtiers, etc.

To-morrow Evening, Sept. 3, '68.

The accomplished Artist,
MISS ANNETTE INCE,
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as DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERT NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the Proprietor.

April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

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STATE ROAD, half block south of Theatre. All kinds of Produce taken. Give us a call.

2420 1m

Notice to Tax Payers in Box Elder County:

NOTICE is hereby given, that hereafter I shall attend at my office, in Brigham City, Utah, on Mondays, to receive payment for all Taxes due for Territorial and County Taxes for the year 1868, or any former years, said County. It is expected after publication of this notice, that all honest persons herein interested will immediately plant down, pay up, for over, and surrender to the undersigned, each, respectively, the sums set opposite their names, without further notice or delay. Any persons not admitting themselves honest, or partially so, within the meaning of this act, may expect another call, at an early date, in due form of law, by very respectfully, their most obliging and humble servant,
CHARLES WRIGHT,
Assessor & Collector, Box Elder Co.

d240 1w31

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