THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Friday, - - April 24, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN exhibition for the benefit of exiled Alsatians was opened in Paris yesterday.

A Constantinople telegram says that famine prevails in Western Asia.

A bill has been passed by the British House of Commons abolishing all duty on sugar, it goes into effect on the first of May. Other reductions in taxes have also been provided for.

The extraordinay expenses of the East India government, for the fiscal year 1874-5, on account of the famine, is estimated at between six and seven million pounds.

The European press, generally, endorses the veto of the Senate finance bill, by President Grant. The London *Post* says the President has once more saved the country, and deserves the applause of the nation as much as at Vicksburg.

The New York Geographical Society held a memorial meeting last night, in honor of the late Dr. Livingstone, who had long been an honorary member.

The sufferings of the people in some portions of Louisiana, from the overflowing of the Mississippi, are almost heartrending. In one parish three hundred families have lost their homes and property by the overflow, and many are utterly destitute and starving. The crevasses are said to be enlarging everywhere, and hundreds of families have been drowned out. Subscriptions for their relief are being raised in various parts of the country, and a bill has been passed by Congress, and signed by the President, to [serve out army rations to the sufferers.]

The boy arrested for the murder of the child, whose mutilated body was found in a marsh near Dorchester, Mass., has confessed. He is said to be insane.

G. W. Tyler, an old San Francisco merchant, died of apoplexy yesterday.

A three-story frame house fell in Brooklyn this morning, burying, seven men, some of whom it was feared were fatally injured.

Professor Phillips, a noted English geologist, is dead.

The Carlists have paroled all their prisoners.

Fifty thousand dollars has been raised in Boston to help the Louisiana sufferers.

In a railroad accident, on the Norwich and Worcester road, last evening, three cars were burned, and several persons badly hurt.

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of April 19—

Yesterday we had a talk with our esteemed friend, Mr. R. McAlpine, who has just returned from a trip to Cherry Creek, where he has some interests, and so wanted to know how things were going on. Mr. McAlpine says that Cherry Creek, in a business point of view, looks slim. There is not much doing and cash is exceedingly scarce. If it is scarce in Pioche—which it certainly is—what must it be in Cherry Creek? Some of the principal mines were being worked, such as the Teacup, Last Chance and Baltic, but for the rest there was little doing. All this brings us to the conclusion that, though Pioche may at present be dull and has come to its "cutting down," still you may go further and fare worse. This may be a truism, and some of our boys that have strayed and are still straying off this way and that way will find out its correctness to their cost.

Affairs during the past week have not changed greatly, but what little they have varied has been for the better. The appearance of all our principal mines during the week last expired has been encouraging, and the friends of Pioche will have to wait a very little longer until their confidence is rewarded by a substantial return. Our mines have always been self-sustaining; if they had not been they never would have been heard of. Pioche mines have been worked by the proceeds of Pioche claims. If they had not afforded this substantial claim on the shareholders of its companies, Pioche would scarcely have been heard of. But the fact is, the contrary has been the case, and Pioche mines have always returned a substantial profit to those that invested their money in the mining enterprises of this region. During the last few days the mines of the Highland—late the Mendha Consolidated Company have presented some very favorable developments. The same may be said of other claims nearer home, right in the centre of Pioche. The Washington and Creole looks well, also the Raymond & Ely; and we can tell the faint hearted croakers that have no belief in the value of our mines, and in the future prosperity of Pioche, that they can leave us to our fate; we can do without them. But to those, who, as Macauley says in his famous battle hymn of the League, were "constant in our ills," we say the joyful in our joy," and the day is not far off, as well as we are able to conjecture, for that period of rejoicing.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Steele in the United States House of Representatives, April 8th, presented joint resolutions and a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, praying for an appropriation to establish a military wagon road from Green River City, Wyoming Territory, to the Yellowstone national park and to Fort Ellis, in Montana Territory; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Steele also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2854) for the location and construction of a military wagon-road from Green River City, Wyoming Territory, to the Yellowstone National Park and to Fort Ellis, Montana Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the committee on military affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

IN the discussion on the Territorial Railroad Bill, in the Senate, April 8th, Mr. Stewart said the bill had been under consideration for two sessions, had been twice considered by the Committee on Railroads and twice by the Committee on Public Lands. In the Territories the construction of railroads had been undertaken under territorial legislative acts, some of which were very irregular, and the only objection to the bill was, that it was rather restrictive in its provisions. The object of the bill was to afford an opportunity for persons residing in the Territories, who desired to build railroads with their own money and for their own use, to do so without the necessity of going to a territorial legislature or to Congress to ask the privilege. A few years ago Congress passed an act prohibiting territorial legislative assemblies from passing any further laws on the subject, but the act was subsequently modified so as to legalize those acts to some extent. It was alleged that the Territorial laws on the subject gave extensive privileges, which monopolized canyons and defiles, to companies having no legitimate basis and having invested no funds. After Congress had passed the prohibitory law, those desiring to build railroads in the Territories and those desiring to sell charters for railroads went to Congress, and during last Congress several hundred bills were introduced, granting privileges to individuals to build railroads with all sorts of provisions, some of which bills passed. The Committee on Railroads had revised and digested the system of general railroad laws adopted in the States, selected such portions of those laws as they had thought proper, and last session the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. That committee reported it twice and it was referred for further examination. This session it was referred to the Committee on Railroads, who had gone through it again. The lawyers on each of these committees had examined the subject as carefully as could be and, Mr. Stewart thought, they had come as near as could be to getting a railroad bill that would allow persons who desired to build railroads on their own money to do so without being blackmailed. The committee had made it as difficult as they could for speculative or kiting operations. *Bona fide* capital was required to be paid in and *bona fide* work to be done yearly, and the bill was accompanied step by step with such limitations as it was thought, would bring it within the principles of square dealing. General legislation, and relief from special bills, was needed. Special bills were exceedingly dangerous. Many persons in the Territories could not afford to be taxed for procuring special legislation, nor would Congress give sufficient attention to special legislation to see that justice was done to the government, to the Territories and to individuals. Special legislation was always to be avoided where you could accomplish the purpose by general legislation. The system of condemning private property, as incorporated in the bill, was the best system known, the way most approved by the States having the largest experience. The jurisdiction was placed where it would protect all parties. The grant of lands was the minimum of what was in any bill that had been proposed to Congress. Under the bill there could be no speculation in getting charters to sell out. Nobody would want a charter under the bill, unless he wanted to put his own money in to build a road. The more he studied the bill the better he liked it. He saw the absolute necessity of general legislation. It was time to give the Territories a general law, and to let the parties know that they must build the railroads with their own money, as they were not allowed to borrow money beyond their capital stock, nor to water their stock by fictitious increases. Companies could only condemn private property for the right of way. The bill had more restrictions than any general law on the statute-books of any States. He knew plenty of men who had been there year after year to get the right to build a road to a mine. He had one in his mind in Utah, where they built the road with their own money, and they had to keep agents here for two sessions before they could get the right of way because of men opposed to it who wanted to levy blackmail on them; and he did not know that they had got it through yet. It was reported at this session.

The bill was amended so that failure to comply with certain of its provisions worked forfeiture of property.

On the 13th of April the bill was taken up again in the Senate, in committee of the whole, when Mr. Hager moved an amendment, giving to the Legislature of any State which may hereafter be formed out of a Territory in which a railroad authorized under the act may be located, the same power over such corporation as it would have over one of its own creation, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment, making the stockholders of any road organized under the act individually liable for an equal to the amount of stock subscribed for by them for all debts contracted by the road, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment, that any such road or telegraph bill should provide for the transmission of mails and messages for the government of the United States for a compensation not to exceed that paid by private parties for similar service, which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. Conkling offered a substitute for the liability clause of Mr. Pratt that every stockholder in every corporation to be formed under this act shall be liable for all debts of said corporation contracted while he held the stock to an amount equal to the amount of stock of which he is the holder at the par value thereof, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 20, nays 18.

The discussions were participated in by Senators Stewart, Bayard, Wright, Sargent, Hager, Howe, Scott, Wadleigh, Hamlin, Ramsey, Cameron, Conkling, and Pratt.

CAN'T SWALLOW POLYGAMY.—The editor of the Kansas City *Chronicle*, though disposed to regard Brigham Young and the "Mormons" and their general policy in a favorable light, still cannot accept one item of the "Mormon" religion, according to the following—

"Outside of polygamy, Brigham Young makes as good a governor to that people as could be found, and will continue to do so as long as he lives. There is probably not a man on the face of the earth who holds the entire confidence of that number of followers so perfectly, as Brigham Young. In every other respect save polygamy the Mormons are entitled to much consideration. Throughout the whole machinery of their doings and laws there is an entire absence of everything looking like fraud or suspicion, or fraud being practiced on them by other Mormons. They are industrious, frugal, patient, etc., but on the subject of polygamy they are exceedingly tender and suspicious, and it would not take long to get up a row on that point at any time."

We are not disposed to quarrel with any body who has only one serious fault to find with our citizens, when everybody knows they have a thousand virtues.

BY TELEGRAPH.

7 and PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Serious Accident.

NEW YORK, 24.—A three story frame house, in Stockton Street, Brooklyn, fell this morning, while being raised, burying seven workmen; four were taken out insensible; two others are visible, but are opposed to be dead.

Help for Louisiana.

BOSTON, 24.—The fund for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers amounts to fifty thousand dollars, with continued subscriptions.

Railroad Accident.

NORWICH, 24.—A broken rail, on the Norwich and Worcester road, threw a train off the track last night, burned three cars, and seriously injured the baggage master and one passenger, and fatally burned another.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Paroled.

MADRID, 24.—The Carlists have paroled all their prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dead.

LONDON, 24.—Prof. Jno. Phillips, an English geologist, is dead.

Correspondence.

School Matters in Sanpete.

MANTI CITY, April 14, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Having lately seen some statements in the NEWS not very complimentary to our schools, nor much to the credit of the people of Sanpete County, and which in our opinion were by no means a fair representation of facts as they actually exist, I take the liberty, in behalf of the trustees of schools for Manti, to send you a statement of our school matters here. It has to be confessed that the education of our children, for certain unavoidable reasons and insurmountable obstacles, such as Indian wars, grasshopper plagues, failures of crops, &c., has been rather neglected. But when I say that since the circumstances of the people have improved, their interest in the proper training and education of their children has correspondingly increased, I state simply the facts as they are. We have here in Manti two very good, well arranged, and well furnished school houses, one of which was commenced a year ago this Spring and finished last fall, so that school was kept in it all last Winter. Both of the houses are furnished each with a set of Monteith's Wall Maps, and with seats and desks of the most improved kind, home manufacture, however, after models obtained from the University at Salt Lake City.

Besides those two public schools, which will accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pupils each, and which were both filled to their utmost capacity all winter, with two promising and competent teachers in each house, we have several private schools for small children, taught by young ladies.

Our Sunday school is in a flourishing condition under the able superintendence of Wm. K. Barton. A movement was set afoot last winter by Bishop A. J. Moffitt, who appointed a committee of five men to get up parties and concerts for the purpose of raising means to buy a Sunday school library, the want of which is that we [illegible] hundred dollars as [illegible] books [illegible] high school [illegible] long, is in our opinion a fact, at least the prospects for it are very promising. Perhaps this will relieve the anxiety of some that have but little faith in such an institution.

I have made those statements not in a spirit of boasting, but simply from a sense of duty to ourselves, and to prove that the people of Manti, and I hope a part of them, are not altogether the careless and thoughtless and ungrateful in their duties to their children as some might be led to suppose from certain statements made through the NEWS.

We have had a hard winter, but Spring has now fairly set in and the farmers are busy in the field, putting in grain, finally anticipating a rich harvest, as the ground is in excellent condition to receive the seed, and there is plenty of water in the mountains to water with.

The people generally are enjoying good health and peace, good will and prosperity prevails.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. KOUGAARD.
In behalf of the School Trustees for Manti.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

[By Deseret Telegraph Line.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

Shot Himself.

OGDEN, April 24.—About 7:45 this morning, a man named T. M. Vinyard, from Wells, Nevada, who had been stopping here for two days, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the right breast, with a six-shooter. He died almost instantly.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, April 24.

2819 Ophir, 21½; 21; 20½; 20½; 20½; 20½, s 3
160 G & C, 21½; 21½
125 B & B, 29; 29
70 Savage, 64; 65
20 Chollar, 62; 62½
215 H & N, 44; 43½; 44½, b 3
120 Point, 86; 87
20 Jacket, 82; 82
575 Impl, 6½; 6; 6½
50 Emp Mill, 44
465 Kentuck, 15½; 16; 16½; 16½; 16½, b 30; 16, s 30; 16½, b 30
255 Alpha, 13; 12½
1200 Belcher, 83; 83½; 84; 84½; 85, b 5; 85; 84½; 85
165 Confidence, 8½; 8½; 85; 83
80 Con Va, 87
25 Daney, 2½
50 S Nev, 19
455 Overman, 47; 47½; 46½; 47, b 5; 47
10 Seg Belcher, 90
350 Sulia, 3½; 4
250 Caledonia, 22½; 22½; 22
100 Justice, 8½
20 Knicker, 5
635 Globe, 2½; 2½; 2½, b 30; 2½
15 Exchequer, 35
415 Balto, 6½; 7; 7½
310 Cala, 44
100 Utah, 2½; 3
45 S Hill, 8½; 9, b 9
40 Eclipse, 4½
320 Dayton, 6½
50 Picton, 30c
550 N Y Con, 3½; 3½, b 30
420 Flat, 6; 6½; 6½
400 Tyler, 90c
250 Woodville, 2½; 2½
100 Mint, 30c
600 Lady Washington, 3½
25 Seg R I, 75c
320 Leo, 1½; 1; 1½
320 Andies, 1½
200 Florida, 2½

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, April 24, 1874, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Anderson A
Ashley L A
Allen M
Arnold S
B
Burgon Mrs
Buck Mrs
Bradie A M
Benson C
Barney R S
Butler L F
Brooks M
Birjorsmad M
Beird M
Bjorkholm S
Blair S M
Bradley C
C
Cross Mrs
Chapman C
Conner L
Carurdle M B
D
Davis M
Davis A
Davis J J
Dud ey F
Dodge S P
Dueson M A
Davey R J
E
Erickson D
Erickson J
F
Frank E
Fruda E
Fletcher E
Fead M
Foster M A
Forme- S A
G
Grifen A
Gray S
H
Hansen P
Hunter Mrs
Hayens E
Hodges E
Hammond T
Hawkins J
Heyrer Mrs
Hunter M
Hotes M A
Harman M
Hall S K
Hogland S S
J
Jackson Mrs
Jones E
Johnson C 2
Jacobs P C
Jensen N
Jenkins R
Jepsan S
K
King R
King D
M
Mitchell C
Mulhall E
Mousley G W
Meyers J M
Mitchell J
Moser M
Matsen M
Miller E C
McKinney S
N
Norris D
Newton M
Nordstrom M
Newman M G
O
Okesberry J
P
Purkins S T 2
Perkins M B 3
Pratt S E
Pratt S H
Pratt S H
Pratt C R
Plant S J
Pitt T D
Pack R
R
Rigby E
Rockwell L
Richards E
Rolfe G G
Reid J
Ricks S
S
Suit A
Seal C
Soldor E M
Shimmons L
Sorensen M 2
Saunders M
Schwartz M B
T
Thomas H W
Taylor Lib
Thomas L
Thorne M
W
White A
Watt A
Webb H A
West H C
White H R
Webb L
Wright L
Wilson M L
Winegar S
Williams H M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Allen J W
Allen C
Allen P
Alston H
Alston T
B
Brown G B
Brown R
Burr H K
Bullough B
Banks C H 2
Bull S
Begby G
Burton H
Bergsted H
Bottomley J
Boynton J T
Booth J P
Bull J
Busk J P
Bullinger J
Bergsted J
Bartlett L B
Brewer M C
Borbaum M
Bimmel
Bliss F C
Blake W 2
Bowen W
Boyle P A
C
Coombs A W
Crane Ford C
Cowan C F
Caruthers R
Clark R H
Chrisfield H
Clausen H
Cox H C
Cranch G W
Campbell J
Conrad J 2
Clayton J L
Comeha
Cochran J A
Clark R 2
Conner R H
Cooper L
Calton W
D
Davis W
Dye W
Day B J
De Bonche D
Dening F & Co
Dewey F
Dudley H
Dessain R
Dalton G
Dick J
Dolan L W
Dunyon W T
Darlington O
Dewsnup P
Eliason J
Empey S
Ellis J
Ehman A K
Fitzpatrick P
Fitzpatrick J
Felt O
Foreman Y H
Fallond R A
Fallond J
Fallond J B
Fuller J
Fuller T H
G
Gray J
Gardner J
Goldman J
Green J A
Gregg N W 3
Gray R R
Garrett S
Gill R
Giles J
Giles J M
Gibson H
Gibson W
"G T O"
H
Hopkins C R 2
Hill F S
Hermon E
Hurst H K
Hogland S
Hancock J H
Hunter J
Halloway J B
Hunt J
Hanks M
Hills N
Hevelstrusser
J
Hughes P H
Hirschi N
Hutchison J
Hutchinson T
Hollander J
Hancock W
Hurlbert N P
Hosier W A
Hall W
Haywood H
J
Jones S S
Johnson C
Johnson J E
Johnson J H
Jensen J
James S
Johnson S
K
Kiopstine A M
Knofton F
Kipe W
King G 2
Kilburn G W
Kingsley J M
Kerscher J 2
Keller J
Ketchum J S
Kendall L R
Koppiskora T
Knight O
Kimball O J
Kirk S W
Kremer W
L
Lewis T E
Larson
Lieberman
Lesner H S
Longley J
Lang A
Lyon N H
Lamb J
Moor G t
Mendell L
Mathews J C
Mathews J
Mallory T H
Morris T
Mousley
Mackay
McNeil
McDonough M
McGarth M
Mason J
Mitchell J
Mills S
Mallory T H
Morris T
Mousley
Mackay
McNeil
McDonough M
McGarth M
Mason J
Mitchell J
Mills S
Nelson A
Nelson C
Nelson J
Nelson P
Nelson P
Nelson P